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Edward L. Winterer, William W. Sager, John V. Firth,
Hubert M. Arnaud, Peter E. Baker, François Baudin, Timothy J. Bralower,
Paterno R. Castillo, Patricia Ann Cooper, Peter G. Flood, Xenia Golovchenko,
Yasufumi Iryu, Mikhail K. Ivanov, Hugh C. Jenkyns, Jeroen A.M. Kenter,
Ivar O. Murdmaa, Jörg Mutterlose, Yoshifumi Nogi, Charles K. Paull,
Evelyn Polgreen, Ursula Röhl, William V. Sliter, André Strasser,
Nicola H.M. Swinburne, John A. Tarduno, Robert J. van Waasbergen
Shipboard Scientists

John V. Firth
Shipboard Staff Scientist

Editorial Review Board:
Edward L. Winterer, William W. Sager, John V. Firth, John M. Sinton

Prepared by the
OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Sondra K. Stewart
Volume Editor

in cooperation with the
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
and
JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS, INC.

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Foreword

By the National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation is proud to play a leading role in partnership with the U.S. oceanographic community in the operation and management of the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP). We are equally proud of the cooperation and commitment of our international partners, who contribute both financial and intellectual resources required to maintain the high quality of this unique program. The Ocean Drilling Program, like its predecessor, the Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP), is a model for the organization and planning of research to address global scientific problems that are of high priority internationally and of long-term interest to the scientific community and general public.

Major scientific themes guiding the development of specific drilling cruises range from determining the causes and effects of oceanic and climatic variability to understanding the circulation of fluids in the ocean crust and the resultant formation of mineral deposits. Although such studies are at the forefront of basic scientific inquiry into the processes that control and modify the global environment, they are equally important in providing the background for assessing man's impact on the global environment or for projecting resource availability for future generations.

The transition from the DSDP to the ODP was marked by a number of changes. The 471-foot *JOIDES Resolution*, which replaced the *Glomar Challenger*, has allowed larger scientific parties and the participation of more graduate students, a larger laboratory and technical capability, and operations in more hostile ocean regions. The *JOIDES Resolution* has drilled in all of the world's oceans, from the marginal ice regions of the Arctic to within sight of the Antarctic continent. Over 1,200 scientists and students from 26 nations have participated on project cruises. Cores recovered from the cruises and stored in ODP repositories in the United States and Europe have provided samples to an additional 1,000 scientists for longer term post-cruise research investigations. The downhole geochemical and geophysical logging program, unsurpassed in either academia or industry, is providing remarkable new data with which to study the Earth.

In 1994, NSF and our international partners renewed our commitment to the program for its final phase. Of the 20 countries that supported ODP initially, only one, Russia, has been unable to continue for financial reasons. As the reputation and scientific impact of the program continue to grow internationally, we hope to add additional members and new scientific constituencies. This global scientific participation continues to assure the program's scientific excellence by focusing and integrating the combined scientific knowledge and capabilities of its member nations.

We wish the program smooth sailing and good drilling!



Neal Lane
Director
National Science Foundation

Arlington, Virginia

Foreword

By Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.

This volume presents scientific and engineering results from the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP). The papers presented here address the scientific and technical goals of the program, which include providing a global description of geological and geophysical structures including passive and active margins and sediment history, and studying in detail areas of major geophysical activity such as mid-ocean ridges and the associated hydrothermal circulations.

The Ocean Drilling Program, an international activity, operates a specially equipped deep-sea drilling ship, the *JOIDES Resolution* (Sedco/BP 471), which contains state-of-the-art laboratories, equipment, and computers. The ship is 471 feet (144 meters) long, is 70 feet (21 meters) wide, and has a displacement of 18,600 short tons. Her derrick towers 211 feet (64 meters) above the waterline, and a computer-controlled dynamic-positioning system stabilizes the ship over a specific location while drilling in water depths up to 27,000 feet (8230 meters). The drilling system collects cores from beneath the seafloor with a derrick and drawworks that can handle 30,000 feet (9144 meters) of drill pipe. More than 12,000 square feet (1115 square meters) of space distributed throughout the ship is devoted to scientific laboratories and equipment. The ship sails with a scientific and technical crew of 51 and a ship's crew (including the drill crew) of 62. The size and ice-strengthening of the ship allow drilling in high seas and ice-infested areas as well as permit a large group of multidisciplinary scientists to interact as part of the scientific party.

Logging, or measurements in the drilled holes, is an important part of the program. ODP provides a full suite of geochemical and geophysical measurements for every hole deeper than 1300 feet (400 meters). For each such hole, there are lowerings of basic oil-industry tools: nuclear, sonic, and electrical. In addition, a borehole televiewer is available for imaging the wall of the hole, a 12-channel logging tool provides accurate velocity and elastic property measurements as well as sonic waveforms for spectral analysis of energy propagation near the wall of the hole, and a vertical seismic profiler can record reflectors from below the total depth of the hole.

The management of the Ocean Drilling Program involves a partnership of scientists and governments. International oversight and coordination are provided by the ODP Council, a governmental consultative body of the partner countries, which is chaired by a representative from the United States National Science Foundation. The ODP Council periodically reviews the general progress of the program and discusses financial plans and other management issues. Overall scientific and management guidance is provided to the operators of the program by representatives from the group of institutions involved in the program, called the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES).

The Executive Committee (EXCOM), made up of the administrative heads of the JOIDES institutions, provides general oversight for ODP. The Planning Committee (PCOM), with its advisory structure, is made up of working scientists and provides scientific advice and detailed planning. PCOM has a network of panels and working groups that screen drilling proposals, evaluate instrumentation and measurement techniques, and assess geophysical-survey data and other safety and siting information. PCOM uses the recommendations of the panels and committees to select drilling targets, to specify the location and major scientific objectives of each two-month drilling segment or leg, and to provide the science operator with nominations for co-chief scientists.

Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc. (JOI), a nonprofit consortium of U.S. oceanographic institutions, serves as the National Science Foundation's prime contractor for ODP. JOI is responsible for seeing that the scientific objectives, plans, and recommendations of the JOIDES committees are translated into scientific operations consistent with scientific advice and budgetary constraints. JOI subcontracts the operations of the program to two universities: Texas A&M University and Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

of Columbia University. JOI is also responsible for managing the U.S. contribution to ODP.

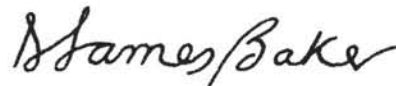
Texas A&M University (TAMU) serves as science operator for ODP. In this capacity, TAMU is responsible for planning the specific ship operations, actual drilling schedules, and final scientific rosters, which are developed in close cooperation with PCOM and the relevant panels. The science operator also ensures that adequate scientific analyses are performed on the cores by maintaining the shipboard scientific laboratories and computers and by providing logistical and technical support for shipboard scientific teams. Onshore, TAMU manages scientific activities after each leg, is curator for the cores, distributes samples, and coordinates the editing and publication of scientific results.

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) of Columbia University is responsible for the program's logging operation, including processing the data and providing assistance to scientists for data analysis. The ODP Data Bank, a repository for geophysical data, is also managed by LDEO.

Core samples from ODP and the previous Deep Sea Drilling Project are stored for future investigation at four sites: ODP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at TAMU, DSDP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, ODP and DSDP Atlantic and Antarctic cores through Leg 150 at LDEO, and ODP Atlantic and Antarctic cores at the University of Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Scientific achievements of ODP include new information on early seafloor spreading and how continents separate and the margins evolve. The oldest Pacific crust has been drilled and sampled. We have new insights into glacial cycles and the fluctuations of ocean currents throughout geological time. Many of the scientific goals can be met only with new technology; thus the program has focused on engineering as well as science. To date, ODP engineers have demonstrated the capability to drill on bare rock at mid-ocean-ridge sites and have developed techniques for drilling in high-temperature and corrosive regions typical of hydrothermal vent areas. A new diamond coring system promises better core recovery in difficult areas.

In addition, ODP is cooperating closely with other geological and geophysical programs; for example, in 1991 the first hole was drilled by ODP for emplacement of a seismometer near Hawaii for the Ocean Seismic Network. JOI is pleased to have been able to play a facilitating role in the Ocean Drilling Program and its cooperative activities, and we are looking forward to many new results to come.



D. James Baker
President
Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Preface

The *Scientific Results* volumes of the *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program* contain specialty papers presenting the results of up to one and one-half years of research in various aspects of scientific ocean drilling. I acknowledge with thanks the authors of the papers published in this volume, who thereby have enabled future investigators to gain ready access to the results of their research.

Each of the papers submitted to a *Scientific Results* volume undergoes rigorous peer review by at least two specialists in the author's research field. A paper typically goes through one or more revision cycles before being accepted for publication. Our goal is to maintain a peer-review system comparable to those of the most highly regarded journals in the geological sciences.

The Editorial Review Board for a *Scientific Results* volume is responsible for obtaining peer reviews of papers submitted to the volume. This board usually is made up of the two co-chief scientists for the cruise, the ODP staff scientist for the cruise, and one external specialist who is familiar with the geology of the area investigated. In addition, the ODP staff editor assigned to the volume helps with any manuscripts that require special attention, such as those by authors who need assistance with English expression.

Scientific Results volumes may also contain short reports consisting of good data that are not ready for final interpretation. Papers in this category are segregated in a section in the back of the volume called Data Reports. Although no interpretation is permitted, these papers ordinarily contain a section on methodology or procedures. Data Report papers are read carefully by at least one specialist to make sure they are well organized, comprehensive, and discuss the techniques thoroughly.

In acknowledgment of the contributions made by this volume's Editorial Review Board, the members of the Board are designated Editors of the volume and are listed on the title page as well. Reviewers of manuscripts for this volume, whose efforts are so essential to the success of the publication, are listed in the front portion of the book, without attribution to a particular manuscript.

On behalf of the Ocean Drilling Program, I extend sincere appreciation to members of the Editorial Review Boards and to the reviewers for giving so generously of their time and efforts in ensuring that only papers of high scientific quality are published in the *Proceedings*.



Philip D. Rabinowitz
Director
Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A&M University

College Station, Texas

REVIEWERS FOR THIS VOLUME

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Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

David A. Falvey
Director, Ocean Drilling Programs

OPERATING INSTITUTION

College of Geosciences and Maritime Studies
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas

Robert A. Duce
Dean

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

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Director

Timothy J.G. Francis
Deputy Director

Richard G. McPherson
Administrator

Jack G. Baldauf, Manager
Science Operations

Barry W. Harding, Manager
Engineering and Drilling Operations

Russell B. Merrill, Curator and Manager
Science Services

Robert E. Olivas, Manager
Technical and Logistics Support

John Coyne, Manager
Information Services

LOGGING OPERATOR

Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
Columbia University
Palisades, New York

David Goldberg, Head

PARTICIPANTS ABOARD THE *JOIDES RESOLUTION* FOR LEG 143*

Edward L. Winterer

Co-Chief Scientist

*Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093-0212
U.S.A.*

William W. Sager

Co-Chief Scientist

*Department of Oceanography
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-3146
U.S.A.*

John V. Firth

ODP Staff Scientist/Paleontologist

*Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A&M University Research Park
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77845-9547
U.S.A.*

Hubert M. Arnaud

Sedimentologist

*Institut Dolomieu
Université de Grenoble
15 Rue Maurice Gignoux
38031 Grenoble cedex
France*

Peter E. Baker

Igneous Petrologist

*Department of Earth Sciences
University of Leeds
Leeds LS2 9JT
United Kingdom*

François Baudin

Organic Geochemist

*Laboratoire de Stratigraphie
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
4 Place Jussieu
75252 Paris cedex 05
France*

Timothy J. Bralower

Paleontologist (nannofossils)

*Department of Geology
University of North Carolina
CB3315 Mitchell Hall
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3315
U.S.A.*

Paterno R. Castillo

Igneous Petrologist

*Geological Research Division
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093-0220
U.S.A.*

Patricia Ann Cooper

Logging Scientist/Core-Log Integration Specialist

*Department of Geology and Geophysics
School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology
University of Hawaii
2525 Correa Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
U.S.A.*

Peter G. Flood

Sedimentologist

*Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of New England
Armidale, N.S.W. 2351
Australia*

Xenia Golovchenko

LDEO Logging Scientist

*Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
Columbia University
Palisades, New York 10964
U.S.A.*

Yasufumi Iryu

Sedimentologist

*Institute of Geology and Paleontology
Faculty of Science
Tohoku University
Aoba, Sendai 980
Japan*

Mikhail K. Ivanov

Physical Properties Specialist

*Geological Department
Moscow State University
Leninskie Gory MGU
Moscow 117234
Russia*

Hugh C. Jenkyns

Sedimentologist

*Department of Earth Sciences
University of Oxford
Parks Road
Oxford, OX1 3PR
United Kingdom*

Jeroen A.M. Kenter

Physical Properties Specialist

*Division of Marine Geology and Geophysics
Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
University of Miami
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway
Miami, Florida 33149-1098
U.S.A.*

*Addresses at time of cruise.

Ivar O. Murdmaa
Sedimentologist
*P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology
Academy of Sciences
23 Krasikova Street
Moscow, 117218
Russia*

Jörg Mutterlose
Paleontologist (nannofossils)
*Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie
Universität Hannover
Callinstrasse 30D-3000 Hannover 1
Federal Republic of Germany*

Yoshifumi Nogi
Logging Scientist
*Geochemical Laboratory
Meteorological Research Institute
Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305
Japan*

Charles K. Paull
Inorganic Geochemist
*Department of Geology
University of North Carolina
CB3315 Mitchell Hall
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3315
U.S.A.*

Evelyn Polgreen
Paleomagnetist
*Department of Oceanography
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-3146
U.S.A.*

Ursula Röhl
Inorganic Geochemist
*Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe
Stilleweg 2
D-3000 Hannover 51
Federal Republic of Germany*

William V. Sliter
Paleontologist (foraminifers)
*Paleontology and Stratigraphy Branch
U.S. Geological Survey
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, California 94025
U.S.A.*

André Strasser
Sedimentologist
*Institut de Géologie
Université de Fribourg
Pérolles
CH-1700 Fribourg
Switzerland*

Nicola H.M. Swinburne
Paleontologist (megafossils)
*Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
U.S.A.*

John A. Tarduno
Paleomagnetist
*Geological Research Division
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093-0220
U.S.A.*

Robert J. van Waasbergen
Sedimentologist
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093-0208
U.S.A.*

SEDCO OFFICIALS

Captain Edwin G. Oonk
Master of the Drilling Vessel
*Overseas Drilling Ltd.
707 Texas Avenue South
Suite 103D
College Station, Texas 77840-1917
U.S.A.*

Kenneth D. Horne
Drilling Superintendent
*Overseas Drilling Ltd.
707 Texas Avenue South
Suite 103D
College Station, Texas 77840-1917
U.S.A.*

ODP ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Eugene Pollard Operations Superintendent
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Roger Ball Marine Electronics Specialist
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