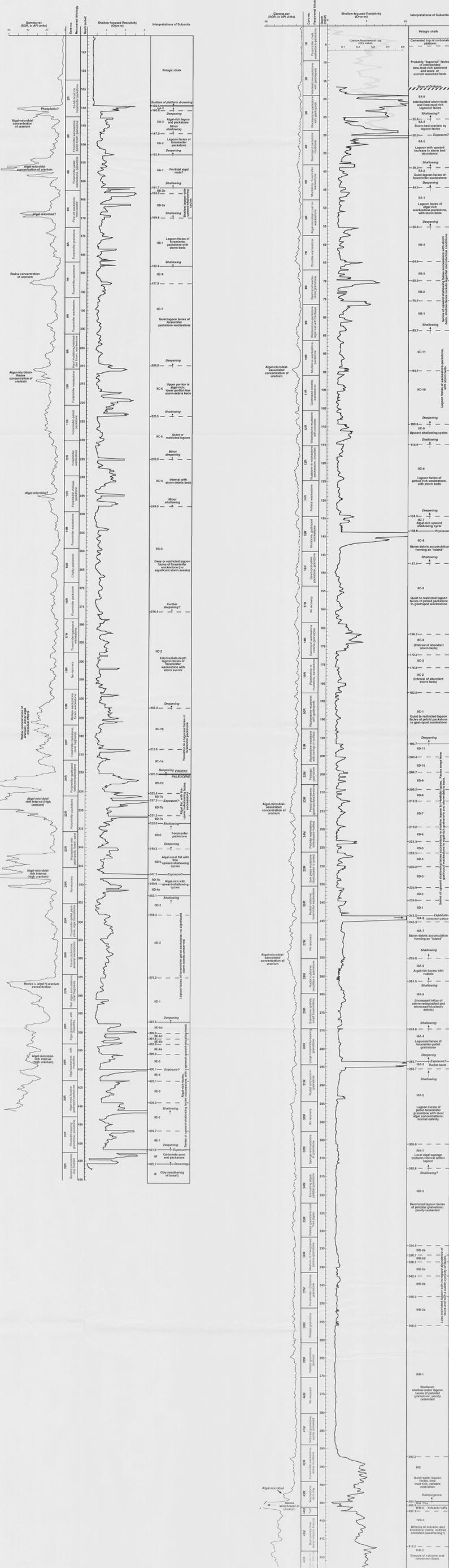
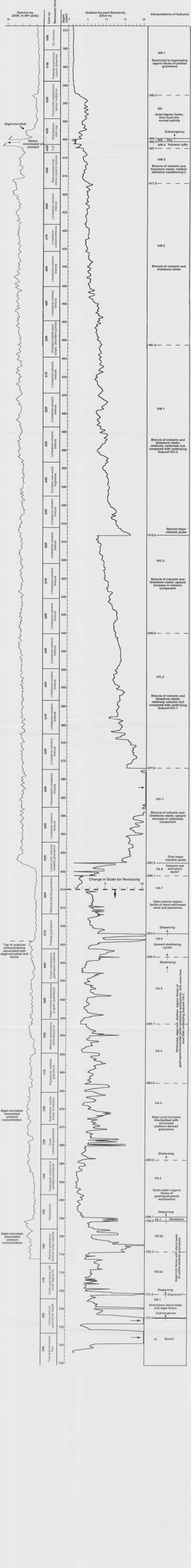


Chapter 12, Figure 1. Stratigraphy of Hole 871C from core descriptions and downhole logs. Lithologic subunits follow shipboard definitions based on dominant lithologies, but with enhanced subdivision and precise placement of boundaries according to signatures in downhole logs. Some of the features in the shallow-focused resistivity log have been enhanced by applying the resistivity contrasts in the high-resolution FMS logging signal. Interpretations of faces and local sea-level fluctuations are based upon the limited core recovery, sedimentary textures in FMS imagery, and characteristics in other downhole logs. The carbonate platform spans the late Paleocene to early part of middle Eocene, with the Paleocene/Eocene boundary at approximately 320 mbsf.



Chapter 17, Figure 1. Stratigraphy of Hole 878A from core descriptions and downhole logs. Lithologic subunits follow shipboard definitions based on dominant lithologies, but with enhanced subdivision and precise placement of boundaries according to signatures in downhole logs. Some of the features in the shallow-focused resistivity log have been enhanced by applying the resistivity contrasts in the high-resolution FMS logging signal. Interpretations of faces and local sea-level fluctuations are based upon limited core recovery, sedimentary textures in FMS imagery, and characteristics in other downhole logs.



Chapter 18, Figure 1. Stratigraphy of Hole 879A derived from core descriptions and downhole logs. Lithologic subunits are modified from the original shipboard definitions, which were based on less than 5% recovery. Enhanced subdivision of these subunits and precise placement of faces boundaries are according to signatures in downhole logs. Some of the features in the shallow-focused resistivity log have been enhanced by applying the resistivity contrasts in the high-resolution FMS logging signal. Above the base of the suspended drill pipe at 40 mbsf, only the neutron porosity and natural gamma-ray intensity logs provide indications of major lithologic variations in the borehole. Interpretations of depositional environments and associated apparent sea-level fluctuations are based upon the limited core recovery, sedimentary textures in the FMS imagery, and characteristics in other downhole logs.

