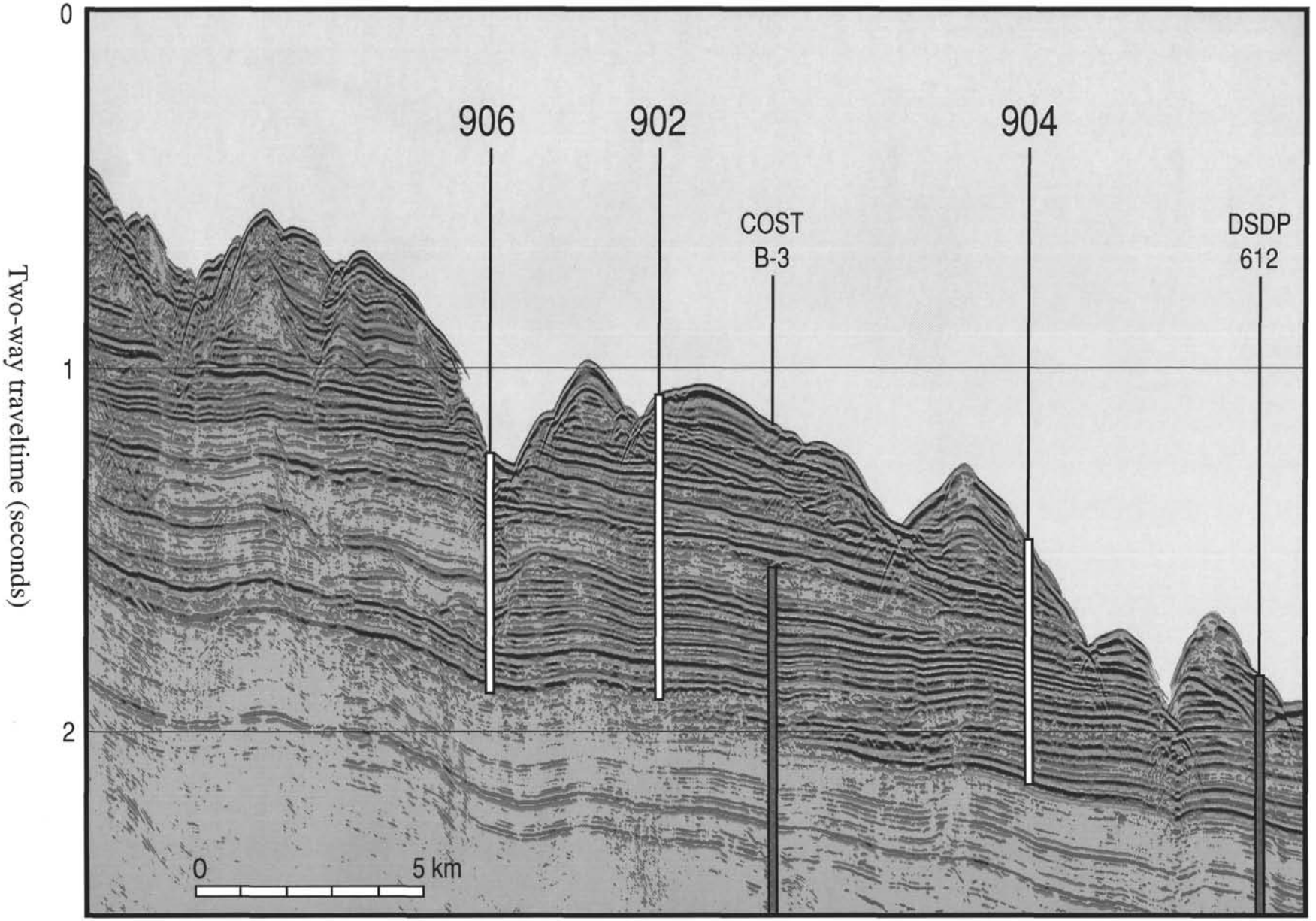

MCS Line 1027 that crosses ODP Leg 150 Sites 902, 904, and 906; cored intervals are shown in white. Locations and sampled intervals of DSDP Site 612 and COST B-3 stratigraphic test well are also shown. This profile is part of a seismic grid collected with NSF support by the *Maurice Ewing* during the New Jersey Sea-level Transect reconnaissance survey. We used a tuned air-gun array and 120 active sections of a 1500-m digital streamer, and then processed the data 60-fold using software developed at Lamont-Doherty. The data are displayed in two-way traveltime, with true amplitude color rendition prepared with JDseis© processing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

VOLUME 150

INITIAL REPORTS

NEW JERSEY CONTINENTAL SLOPE AND RISE

Covering Leg 150 of the cruises of the Drilling Vessel *JOIDES Resolution*,
Lisbon Harbor, Portugal, to St. John's, Newfoundland, Sites 902–906
25 May–24 July 1993

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in cooperation with the
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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 permitting 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

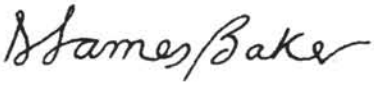
panels. The science operator also ensures that adequate scientific analyses are performed on the cores by maintaining the shipboard scientific laboratories and computers and by providing logistical and technical support for shipboard scientific teams. Onshore, TAMU manages scientific activities after 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 three sites: ODP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at TAMU, ODP and DSDP Atlantic and Antarctic cores at LDEO, and DSDP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

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.



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Back-pocket Plates

Plate 1. Two 60-fold multichannel lines and interpreted line drawings collected during cruise 9009 of the *Maurice Ewing* across the shelf-slope break off New Jersey.

Plate 2. Detailed summary lithologic columns for Holes 902C and 902D, 903A through 903D, 904A, 905A, and 906A.

Leg 150 New Jersey Continental Slope and Rise Well-log Data CD-ROM (in back pocket)

The CD-ROM in the back of this volume is a "data-only" CD-ROM that contains both depth-shifted and processed logging data that has been provided by the Borehole Research Group at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory as well as shipboard gamma-ray attenuation porosity evaluator (GRAPE), index properties, and magnetic susceptibility data of cores collected on board *JOIDES Resolution* during Legs 149, 150, and 150X (land-based portion of Leg 150). Also included on this CD-ROM is the Macintosh image-viewing application NIH image. CD-ROM production was done by the Borehole Research Group at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Wireline Logging Operator for ODP.

The CD-ROM is structured as follows for Leg 150:

- GENERAL INFORMATION directory
  - Format documentation file (this file)
  - INDEX file (contents)
  - Software documentation file
- LOGGING DATA directory
  - README document
  - HOLE NUMBER subdirectory
    - Conventional logging subdirectory
      - General information subdirectory
        - Acronyms and units file
        - Processing history of log data file
        - Depth-shifting history (Leg 150 only)
      - Logging data subdirectory
        - Individual tool data files
    - FMS subdirectory
      - FMS DIP subdirectory
        - Dipmeter files in ASCII format
      - FMS images in portable bit map (PBM - 8-bit binary)
      - Format subdirectory
        - Information about processing file
        - 1:1 ratio image raster files (every 10 m) subdirectory
          - Data files
          - Raster documentation file
        - 1:10 ratio image raster files (every 100 m) subdirectory
          - Data files
          - Raster documentation file
    - Temperature data subdirectory
      - Temperature data in ASCII format file
- CORE DATA directory
  - README document
  - SITE NUMBER subdirectory
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      - MAGSUS data file
      - Index properties data file

The INDEX file contains a summary of all the files loaded on the CD-ROM. The software documentation file in the GENERAL INFORMATION directory contains information on which software packages work best to import portable bit map (PBM - 8-bit binary) raster files. It also includes network sources for the graphics software and data compression information. The README file gives information about whom to contact with any questions about the production of or data on the CD-ROM.

All of the ASCII files (basic log and dipmeter files) are TAB delimited for compatibility with most spreadsheet and database programs. Holes that have more than one logging pass with the same tools are labeled Pass 1, Pass 2, etc. Holes that have long logging runs are often divided into TOP, MIDDLE, and

BOTTOM directories. If the data were collected continuously or if two or more sections of data were spliced together, the files will be in the SPLICED directory.

In the FMS-PBM format subdirectory, there are two subdirectories: 1:1 ratio with maximum 10-m-long image raster files, and 1:10 ratio with maximum 100-m-long image raster files. The image raster files are named according to their depth interval. The raster documentation files contain image file parameter information necessary for use with most graphic software packages.

Summary of LDEO Log Data, Leg 150
- Hole 902D:
  - Conventional logs
  - FMS data
- Hole 903A:
  - Conventional logs
  - Temperature log
- Hole 903C:
  - Conventional logs
  - Temperature log
- Hole 904A:
  - Conventional logs
  - FMS data
  - Temperature log
- Hole 905A:
  - Conventional logs
  - Temperature log
- Hole 906A:
  - Conventional logs
  - FMS data
  - Geochemical logs (element and oxide weight %)
  - Temperature log

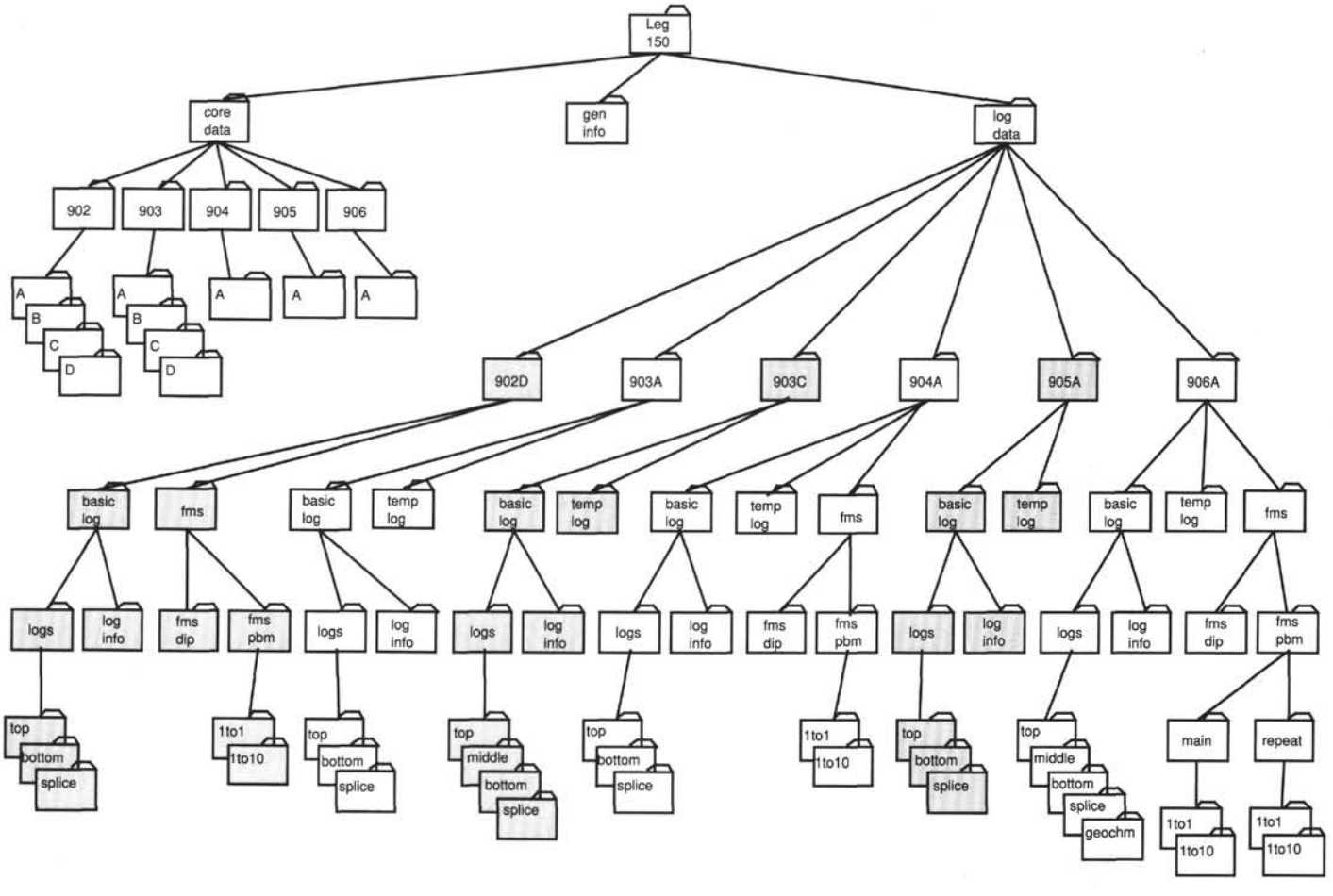
Summary of ODP Core Data, Leg 150
- Hole 902A:
  - Index properties data
- Hole 902B:
  - Index properties data
- Hole 902C:
  - GRAPE data
  - Index properties data
  - MAGSUS data
- Hole 902D:
  - GRAPE data
    - grape_1.dat: cores 1–40
    - grape_2.dat: cores 41–82
  - Index properties data
  - MAGSUS data
- Hole 903A:
  - GRAPE data
    - grape_1.dat: cores 1–40
    - grape_2.dat: cores 41–70
    - grape_3.dat: cores 71–76
  - Index properties data
  - MAGSUS data
- Hole 903B:
  - GRAPE data
  - Index properties data
  - MAGSUS data
- Hole 903C:
  - Index properties data
- Hole 903D:
  - Index properties data

Hole 904A:
- GRAPE data
  - grape_1.dat: cores 1–24
  - grape_2.dat: cores 25–48
  - grape_3.dat: cores 49–62
- Index properties data
- MAGSUS data

Hole 905A:
- GRAPE data
  - grape_1.dat: cores 1–35
  - grape_2.dat: cores 36–60
  - grape_3.dat: cores 61–85
  - grape_4.dat: cores 86–103
- Index properties data
- MAGSUS data

Hole 906A:
- GRAPE data
  - grape_1.dat: cores 1–24
  - grape_2.dat: cores 25–50
  - grape_3.dat: cores 51–68
- Index properties data
- MAGSUS data

Schematic diagram of CD-ROM file organization.



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