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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 Formation MicroScanner is available for high-resolution 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 (NSF). 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 under a separate cooperative agreement with NSF.

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.

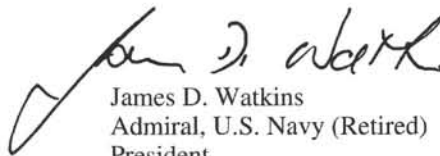
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) of Columbia University is responsible for the program's logging operation, including processing the data and providing assistance to scientists for data analysis. The ODP Data Bank, a repository for geophysical data, is also managed by LDEO.

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 since Leg 151 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. ODP has also provided valuable data that shed light on fluid pathways through the lithosphere, global climate change both in the Arctic and near the equator, past sea-level change, seafloor mineralization, the complex tectonic evolution of oceanic crust, and the evolution of passive continental margins.

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 a close, collaborative effort between ODP engineers and scientists, a system has been developed that seals selected boreholes ("CORKs") and monitors downhole temperature, pressure, and fluid composition for up to three years. When possible, ODP is also taking advantage of industry techniques, such as logging while drilling, to obtain continuous downhole information in difficult-to-drill formations.

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, exciting results in the future.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 163—INITIAL REPORTS

Acknowledgments	1
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION	
1. Introduction: Leg 163 background and objectives	5
H.C. Larsen and R.A. Duncan	
2. Explanatory notes	15
Shipboard Scientific Party	
SECTION 2: SITE CHAPTERS	
3. Site 988	23
Shipboard Scientific Party	
Site summary	23
Principal results	23
Background and objectives	23
Operations	24
Lithostratigraphy	26
Paleomagnetism	26
Structural geology	26
Igneous petrology	27
Physical properties	28
4. Site 989	31
Shipboard Scientific Party	
Site summary	31
Principal results	31
Background and objectives	32
Operations	34
Lithostratigraphy	35
Paleomagnetism	35
Structural geology	36
Igneous petrology	37
Physical properties	43
5. Site 990	47
Shipboard Scientific Party	
Site summary	47
Principal results	47
Background and objectives	48
Operations	49
Lithostratigraphy	52
Biostratigraphy	54
Paleomagnetism	54

Structural geology	54
Igneous petrology	56
Physical properties	64

SECTION 3: CORES

Site 988	71
Site 989	81
Site 990	161

SECTION 4: THIN SECTIONS

Site 988	253
Site 989	257
Site 990	265

SECTION 5: SEDIMENTARY ROCK THIN SECTION

Site 990	279
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(For JOIDES Advisory Groups and ODP Sample and Data Distribution Policy, please see *ODP Proceedings, Initial Reports*, Volume 158, pp. 375–384.)

CD-ROM Leg 163 Materials

The ODP CD-ROM in the back pocket of this volume contains an electronic version of the Leg 163 *Initial Reports* volume in Adobe Acrobat. Also on the CD-ROM are vein and alteration logs, structure logs, gray scale digital images of core and thin sections, and ASCII tab delimited versions of the tables listed in the directory below.

Text Table Directory Structure:

Chapter 3, Site 988:

- Table 2. Magnetic properties of basalts from Hole 988A. 3_tbl2.txt
- Table 3. Complete structural data for all features measured in the archive half of the core from Site 988. 3_tbl3.txt

Chapter 4, Site 989:

- Table 2. Magnetic properties of basalts from Holes 989A and 989B. 4_tbl2.txt
- Table 3. Magnetic properties of discrete samples from Holes 989A and 989B. 4_tbl3.txt
- Table 4. Complete structural data for all features measured in the archive half of the core from Hole 989A. 4_tbl4.txt
- Table 5. Complete structural data for all features measured in the archive half of the core from Hole 989B. 4_tbl5.txt
- Table 9. *P*-wave velocity measurements performed directly on seawater-saturated split core sections from Holes 989A and 989B. 4_tbl9.txt
- Table 11. Magnetic susceptibility measurements performed using the MST at 2-cm intervals on split core sections of all recovered cores from Holes 989A and 989B. 4_tbl11.txt

Chapter 5, Site 990:

- Table 2. Magnetic properties of discrete samples from Hole 990A. 5_tbl2.txt

- Table 3. Magnetic properties of basement rocks from Hole 990A. 5_tbl3.txt
- Table 4. Complete structural data for all features measured in the archive half of the core from Hole 990A. 5_tbl4.txt
- Table 9. *P*-wave velocity measurements performed directly on seawater-saturated split core sections from Hole 990A. 5_tbl9.txt
- Table 10. *P*-wave velocity and bulk density data measured on seawater-saturated, discrete, 1-in.-diameter minicores from Hole 990A. 5_tbl10.txt
- Table 11. GRAPE density data measured on whole cores from Hole 990A. 5_tbl11.txt
- Table 12. Magnetic susceptibility measurements performed using the MST on whole cores from Hole 990A. 5_tbl12.txt

This CD also contains an expanded version of a table and color versions of two figures from Chapter 3:

- Table 7. *P*-wave velocity measurements performed directly on seawater-saturated split core sections from Hole 988A. 3_tbl7.txt
- Figure 7. Ophitic enclosure of plagioclase by augite in a glomerocryst, Sample 163-988A-1R-2 (Piece 3C, 28–29 cm). 3_fig7.pdf
- Figure 8. Hourglass sector zoning in a small augite phenocryst in Sample 163-988A-2R-1 (Piece 5, 36–38 cm). 3_fig8.pdf

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