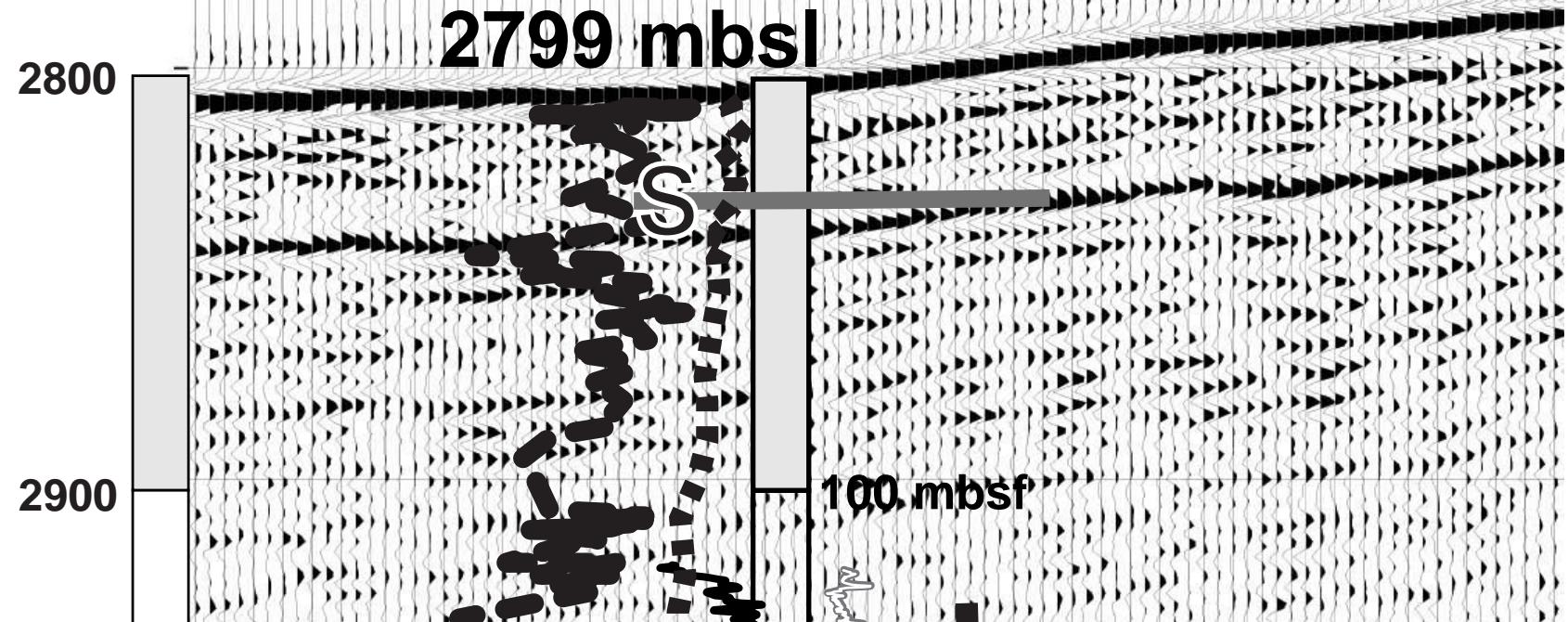
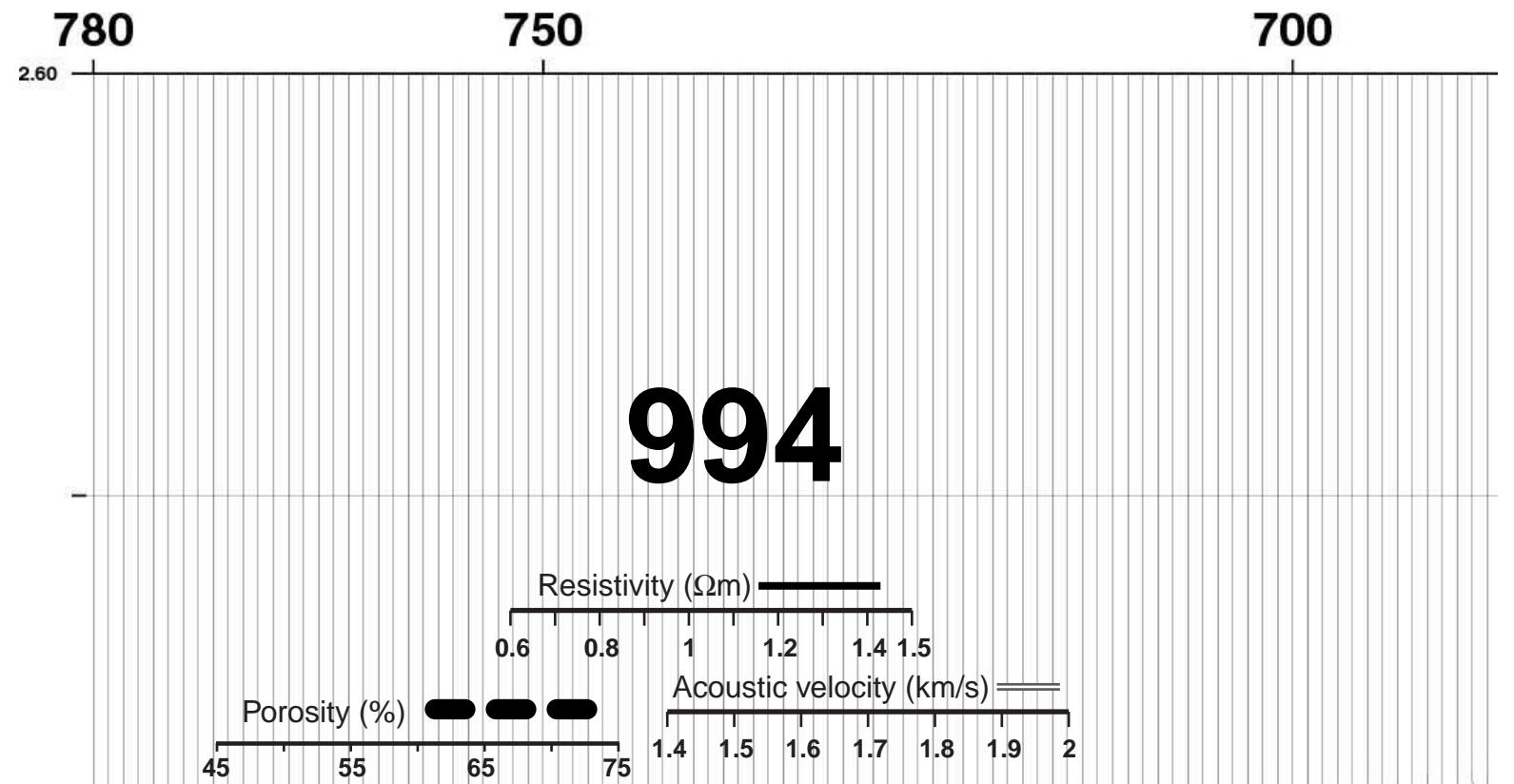
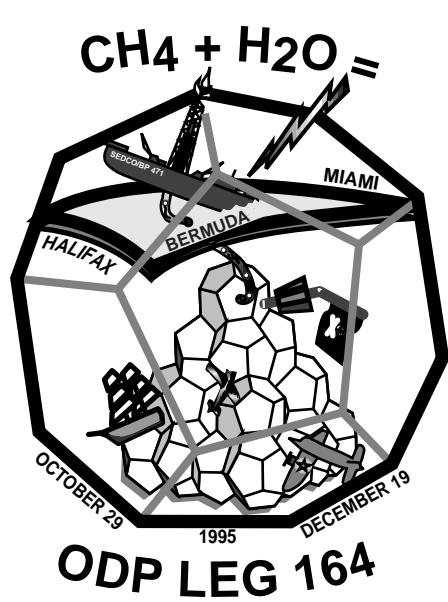


ODP Proceedings, Scientific Results, Volume 164: Chapter 25: Figure 1. Seismic transect across the Blake Ridge overlain by symbols indicating direct observation of gas hydrate and indicators of gas hydrate dissociation. In addition, downhole logging measurements, in situ gas concentrations, and pore-water chlorinity concentrations are plotted as lines with depth. Interpretative horizons and zones are inferred from a synthesis of these observations.

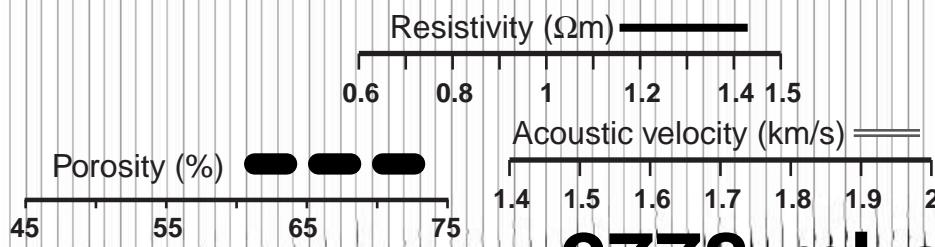


650

600

Shotpoints

995



2778 mbsl

Crest of tl

100 mbsf

550

500

450

997

U

The Blake Ridge

Porosity (%)

45 55 65 75

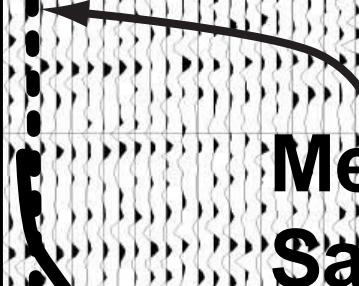
Resistivity (Ωm)

0.6 0.8 1 1.2 1.4 1

Acoustic velocity (km)

1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8

2770

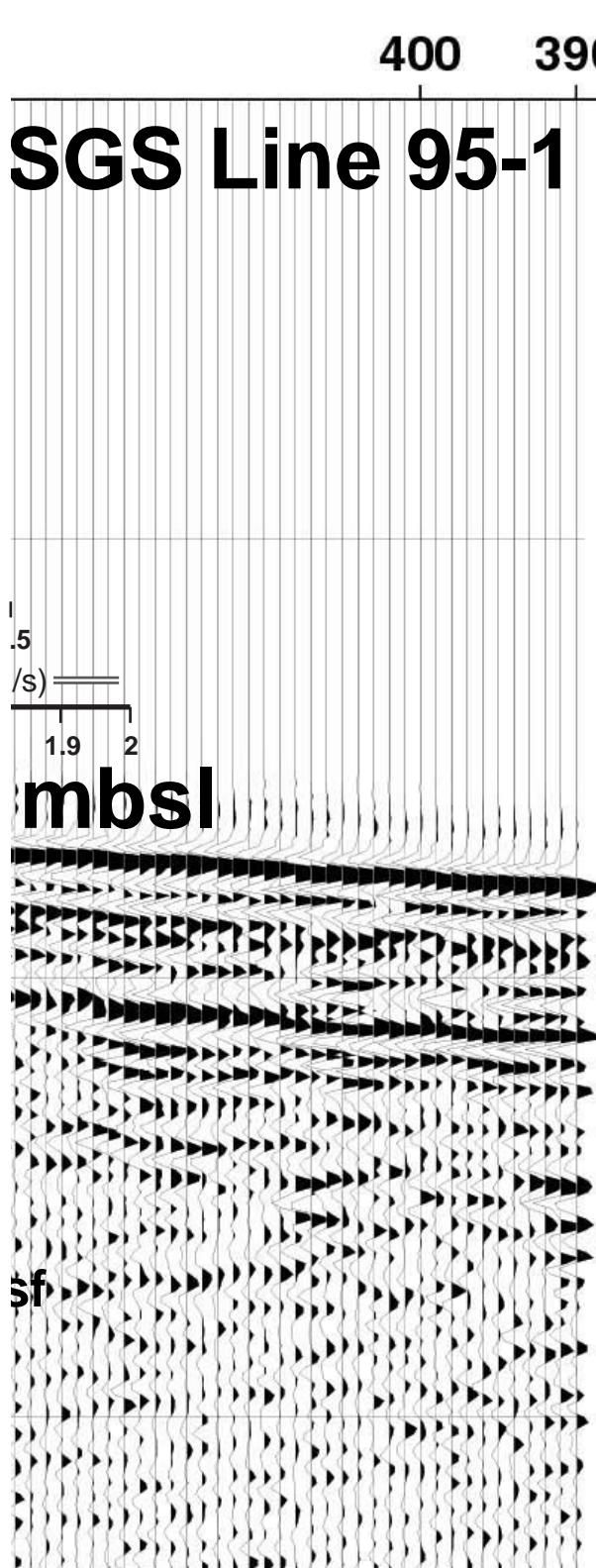


Methane
Saturation

100 mb

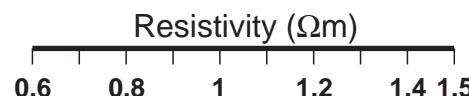
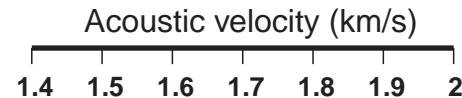
400 390

SGS Line 95-1

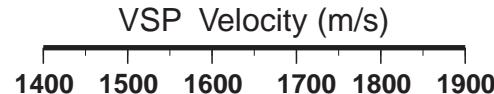


Legend

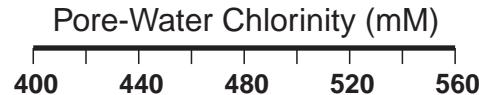
Downhole-logging measurements



Vertical seismic velocity measurement



Core and sample measurements



Direct observation of core

GH Recovered gas hydrate

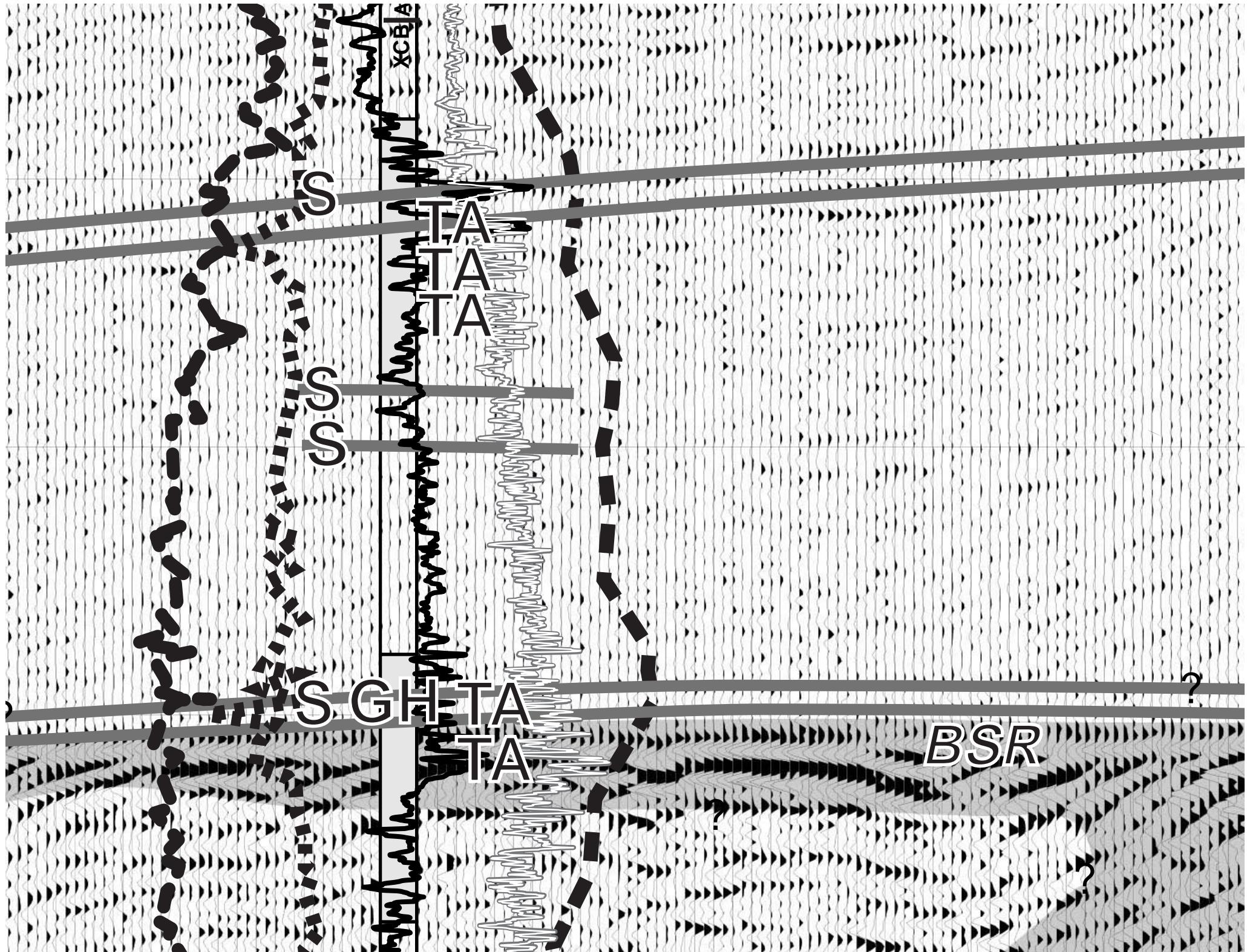
S Soupy sediment
(excess water from dissociated
gas hydrate)

TA Core temperature anomaly

h (meters below sea level)

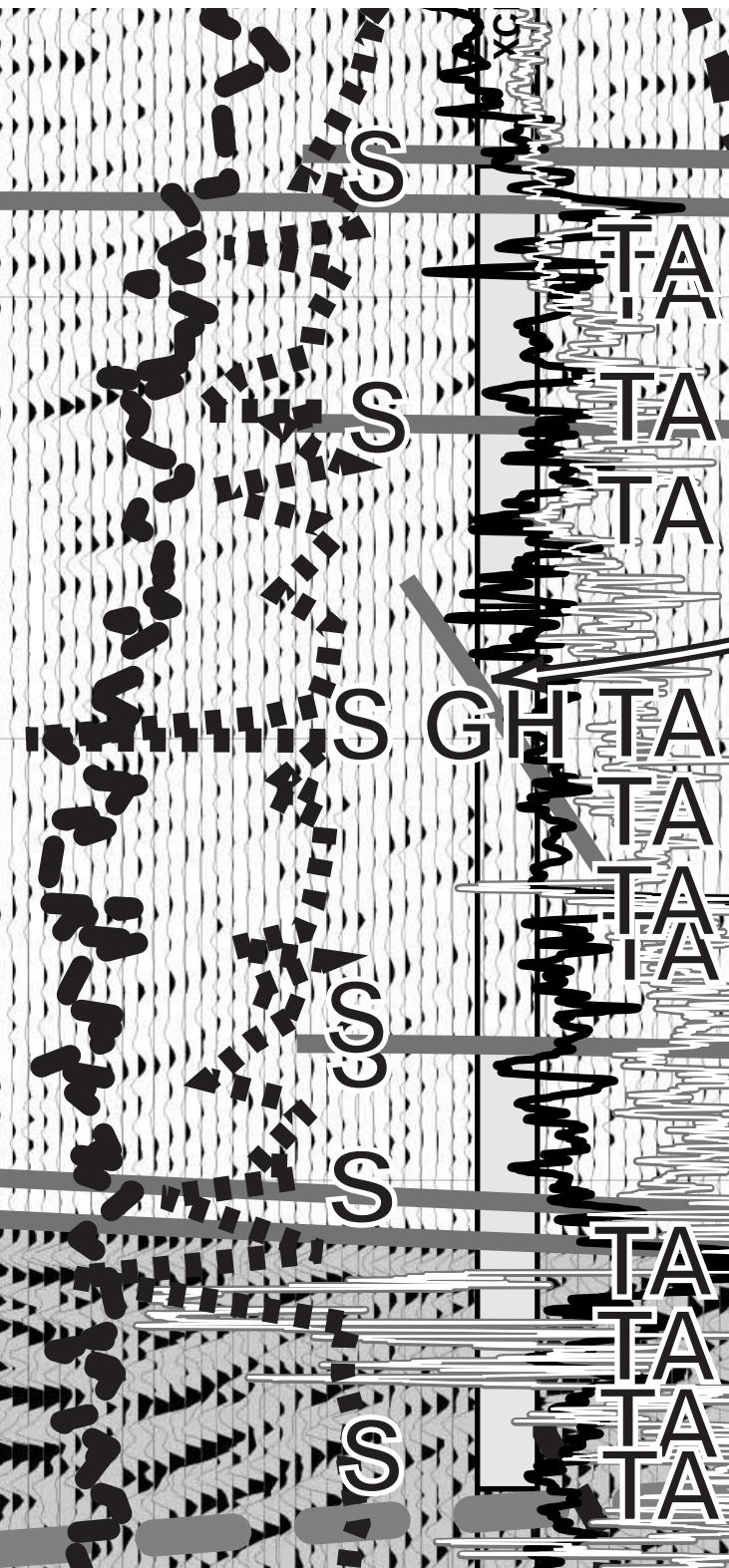
3000
3100
3200

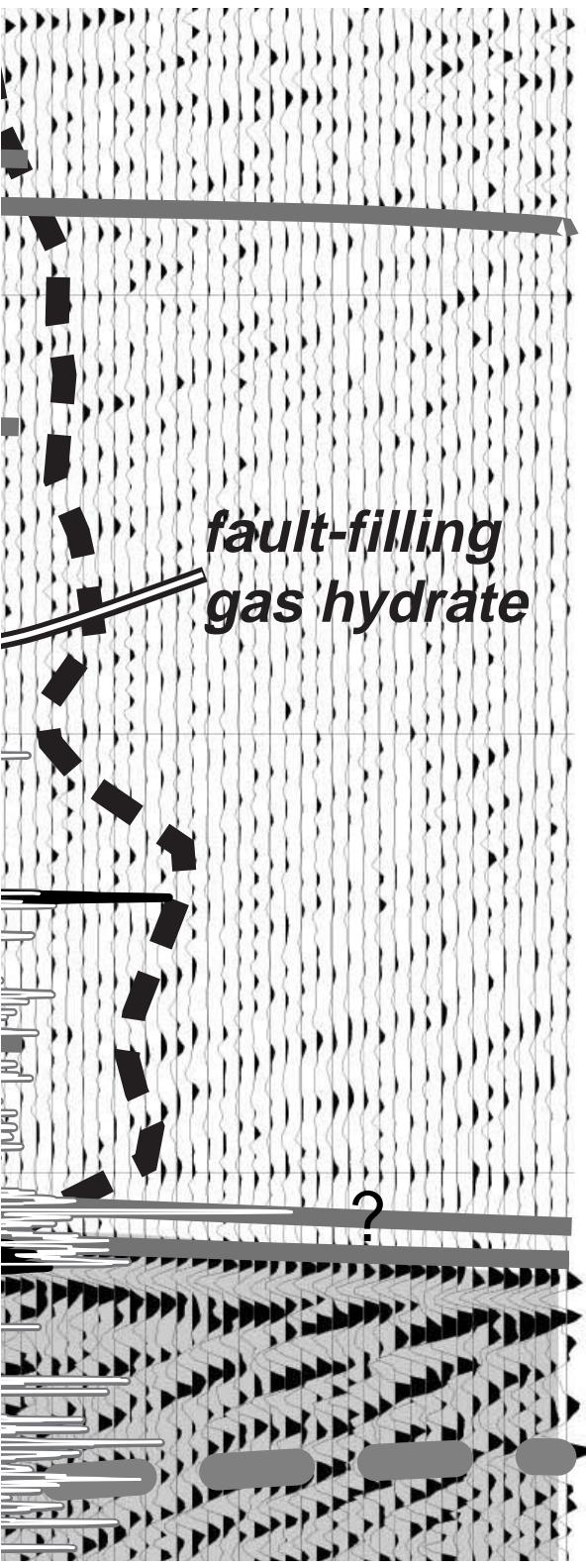




The diagram illustrates a scientific sampling setup, likely for oceanographic or geological research. On the left, a vertical cylinder represents a core sample being extracted from a borehole. A curved tube extends from the top of the core into the surrounding rock. A question mark is placed near the top of this tube, indicating an area of interest or a potential issue. The text "Pressure Coring System" is centered above the core, and "in situ gas (995-997 avg.)" is written below it, describing the specific technique used for gas sampling.

Pressure Coring System
in situ gas (995-997 avg.)





*fault-filling
gas hydrate*

(endothermic reaction of
gas hydrate dissociation)

Coring method

- XCB|APC
- Advanced piston corer
 - Extended core barrel

Interpretive horizons

Inferred gas hydrate

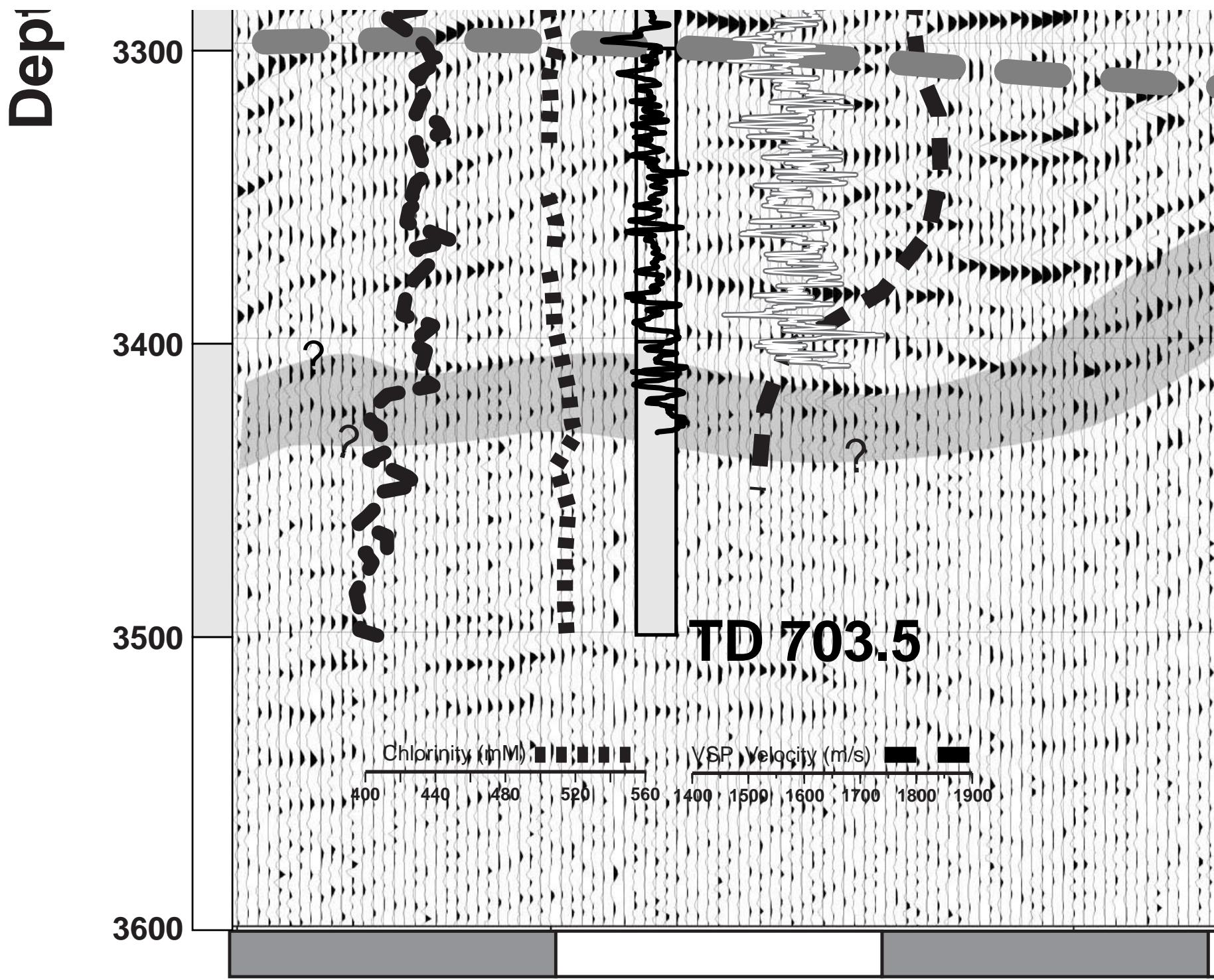
Horizons based on:

- Observed gas hydrate
- Observed soupy sediments
- Downhole logging
- Chlorinity anomalies
- Temperature anomalies

BGHS (Base of gas hydrate stability)
(Based on observed borehole temperatures)

Free gas zones
(Based on VSP, PCS gas concentration, and the BSR)

Location



Predicted Base of Gas Hydrate St

Free Gas Zone

TD 704.6

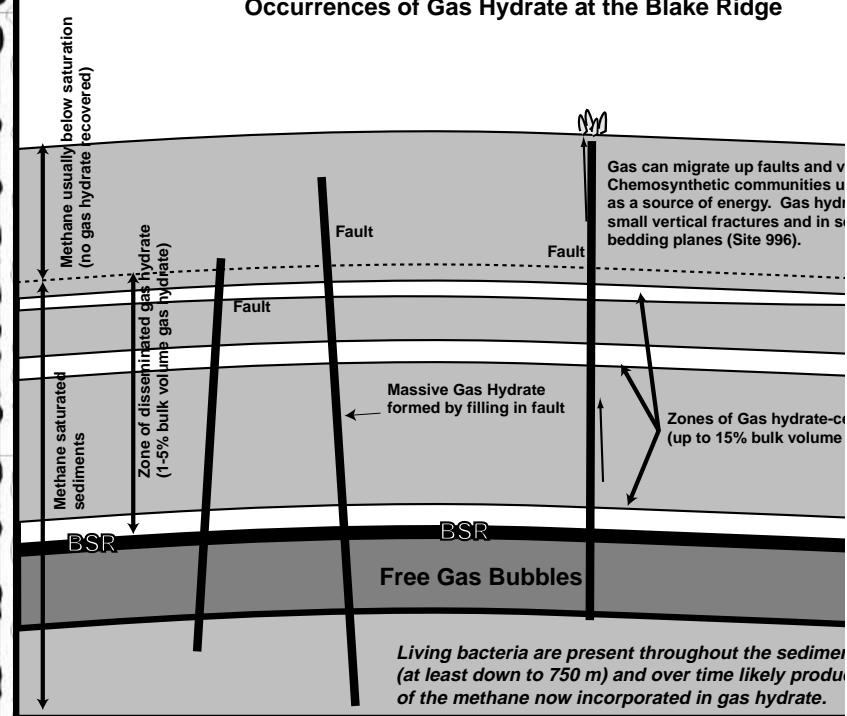
Chlorinity mM

400 440 480 520 560

VSP Velocity m/s

1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900

Occurrences of Gas Hydrate at the Blake Ridge



Distance 1000-m inter

ability

?

ent at the seafloor.
se the methane
rate forms in
sediment

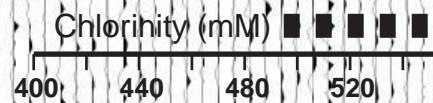
mented sediment
(gas hydrate)

BSR

nt column
ced much

0 0.5 1 1.5 2
(mol/L) pore space

ervals



TD 7

