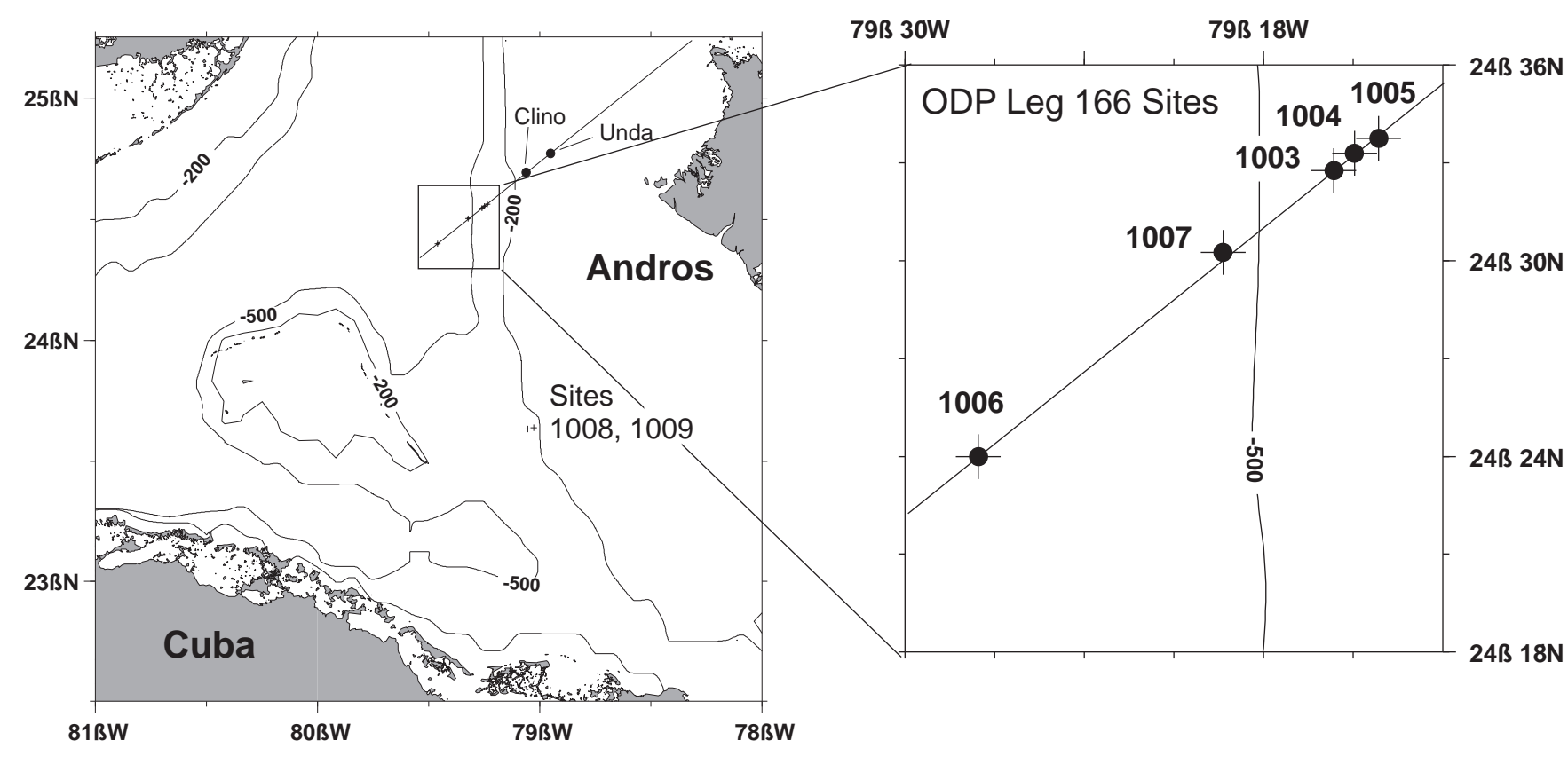


Bahamas Drilling Transect - ODP Leg 166

Site 1005

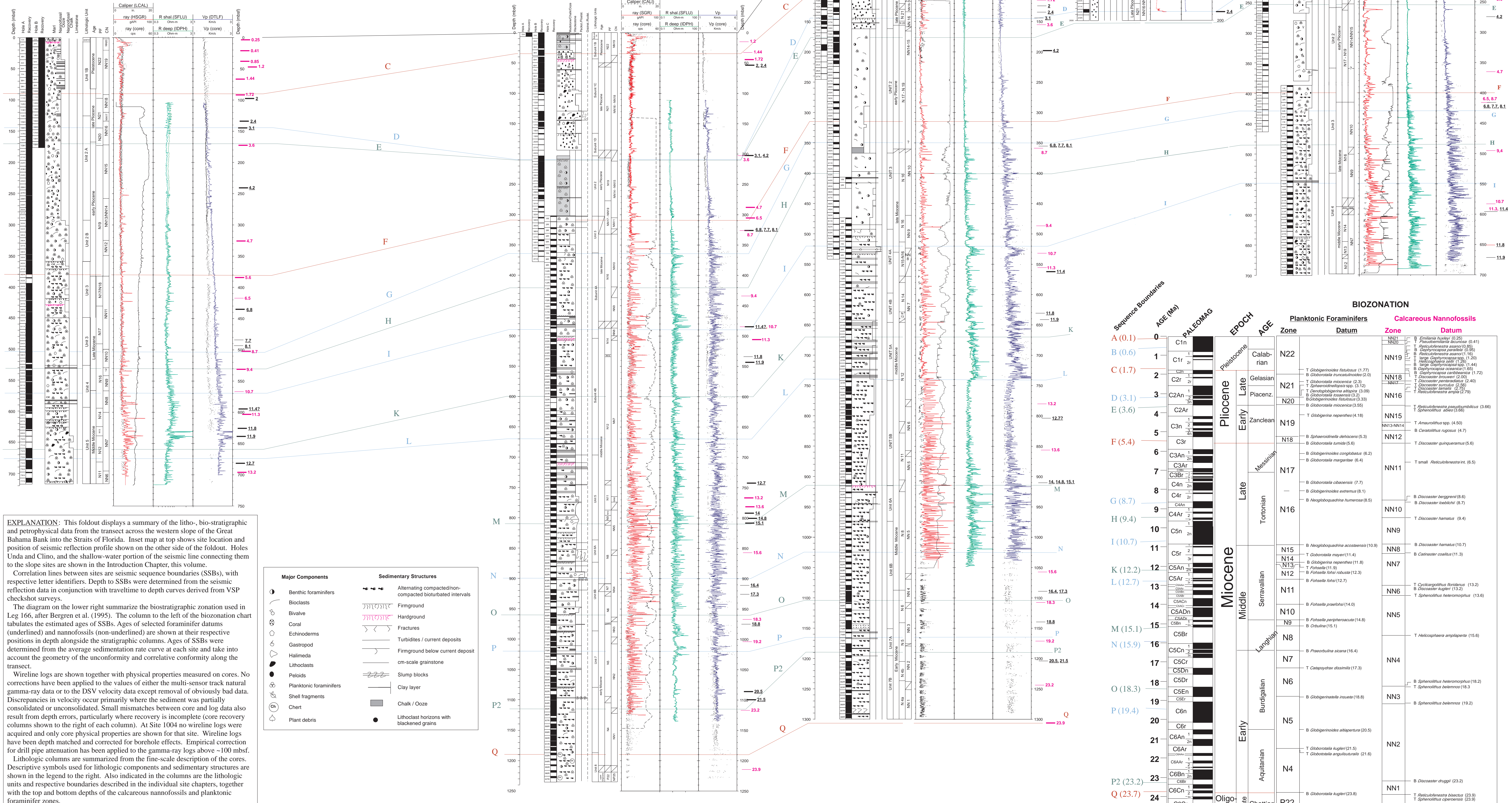


Site 1006

Site 1003

Site 1004

Site 1007



EXPLANATION: This foldout displays a summary of the litho-, bio- and petrophysical data from the transect across the western slope of the Great Bahama Bank into the Straits of Florida. Inset map at top shows site location and position of seismic reflection profile shown on the other side of the foldout. Holes Unda and Clino, and the shallow-water portion of the seismic line connecting them to the slope sites are shown in the Introduction Chapter, this volume.

Correlation lines between sites are seismic sequence boundaries (SSBs), with respective letter identifiers. Depth to SSBs were determined from the seismic reflection data in conjunction with traveltime to depth curves derived from VSP checkshot surveys.

The diagram on the lower right summarizes the biostratigraphic zonation used in Leg 166, after Bergren et al. (1995). The column to the left of the biozonation chart tabulates the estimated ages of SSBs. Ages of selected foraminifer datums (underlined) and nannofossil (non-underlined) are shown at their respective positions in depth alongside the stratigraphic columns. Ages of SSBs were determined from the average sedimentation rate curve at each site and take into account the geometry of the unconformity and correlative conformity along the transect.

Wireline logs are shown together with physical properties measured on cores. No corrections have been applied to the values of either the multi-sensor track natural gamma-ray data or to the DSV velocity data except removal of obviously bad data. Discrepancies in velocity occur primarily where the sediment was partially consolidated or unconsolidated. Small mismatches between core and log data also result from depth errors, particularly where recovery is incomplete (core recovery columns shown to the right of each column). At Site 1004 no wireline logs were acquired and only core physical properties are shown for that site. Wireline logs have been depth matched and corrected for borehole effects. Empirical correction for drill pipe attenuation has been applied to the gamma-ray logs above ~100 mbsf.

Lithologic columns are summarized from the fine-scale description of the cores. Descriptive symbols used for lithologic components and sedimentary structures are shown in the legend to the right. Also indicated in the columns are the lithologic units and respective boundaries described in the individual site chapters, together with the top and bottom depths of the calcareous nannofossils and planktonic foraminifer zones.

Major Components	Sedimentary Structures
Benthic foraminifers	Alternating compacted/non-compacted bioturbated intervals
Bioclasts	Firmground
Bivalve	Hardground
Coral	Fractures
Echinoderms	Turbidites / current deposits
Gastropod	Firmground below current deposit
Halimeda	cm-scale grainstone
Lithoclasts	Slump blocks
Peloids	Clay layer
Planktonic foraminifers	Chalk / Ooze
Shell fragments	Lithoclast horizons with blackened grains
Chert	
Plant debris	

Sequence Boundaries	AGE (Ma)	EPOCH	AGE	BIOZONATION					
				Planktonic Foraminifers	Calcareous Nannofossils				
			Zone	Datum	Zone	Datum			
A (0.1)	0	Pliocene	Calabrian	N22	NN19	<i>E. floridana</i> (0.25)	<i>P. subaenariensis</i> (0.41)		
B (0.6)	1			Gelasian	N21	NN18	<i>Reticulohyalina asanovi</i> (0.55)	<i>Reticulohyalina asanovi</i> (0.55)	
C (1.7)	2				Piacenzian	N20	NN16	<i>Large Globobulimina</i> (1.20)	<i>Large Globobulimina</i> (1.20)
D (3.1)	3			Zanclean		N19	NN15	<i>T. globobulimina</i> (3.33)	<i>T. globobulimina</i> (3.33)
E (3.6)	4					Messinian	N18	NN12	<i>Globobulimina</i> (5.6)
F (5.4)	5		Tortonian	N17	NN11		<i>T. small Reticulohyalina</i> (6.5)	<i>T. small Reticulohyalina</i> (6.5)	
G (8.7)	8			N16	N16	NN10	<i>B. discaster berggreni</i> (8.6)	<i>B. discaster berggreni</i> (8.6)	
H (9.4)	9				N15	NN9	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (9.4)	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (9.4)	
I (10.7)	11					N15	NN8	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (10.7)	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (10.7)
K (12.2)	12			Middle Miocene	Serravallian	N14	NN7	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (11.8)	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (11.8)
L (12.7)	13	N13	NN6			<i>T. foxtella</i> (11.9)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (11.9)		
M (15.1)	15	N12	NN5			<i>T. foxtella</i> (12.7)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (12.7)		
N (15.9)	16	N11	NN4			<i>T. foxtella</i> (14.0)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (14.0)		
O (18.3)	18	Early Miocene	Langhian	N10	NN3	<i>B. foxtella</i> (14.8)	<i>B. foxtella</i> (14.8)		
P (19.4)	19			N9	NN2	<i>B. foxtella</i> (15.1)	<i>B. foxtella</i> (15.1)		
P2 (23.2)	23			N8	NN1	<i>T. foxtella</i> (17.3)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (17.3)		
Q (23.7)	24	Late Oligocene	Chattian	N7		<i>T. foxtella</i> (18.2)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (18.2)		
	25			N6		<i>B. foxtella</i> (18.8)	<i>B. foxtella</i> (18.8)		
				N5		<i>B. foxtella</i> (20.5)	<i>B. foxtella</i> (20.5)		
				N4		<i>T. foxtella</i> (21.5)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (21.5)		
				N3		<i>T. foxtella</i> (21.6)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (21.6)		
				N2		<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (23.2)	<i>B. discaster hamatus</i> (23.2)		
				N1		<i>T. foxtella</i> (23.9)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (23.9)		
				NP25		<i>T. foxtella</i> (23.9)	<i>T. foxtella</i> (23.9)		

Preliminary Pages

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