***ODP Proceedings, Initial Reports,* Volume 166: Plate 1.** Summary of the lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, and petrophysical data of the Bahamas Transect (Sites 1003—1007).

Bahamas Drilling Transect - ODP Leg 166

<u>EXPLANATION</u>: This foldout displays a summary of the litho-, bio-stratigraphic 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 summarize 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 nannofossils (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

- ◑ Benthic foraminifers
- Bioclasts
- Bivalve
- Coral
- ⬠ Echinoderms
- Gastropod
- Halimeda
- Lithoclasts
- ● Peloids
- Planktonic foraminifers
- Shell fragments
- Ch Chert
- Plant debris

Sedimentary Structures

- Alternating compacted/non-compacted bioturbated intervals
- Firmground
- Hardground
- Fractures
- Turbidites / current deposits
- Firmground below current deposit
- cm-scale grainstone
- Slump blocks
- Clay layer
- ▨ Chalk / Ooze
- ● Lithoclast horizons with blackened grains

Preliminary Pages

Table of Contents