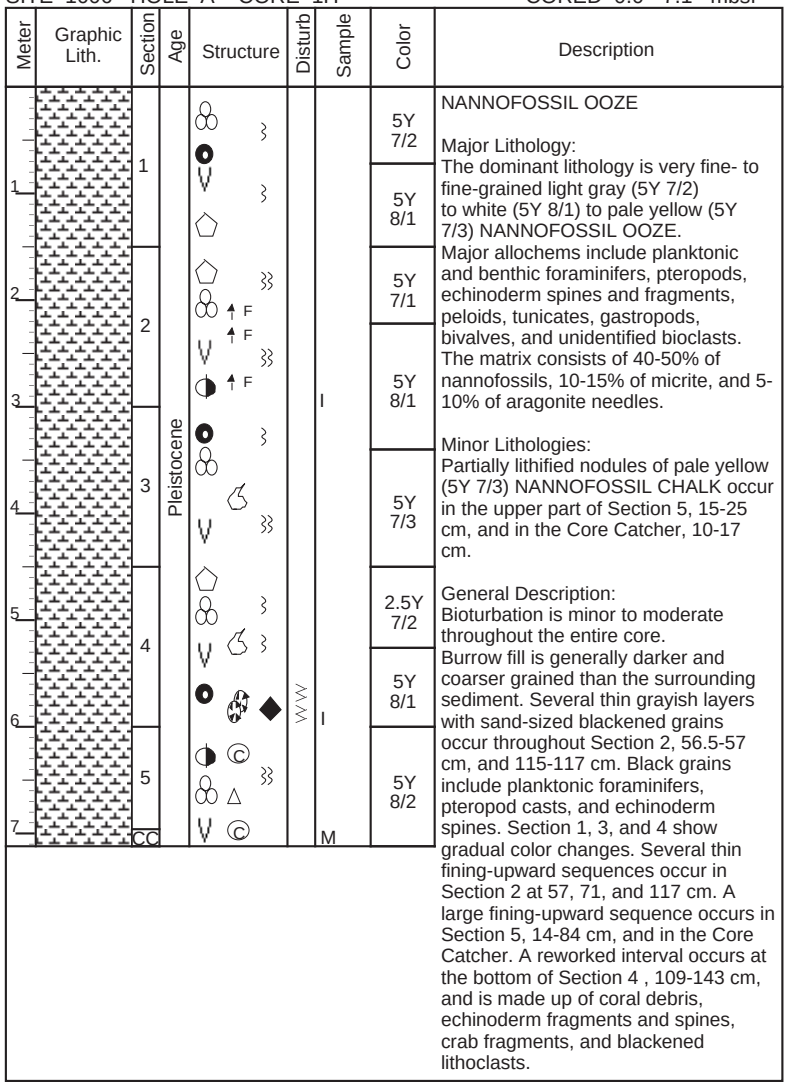
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 1H CORED 0.0 - 7.1 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology is very fine- to fine-grained light gray (5Y 7/2) to white (5Y 8/1) to pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Major allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers, pteropods, echinoderm spines and fragments, peloids, tunicates, gastropods, bivalves, and unidentified bioclasts. The matrix consists of 40-50% of nannofossils, 10-15% of micrite, and 5-10% of aragonite needles.

Minor Lithologies:
Partially lithified nodules of pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK occur in the upper part of Section 5, 15-25 cm, and in the Core Catcher, 10-17 cm.

General Description:
Bioturbation is minor to moderate throughout the entire core. Burrow fill is generally darker and coarser grained than the surrounding sediment. Several thin grayish layers with sand-sized blackened grains occur throughout Section 2, 56.5-57 cm, and 115-117 cm. Black grains include planktonic foraminifers, pteropod casts, and echinoderm spines. Section 1, 3, and 4 show gradual color changes. Several thin fining-upward sequences occur in Section 2 at 57, 71, and 117 cm. A large fining-upward sequence occurs in Section 5, 14-84 cm, and in the Core Catcher. A reworked interval occurs at the bottom of Section 4 , 109-143 cm, and is made up of coral debris, echinoderm fragments and spines, crab fragments, and blackened lithoclasts.

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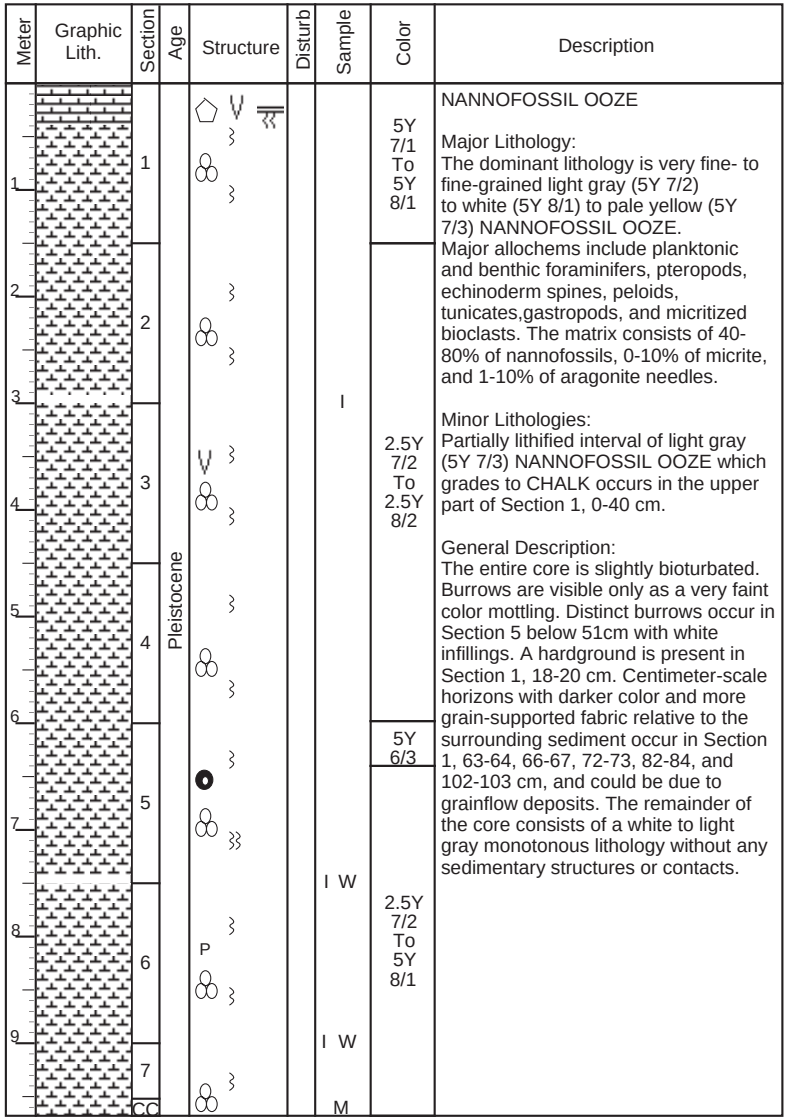
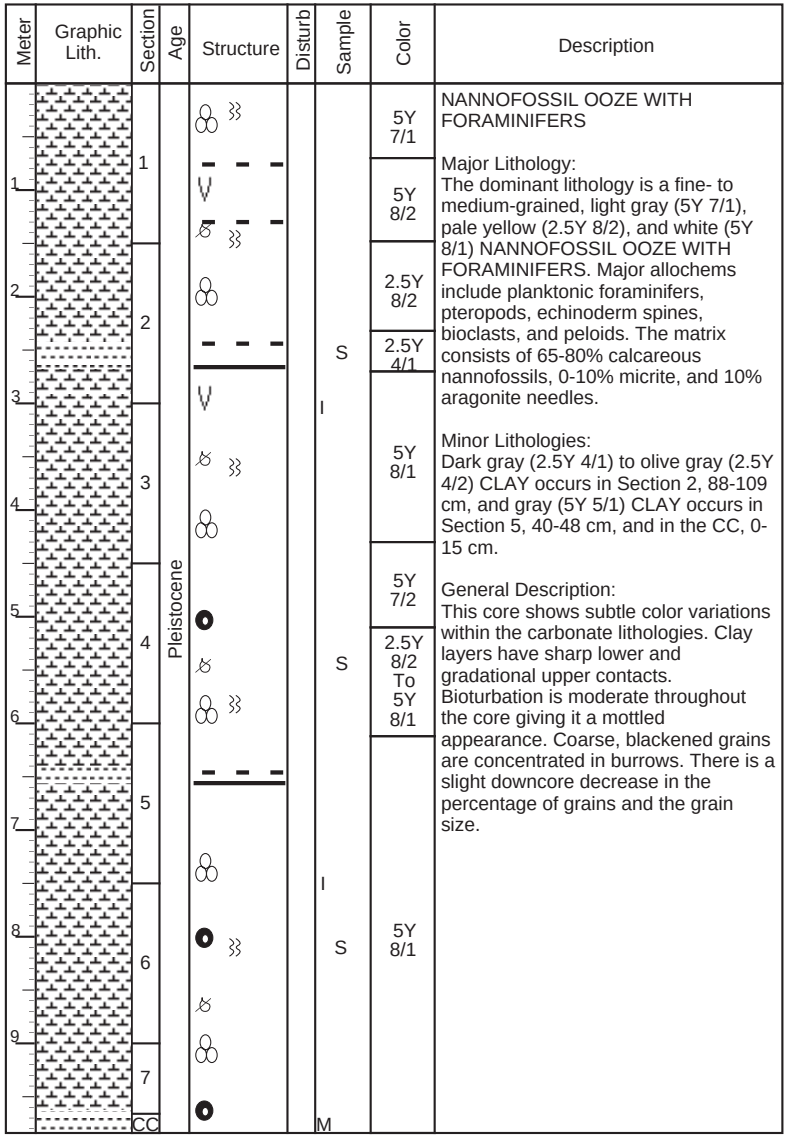
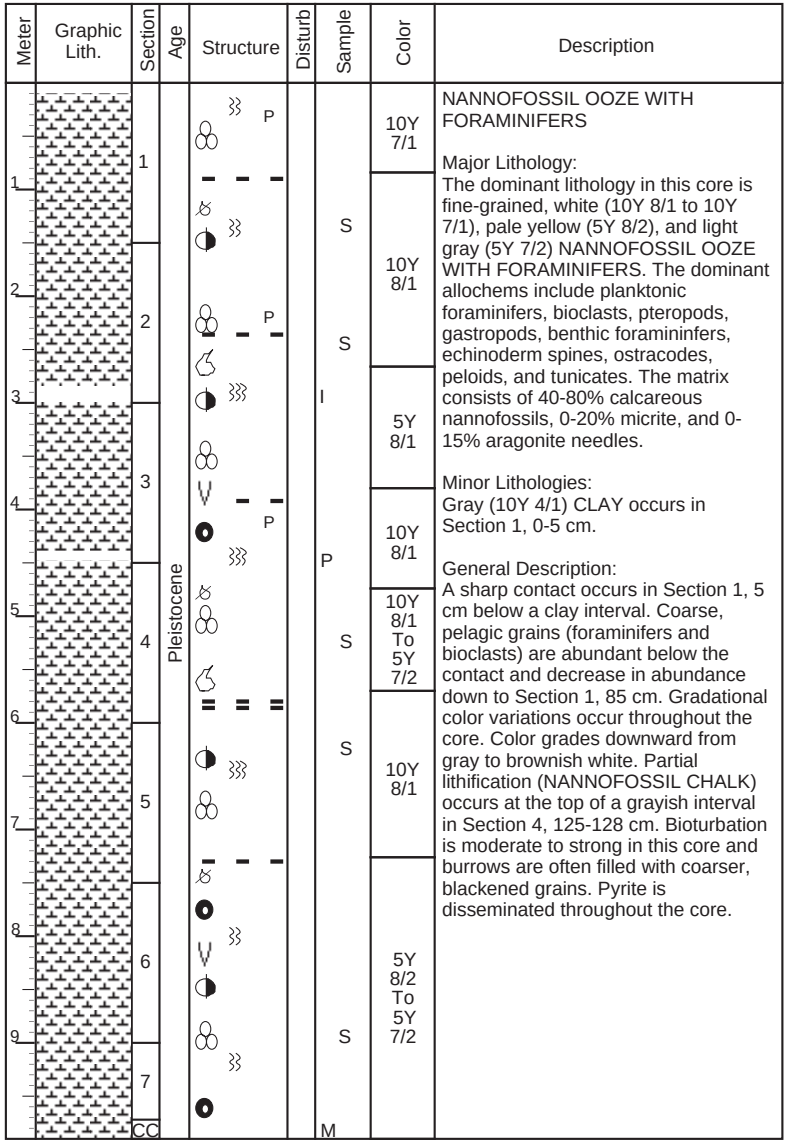
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 2H CORED 7.1 - 16.6 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 3H CORED 16.6 - 26.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 4H CORED 26.1 - 35.6 mbsf



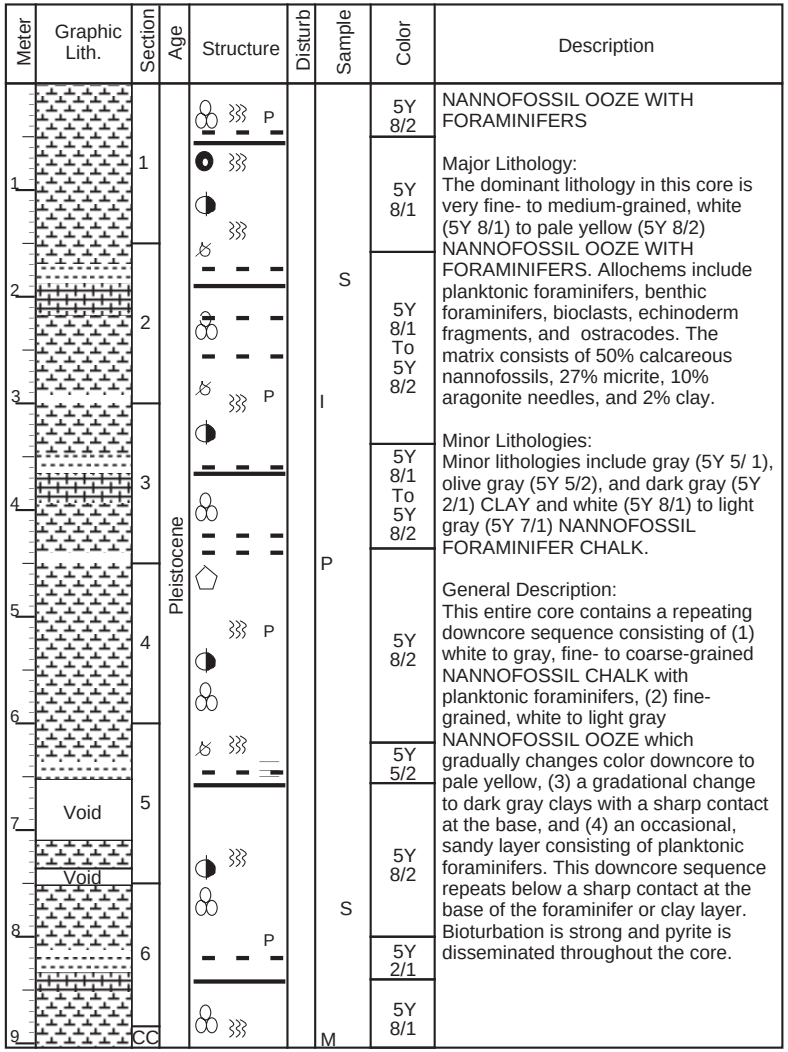
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is fine-grained, white (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 7/1), pale yellow (5Y 8/2), and light gray (5Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS. The dominant allochems include planktonic foraminifers, bioclasts, pteropods, gastropods, benthic foramininfers, echinoderm spines, ostracodes, peloids, and tunicates. The matrix consists of 40-80% calcareous nannofossils, 0-20% micrite, and 0-15% aragonite needles.

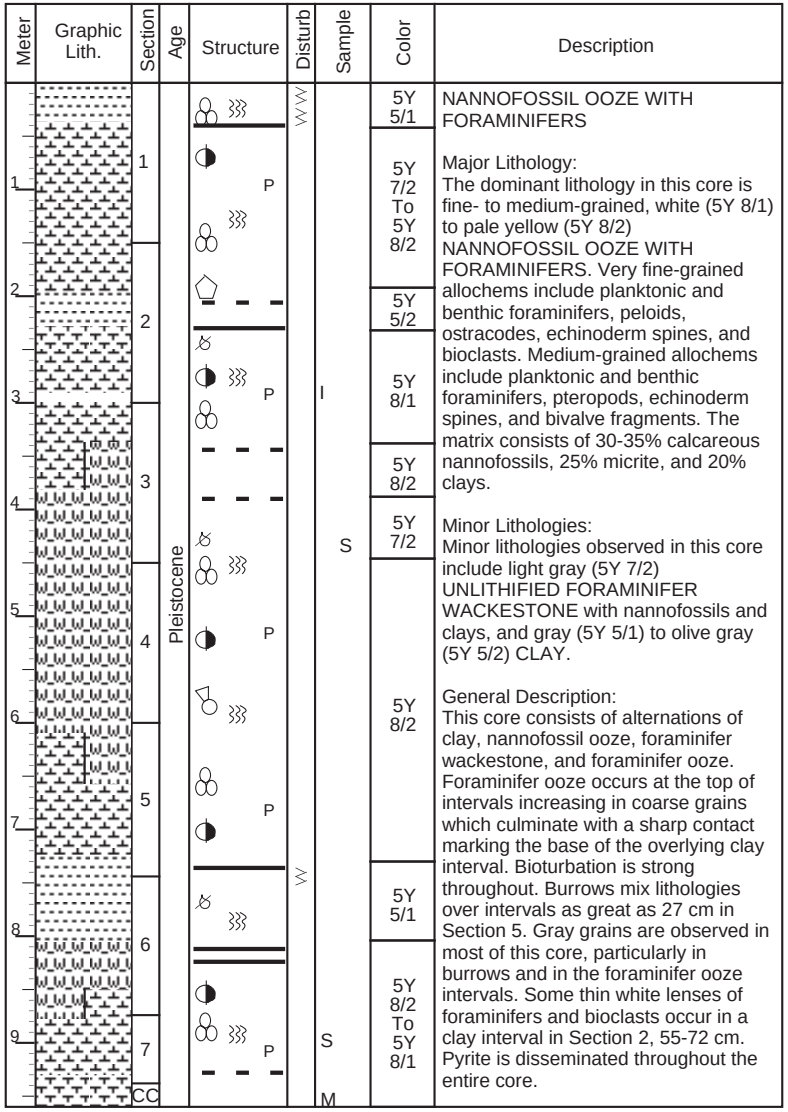
Minor Lithologies:
Gray (10Y 4/1) CLAY occurs in Section 1, 0-5 cm.

General Description:
A sharp contact occurs in Section 1, 5 cm below a clay interval. Coarse, pelagic grains (foraminifers and bioclasts) are abundant below the contact and decrease in abundance down to Section 1, 85 cm. Gradational color variations occur throughout the core. Color grades downward from gray to brownish white. Partial lithification (NANNOFOSSIL CHALK) occurs at the top of a grayish interval in Section 4, 125-128 cm. Bioturbation is moderate to strong in this core and burrows are often filled with coarser, blackened grains. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 5H CORED 35.6 - 45.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 6H CORED 45.1 - 54.6 mbsf



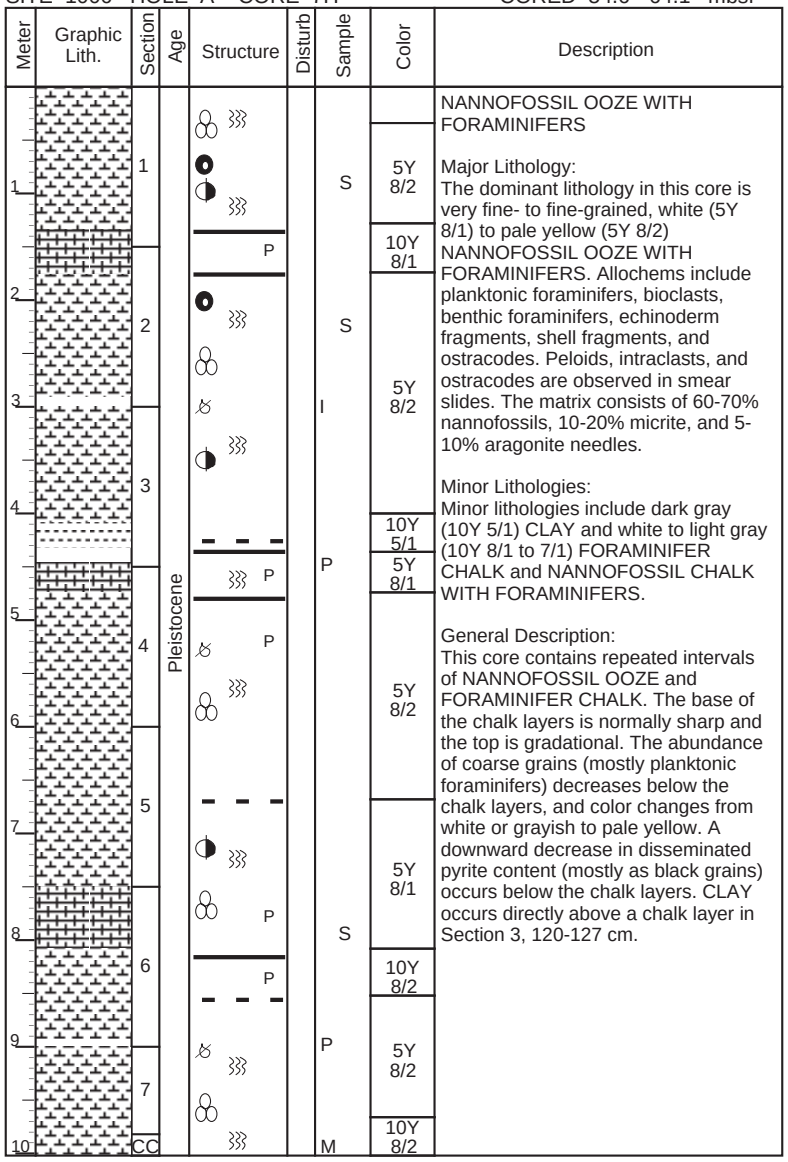
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is fine- to medium-grained, white (5Y 8/1) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS. Very fine-grained allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers, peloids, ostracodes, echinoderm spines, and bioclasts. Medium-grained allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers, pteropods, echinoderm spines, and bivalve fragments. The matrix consists of 30-35% calcareous nannofossils, 25% micrite, and 20% clays.

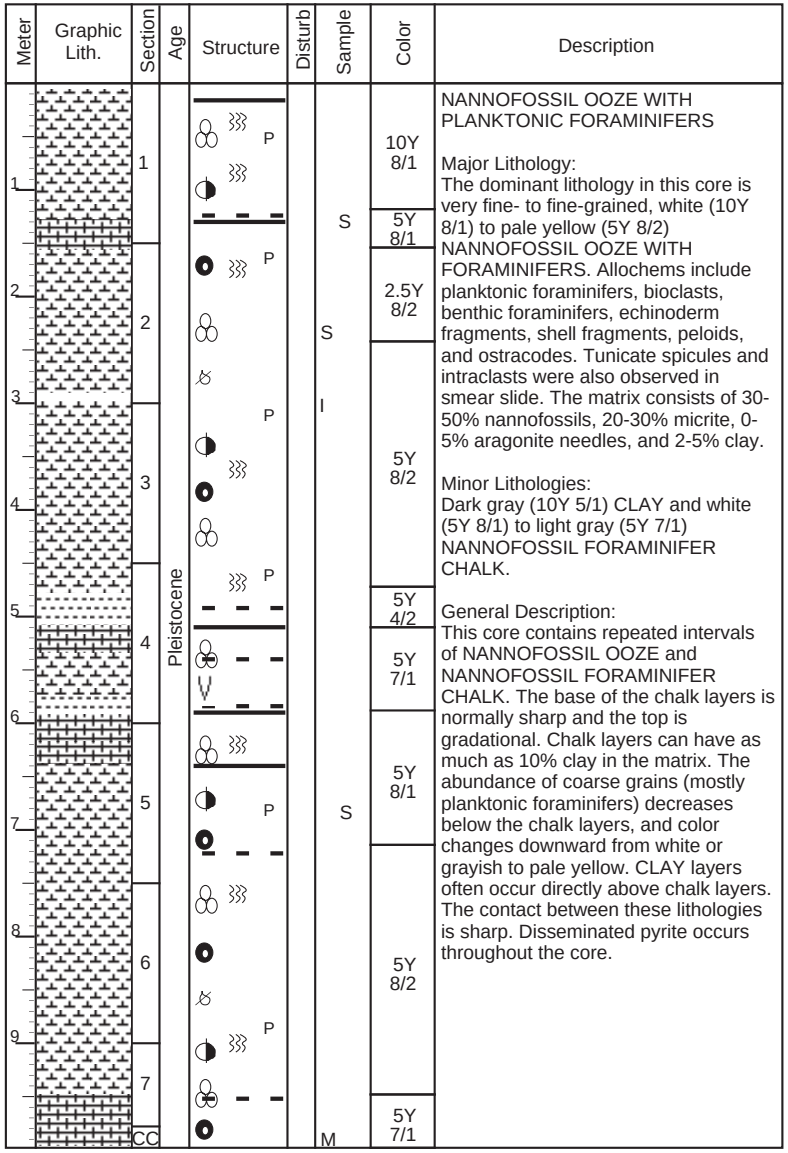
Minor Lithologies:
Minor lithologies observed in this core include light gray (5Y 7/2) UNLITHIFIED FORAMINIFER WACKESTONE with nannofossils and clays, and gray (5Y 5/1) to olive gray (5Y 5/2) CLAY.

General Description:
This core consists of alternations of clay, nannofossil ooze, foraminifer wackestone, and foraminifer ooze. Foraminifer ooze occurs at the top of intervals increasing in coarse grains which culminate with a sharp contact marking the base of the overlying clay interval. Bioturbation is strong throughout. Burrows mix lithologies over intervals as great as 27 cm in Section 5. Gray grains are observed in most of this core, particularly in burrows and in the foraminifer ooze intervals. Some thin white lenses of foraminifers and bioclasts occur in a clay interval in Section 2, 55-72 cm. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the entire core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 7H CORED 54.6 - 64.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 8H CORED 64.1 - 73.6 mbsf



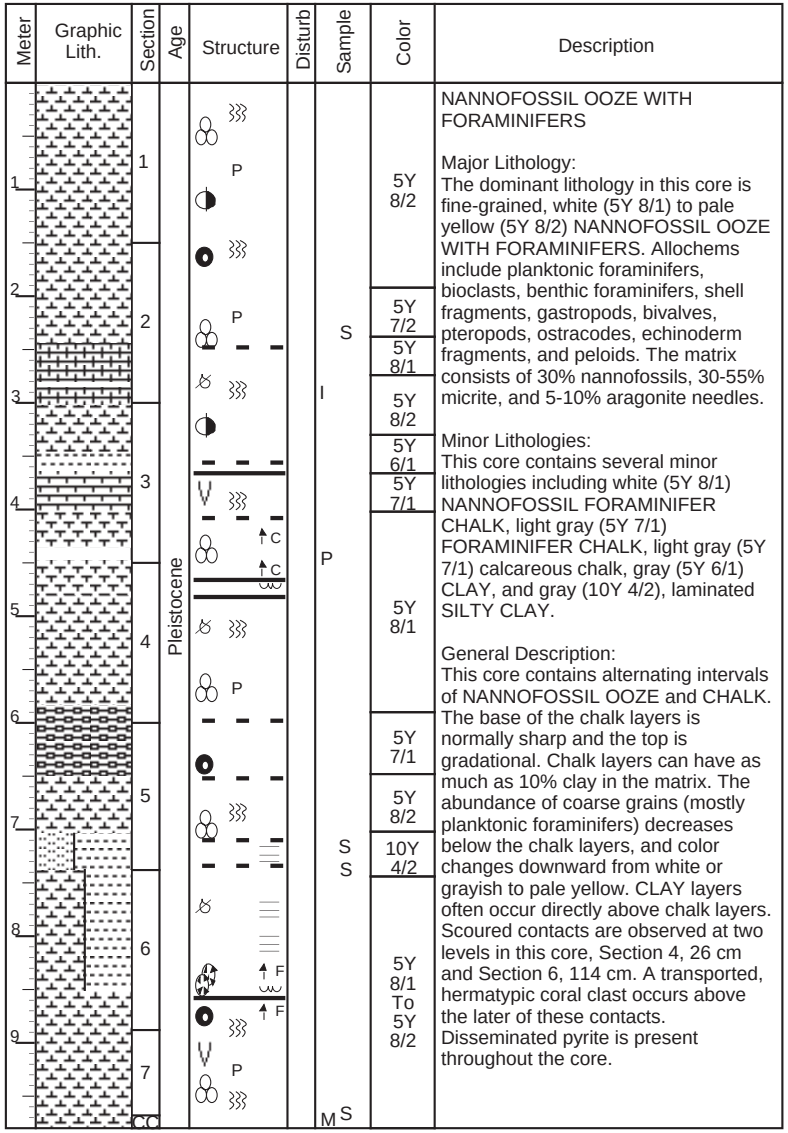
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is very fine- to fine-grained, white (10Y 8/1) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS. Allochems include planktonic foraminifers, bioclasts, benthic foraminifers, echinoderm fragments, shell fragments, peloids, and ostracodes. Tunicate spicules and intraclasts were also observed in smear slide. The matrix consists of 30-50% nannofossils, 20-30% micrite, 0-5% aragonite needles, and 2-5% clay.

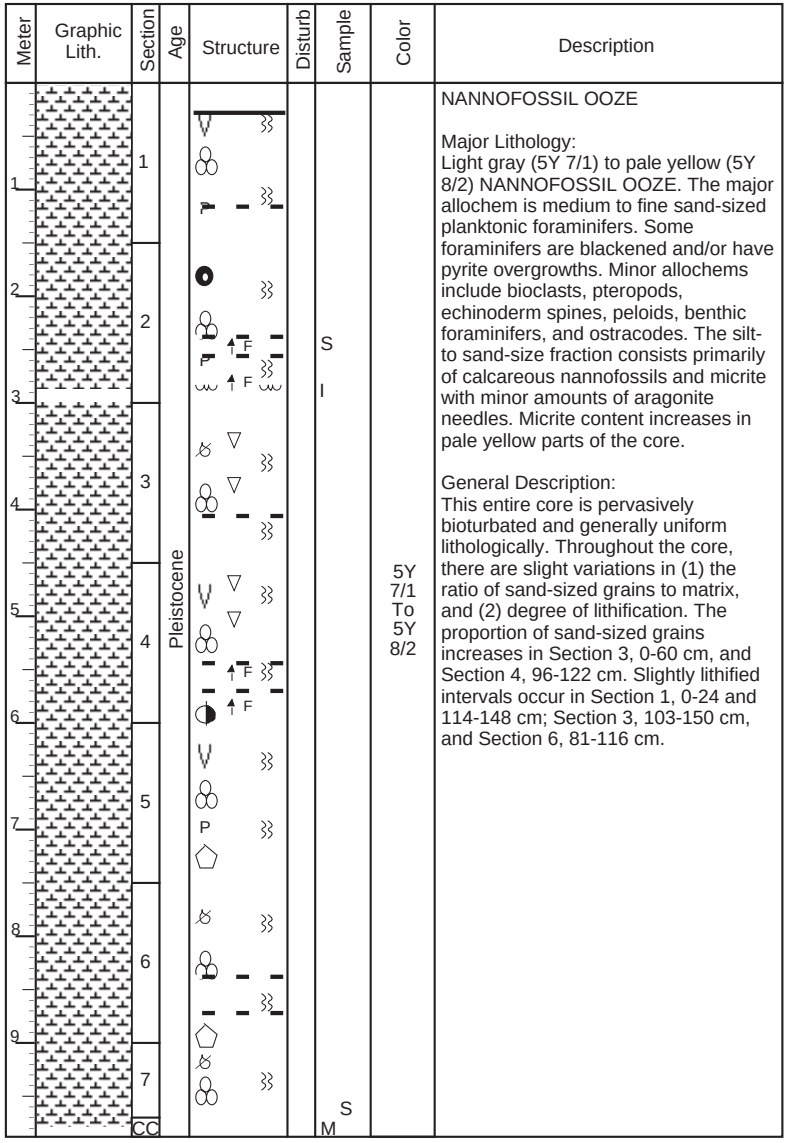
Minor Lithologies:
Dark gray (10Y 5/1) CLAY and white (5Y 8/1) to light gray (5Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL FORAMINIFER CHALK.

General Description:
This core contains repeated intervals of NANNOFOSSIL OOZE and NANNOFOSSIL FORAMINIFER CHALK. The base of the chalk layers is normally sharp and the top is gradational. Chalk layers can have as much as 10% clay in the matrix. The abundance of coarse grains (mostly planktonic foraminifers) decreases below the chalk layers, and color changes downward from white or grayish to pale yellow. CLAY layers often occur directly above chalk layers. The contact between these lithologies is sharp. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 9H CORED 73.6 - 83.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 10H CORED 83.1 - 92.6 mbsf

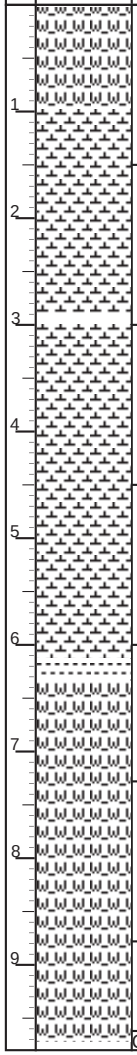


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
Light gray (5Y 7/1) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The major allochem is medium to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some foraminifers are blackened and/or have pyrite overgrowths. Minor allochems include bioclasts, pteropods, echinoderm spines, peloids, benthic foraminifers, and ostracodes. The silt- to sand-size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils and micrite with minor amounts of aragonite needles. Micrite content increases in pale yellow parts of the core.

General Description:
This entire core is pervasively bioturbated and generally uniform lithologically. Throughout the core, there are slight variations in (1) the ratio of sand-sized grains to matrix, and (2) degree of lithification. The proportion of sand-sized grains increases in Section 3, 0-60 cm, and Section 4, 96-122 cm. Slightly lithified intervals occur in Section 1, 0-24 and 114-148 cm; Section 3, 103-150 cm, and Section 6, 81-116 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 11H CORED 92.6 - 102.1 mbsf



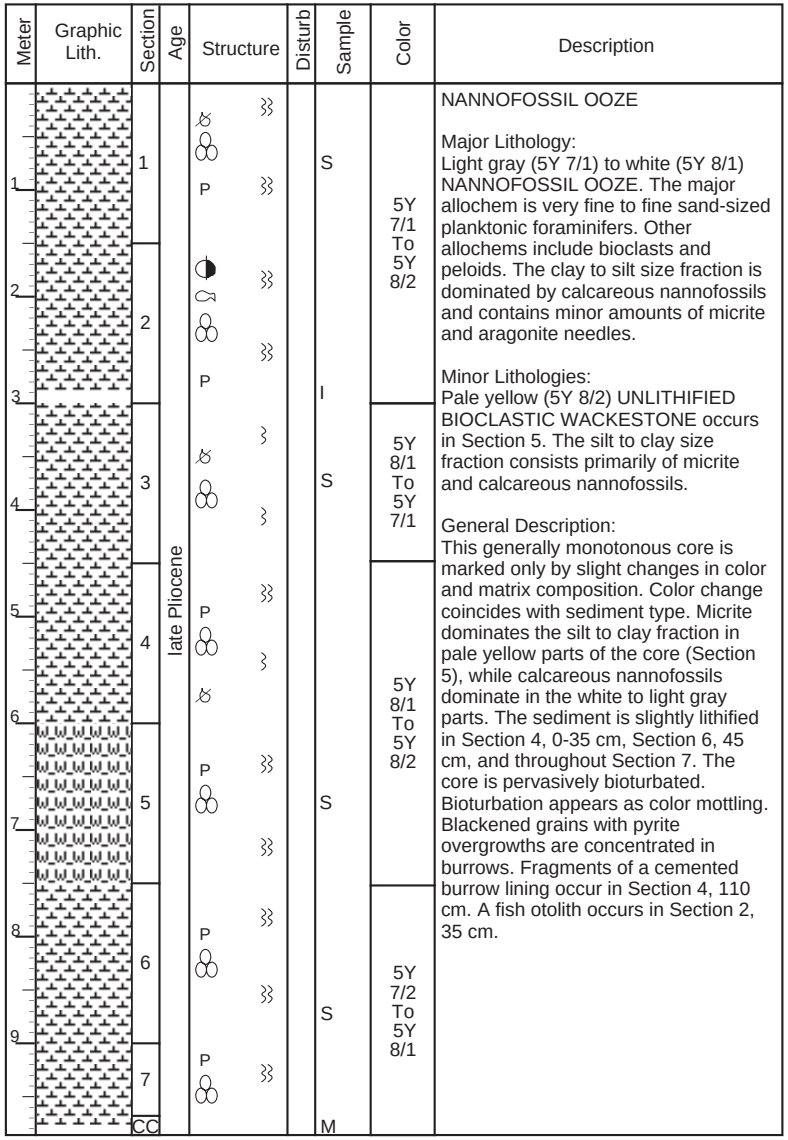
UNLITHIFIED FORAMINIFER WACKESTONE and NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithologies:
Light gray (5Y 7/1) to pale yellow (5Y 8/1) UNLITHIFIED FORAMINIFER WACKESTONE and NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS. Throughout the entire core, the major allochem is fine to coarse sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, peloids, intraclasts, ostracodes, and shell fragments. In unlithified foraminifer wackestone, the silt to clay fraction consists primarily of micrite and aragonite needles with a minor proportion of nannofossils. Calcareous nannofossils dominate in the silt to clay fraction in nannofossil ooze.

Minor Lithologies:
Greenish CLAY occurs in Section 5, 17-29 cm.

General Description:
The generally uniform lithology of this core is interrupted by slight changes in color and degree of lithification. Micrite content increases in pale yellow parts of the core. Some parts of the core are slightly lithified. Such intervals occur from 95 cm in Section 1 to 30 cm in Section 2, in Section 3, 33-63 cm, Section 4, 0-34 cm, Section 5, 29-98 cm, and throughout Section 6. Several intervals occur, in which the size of allochems fines upward gradually. Such intervals occur in Section 1, 0-95 cm, Section 2, 30-50 cm, Section 3, 0-33 cm, and Section 5, 0-29 cm. Intervals in which grain size generally increases upward occur in Section 5, 29-54 and 54-98 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 12H CORED 102.1 - 111.6 mbsf



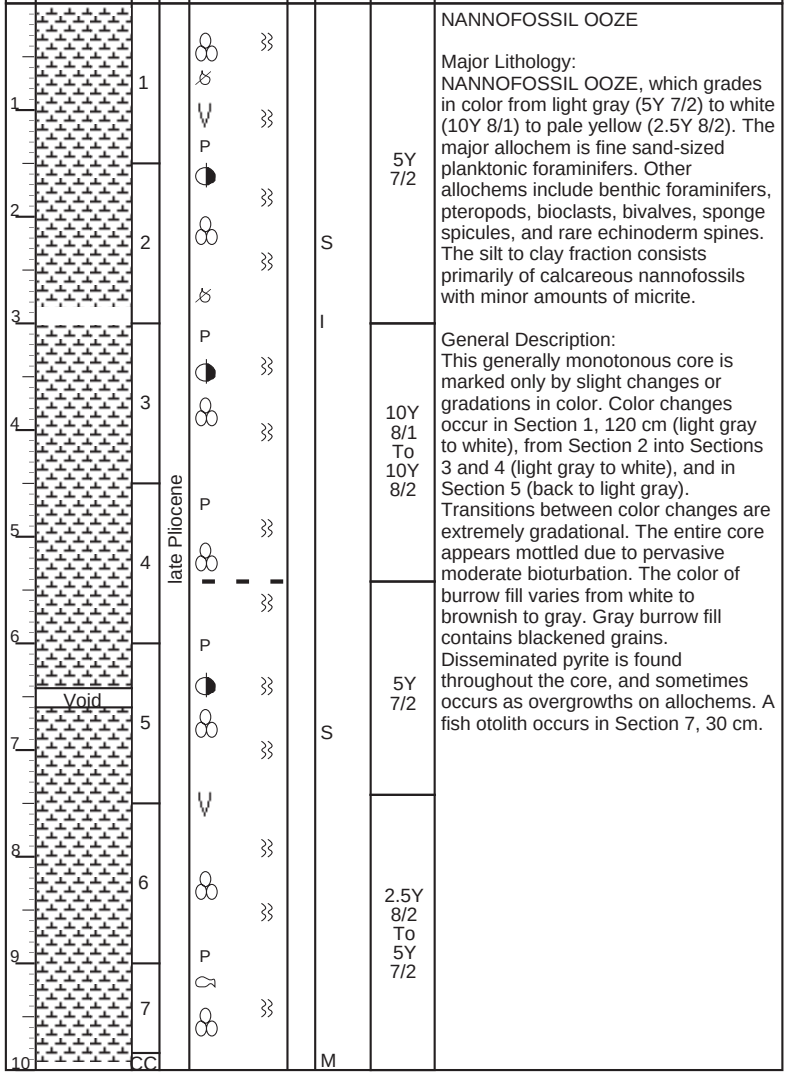
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
Light gray (5Y 7/1) to white (5Y 8/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The major allochem is very fine to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Other allochems include bioclasts and peloids. The clay to silt size fraction is dominated by calcareous nannofossils and contains minor amounts of micrite and aragonite needles.

Minor Lithologies:
Pale yellow (5Y 8/2) UNLITHIFIED BIOCLASTIC WACKESTONE occurs in Section 5. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of micrite and calcareous nannofossils.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked only by slight changes in color and matrix composition. Color change coincides with sediment type. Micrite dominates the silt to clay fraction in pale yellow parts of the core (Section 5), while calcareous nannofossils dominate in the white to light gray parts. The sediment is slightly lithified in Section 4, 0-35 cm, Section 6, 45 cm, and throughout Section 7. The core is pervasively bioturbated. Bioturbation appears as color mottling. Blackened grains with pyrite overgrowths are concentrated in burrows. Fragments of a cemented burrow lining occur in Section 4, 110 cm. A fish otolith occurs in Section 2, 35 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 13H CORED 111.6 - 121.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 14H CORED 121.1 - 130.6 mbsf

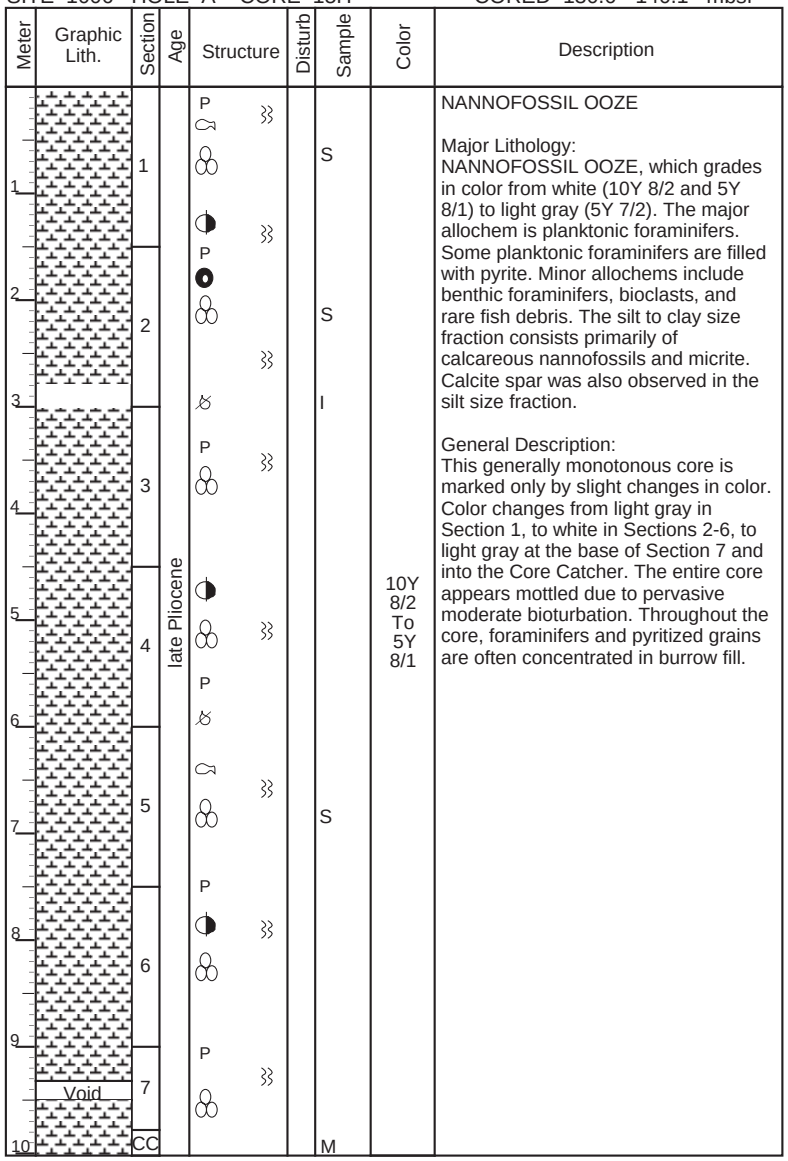
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE, which grades in color from light gray (5Y 7/2) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) to white (10Y 8/1). The major allochem is silt to fine sand size planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are overgrown by pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, bivalve debris, and peloids. Rare glauconite grains occur throughout the entire core. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and rare aragonite needles.

Minor Lithologies:
Dark gray (5Y 4/1) and olive gray (5Y 4/2) CLAY and SILTY CLAY occurs in Section 1, 11-20 cm, and Section 3, 49-53 cm. CLAYEY NANNOFOSSIL OOZE occurs in Section 4, 30-35 cm. Upper and lower contacts with the major lithology are gradational.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked only by slight changes in color. Color changes gradually from light gray and pale yellow in Sections 1 and 2 to white in Sections 3 and 4 to light gray and pale yellow in Sections 5, 6, and the Core Catcher. An interval in which particle abundance increases upward occurs in Section 4, 35-150 cm. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 15H CORED 130.6 - 140.1 mbsf

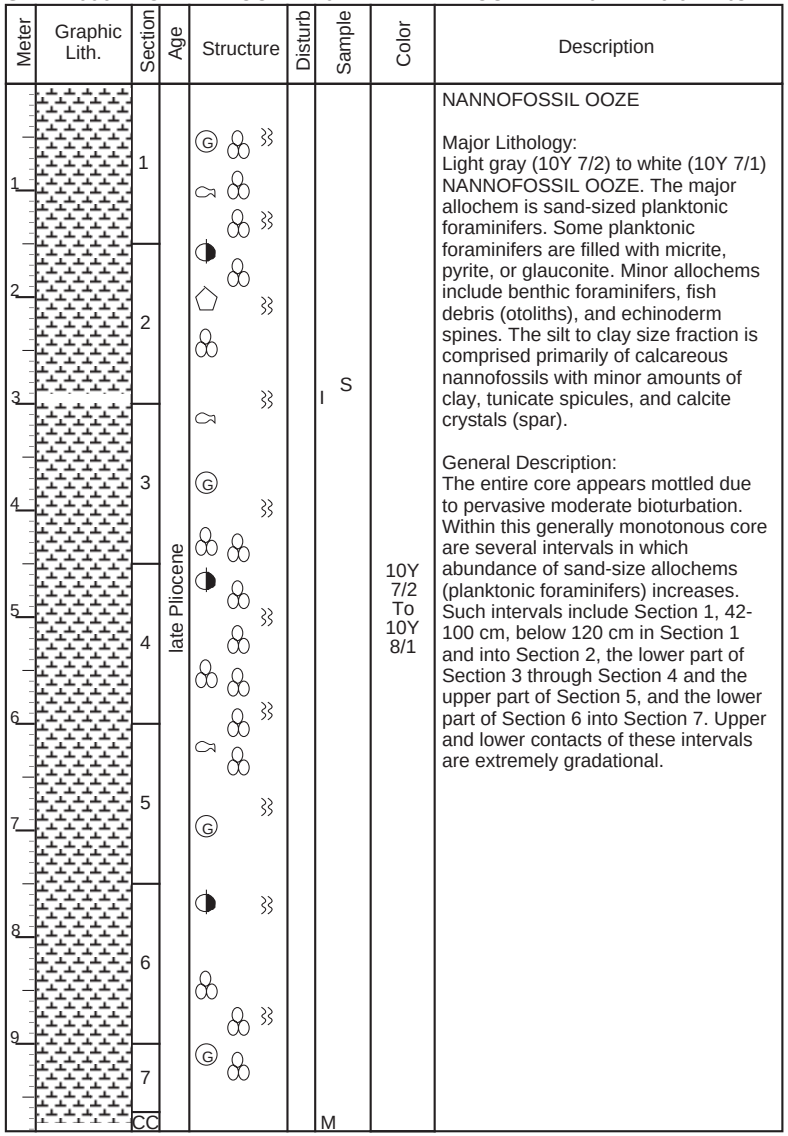


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE, which grades in color from white (10Y 8/2 and 5Y 8/1) to light gray (5Y 7/2). The major allochem is planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and rare fish debris. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils and micrite. Calcite spar was also observed in the silt size fraction.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked only by slight changes in color. Color changes from light gray in Section 1, to white in Sections 2-6, to light gray at the base of Section 7 and into the Core Catcher. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Throughout the core, foraminifers and pyritized grains are often concentrated in burrow fill.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 16H CORED 140.1 - 149.6 mbsf

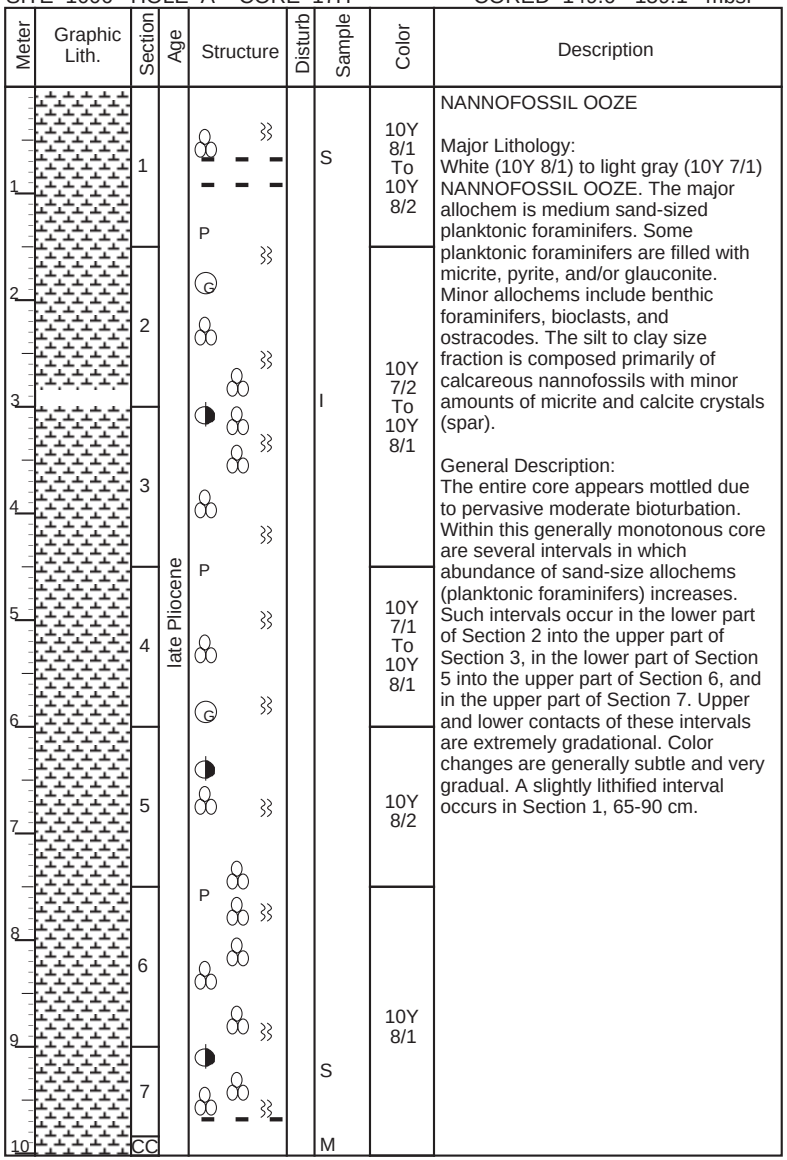


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/2) to white (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The major allochem is sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with micrite, pyrite, or glauconite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, fish debris (otoliths), and echinoderm spines. The silt to clay size fraction is comprised primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of clay, tunicate spicules, and calcite crystals (spar).

General Description:
The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Within this generally monotonous core are several intervals in which abundance of sand-size allochems (planktonic foraminifers) increases. Such intervals include Section 1, 42-100 cm, below 120 cm in Section 1 and into Section 2, the lower part of Section 3 through Section 4 and the upper part of Section 5, and the lower part of Section 6 into Section 7. Upper and lower contacts of these intervals are extremely gradational.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 17H CORED 149.6 - 159.1 mbsf

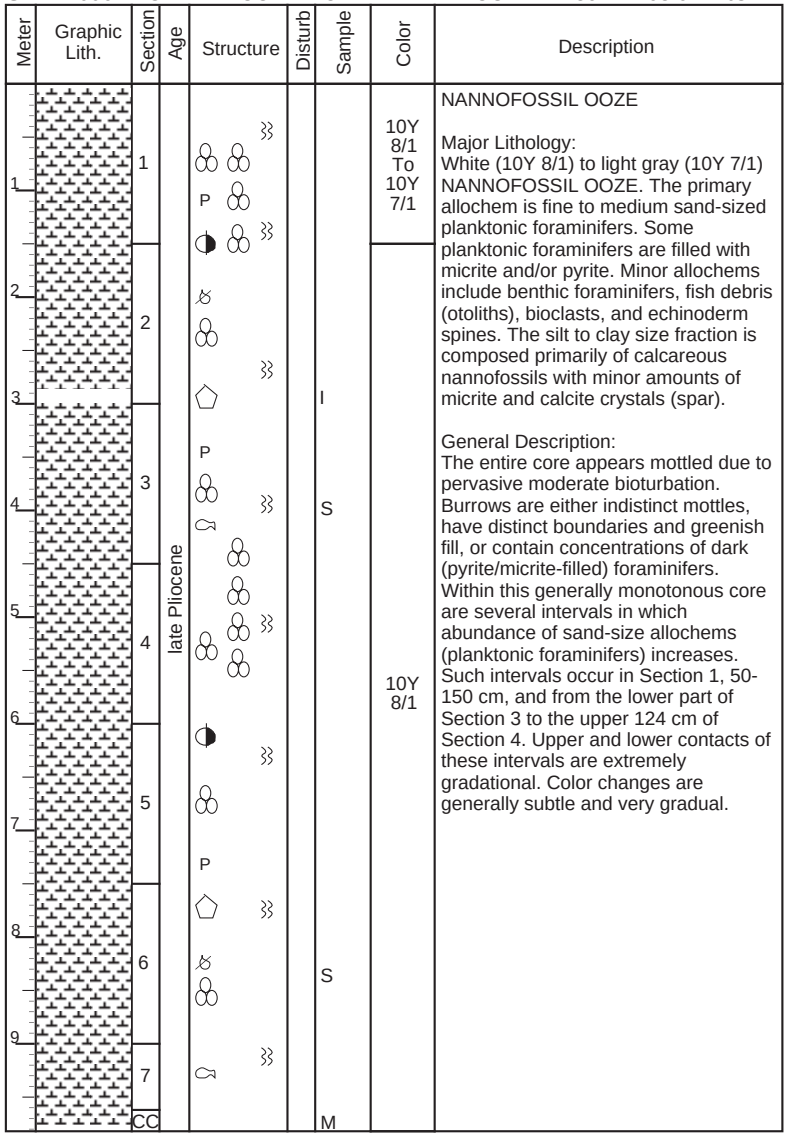


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

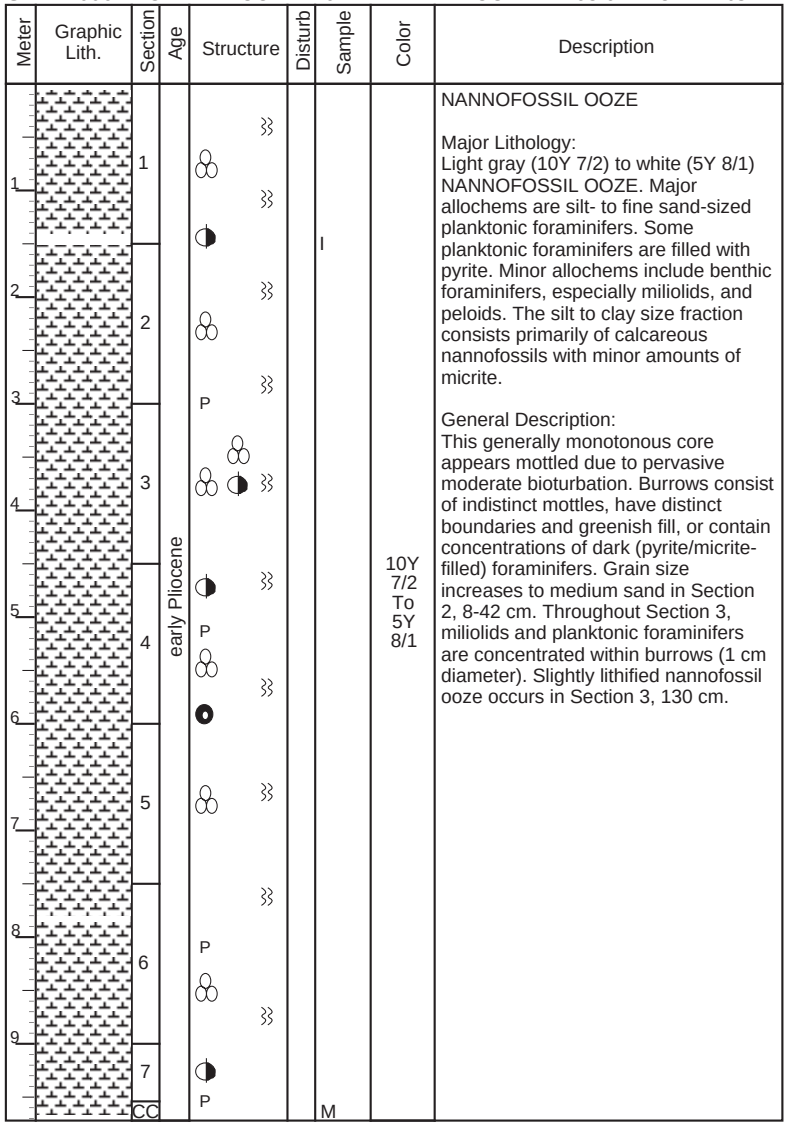
Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1) to light gray (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The major allochem is medium sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with micrite, pyrite, and/or glauconite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and ostracodes. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and calcite crystals (spar).

General Description:
The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Within this generally monotonous core are several intervals in which abundance of sand-size allochems (planktonic foraminifers) increases. Such intervals occur in the lower part of Section 2 into the upper part of Section 3, in the lower part of Section 5 into the upper part of Section 6, and in the upper part of Section 7. Upper and lower contacts of these intervals are extremely gradational. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. A slightly lithified interval occurs in Section 1, 65-90 cm.

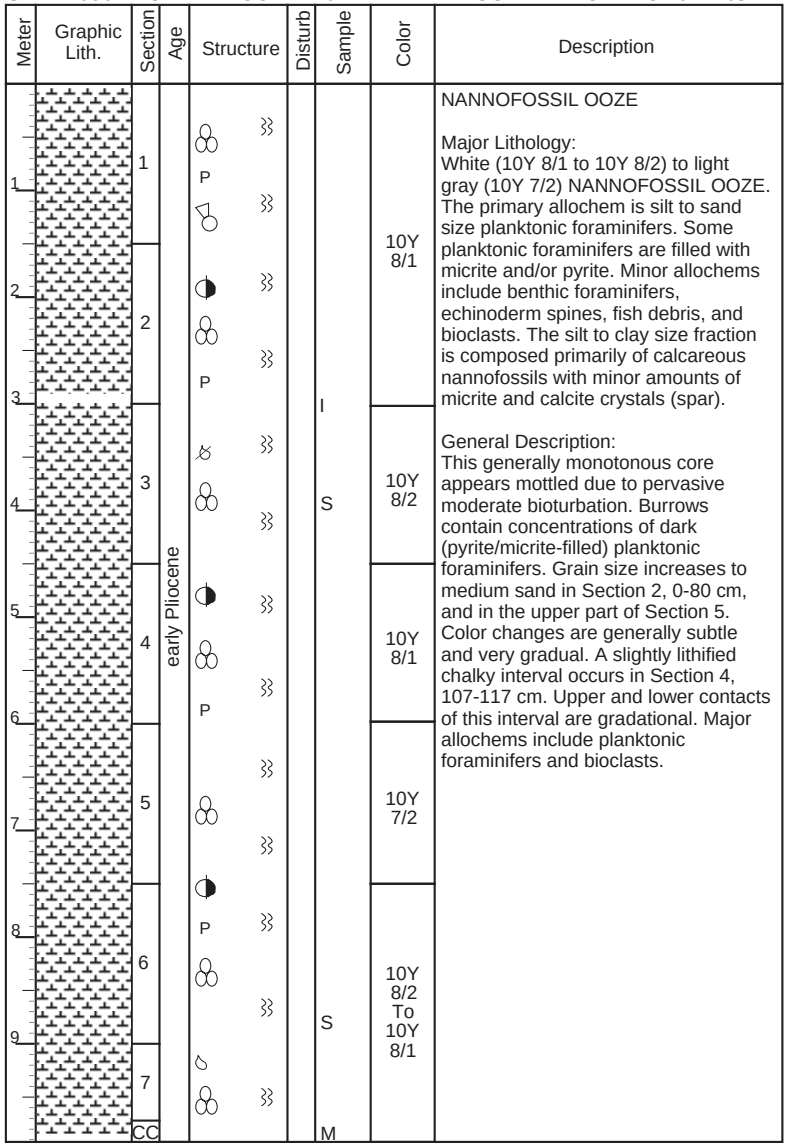
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 18H CORED 159.1 - 168.6 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 19H CORED 168.6 - 178.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 20H CORED 178.1 - 187.6 mbsf



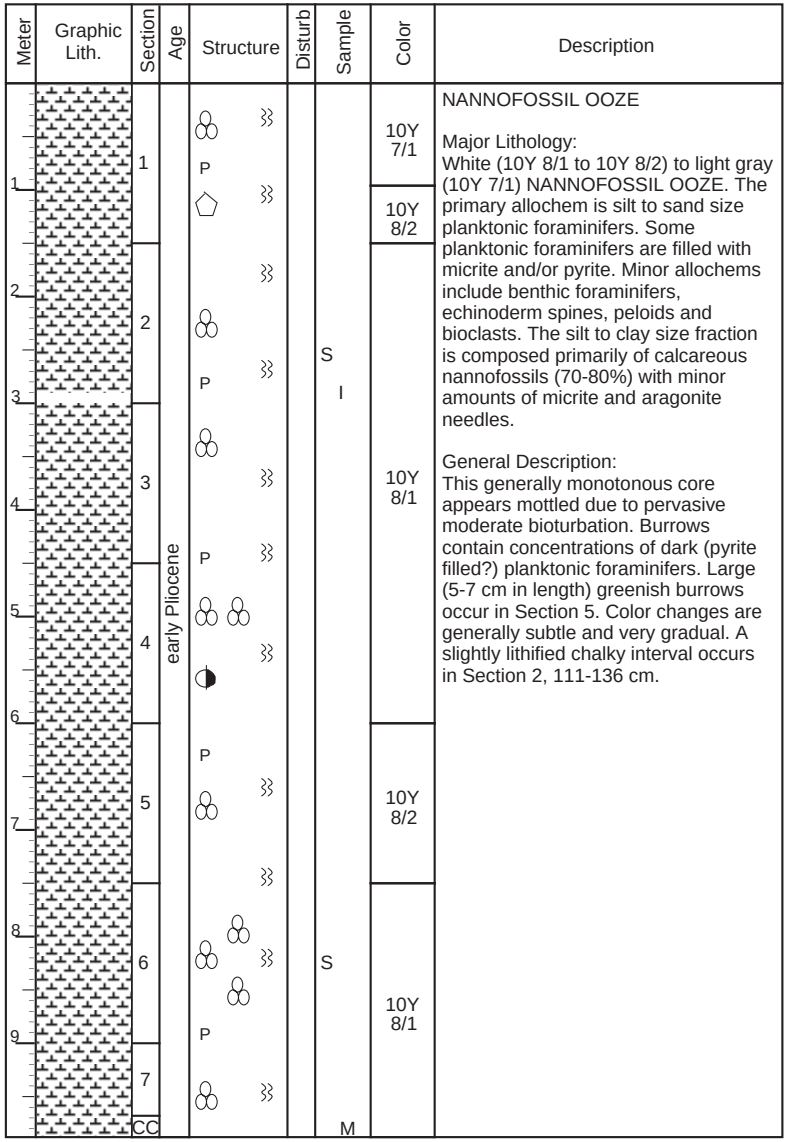
Description

NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand size planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with micrite and/or pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, echinoderm spines, fish debris, and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and calcite crystals (spar).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows contain concentrations of dark (pyrite/micrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. Grain size increases to medium sand in Section 2, 0-80 cm, and in the upper part of Section 5. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. A slightly lithified chalky interval occurs in Section 4, 107-117 cm. Upper and lower contacts of this interval are gradational. Major allochems include planktonic foraminifers and bioclasts.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 21H CORED 187.6 - 197.1 mbsf

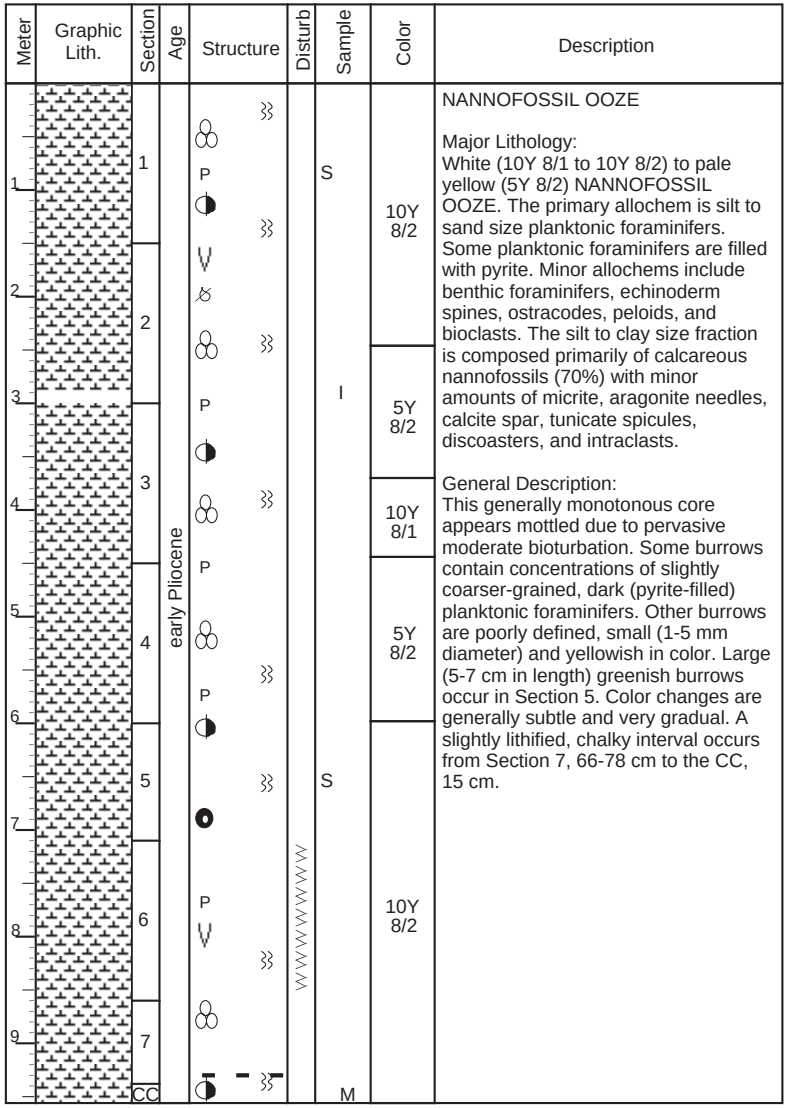


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

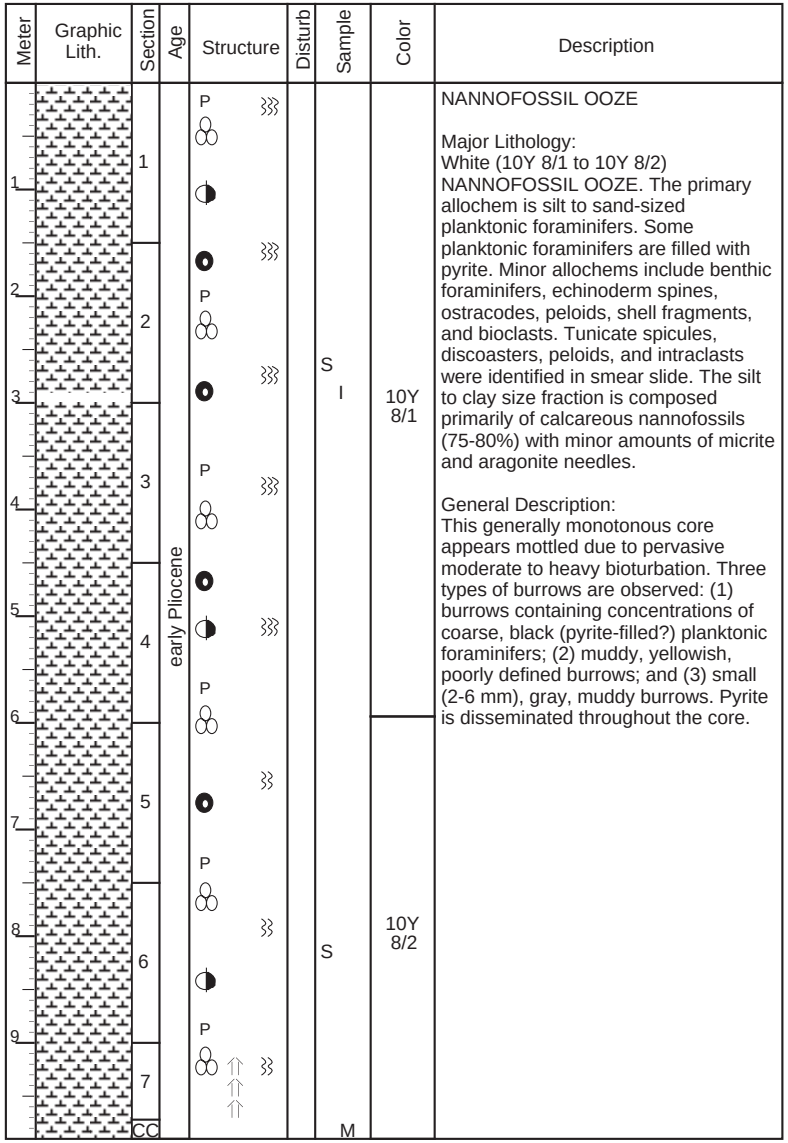
Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand size planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with micrite and/or pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, echinoderm spines, peloids and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70-80%) with minor amounts of micrite and aragonite needles.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows contain concentrations of dark (pyrite filled?) planktonic foraminifers. Large (5-7 cm in length) greenish burrows occur in Section 5. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. A slightly lithified chalky interval occurs in Section 2, 111-136 cm.

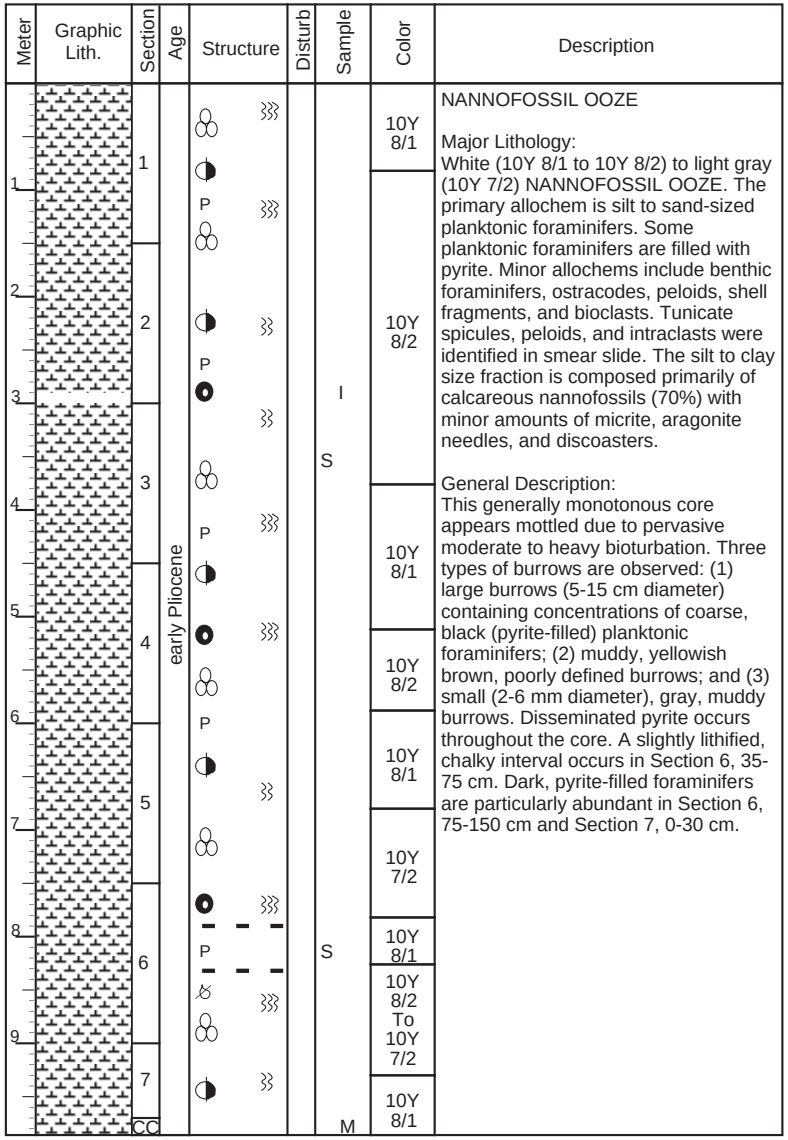
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 22H CORED 197.1 - 206.6 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 23H CORED 206.6 - 216.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 24H CORED 216.1 - 225.6 mbsf

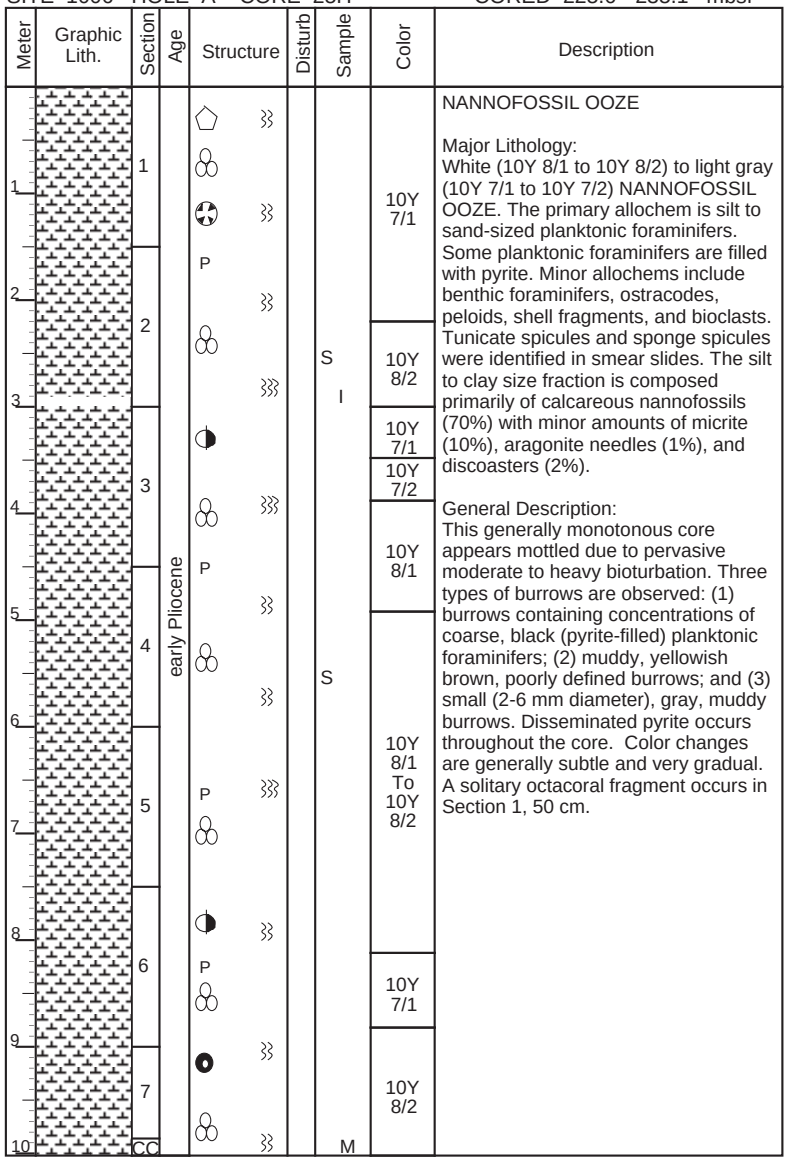


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, ostracodes, peloids, shell fragments, and bioclasts. Tunicate spicules, peloids, and intraclasts were identified in smear slide. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite, aragonite needles, and discoasters.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) large burrows (5-15 cm diameter) containing concentrations of coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers; (2) muddy, yellowish brown, poorly defined burrows; and (3) small (2-6 mm diameter), gray, muddy burrows. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. A slightly lithified, chalky interval occurs in Section 6, 35-75 cm. Dark, pyrite-filled foraminifers are particularly abundant in Section 6, 75-150 cm and Section 7, 0-30 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 25H CORED 225.6 - 235.1 mbsf

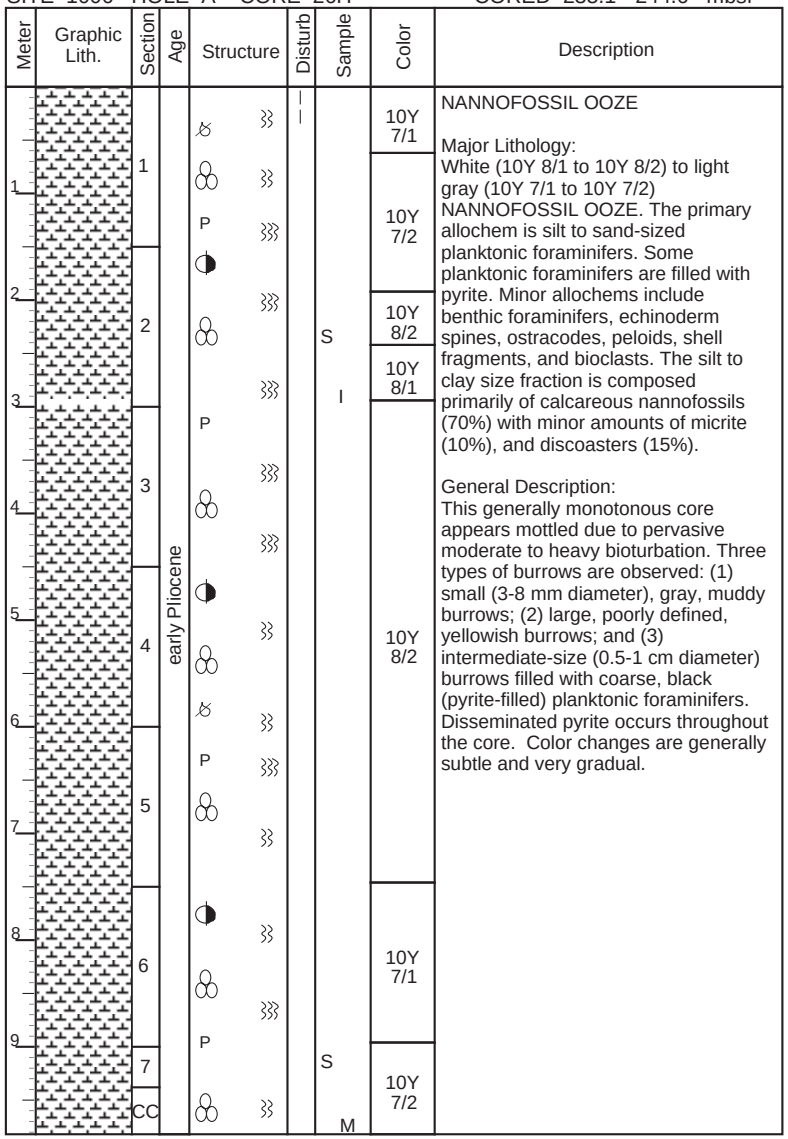


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/1 to 10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, ostracodes, peloids, shell fragments, and bioclasts. Tunicate spicules and sponge spicules were identified in smear slides. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite (10%), aragonite needles (1%), and discoasters (2%).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) burrows containing concentrations of coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers; (2) muddy, yellowish brown, poorly defined burrows; and (3) small (2-6 mm diameter), gray, muddy burrows. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. A solitary octacoral fragment occurs in Section 1, 50 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 26H CORED 235.1 - 244.6 mbsf

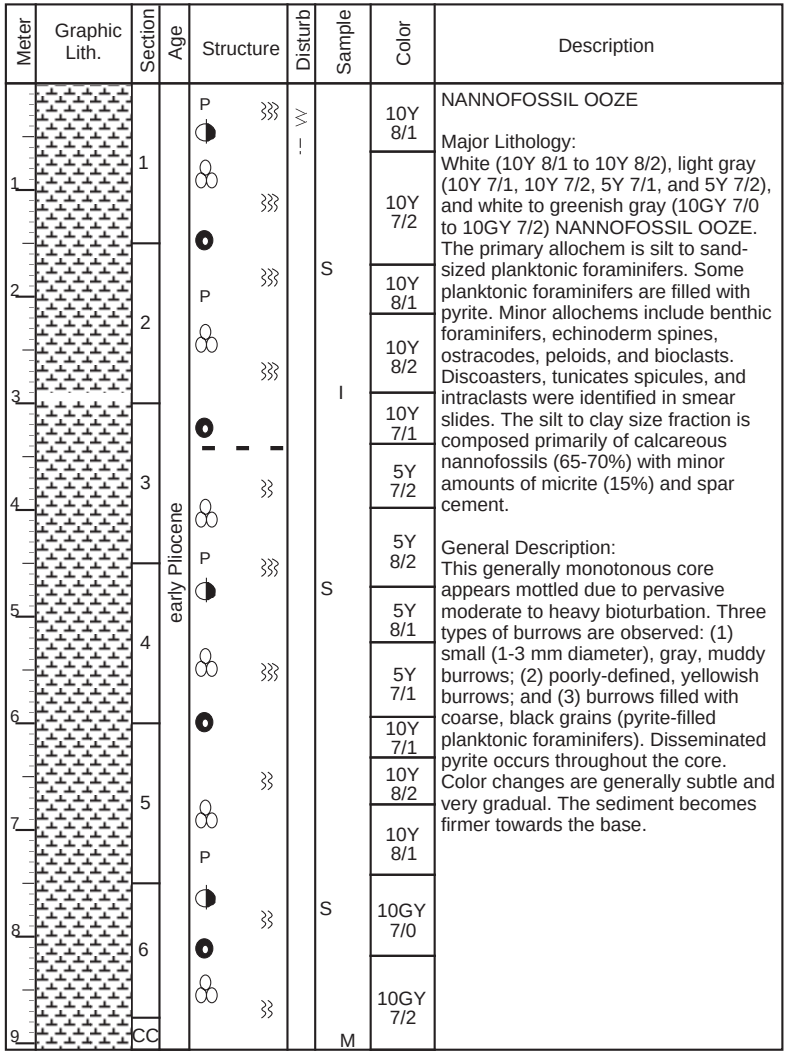


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/1 to 10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, echinoderm spines, ostracodes, peloids, shell fragments, and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite (10%), and discoasters (15%).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small (3-8 mm diameter), gray, muddy burrows; (2) large, poorly defined, yellowish burrows; and (3) intermediate-size (0.5-1 cm diameter) burrows filled with coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 27H CORED 244.6 - 254.1 mbsf

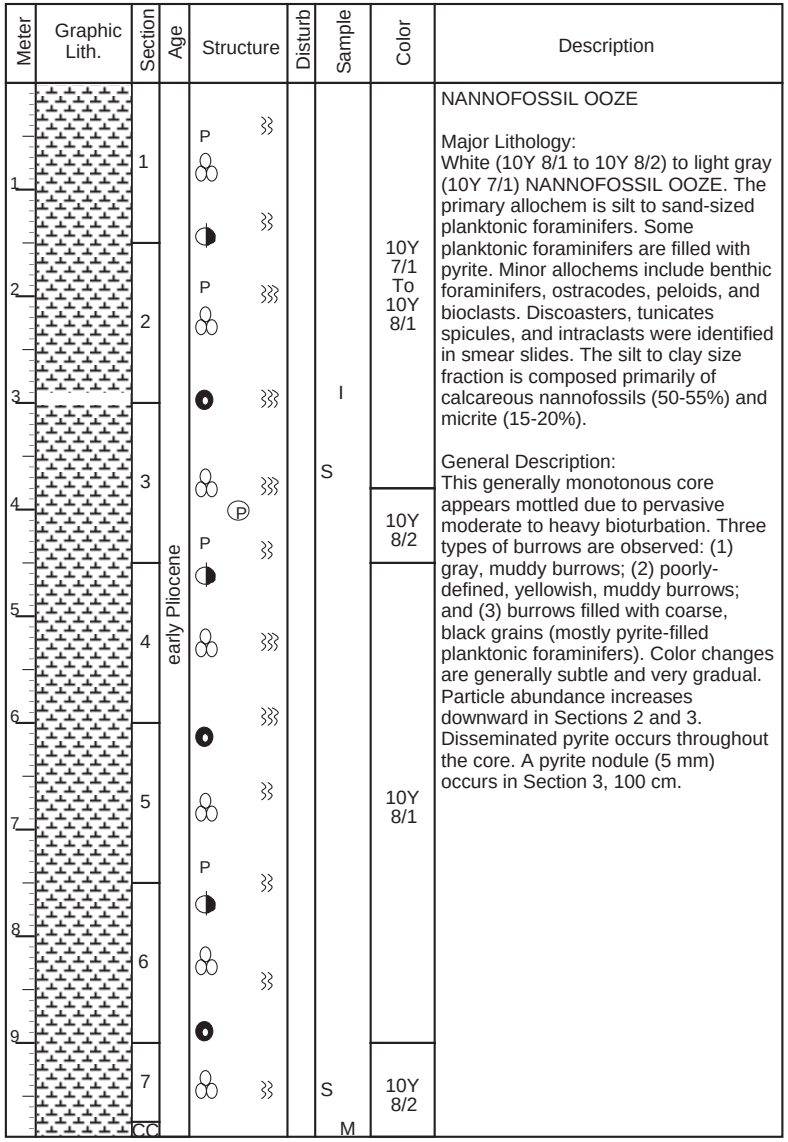


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2), light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 7/2, 5Y 7/1, and 5Y 7/2), and white to greenish gray (10GY 7/0 to 10GY 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, echinoderm spines, ostracodes, peloids, and bioclasts. Discoasters, tunicates spicules, and intraclasts were identified in smear slides. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (65-70%) with minor amounts of micrite (15%) and spar cement.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small (1-3 mm diameter), gray, muddy burrows; (2) poorly-defined, yellowish burrows; and (3) burrows filled with coarse, black grains (pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers). Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. The sediment becomes firmer towards the base.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 28H CORED 254.1 - 263.6 mbsf

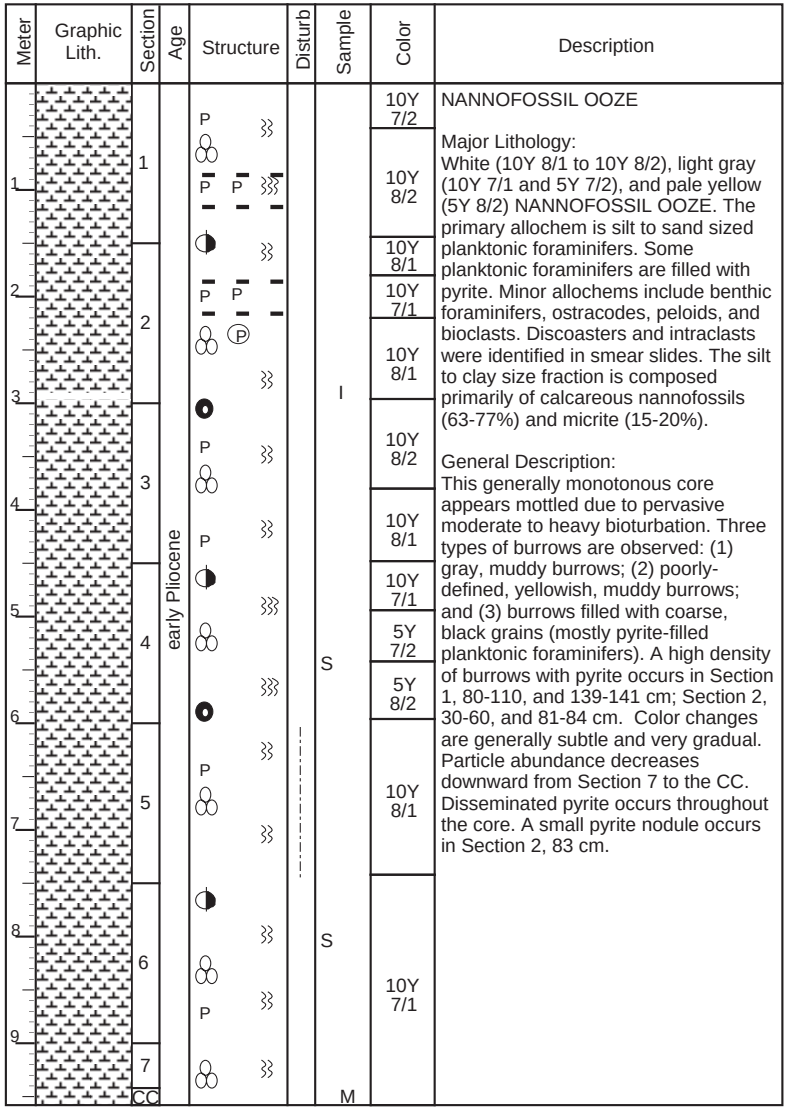


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochem is silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, ostracodes, peloids, and bioclasts. Discoasters, tunicates spicules, and intraclasts were identified in smear slides. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (50-55%) and micrite (15-20%).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) gray, muddy burrows; (2) poorly-defined, yellowish, muddy burrows; and (3) burrows filled with coarse, black grains (mostly pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers). Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Particle abundance increases downward in Sections 2 and 3. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. A pyrite nodule (5 mm) occurs in Section 3, 100 cm.

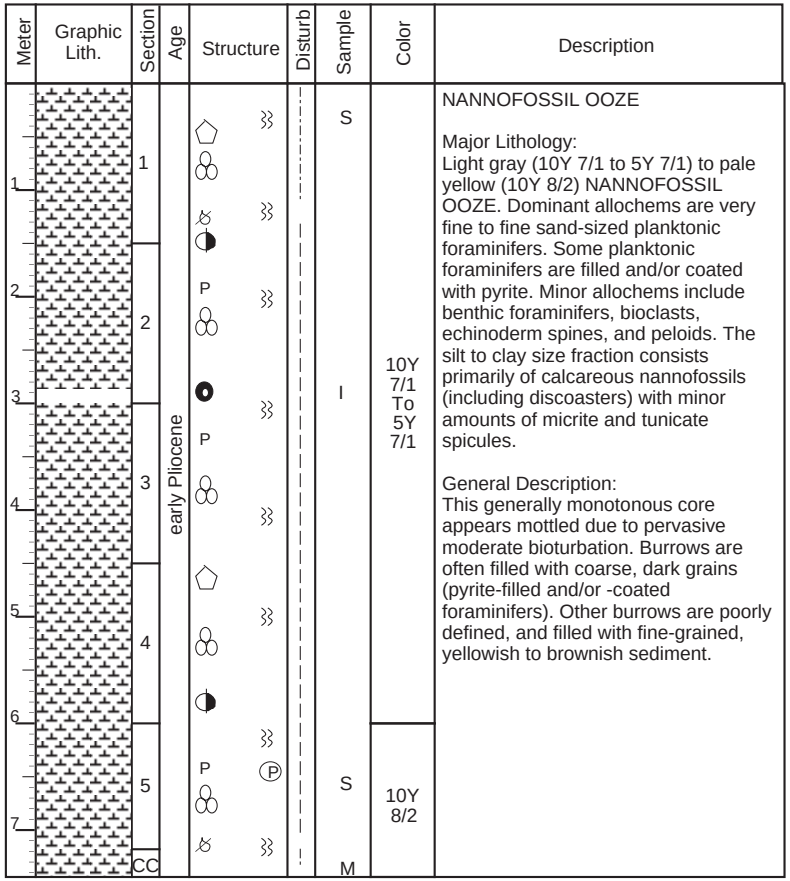
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 29H CORED 263.6 - 273.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 30X CORED 273.1 - 278.9 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1		1	early Pliocene	P		S	10Y 7/1	NANNOFOSSIL OOZE Major Lithology: Light gray (10Y 7/1) to greenish light gray (10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Dominant allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, ostracodes, peloids, tunicate spines, echinoderm spines, and bioclasts. Discoasters and intraclasts were identified in smear slides. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (55-70%) and micrite (10%). General Description: This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive minor to moderate bioturbation. Bioturbation is also represented by well-defined burrows filled-in with foraminifers. Due to higher pyrite concentration in these zones, they appear as black colored dots. Pyrite also occurs in small, millimetric stringers throughout the entire core.
2		2						
3		3		P		I		
4		4				S		
5		5		P				
6		CC				M		

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 31X CORED 278.9 - 284.7 mbsf

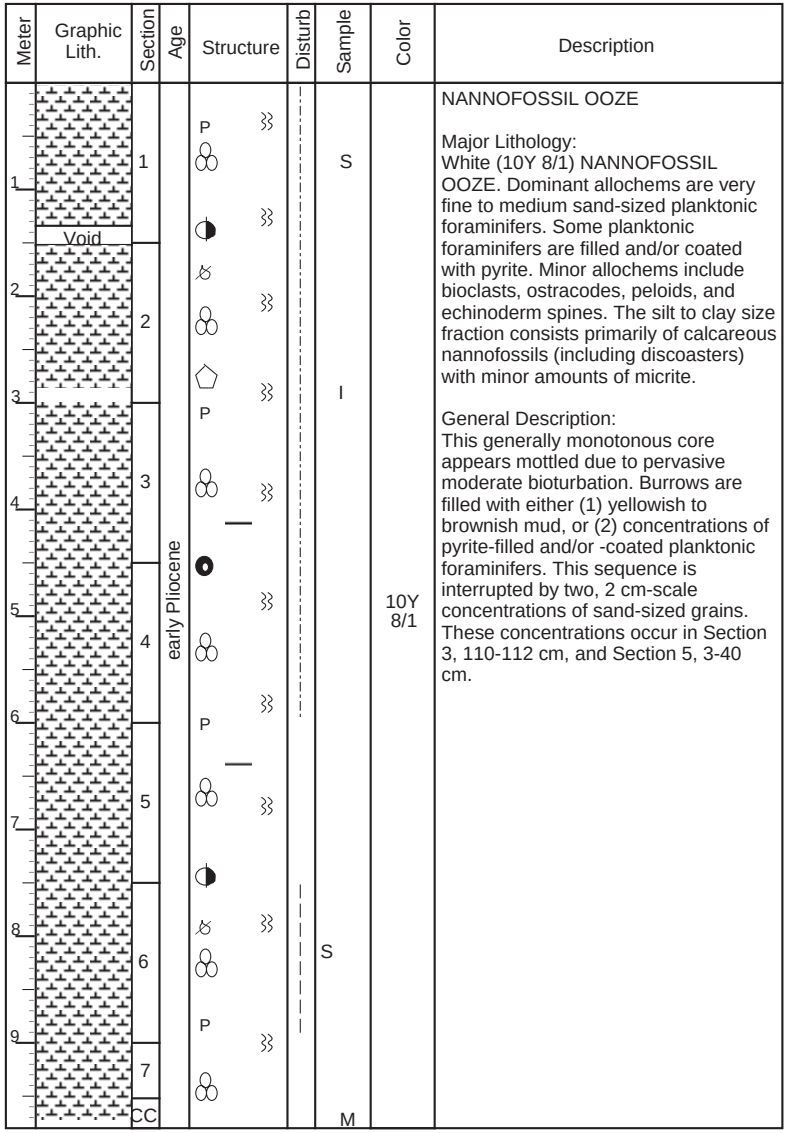


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

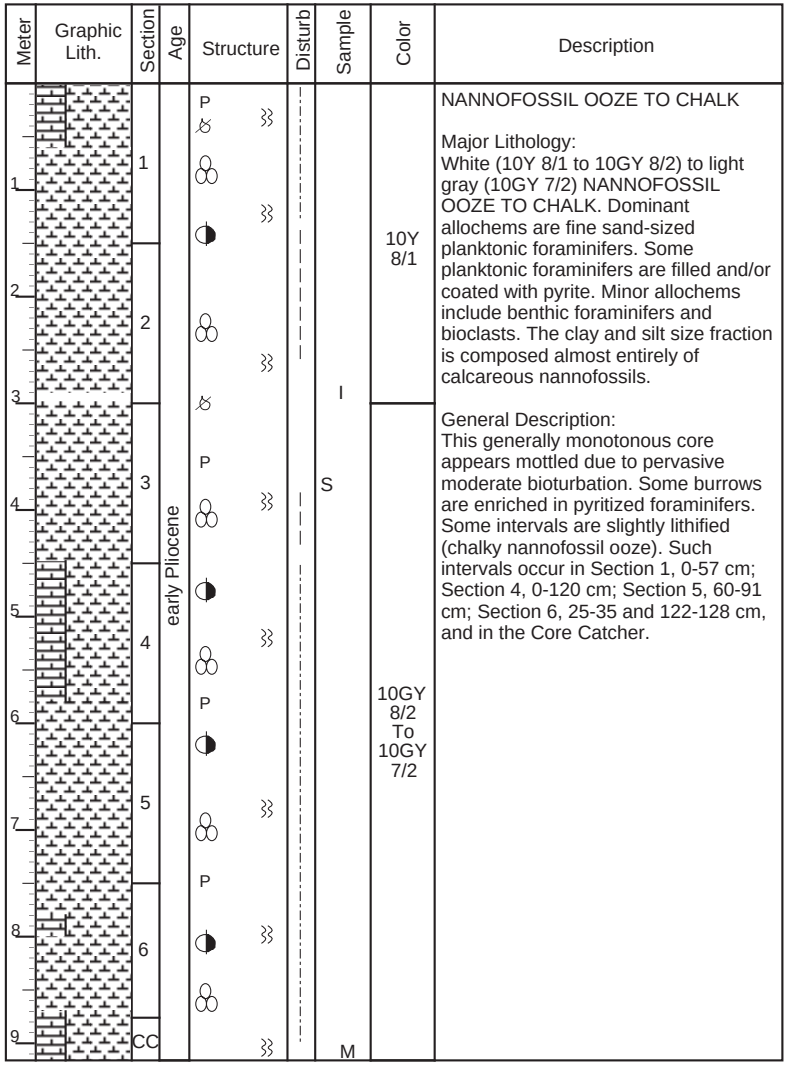
Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1 to 5Y 7/1) to pale yellow (10Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Dominant allochems are very fine to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, echinoderm spines, and peloids. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils (including discoasters) with minor amounts of micrite and tunicate spicules.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows are often filled with coarse, dark grains (pyrite-filled and/or -coated foraminifers). Other burrows are poorly defined, and filled with fine-grained, yellowish to brownish sediment.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 32X CORED 284.7 - 293.9 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 33X CORED 293.9 - 303.1 mbsf

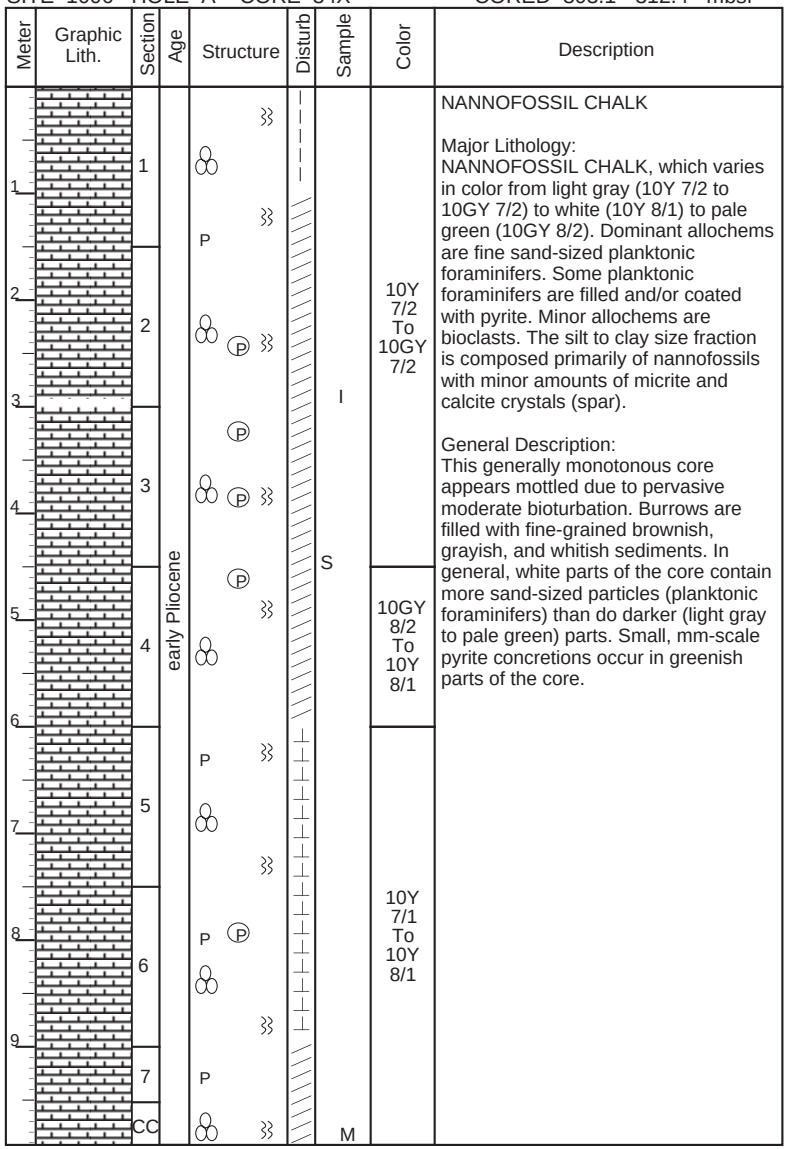


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 10GY 8/2) to light gray (10GY 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK. Dominant allochems are fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and bioclasts. The clay and silt size fraction is composed almost entirely of calcareous nannofossils.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Some burrows are enriched in pyritized foraminifers. Some intervals are slightly lithified (chalky nannofossil ooze). Such intervals occur in Section 1, 0-57 cm; Section 4, 0-120 cm; Section 5, 60-91 cm; Section 6, 25-35 and 122-128 cm, and in the Core Catcher.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 34X CORED 303.1 - 312.4 mbsf

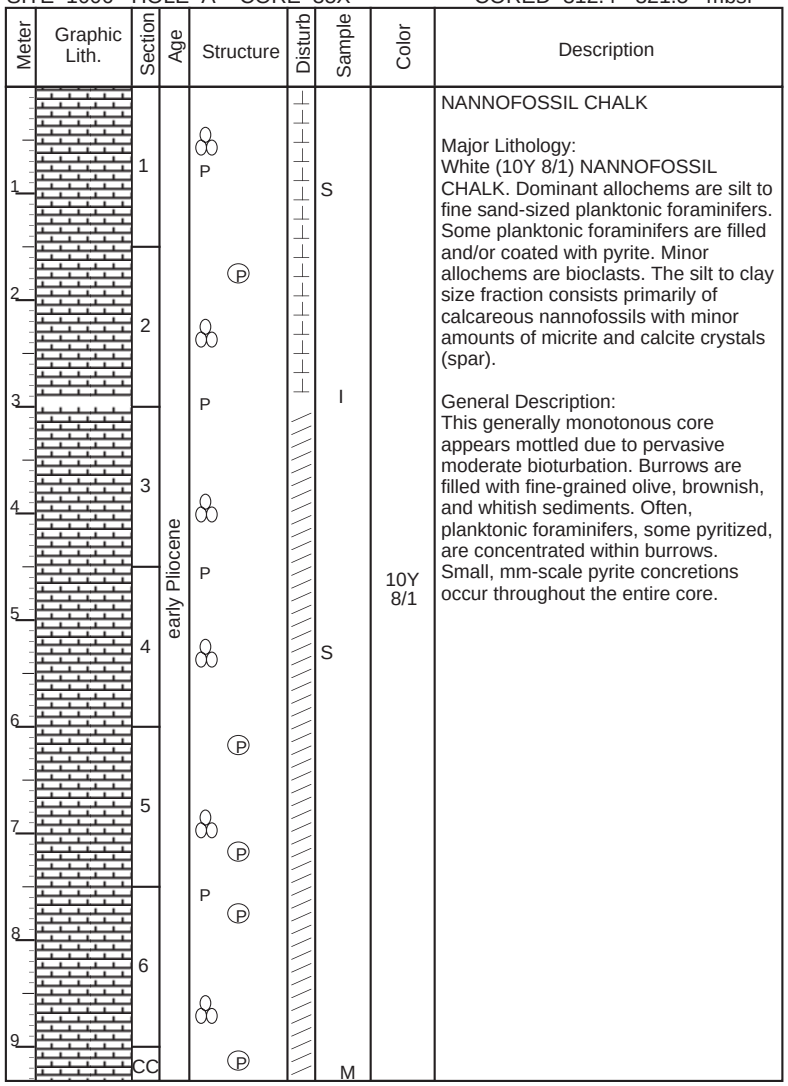


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

Major Lithology:
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK, which varies in color from light gray (10Y 7/2 to 10GY 7/2) to white (10Y 8/1) to pale green (10GY 8/2). Dominant allochems are fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems are bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and calcite crystals (spar).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows are filled with fine-grained brownish, grayish, and whitish sediments. In general, white parts of the core contain more sand-sized particles (planktonic foraminifers) than do darker (light gray to pale green) parts. Small, mm-scale pyrite concretions occur in greenish parts of the core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 35X CORED 312.4 - 321.5 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

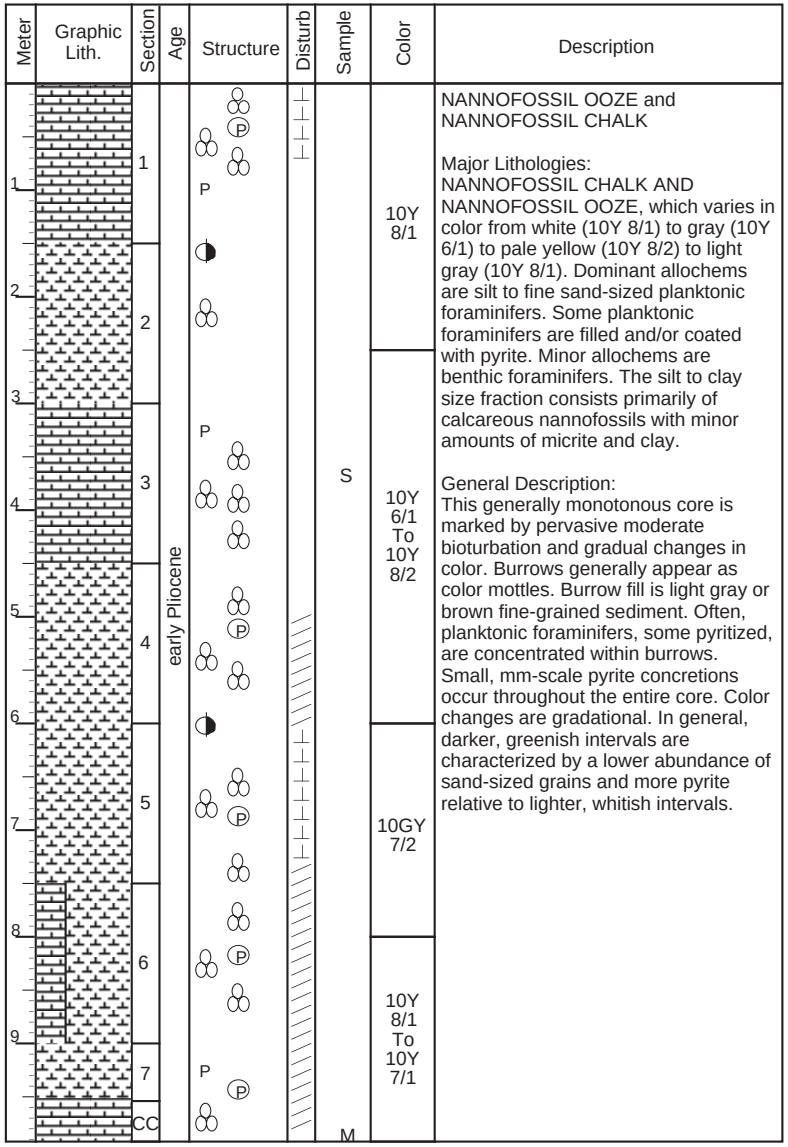
Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems are bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and calcite crystals (spar).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows are filled with fine-grained olive, brownish, and whitish sediments. Often, planktonic foraminifers, some pyritized, are concentrated within burrows. Small, mm-scale pyrite concretions occur throughout the entire core.

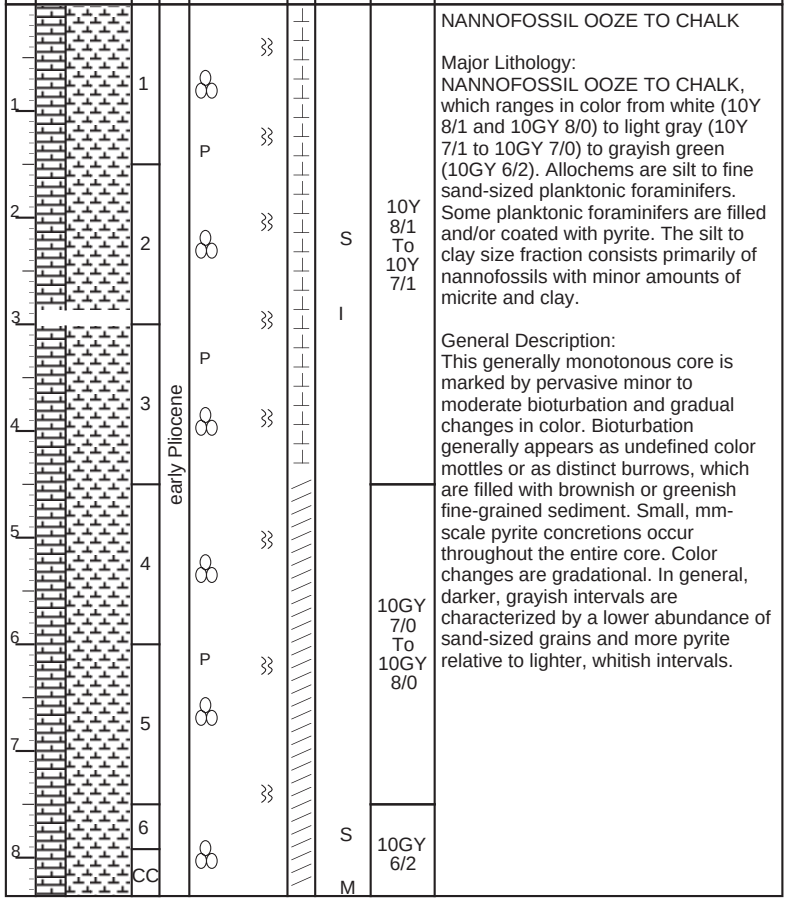
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 36X CORED 321.5 - 330.6 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3 4 5 6 CC	early Pliocene	P P P P P		S P M	10Y 7/2 To 10Y 8/2	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK Major Lithology: Light gray (10Y 7/2) to pale green (10Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems are bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and calcite crystals (spar). General Description: This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Burrows are filled with fine-grained olive, brownish, and whitish sediments. Often, planktonic foraminifers, some pyritized, are concentrated within burrows. Small, mm-scale pyrite concretions occur throughout the entire core. A minor interval of chalky nannofossil ooze occurs in Section 5, 0-85 cm. Abundance of sand-sized allochems (planktonic foraminifers) varies throughout the core. Intervals of higher particle abundance occur in Section 3, Section 4, Section 5, 62-85 cm, and in Section 6.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 37X CORED 330.6 - 339.8 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 38X CORED 339.8 - 348.9 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK

Major Lithology:
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK, which ranges in color from white (10Y 8/1 and 10GY 8/0) to light gray (10Y 7/1 to 10GY 7/0) to grayish green (10GY 6/2). Allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite and clay.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by pervasive minor to moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as undefined color mottles or as distinct burrows, which are filled with brownish or greenish fine-grained sediment. Small, mm-scale pyrite concretions occur throughout the entire core. Color changes are gradational. In general, darker, grayish intervals are characterized by a lower abundance of sand-sized grains and more pyrite relative to lighter, whitish intervals.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 39X CORED 348.9 - 358.1 mbsf

NANNOFOSSIL CHALK TO OOZE

Major Lithology:
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK TO OOZE, which ranges in color from light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 7/2, and 10GY 7/2) to grayish green (10GY 6/2). Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled and/or coated with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and very rare echinoderm spines and ostracodes. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of calcareous nannofossils with very minor amounts of micrite.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by pervasive moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as undefined color mottles or as distinct burrows, which are filled with whitish, grayish, brownish or greenish fine-grained sediment. In some cases, planktonic foraminifers (some pyritized) are concentrated within burrows. Color changes are gradational. In general and relative to lighter, whitish intervals, darker intervals are characterized by an overall lower abundance of sand-sized grains, a larger proportion of which are pyritized. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the entire core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 40X CORED 358.1 - 367.3 mbsf

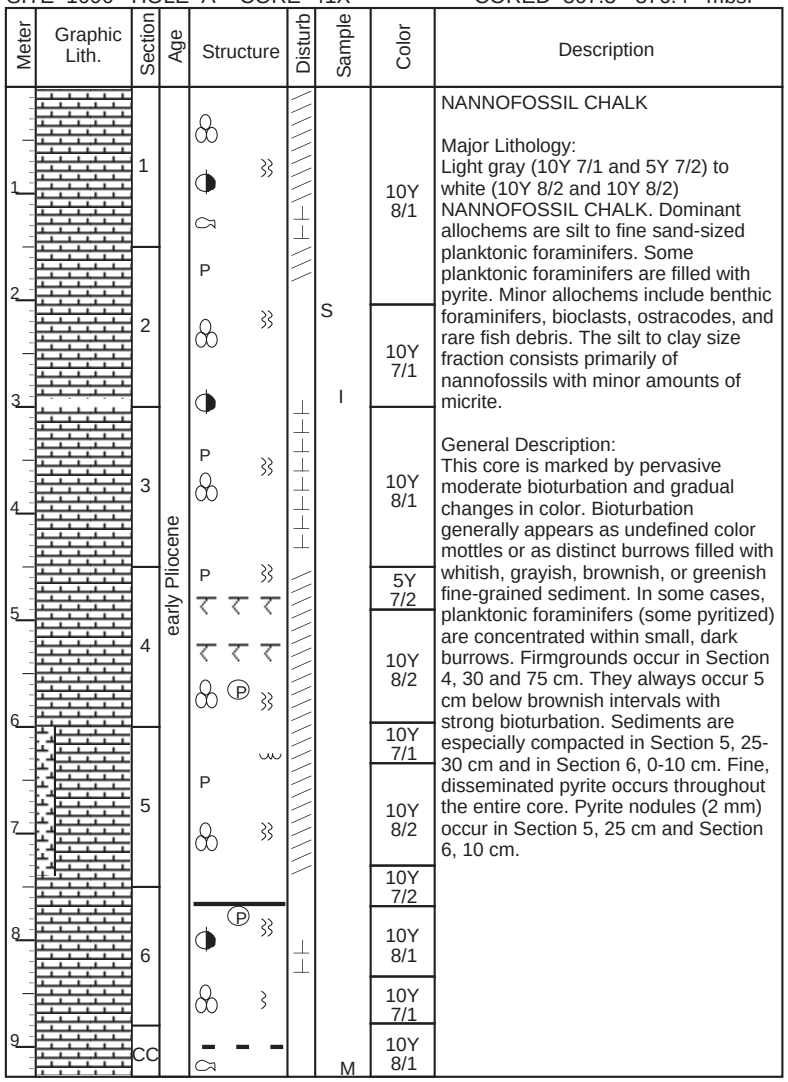
Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1–9		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, CC	early Pliocene	P		S, M	10Y 7/1; 5Y 8/1; 10Y 7/1 To 10Y 8/2	NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK

NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK

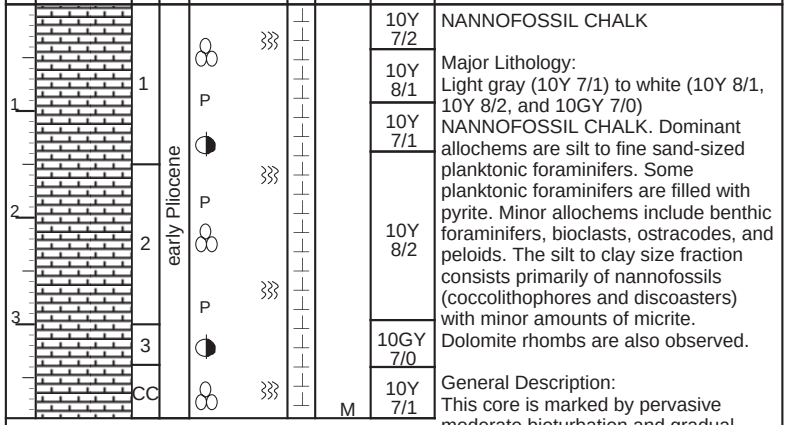
Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1) to white (5Y 8/1 and 10Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE TO CHALK. Degree of lithification varies throughout the entire core. Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include bioclasts and rare fish debris. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of nannofossils with minor amounts of micrite, aragonite needles, and clay.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by pervasive moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as undefined color mottles or as distinct burrows, which are filled with whitish, grayish, brownish or greenish fine-grained sediment. In some cases, planktonic foraminifers (some pyritized) are concentrated within small, dark burrows. The lower 20 cm of Section 5 into the upper 60 cm of Section 6 and the Core Catcher, 18-27 cm, comprise intervals marked by especially well-defined burrows. Burrow fill in these interval is light grayish green. Color changes are gradational. In general, relative to lighter, whitish intervals, darker intervals have an overall lower abundance of sand-sized grains, a larger proportion of which are filled with pyrite. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the entire core. A burrowed firmground occurs in Section 2, 40 cm. The 5 cm interval above this firmground is dark in color (10Y 6/1) relative to the rest of the core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 41X CORED 367.3 - 376.4 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 42X CORED 376.4 - 385.6 mbsf

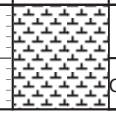


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

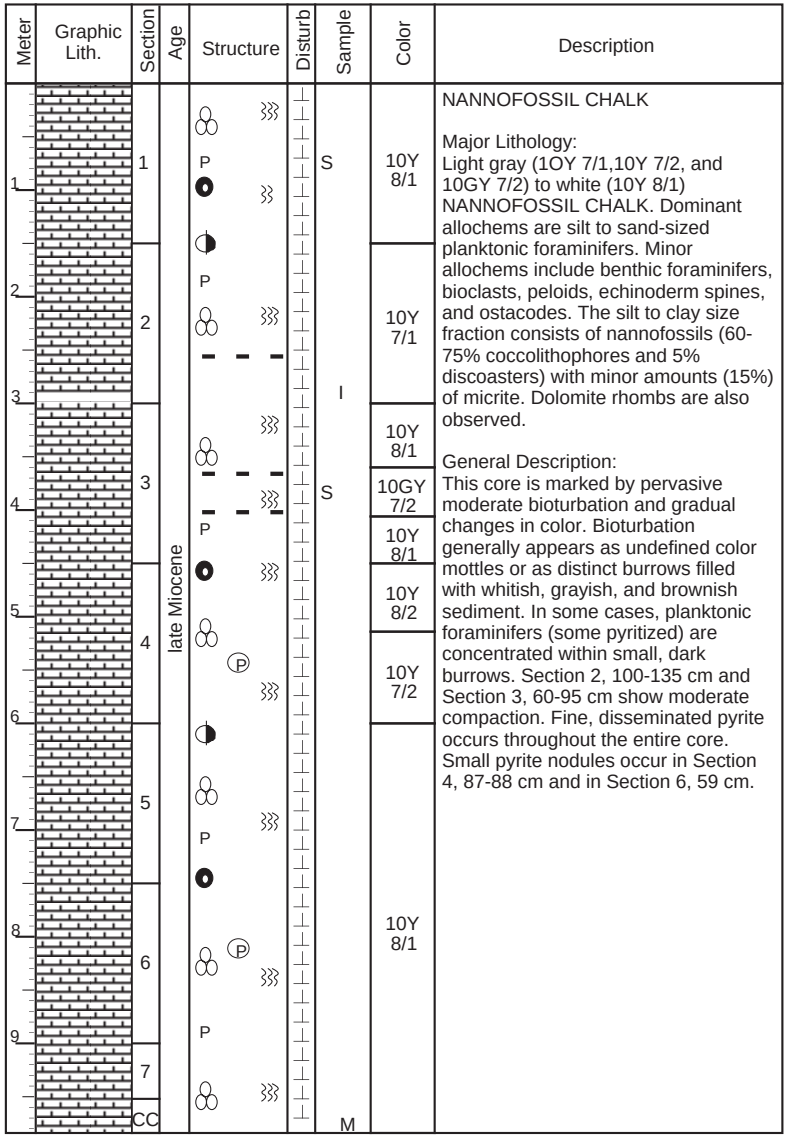
Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1) to white (10Y 8/1, 10Y 8/2, and 10GY 7/0) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, ostracodes, and peloids. The silt to clay size fraction consists primarily of nannofossils (coccolithophores and discoasters) with minor amounts of micrite. Dolomite rhombs are also observed.

General Description:
This core is marked by pervasive moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as undefined color mottles or as distinct burrows filled with whitish, grayish, and brownish sediment. In some cases, planktonic foraminifers (some pyritized) are concentrated within small, dark burrows. Sections 3 and CC show cm scale alternations between compacted and noncompacted sediments. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the entire core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 43X CORED 385.6 - 394.7 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
		1 CC	late Miocene	P		M	10Y 7/1 To 10Y 7/2	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK Major Lithology: Light gray (1OY 7/1 to 10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and ostracodes. General Description: This core is marked by pervasive moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Planktonic foraminifers (some pyritized) are concentrated within small, dark burrows. A Zoophycos-type burrow occurs in the CC, 20 cm. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the entire core.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 44X CORED 394.7 - 404.0 mbsf



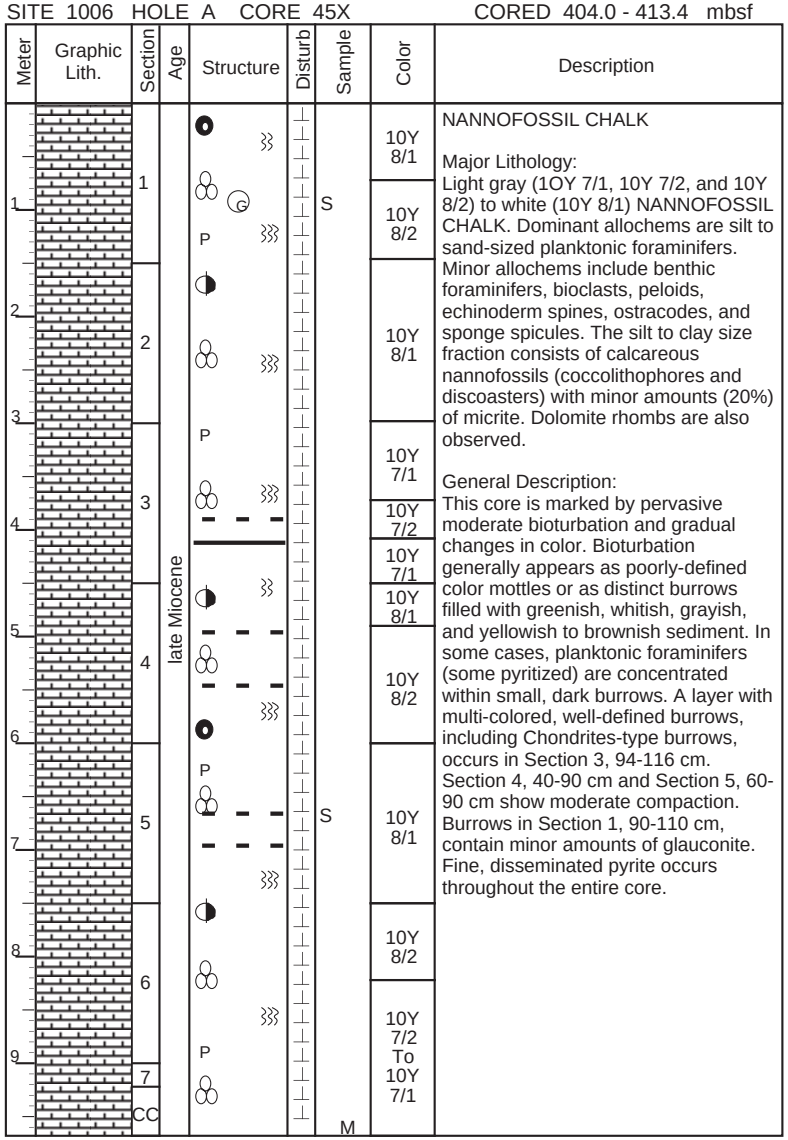
Description

NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

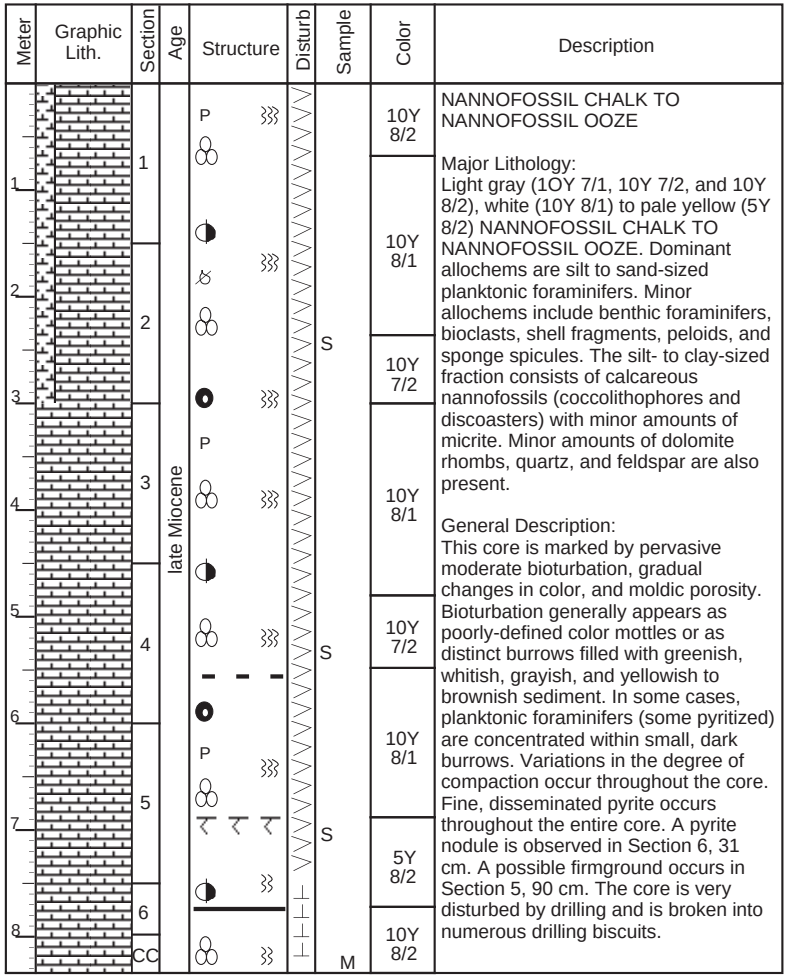
Major Lithology:
Light gray (1OY 7/1,10Y 7/2, and 10GY 7/2) to white (10Y 8/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, peloids, echinoderm spines, and ostacodes. The silt to clay size fraction consists of nannofossils (60-75% coccolithophores and 5% discoasters) with minor amounts (15%) of micrite. Dolomite rhombs are also observed.

General Description:
This core is marked by pervasive moderate bioturbation and gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as undefined color mottles or as distinct burrows filled with whitish, grayish, and brownish sediment. In some cases, planktonic foraminifers (some pyritized) are concentrated within small, dark burrows. Section 2, 100-135 cm and Section 3, 60-95 cm show moderate compaction. Fine, disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the entire core. Small pyrite nodules occur in Section 4, 87-88 cm and in Section 6, 59 cm.

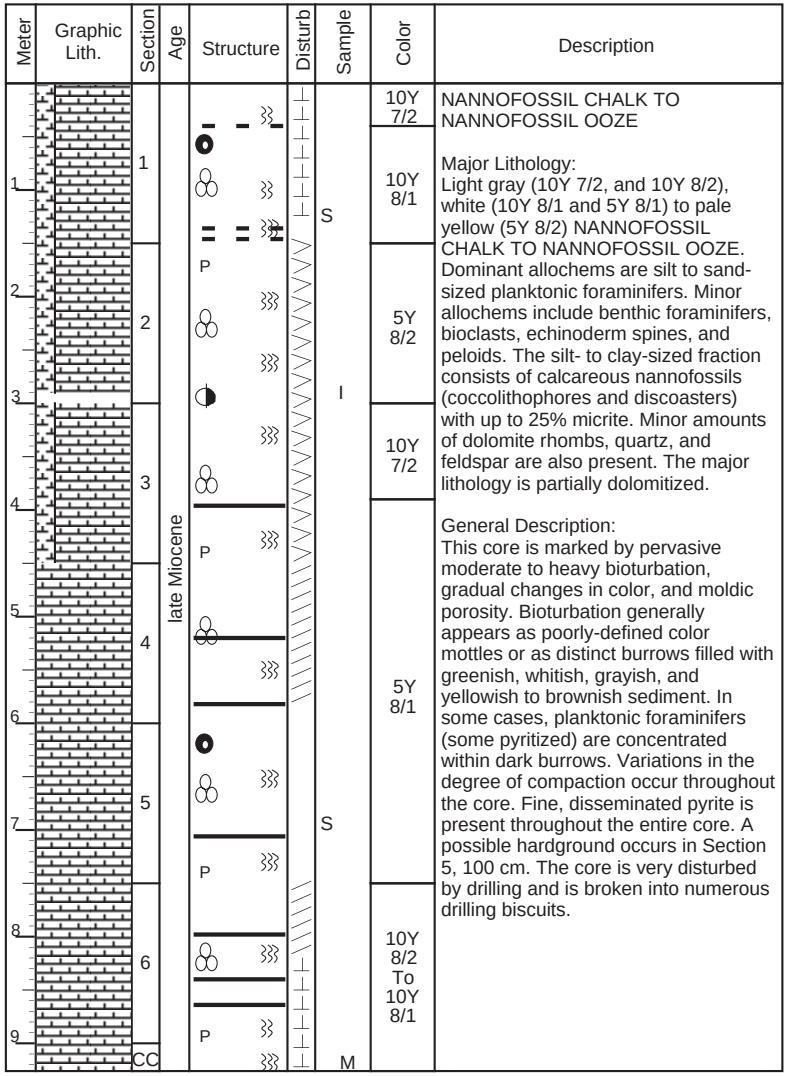
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 45X CORED 404.0 - 413.4 mbsf



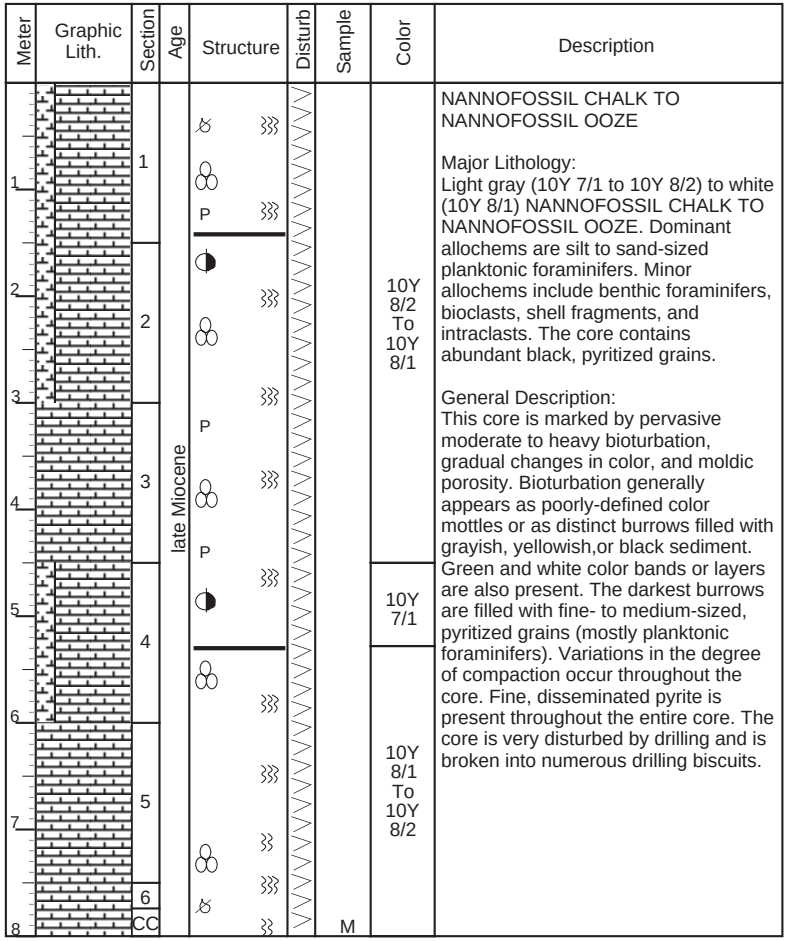
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 46X CORED 413.4 - 422.8 mbsf



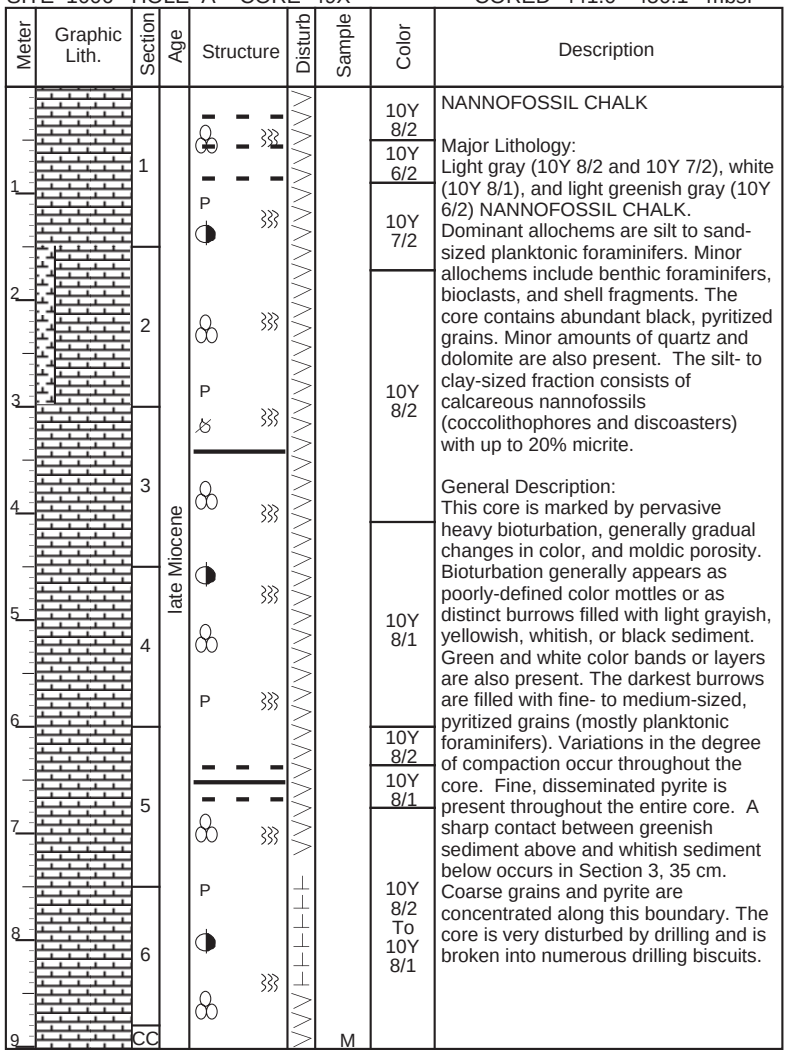
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 47X CORED 422.8 - 432.0 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 48X CORED 432.0 - 441.0 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 49X CORED 441.0 - 450.1 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

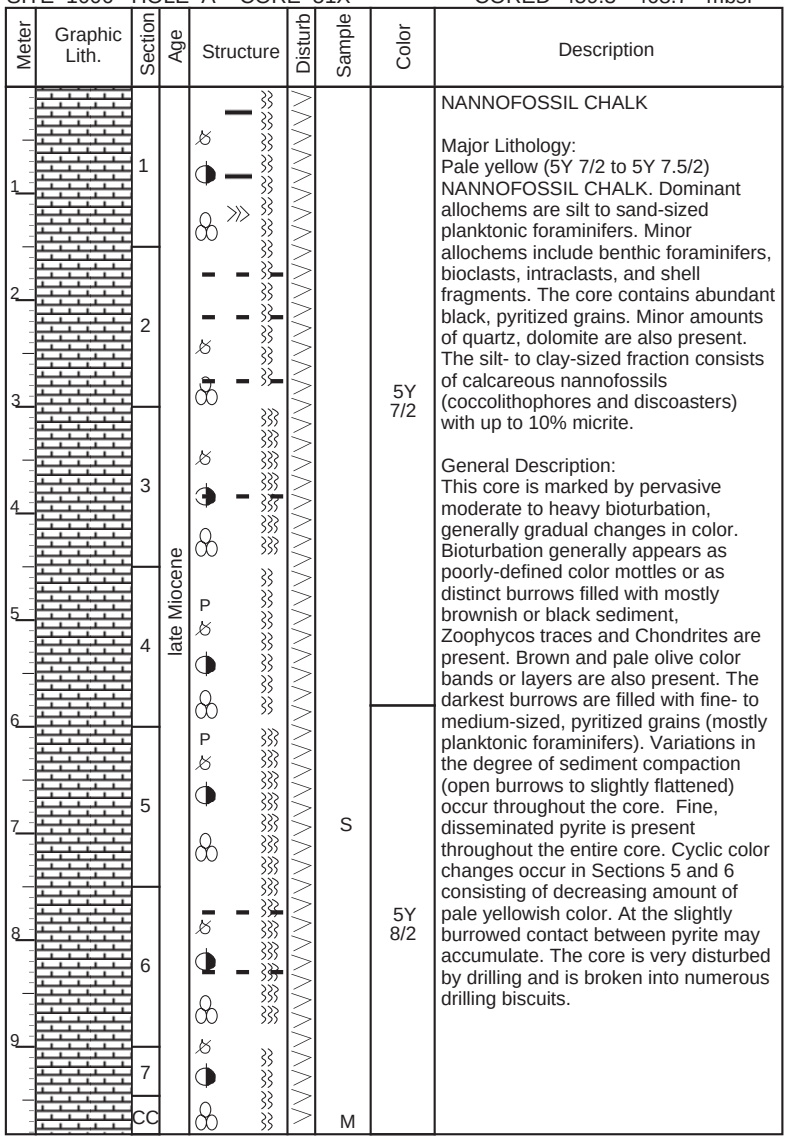
Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 8/2 and 10Y 7/2), white (10Y 8/1), and light greenish gray (10Y 6/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and shell fragments. The core contains abundant black, pyritized grains. Minor amounts of quartz and dolomite are also present. The silt- to clay-sized fraction consists of calcareous nannofossils (coccolithophores and discoasters) with up to 20% micrite.

General Description:
This core is marked by pervasive heavy bioturbation, generally gradual changes in color, and moldic porosity. Bioturbation generally appears as poorly-defined color mottles or as distinct burrows filled with light grayish, yellowish, whitish, or black sediment. Green and white color bands or layers are also present. The darkest burrows are filled with fine- to medium-sized, pyritized grains (mostly planktonic foraminifers). Variations in the degree of compaction occur throughout the core. Fine, disseminated pyrite is present throughout the entire core. A sharp contact between greenish sediment above and whitish sediment below occurs in Section 3, 35 cm. Coarse grains and pyrite are concentrated along this boundary. The core is very disturbed by drilling and is broken into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 50X CORED 450.1 - 459.3 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1–9		1	late Miocene	P			10Y 6/2	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK Major Lithology: Light gray (10Y 8/2 and 10Y 7/2) and pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, intraclasts, and shell fragments. The core contains abundant black, pyritized grains. Minor amounts of quartz, dolomite, and fish remains are also present. The silt- to clay-sized fraction consists of calcareous nannofossils (coccolithophores and discoasters) with up to 15% micrite. General Description: This core is marked by pervasive heavy to moderate bioturbation, generally gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as poorly-defined color mottles or as distinct burrows filled with light grayish, yellowish, whitish, or black sediment. Green and white color bands or layers are also present. The darkest burrows are filled with fine- to medium-sized, pyritized grains (mostly planktonic foraminifers). Variations in the degree of sediment compaction (open burrows to slightly flattened) occur throughout the core. Fine, disseminated pyrite is present throughout the entire core. Cyclic color changes occur in Sections 5 and 6 consisting of decreasing amount of pale yellowish color. At the slightly burrowed contact between pyrite may accumulate. The core is very disturbed by drilling and is broken into numerous drilling biscuits.
		2		P		I	5Y 7/2	
		3		P				
		4					5Y 7/2	
		5		P		S		
		6		P		S		
		7		P			5Y 8/2	
		CC				M		

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 51X CORED 459.3 - 468.7 mbsf

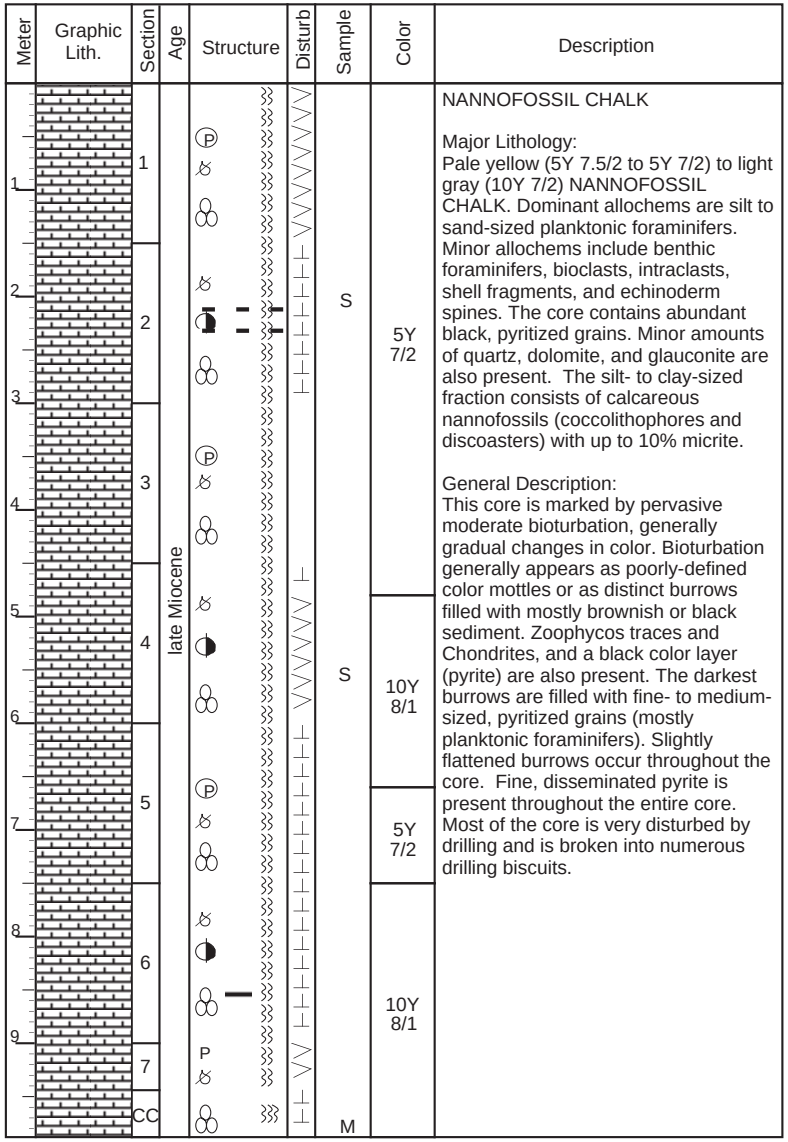


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

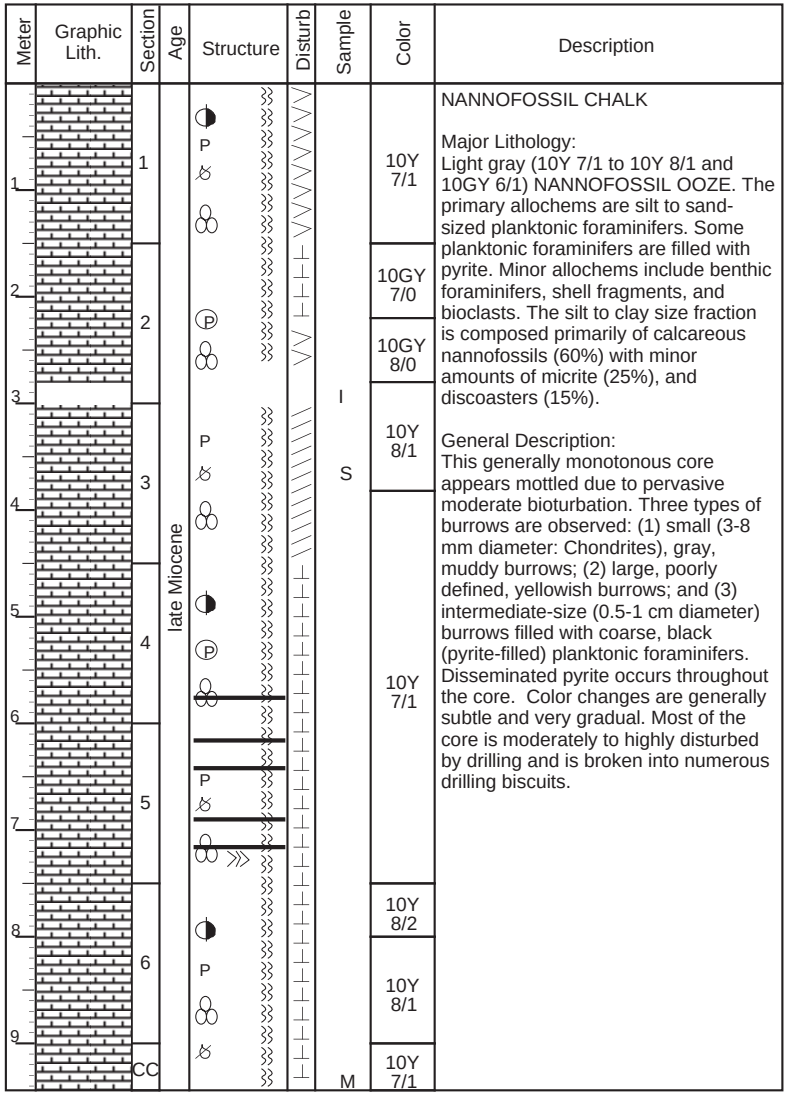
Major Lithology:
Pale yellow (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 7.5/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Dominant allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, intraclasts, and shell fragments. The core contains abundant black, pyritized grains. Minor amounts of quartz, dolomite are also present. The silt- to clay-sized fraction consists of calcareous nannofossils (coccolithophores and discoasters) with up to 10% micrite.

General Description:
This core is marked by pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation, generally gradual changes in color. Bioturbation generally appears as poorly-defined color mottles or as distinct burrows filled with mostly brownish or black sediment, Zoophycos traces and Chondrites are present. Brown and pale olive color bands or layers are also present. The darkest burrows are filled with fine- to medium-sized, pyritized grains (mostly planktonic foraminifers). Variations in the degree of sediment compaction (open burrows to slightly flattened) occur throughout the core. Fine, disseminated pyrite is present throughout the entire core. Cyclic color changes occur in Sections 5 and 6 consisting of decreasing amount of pale yellowish color. At the slightly burrowed contact between pyrite may accumulate. The core is very disturbed by drilling and is broken into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 52X CORED 468.7 - 478.1 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 53X CORED 478.1 - 487.2 mbsf

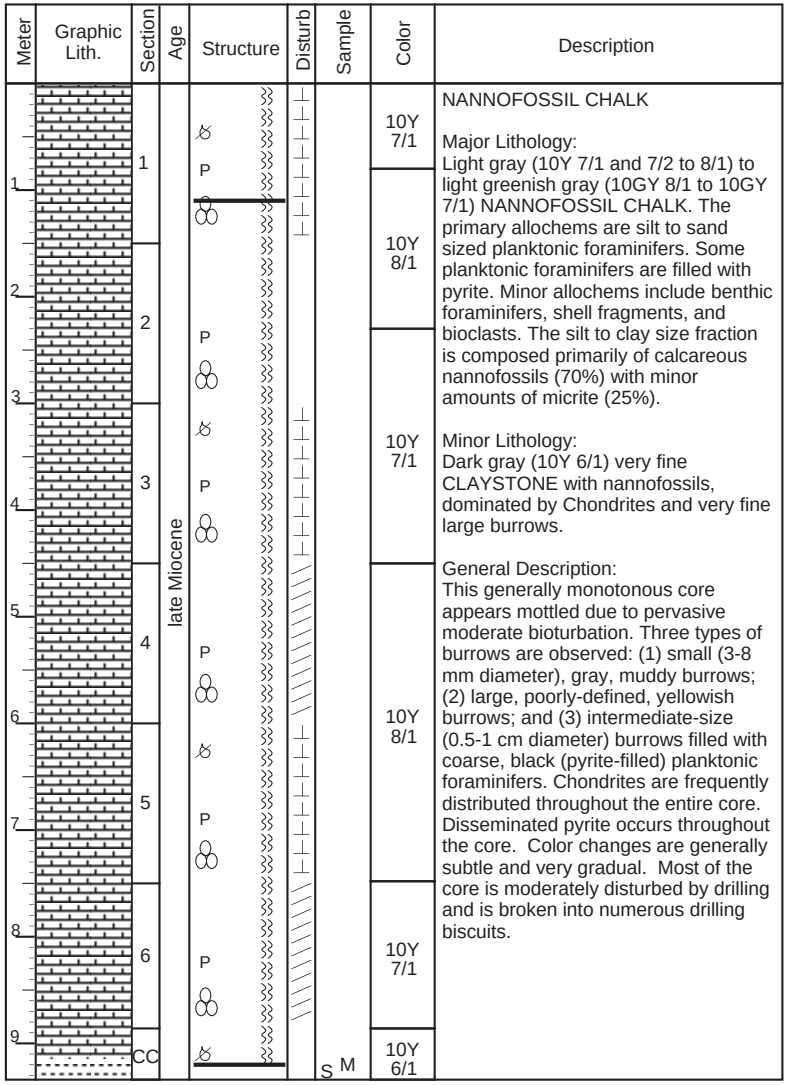


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1 to 10Y 8/1 and 10GY 6/1) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochems are silt to sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (60%) with minor amounts of micrite (25%), and discoasters (15%).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small (3-8 mm diameter: Chondrites), gray, muddy burrows; (2) large, poorly defined, yellowish burrows; and (3) intermediate-size (0.5-1 cm diameter) burrows filled with coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Most of the core is moderately to highly disturbed by drilling and is broken into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 54X CORED 487.2 - 496.3 mbsf



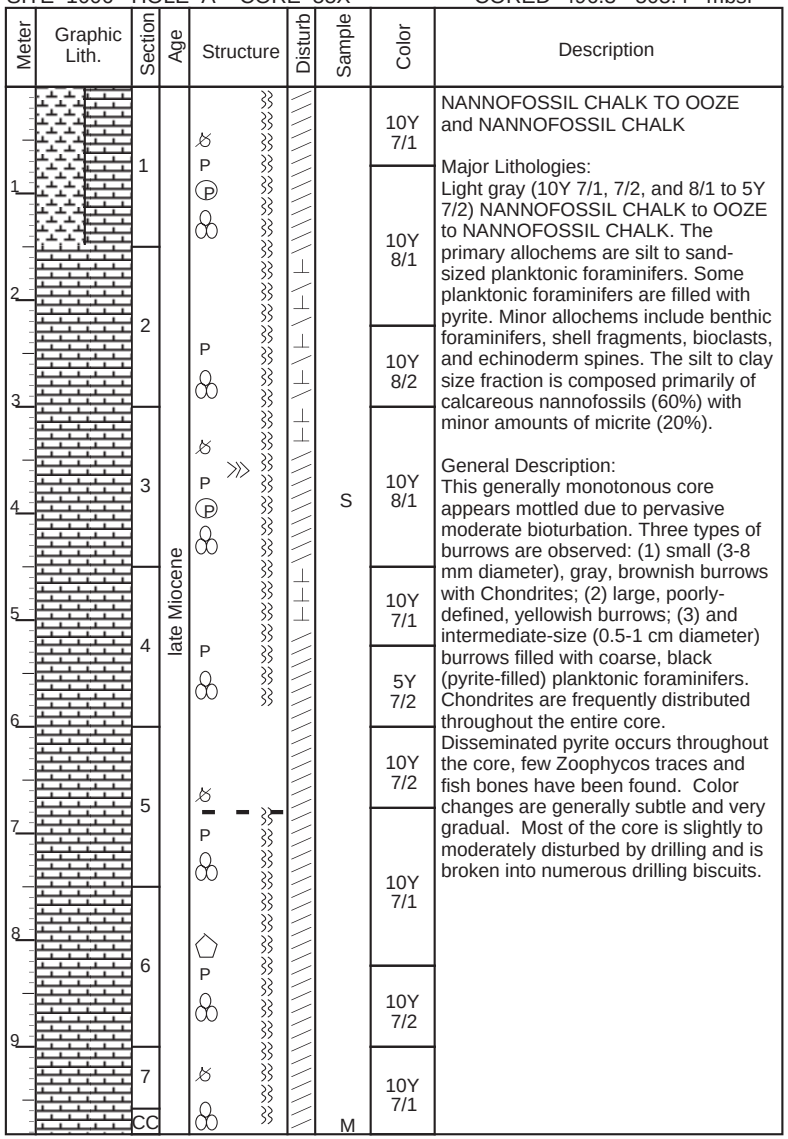
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1 and 7/2 to 8/1) to light greenish gray (10GY 8/1 to 10GY 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. The primary allochems are silt to sand sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite (25%).

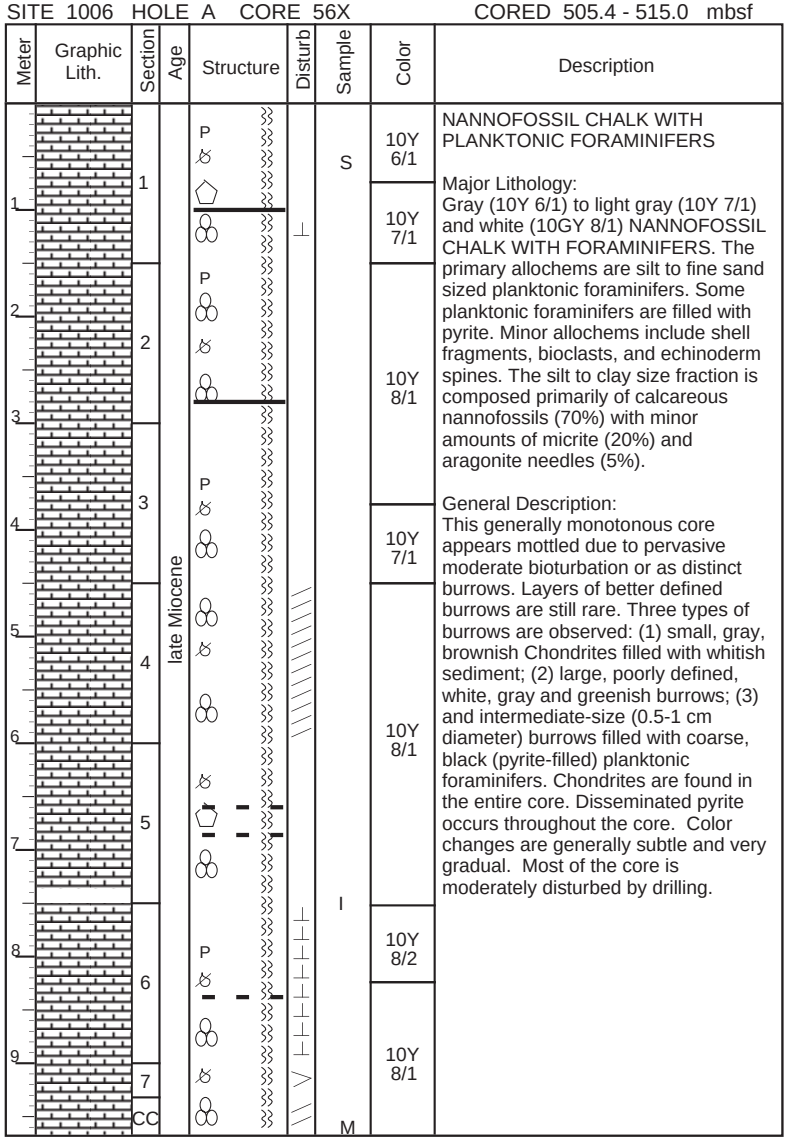
Minor Lithology:
Dark gray (10Y 6/1) very fine CLAYSTONE with nannofossils, dominated by Chondrites and very fine large burrows.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small (3-8 mm diameter), gray, muddy burrows; (2) large, poorly-defined, yellowish burrows; and (3) intermediate-size (0.5-1 cm diameter) burrows filled with coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. Chondrites are frequently distributed throughout the entire core. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Most of the core is moderately disturbed by drilling and is broken into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 55X CORED 496.3 - 505.4 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 56X CORED 505.4 - 515.0 mbsf

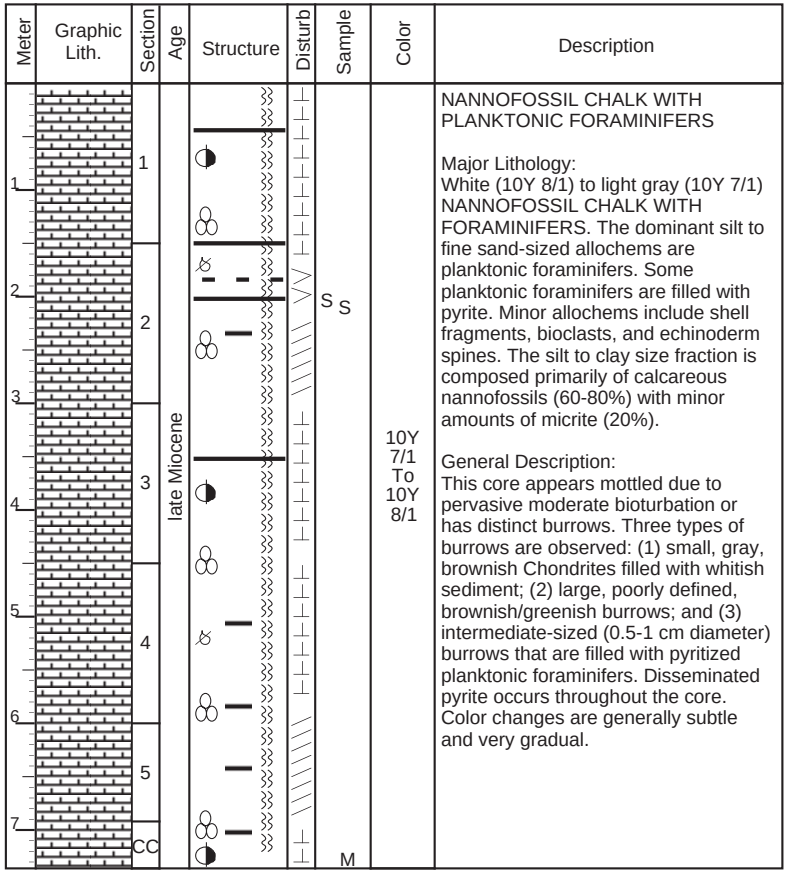


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Gray (10Y 6/1) to light gray (10Y 7/1) and white (10GY 8/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include shell fragments, bioclasts, and echinoderm spines. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite (20%) and aragonite needles (5%).

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation or as distinct burrows. Layers of better defined burrows are still rare. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small, gray, brownish Chondrites filled with whitish sediment; (2) large, poorly defined, white, gray and greenish burrows; (3) and intermediate-size (0.5-1 cm diameter) burrows filled with coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. Chondrites are found in the entire core. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Most of the core is moderately disturbed by drilling.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 57X CORED 515.0 - 524.7 mbsf

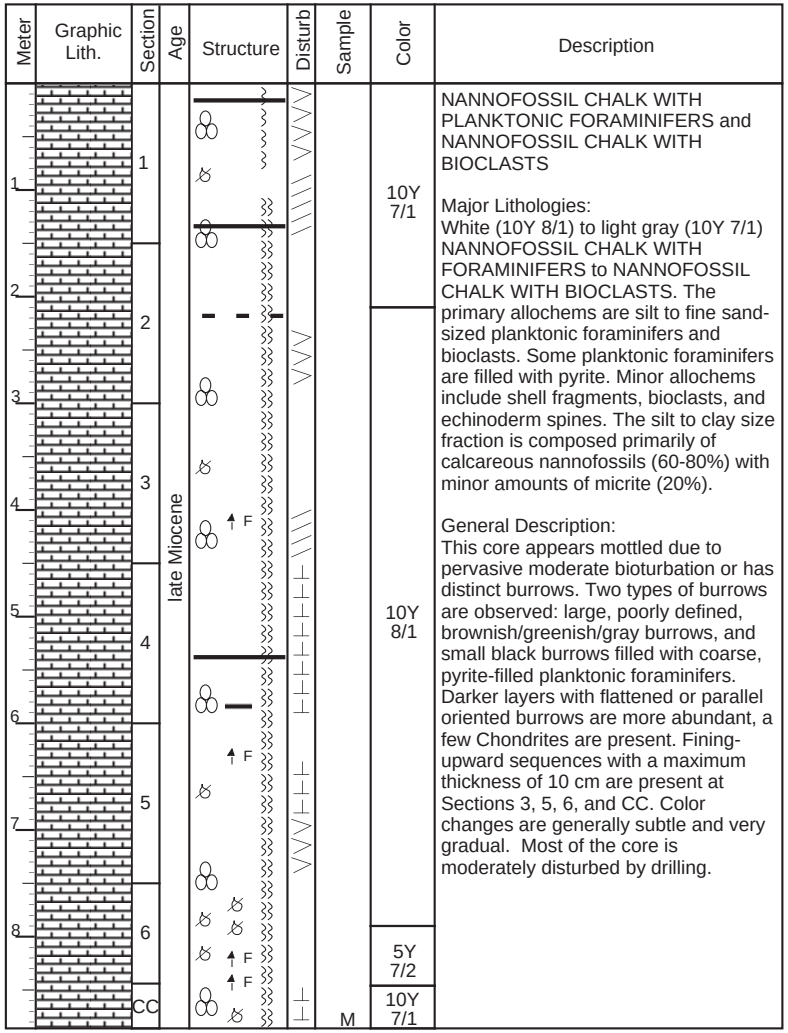


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1) to light gray (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. The dominant silt to fine sand-sized allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include shell fragments, bioclasts, and echinoderm spines. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (60-80%) with minor amounts of micrite (20%).

General Description:
This core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation or has distinct burrows. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) small, gray, brownish Chondrites filled with whitish sediment; (2) large, poorly defined, brownish/greenish burrows; and (3) intermediate-sized (0.5-1 cm diameter) burrows that are filled with pyritized planktonic foraminifers. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 58X CORED 524.7 - 534.3 mbsf

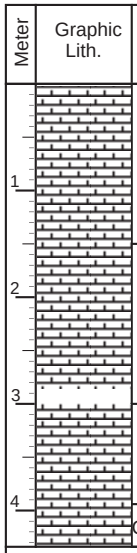


NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS and NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH BIOCLASTS

Major Lithologies:
White (10Y 8/1) to light gray (10Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS to NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH BIOCLASTS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers and bioclasts. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include shell fragments, bioclasts, and echinoderm spines. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (60-80%) with minor amounts of micrite (20%).

General Description:
This core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation or has distinct burrows. Two types of burrows are observed: large, poorly defined, brownish/greenish/gray burrows, and small black burrows filled with coarse, pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers. Darker layers with flattened or parallel oriented burrows are more abundant, a few Chondrites are present. Fining-upward sequences with a maximum thickness of 10 cm are present at Sections 3, 5, 6, and CC. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Most of the core is moderately disturbed by drilling.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 59X CORED 534.3 - 543.9 mbsf

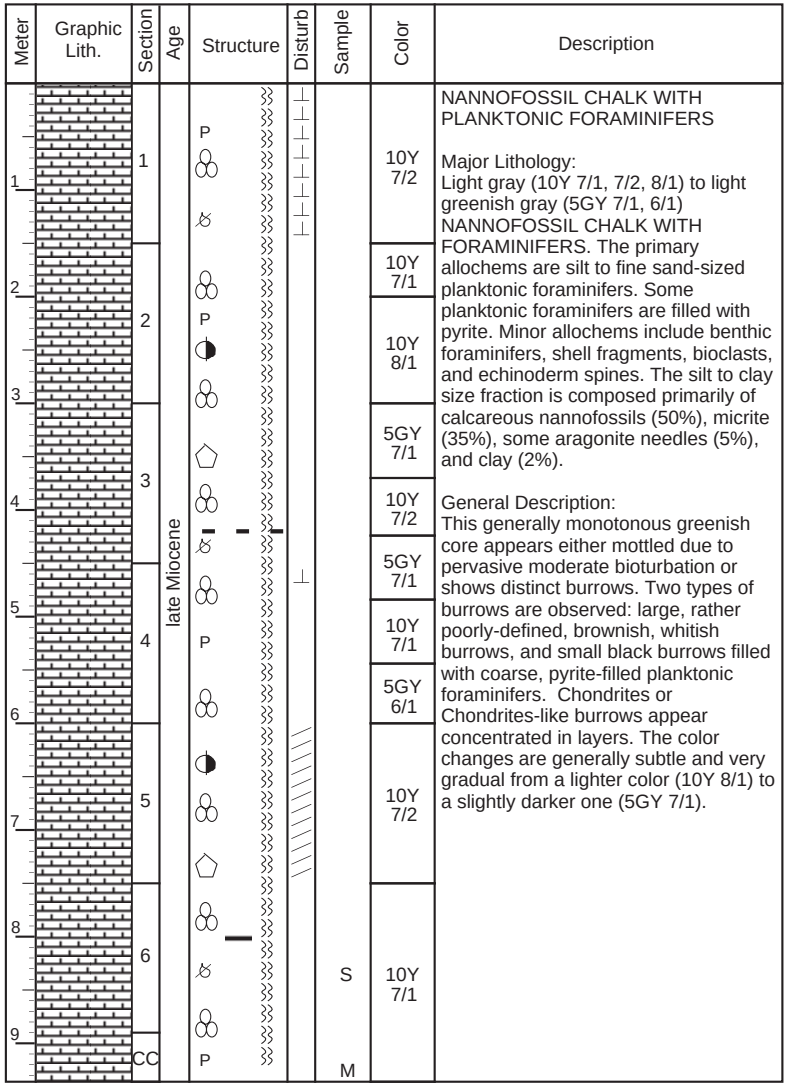


Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
	1	late Miocene	P			10Y 8/1 To 10Y 8/2	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS Major Lithology: White (10Y 8/1, 10Y 8/2) to light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include shell fragments and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (70%) with minor amounts of micrite (20%). General Description: This core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation, however, distinct burrows are present. Two types of burrows are observed: large, poorly-defined, brownish burrows, and small black burrows filled with coarse, pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Most of the core is highly disturbed by drilling.
	2		P P (P)		I	10Y 7/1	
	3		(P)			10Y 7/1	
	CC				M	10Y 7/2	

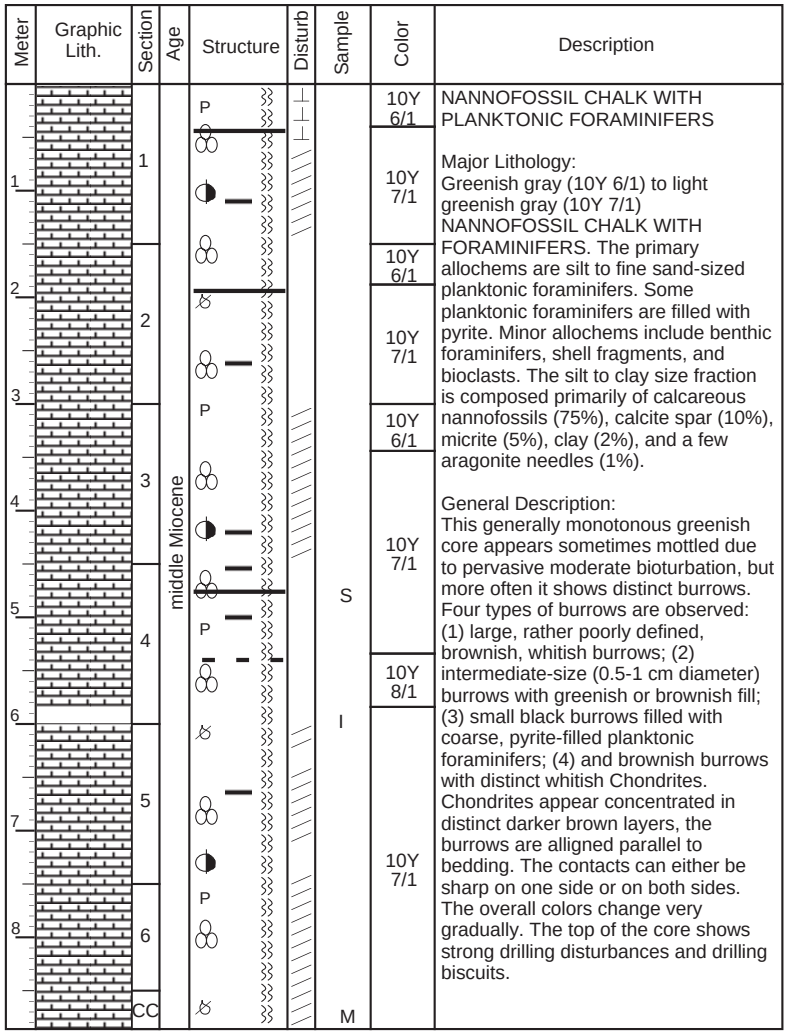
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 60X CORED 543.9 - 553.5 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1–7		1	late Miocene	P			10Y 7/1	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS Major Lithology: Light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 7/2) to gray (10GY 6/1) and greenish gray (5GY 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include shell fragments and bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (over 80%) with only small amounts of micrite. General Description: This generally monotonous greenish core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation, however, distinct burrows are present. Two types of burrows are observed: large, poorly-defined, brownish/whitish burrows, and small black burrows filled with coarse, pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers. The color changes are generally subtle and very gradual from a lighter color (10Y 7/1) to a slightly darker one (10Y 6/1). Parts of the core are highly disturbed by drilling.
		2		P			10Y 6/1	
		3		P			10Y 7/1	
		4		P			10Y 7/2	
		5		P		S	5GY 7/1	
		CC				M	10Y 7/1	

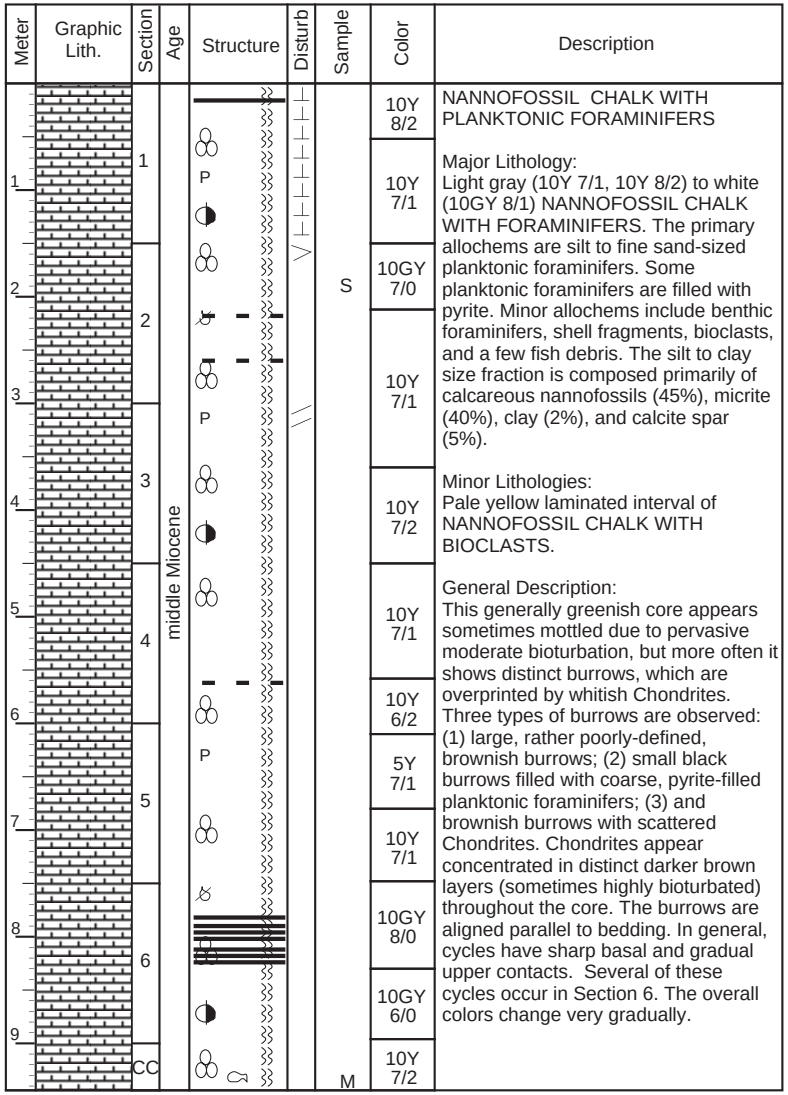
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 61X CORED 553.5 - 563.2 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 62X CORED 563.2 - 572.8 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 63X CORED 572.8 - 582.4 mbsf



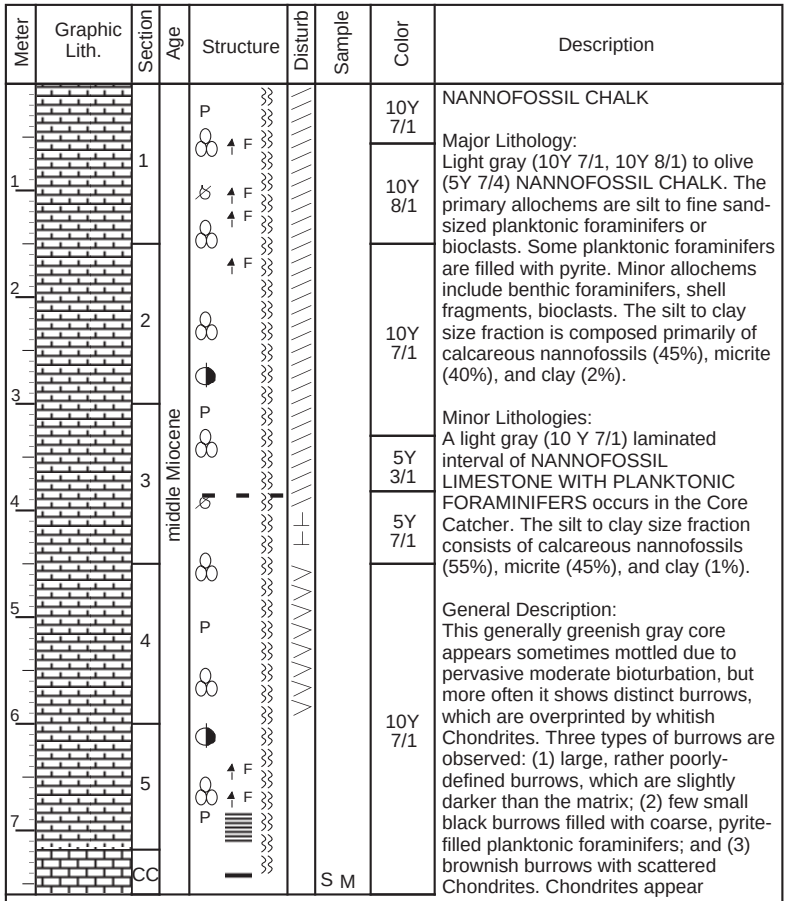
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 8/2) to white (10GY 8/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, and a few fish debris. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (45%), micrite (40%), clay (2%), and calcite spar (5%).

Minor Lithologies:
Pale yellow laminated interval of NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH BIOCLASTS.

General Description:
This generally greenish core appears sometimes mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation, but more often it shows distinct burrows, which are overprinted by whitish Chondrites. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) large, rather poorly-defined, brownish burrows; (2) small black burrows filled with coarse, pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers; (3) and brownish burrows with scattered Chondrites. Chondrites appear concentrated in distinct darker brown layers (sometimes highly bioturbated) throughout the core. The burrows are aligned parallel to bedding. In general, cycles have sharp basal and gradual upper contacts. Several of these cycles occur in Section 6. The overall colors change very gradually.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 64X CORED 582.4 - 592.1 mbsf



Description

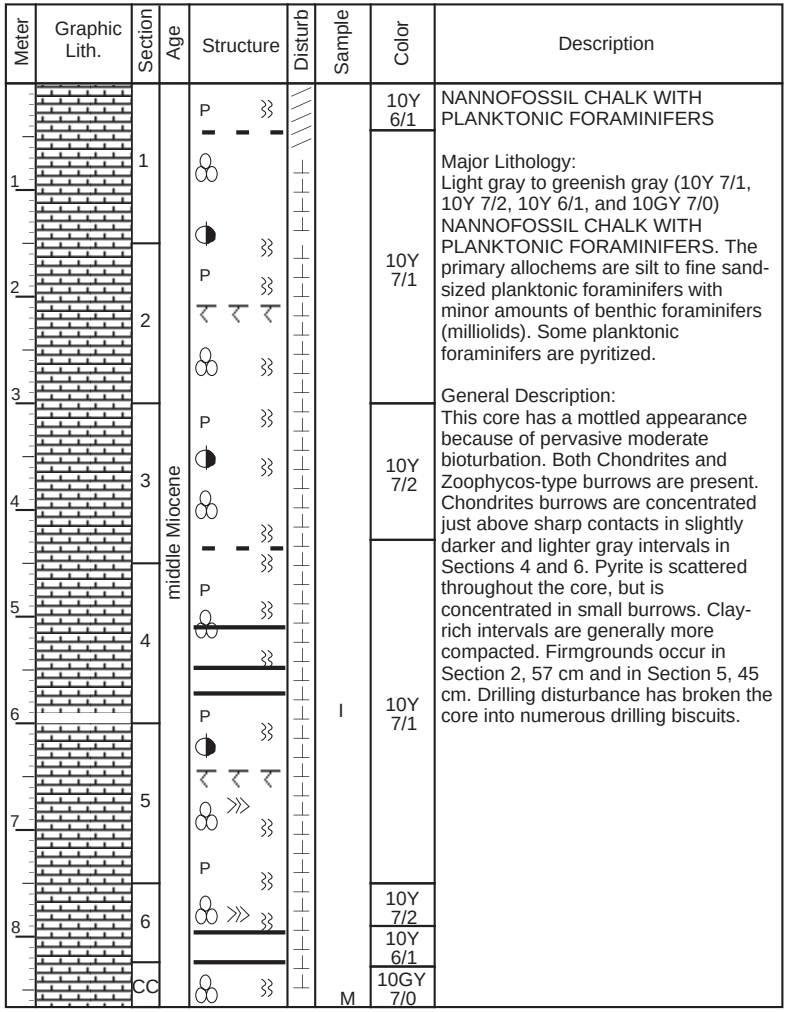
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

Major Lithology:
Light gray (10Y 7/1, 10Y 8/1) to olive (5Y 7/4) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers or bioclasts. Some planktonic foraminifers are filled with pyrite. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts. The silt to clay size fraction is composed primarily of calcareous nannofossils (45%), micrite (40%), and clay (2%).

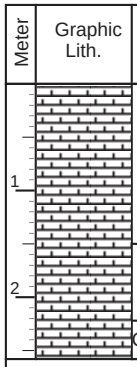
Minor Lithologies:
A light gray (10 Y 7/1) laminated interval of NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS occurs in the Core Catcher. The silt to clay size fraction consists of calcareous nannofossils (55%), micrite (45%), and clay (1%).

General Description:
This generally greenish gray core appears sometimes mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation, but more often it shows distinct burrows, which are overprinted by whitish Chondrites. Three types of burrows are observed: (1) large, rather poorly-defined burrows, which are slightly darker than the matrix; (2) few small black burrows filled with coarse, pyrite-filled planktonic foraminifers; and (3) brownish burrows with scattered Chondrites. Chondrites appear concentrated in distinct darker brown layers throughout the core. In these intervals, lower contacts are generally sharp, while upper contacts are gradational. Several of these cycles (turbidites) of gray yellow to olive that grade into light gray occur throughout the core. Color changes are very subtle.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 65X CORED 592.1 - 601.7 mbsf

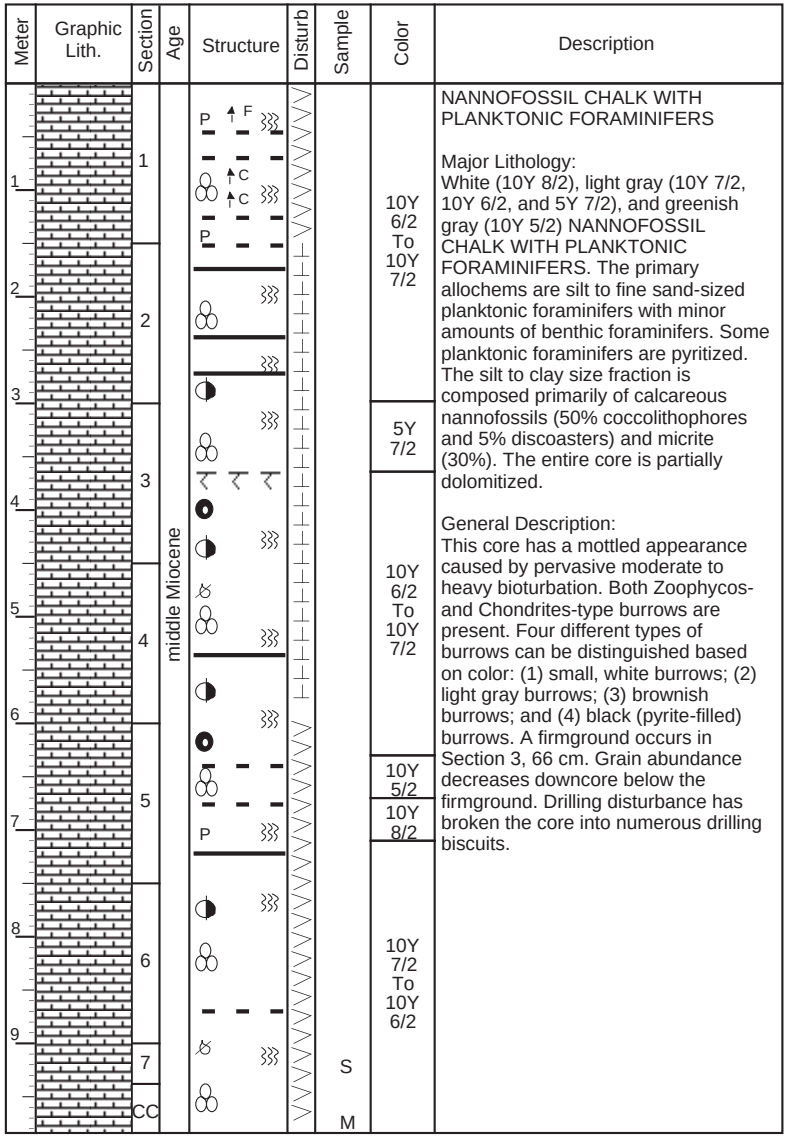


SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 66X CORED 601.7 - 611.4 mbsf

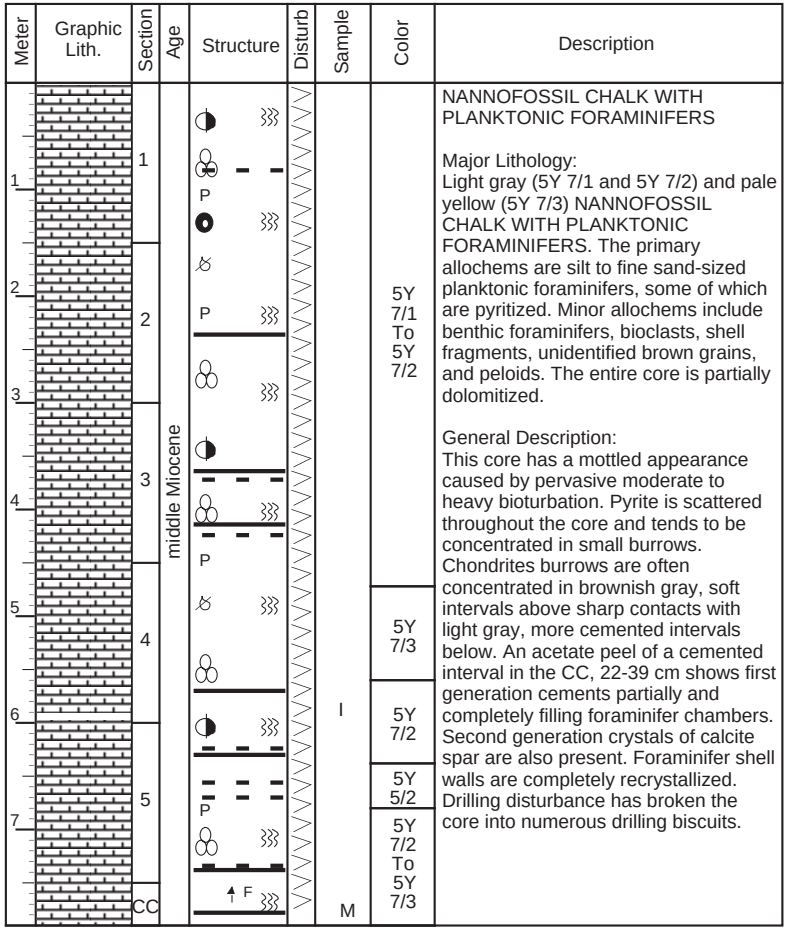


Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
	1 2 CC	middle Miocene	P P		M	5Y 7/2 To 5Y 7/1	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS Major Lithology: Light gray (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers with minor amounts of benthic foraminifers. Some planktonic foraminifers are pyritized. General Description: This core has a mottled appearance caused by pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. An alternation of brownish gray and whitish gray layers is observed. Brownish intervals show moderate compaction. The whiter intervals show less compaction and contain brownish burrows. Pyrite is scattered throughout the core, but is concentrated in small burrows. Cementation is greater at the base of the core. Drilling disturbance has broken the core into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 67X CORED 611.4 - 621.0 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 68X CORED 621.0 - 630.6 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Light gray (5Y 7/1 and 5Y 7/2) and pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are silt to fine sand-sized planktonic foraminifers, some of which are pyritized. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, shell fragments, unidentified brown grains, and peloids. The entire core is partially dolomitized.

General Description:
This core has a mottled appearance caused by pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Pyrite is scattered throughout the core and tends to be concentrated in small burrows. Chondrites burrows are often concentrated in brownish gray, soft intervals above sharp contacts with light gray, more cemented intervals below. An acetate peel of a cemented interval in the CC, 22-39 cm shows first generation cements partially and completely filling foraminifer chambers. Second generation crystals of calcite spar are also present. Foraminifer shell walls are completely recrystallized. Drilling disturbance has broken the core into numerous drilling biscuits.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 69X CORED 630.6 - 640.2 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1		1 CC	middle Miocene	P P		M	10Y 7/2 To 5Y 7/2	NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS Major Lithology: Light gray (10Y 7/2 and 5Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, intraclasts, and peloids. The clay- to silt-sized fraction consists of 40% calcareous nannofossils, 10-15% micrite, 20-30% calcite spar, and 2% dolomite rhombs. Minor Lithologies: Light gray (2.5Y 7/2) , fine- to very coarse-grained, poorly-sorted BIOCLASTIC PACKSTONE TO GRAINSTONE. Allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers, shell debris, bioclasts, and black lithoclasts. Matrix constituents include 60% calcareous nannofossils, 10% micrite, and 20% calcite spar.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 70X CORED 640.2 - 649.9 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
		CC				M		NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE

Major Lithology:
Light gray (5Y 7/2) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE. Primary allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers and shell fragments. Black grains (pyrite) are common within this lithology. Planktonic foraminifers are partially filled with cement. Recrystallization is prevalent in this core.

Minor Lithologies:
Black MUDSTONE occurs as chips within the NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE.

General Description:
The core has a high degree of drilling disturbance.

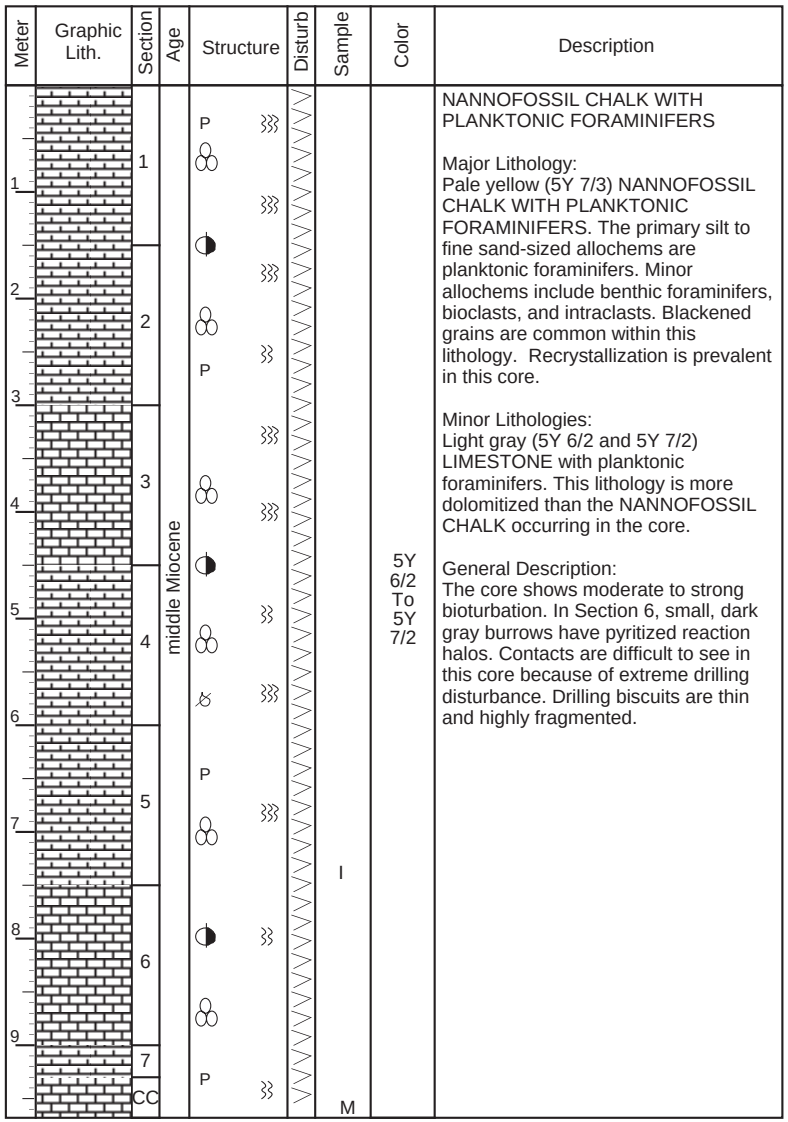
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 71X CORED 649.9 - 659.5 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
		CC						NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary silt to fine sand-sized allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and intraclasts. The core has moldic porosity and moderate to strong bioturbation.

General Description:
The core has a high degree of drilling disturbance.

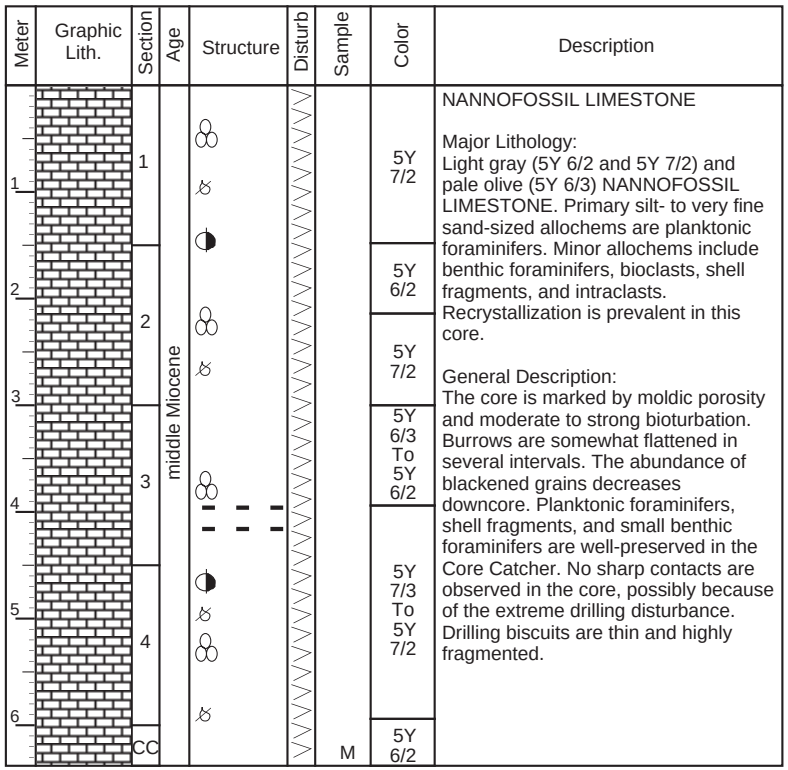
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 72X CORED 659.5 - 669.2 mbsf



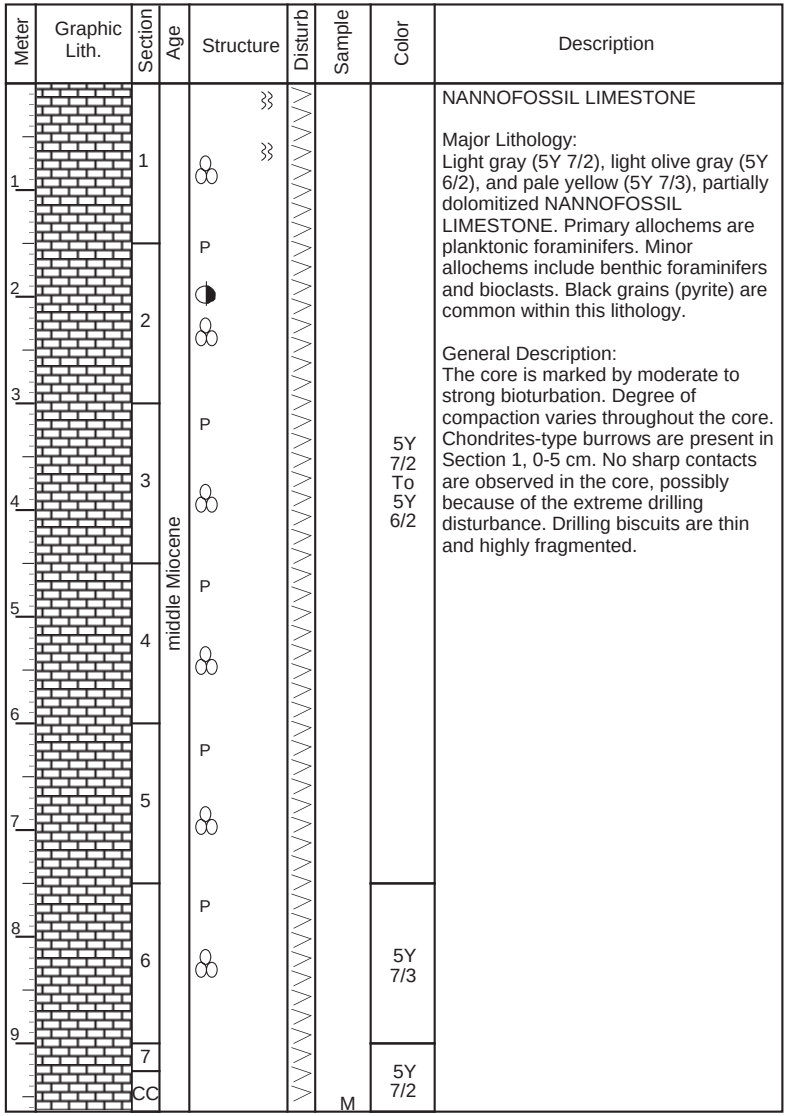
Description
NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS Major Lithology: Pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary silt to fine sand-sized allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and intraclasts. Blackened grains are common within this lithology. Recrystallization is prevalent in this core. Minor Lithologies: Light gray (5Y 6/2 and 5Y 7/2) LIMESTONE with planktonic foraminifers. This lithology is more dolomitized than the NANNOFOSSIL CHALK occurring in the core. General Description: The core shows moderate to strong bioturbation. In Section 6, small, dark gray burrows have pyritized reaction halos. Contacts are difficult to see in this core because of extreme drilling disturbance. Drilling biscuits are thin and highly fragmented.

Color: 5Y 6/2 To 5Y 7/2

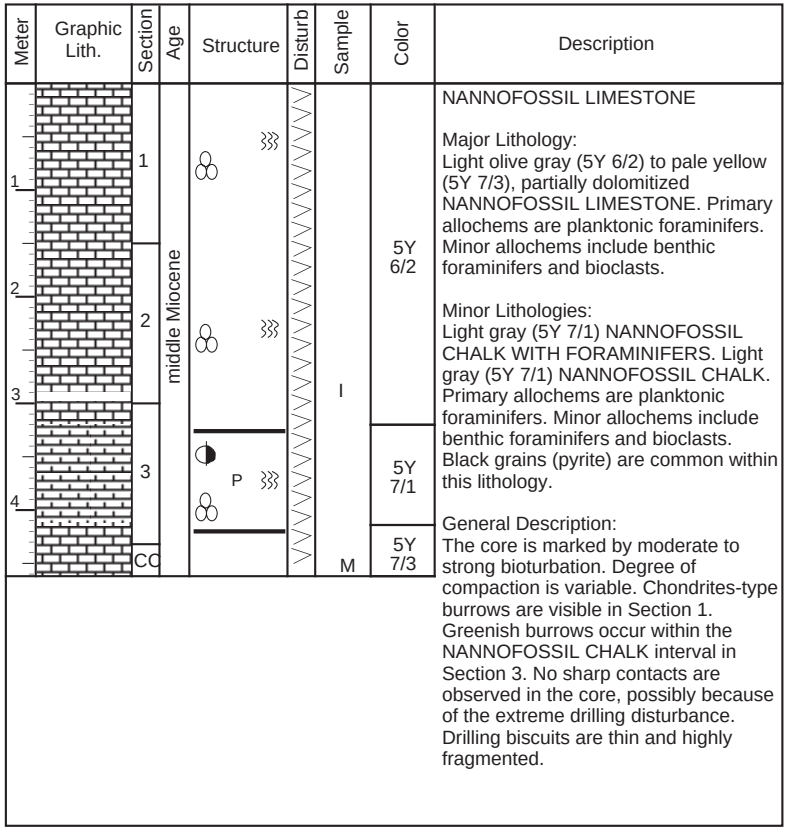
SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 73X CORED 669.2 - 678.8 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 74X CORED 678.8 - 688.4 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 75X CORED 688.4 - 698.1 mbsf



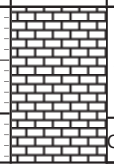
NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE

Major Lithology:
Light olive gray (5Y 6/2) to pale yellow (5Y 7/3), partially dolomitized NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE. Primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and bioclasts.

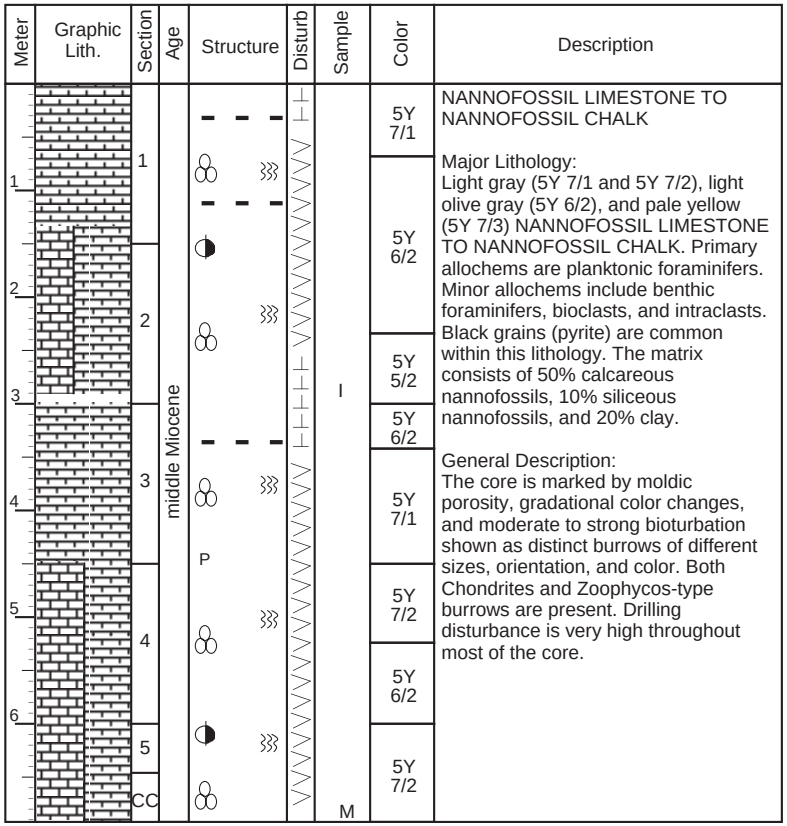
Minor Lithologies:
Light gray (5Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK WITH FORAMINIFERS. Light gray (5Y 7/1) NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and bioclasts. Black grains (pyrite) are common within this lithology.

General Description:
The core is marked by moderate to strong bioturbation. Degree of compaction is variable. Chondrites-type burrows are visible in Section 1. Greenish burrows occur within the NANNOFOSSIL CHALK interval in Section 3. No sharp contacts are observed in the core, possibly because of the extreme drilling disturbance. Drilling biscuits are thin and highly fragmented.

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 76X CORED 698.1 - 707.7 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1		1	middle Miocene	P		M	5Y 6/2 / 5Y 7/2 To 5Y 8/2	NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE Major Lithology: Light olive gray (5Y 6/2 and 5Y 7/2) to light gray (5Y 8/2), partially dolomitized NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE. Primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers and bioclasts. Blackened grains (pyrite) also occur within this lithology. General Description: The core is marked by moderate to strong bioturbation. Burrows are somewhat flattened throughout the core. Greenish burrows occur in Section 1. No sharp contacts are observed in the core, possibly because of the extreme drilling disturbance. Drilling biscuits are thin and highly fragmented.
		CC						

SITE 1006 HOLE A CORE 77X CORED 707.7 - 717.3 mbsf

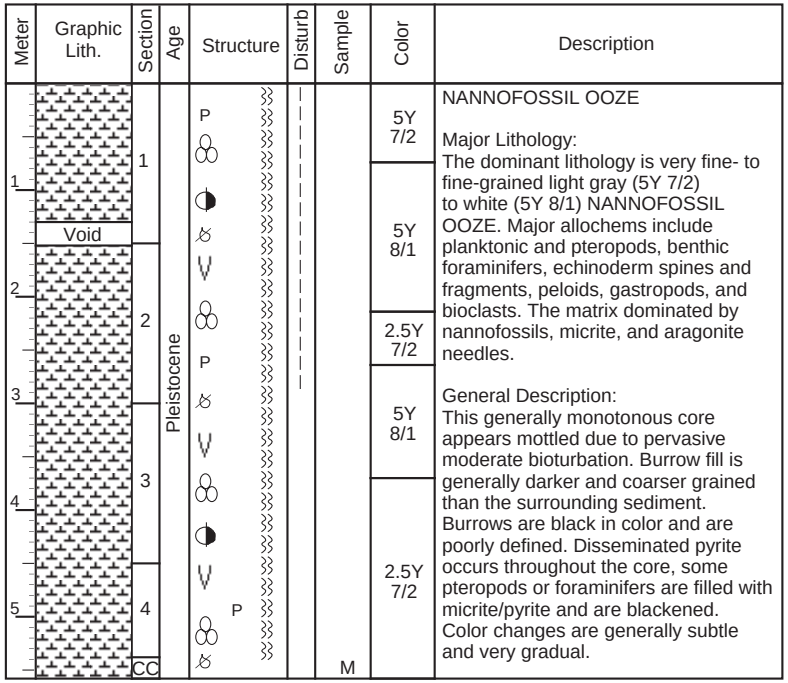


NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE TO NANNOFOSSIL CHALK

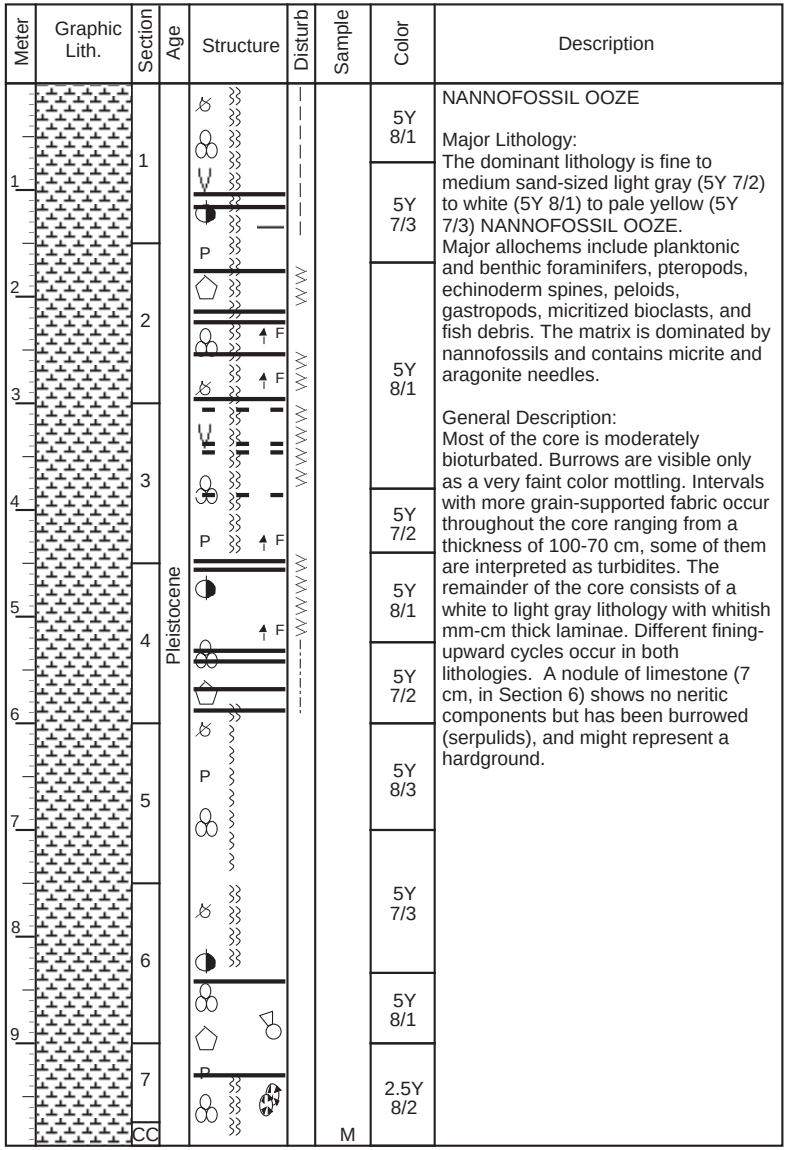
Major Lithology:
Light gray (5Y 7/1 and 5Y 7/2), light olive gray (5Y 6/2), and pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL LIMESTONE TO NANNOFOSSIL CHALK. Primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, and intraclasts. Black grains (pyrite) are common within this lithology. The matrix consists of 50% calcareous nannofossils, 10% siliceous nannofossils, and 20% clay.

General Description:
The core is marked by moldic porosity, gradational color changes, and moderate to strong bioturbation shown as distinct burrows of different sizes, orientation, and color. Both Chondrites and Zoophycos-type burrows are present. Drilling disturbance is very high throughout most of the core.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 1H CORED 0.0 - 5.5 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 2H CORED 5.5 - 15.0 mbsf

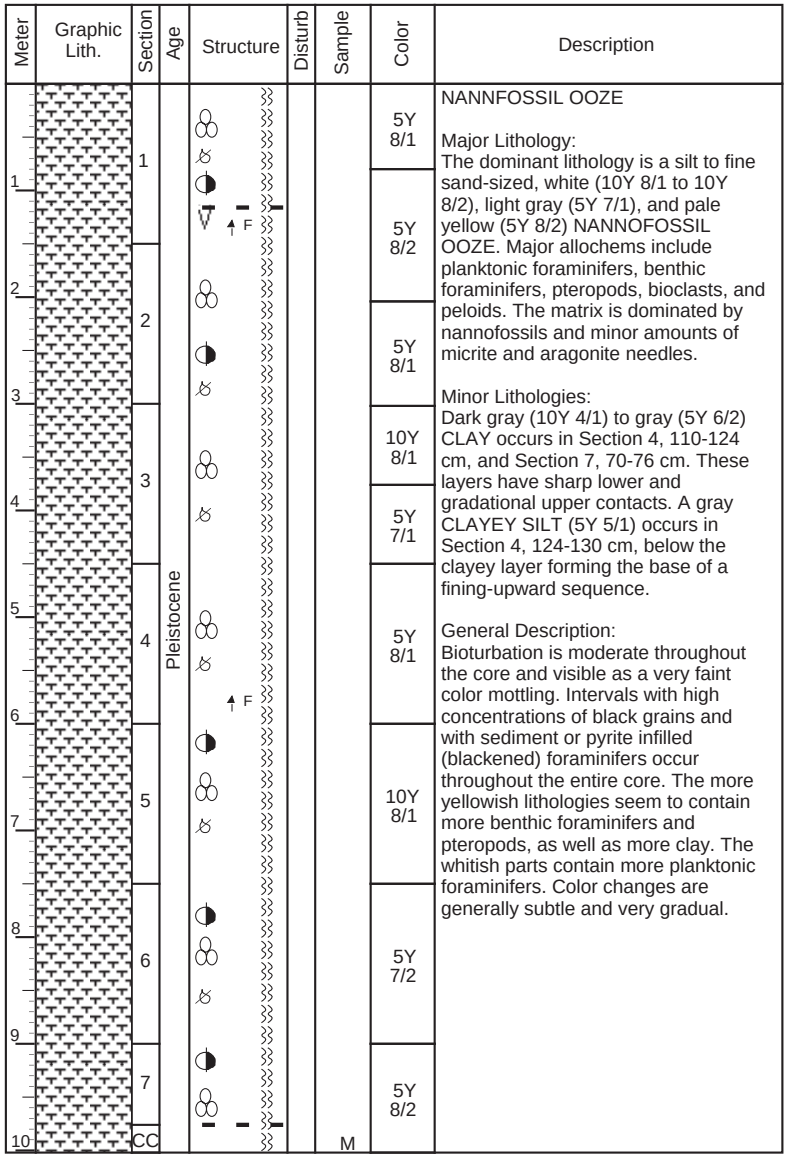


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

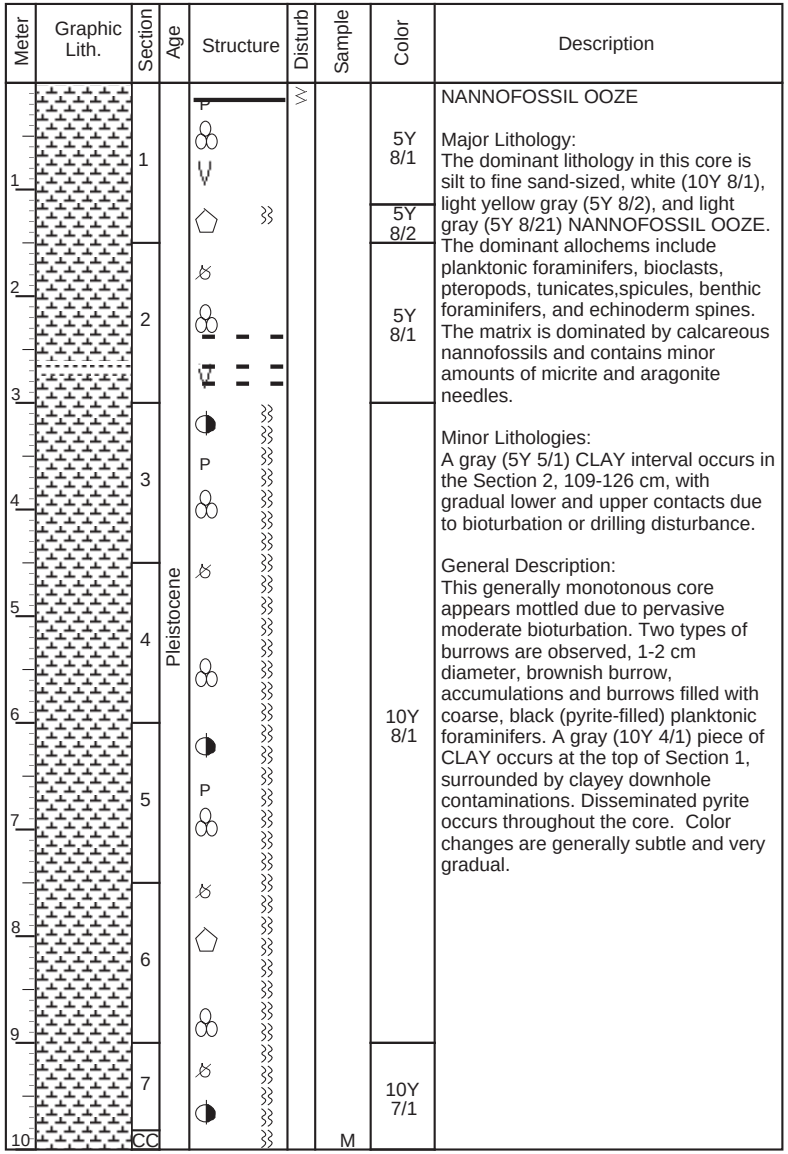
Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology is fine to medium sand-sized light gray (5Y 7/2) to white (5Y 8/1) to pale yellow (5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Major allochems include planktonic and benthic foraminifers, pteropods, echinoderm spines, peloids, gastropods, micritized bioclasts, and fish debris. The matrix is dominated by nannofossils and contains micrite and aragonite needles.

General Description:
Most of the core is moderately bioturbated. Burrows are visible only as a very faint color mottling. Intervals with more grain-supported fabric occur throughout the core ranging from a thickness of 100-70 cm, some of them are interpreted as turbidites. The remainder of the core consists of a white to light gray lithology with whitish mm-cm thick laminae. Different fining-upward cycles occur in both lithologies. A nodule of limestone (7 cm, in Section 6) shows no neritic components but has been burrowed (serpulids), and might represent a hardground.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 3H CORED 15.0 - 24.5 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 4H CORED 24.5 - 34.0 mbsf



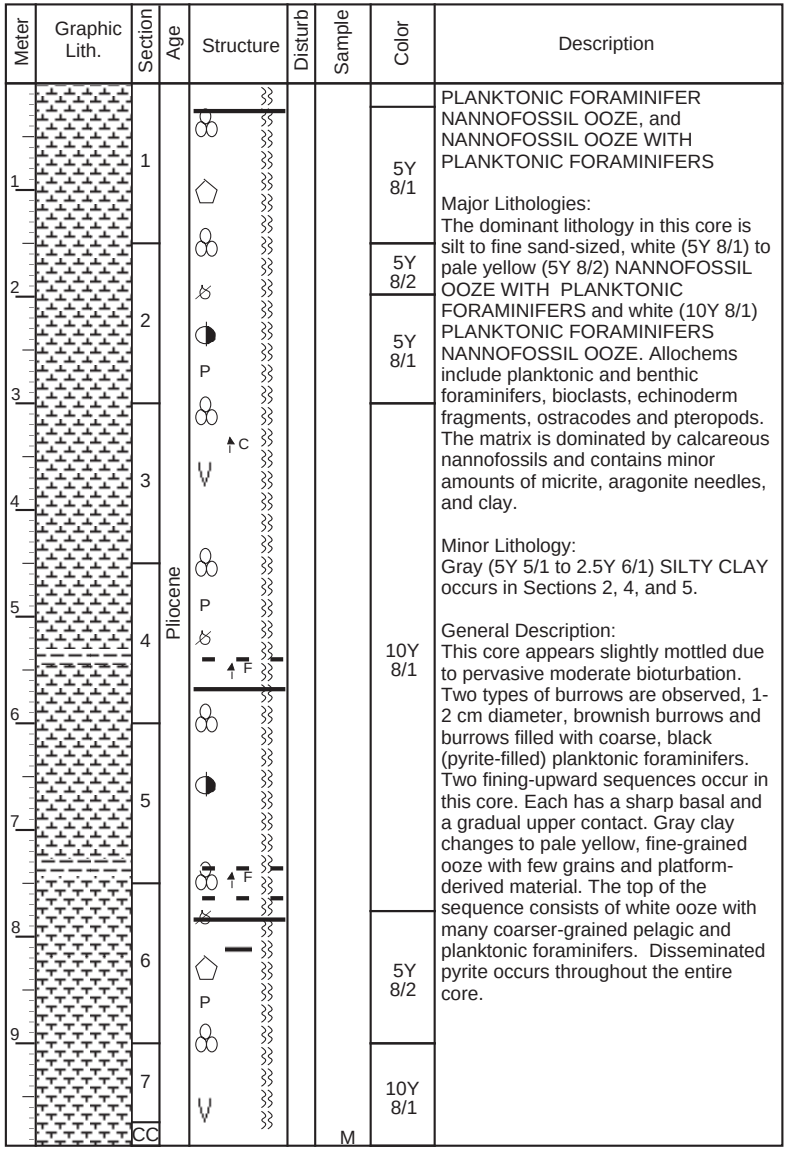
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to fine sand-sized, white (10Y 8/1), light yellow gray (5Y 8/2), and light gray (5Y 8/21) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The dominant allochems include planktonic foraminifers, bioclasts, pteropods, tunicates,spicules, benthic foraminifers, and echinoderm spines. The matrix is dominated by calcareous nannofossils and contains minor amounts of micrite and aragonite needles.

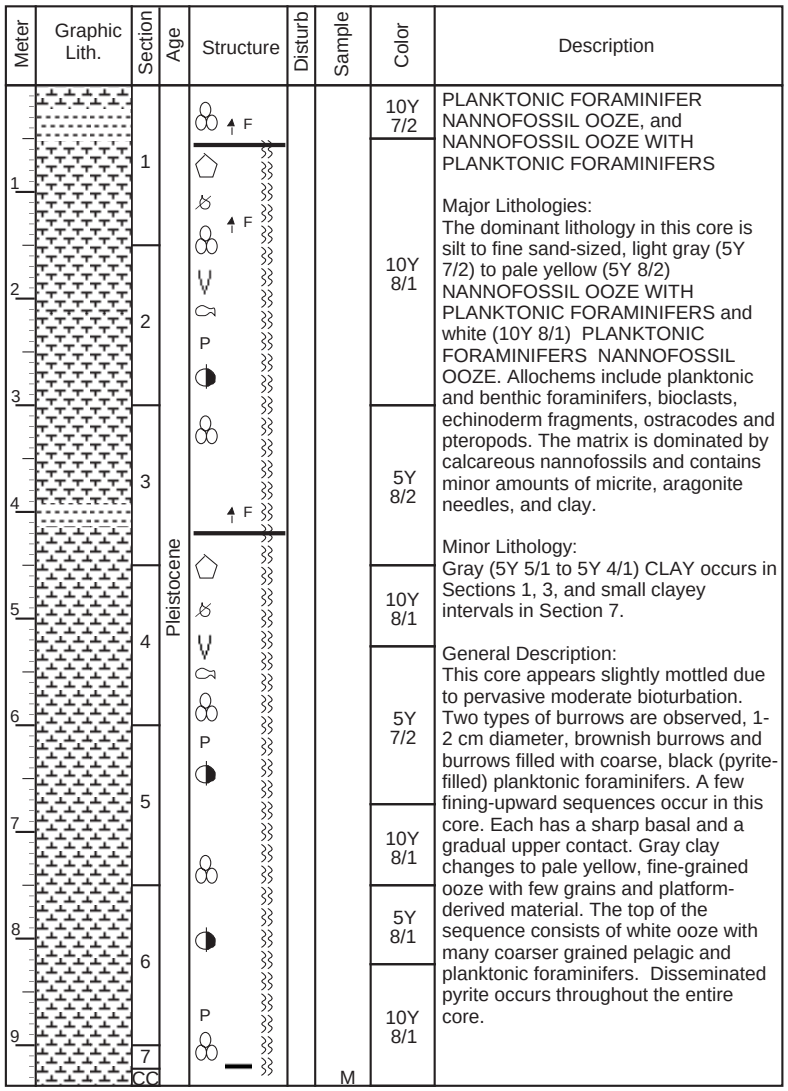
Minor Lithologies:
A gray (5Y 5/1) CLAY interval occurs in the Section 2, 109-126 cm, with gradual lower and upper contacts due to bioturbation or drilling disturbance.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. Two types of burrows are observed, 1-2 cm diameter, brownish burrow, accumulations and burrows filled with coarse, black (pyrite-filled) planktonic foraminifers. A gray (10Y 4/1) piece of CLAY occurs at the top of Section 1, surrounded by clayey downhole contaminations. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual.

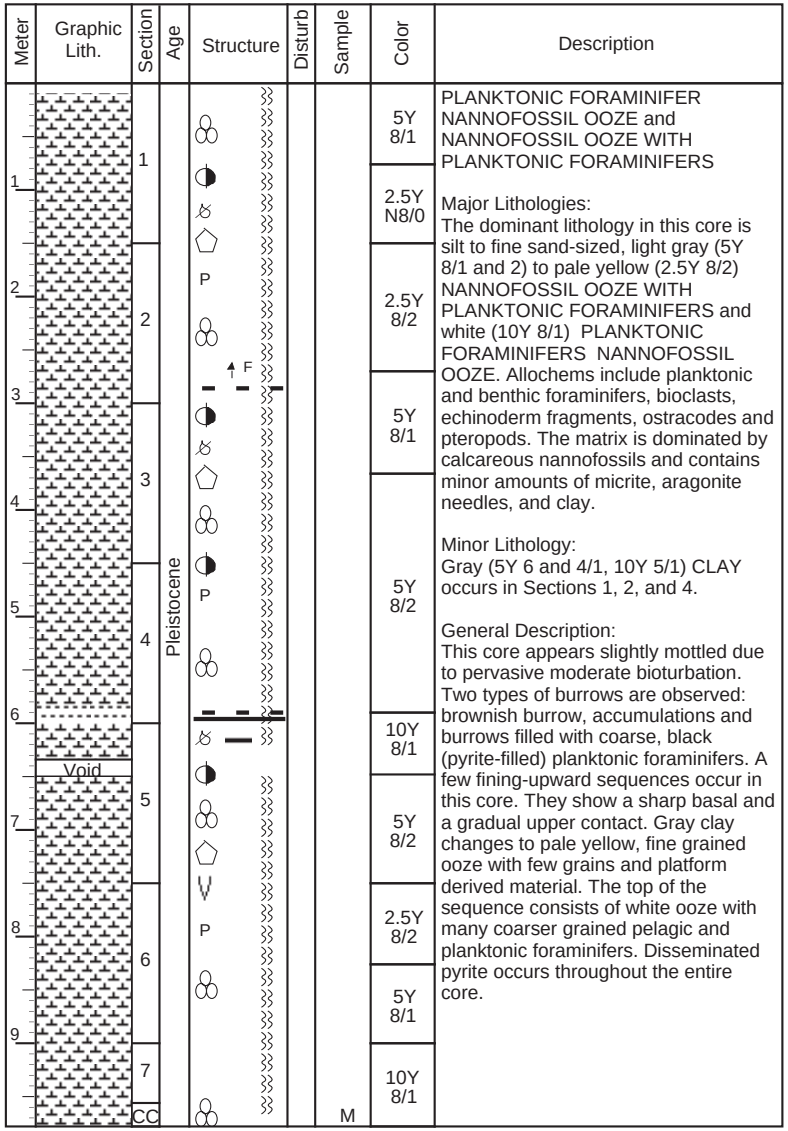
SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 5H CORED 34.0 - 43.5 mbsf



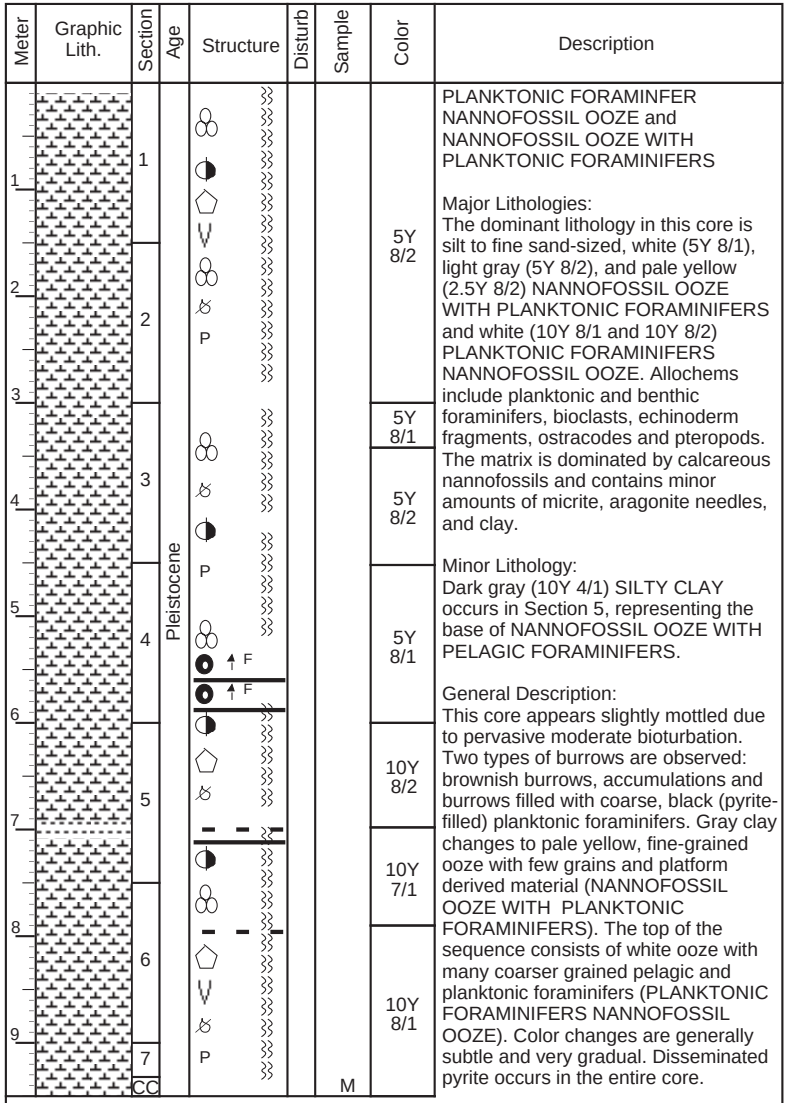
SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 6H CORED 43.5 - 53.0 mbsf



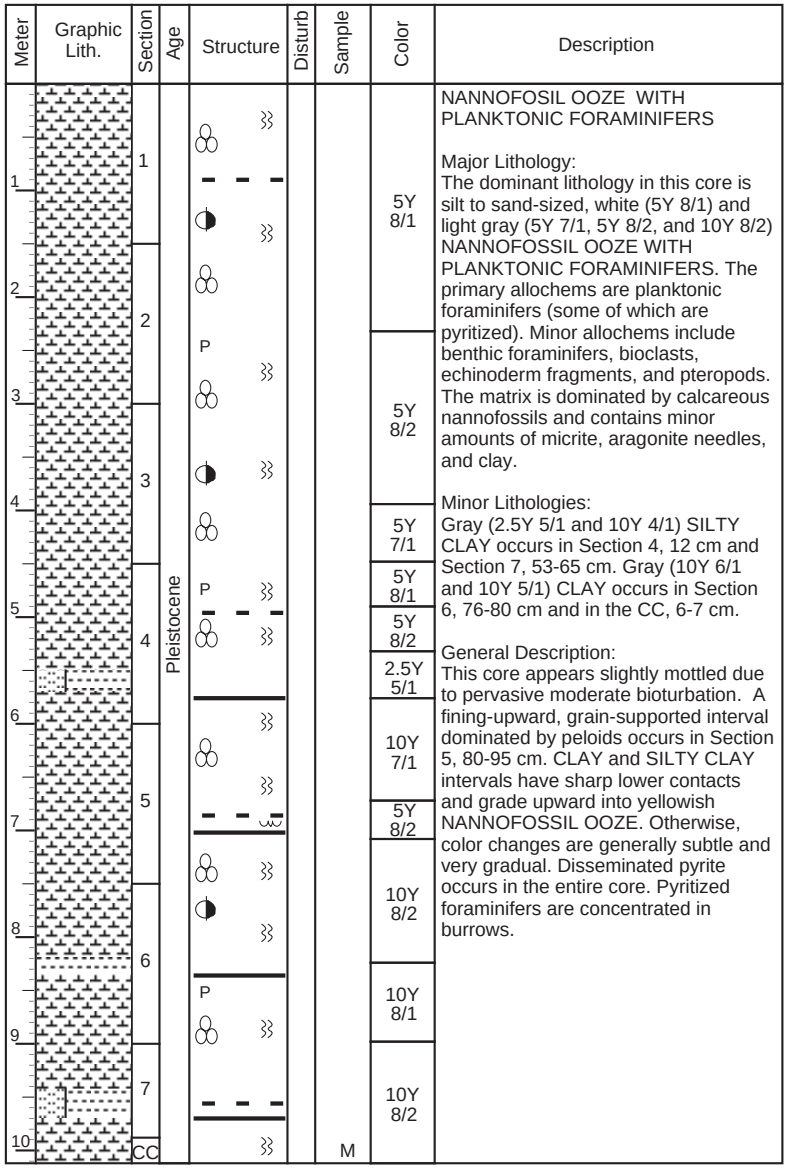
SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 7H CORED 53.0 - 62.5 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 8H CORED 62.5 - 72.0 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 9H CORED 72.0 - 81.5 mbsf



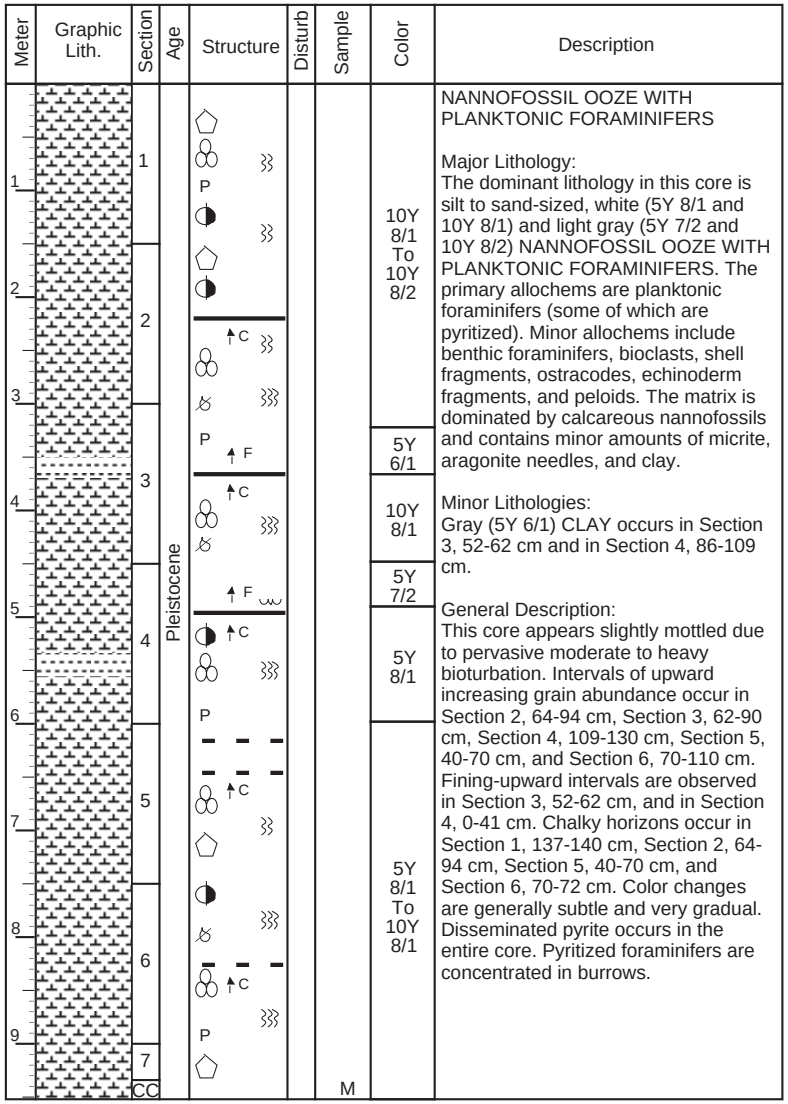
NANNOFOSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, white (5Y 8/1) and light gray (5Y 7/1, 5Y 8/2, and 10Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers (some of which are pyritized). Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, echinoderm fragments, and pteropods. The matrix is dominated by calcareous nannofossils and contains minor amounts of micrite, aragonite needles, and clay.

Minor Lithologies:
Gray (2.5Y 5/1 and 10Y 4/1) SILTY CLAY occurs in Section 4, 12 cm and Section 7, 53-65 cm. Gray (10Y 6/1 and 10Y 5/1) CLAY occurs in Section 6, 76-80 cm and in the CC, 6-7 cm.

General Description:
This core appears slightly mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. A fining-upward, grain-supported interval dominated by peloids occurs in Section 5, 80-95 cm. CLAY and SILTY CLAY intervals have sharp lower contacts and grade upward into yellowish NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Otherwise, color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the entire core. Pyritized foraminifers are concentrated in burrows.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 10H CORED 81.5 - 91.0 mbsf



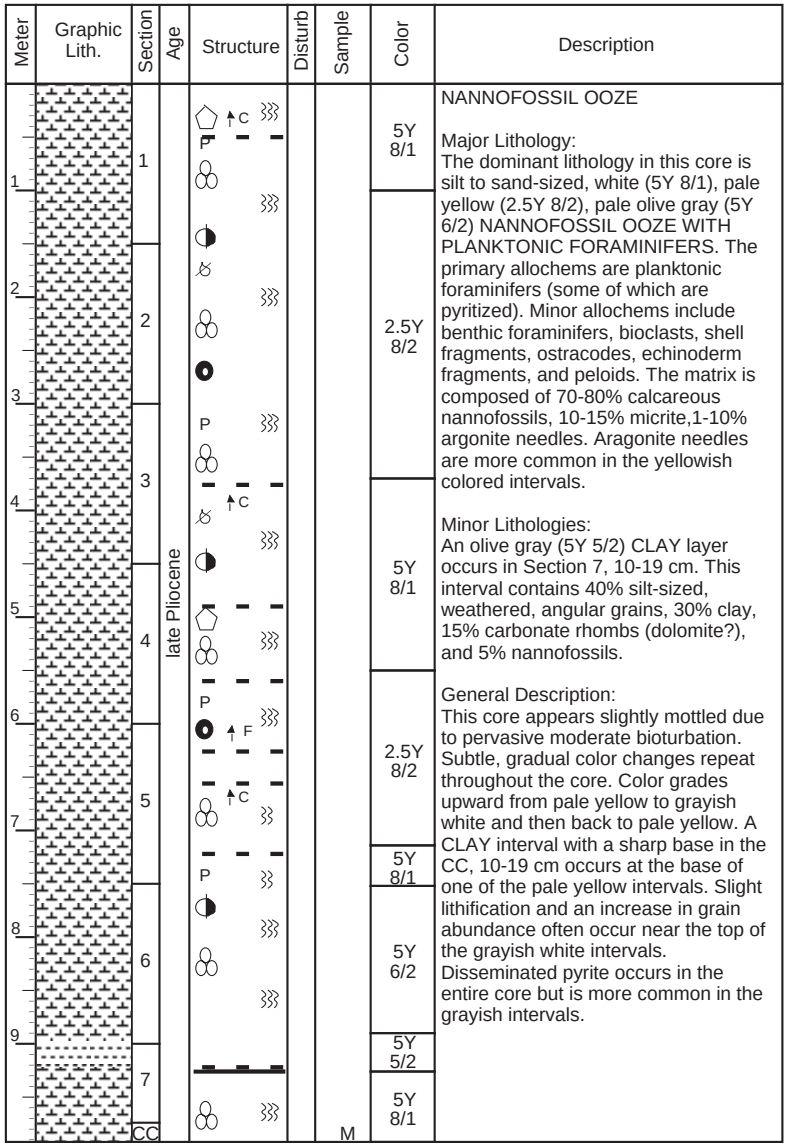
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, white (5Y 8/1 and 10Y 8/1) and light gray (5Y 7/2 and 10Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers (some of which are pyritized). Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, bioclasts, shell fragments, ostracodes, echinoderm fragments, and peloids. The matrix is dominated by calcareous nannofossils and contains minor amounts of micrite, aragonite needles, and clay.

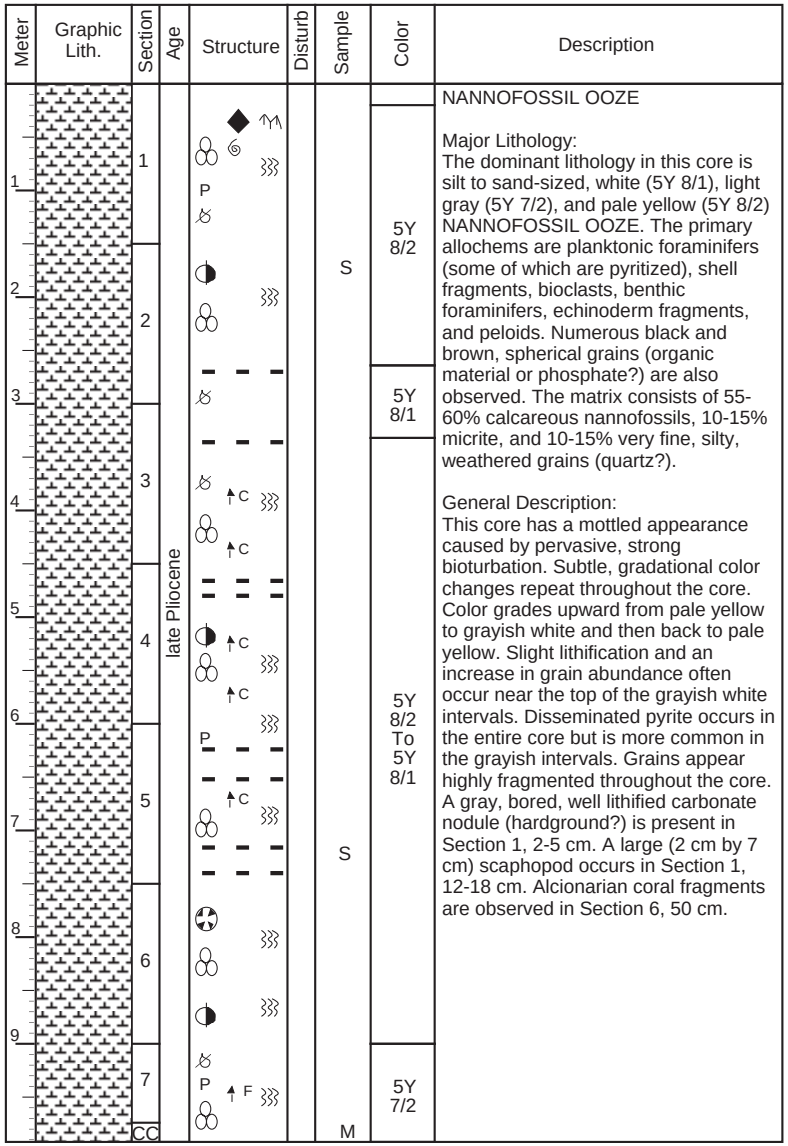
Minor Lithologies:
Gray (5Y 6/1) CLAY occurs in Section 3, 52-62 cm and in Section 4, 86-109 cm.

General Description:
This core appears slightly mottled due to pervasive moderate to heavy bioturbation. Intervals of upward increasing grain abundance occur in Section 2, 64-94 cm, Section 3, 62-90 cm, Section 4, 109-130 cm, Section 5, 40-70 cm, and Section 6, 70-110 cm. Fining-upward intervals are observed in Section 3, 52-62 cm, and in Section 4, 0-41 cm. Chalky horizons occur in Section 1, 137-140 cm, Section 2, 64-94 cm, Section 5, 40-70 cm, and Section 6, 70-72 cm. Color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the entire core. Pyritized foraminifers are concentrated in burrows.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 11H CORED 91.0 - 100.5 mbsf



SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 12H CORED 100.5 - 110.0 mbsf

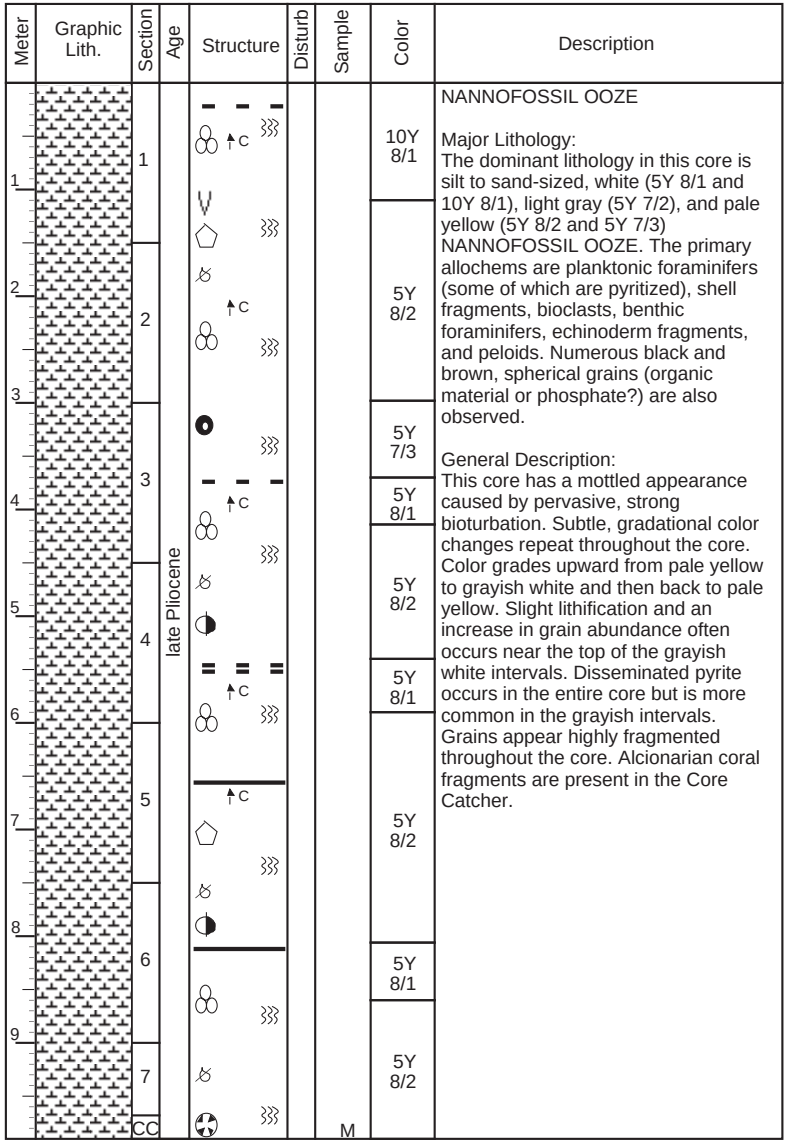


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, white (5Y 8/1), light gray (5Y 7/2), and pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers (some of which are pyritized), shell fragments, bioclasts, benthic foraminifers, echinoderm fragments, and peloids. Numerous black and brown, spherical grains (organic material or phosphate?) are also observed. The matrix consists of 55-60% calcareous nannofossils, 10-15% micrite, and 10-15% very fine, silty, weathered grains (quartz?).

General Description:
This core has a mottled appearance caused by pervasive, strong bioturbation. Subtle, gradational color changes repeat throughout the core. Color grades upward from pale yellow to grayish white and then back to pale yellow. Slight lithification and an increase in grain abundance often occur near the top of the grayish white intervals. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the entire core but is more common in the grayish intervals. Grains appear highly fragmented throughout the core. A gray, bored, well lithified carbonate nodule (hardground?) is present in Section 1, 2-5 cm. A large (2 cm by 7 cm) scaphopod occurs in Section 1, 12-18 cm. Alcionarian coral fragments are observed in Section 6, 50 cm.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 13H CORED 110.0 - 119.5 mbsf

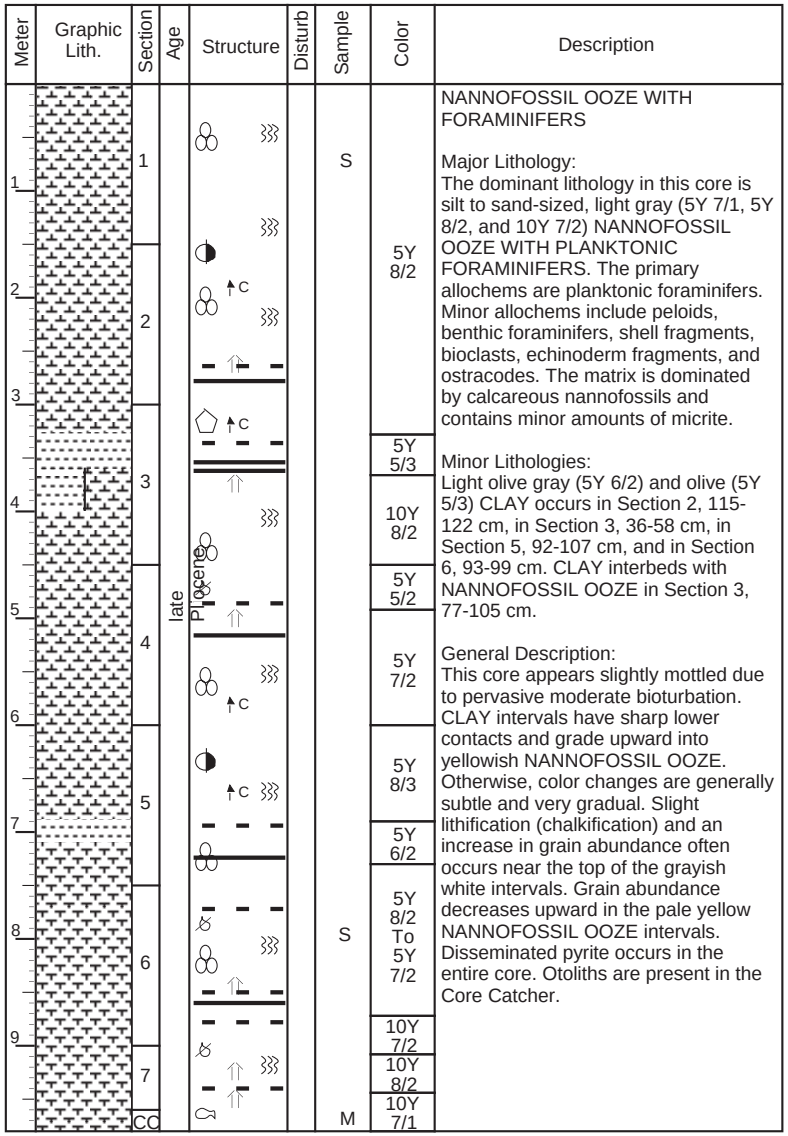


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, white (5Y 8/1 and 10Y 8/1), light gray (5Y 7/2), and pale yellow (5Y 8/2 and 5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers (some of which are pyritized), shell fragments, bioclasts, benthic foraminifers, echinoderm fragments, and peloids. Numerous black and brown, spherical grains (organic material or phosphate?) are also observed.

General Description:
This core has a mottled appearance caused by pervasive, strong bioturbation. Subtle, gradational color changes repeat throughout the core. Color grades upward from pale yellow to grayish white and then back to pale yellow. Slight lithification and an increase in grain abundance often occurs near the top of the grayish white intervals. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the entire core but is more common in the grayish intervals. Grains appear highly fragmented throughout the core. Alcionarian coral fragments are present in the Core Catcher.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 14H CORED 119.5 - 129.0 mbsf



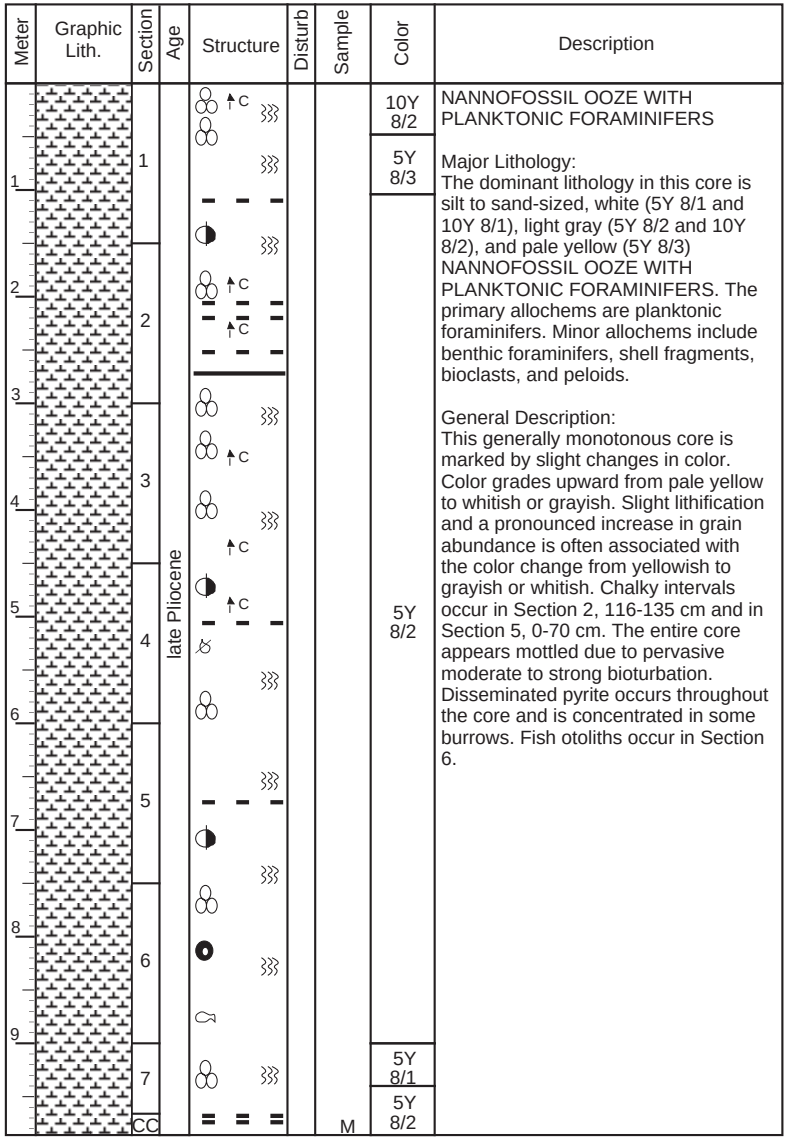
NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, light gray (5Y 7/1, 5Y 8/2, and 10Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include peloids, benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, echinoderm fragments, and ostracodes. The matrix is dominated by calcareous nannofossils and contains minor amounts of micrite.

Minor Lithologies:
Light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and olive (5Y 5/3) CLAY occurs in Section 2, 115-122 cm, in Section 3, 36-58 cm, in Section 5, 92-107 cm, and in Section 6, 93-99 cm. CLAY interbeds with NANNOFOSSIL OOZE in Section 3, 77-105 cm.

General Description:
This core appears slightly mottled due to pervasive moderate bioturbation. CLAY intervals have sharp lower contacts and grade upward into yellowish NANNOFOSSIL OOZE. Otherwise, color changes are generally subtle and very gradual. Slight lithification (chalkification) and an increase in grain abundance often occurs near the top of the grayish white intervals. Grain abundance decreases upward in the pale yellow NANNOFOSSIL OOZE intervals. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the entire core. Otoliths are present in the Core Catcher.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 15H CORED 129.0 - 138.5 mbsf

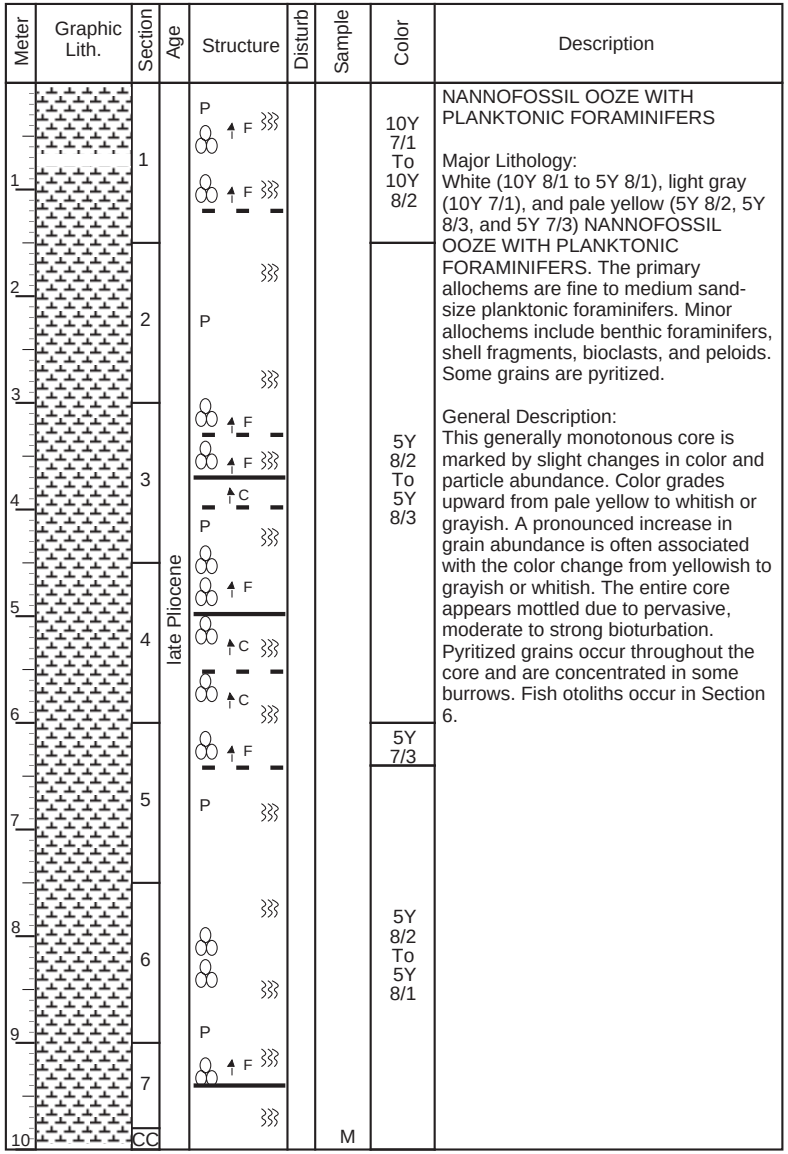


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
The dominant lithology in this core is silt to sand-sized, white (5Y 8/1 and 10Y 8/1), light gray (5Y 8/2 and 10Y 8/2), and pale yellow (5Y 8/3) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, and peloids.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by slight changes in color. Color grades upward from pale yellow to whitish or grayish. Slight lithification and a pronounced increase in grain abundance is often associated with the color change from yellowish to grayish or whitish. Chalky intervals occur in Section 2, 116-135 cm and in Section 5, 0-70 cm. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to strong bioturbation. Disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the core and is concentrated in some burrows. Fish otoliths occur in Section 6.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 16H CORED 138.5 - 148.0 mbsf

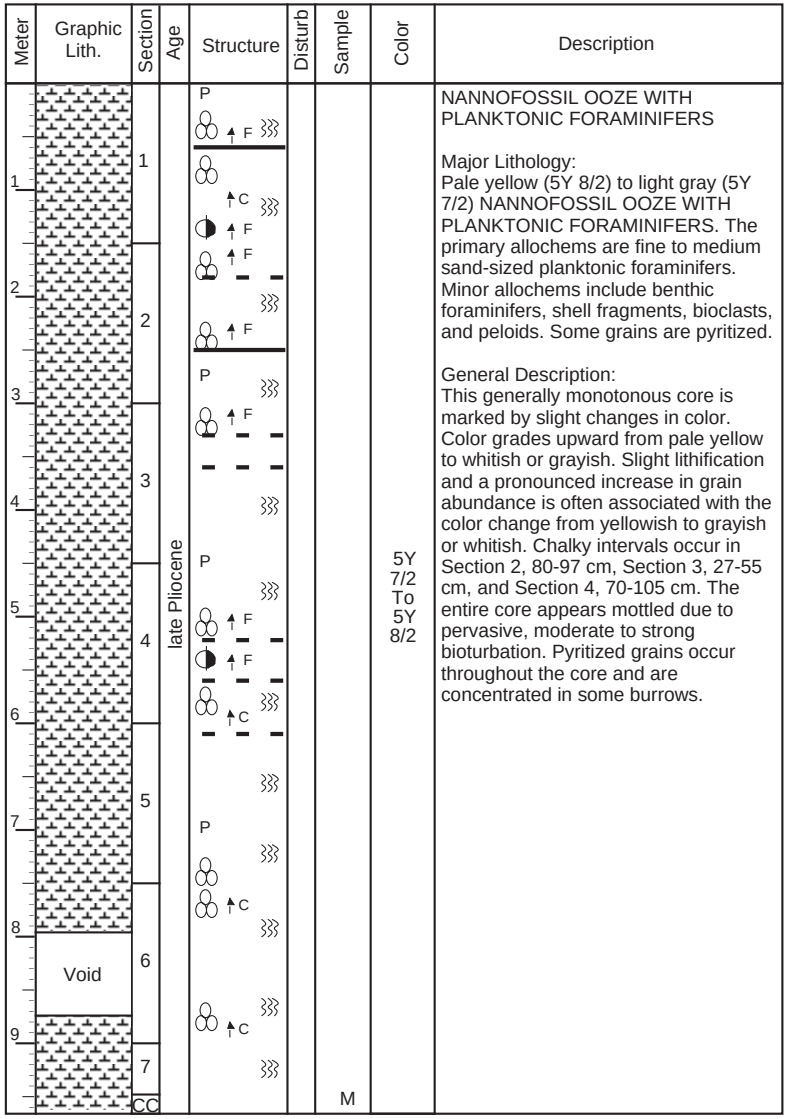


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
White (10Y 8/1 to 5Y 8/1), light gray (10Y 7/1), and pale yellow (5Y 8/2, 5Y 8/3, and 5Y 7/3) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are fine to medium sand-size planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, and peloids. Some grains are pyritized.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by slight changes in color and particle abundance. Color grades upward from pale yellow to whitish or grayish. A pronounced increase in grain abundance is often associated with the color change from yellowish to grayish or whitish. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive, moderate to strong bioturbation. Pyritized grains occur throughout the core and are concentrated in some burrows. Fish otoliths occur in Section 6.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 17H CORED 148.0 - 157.5 mbsf

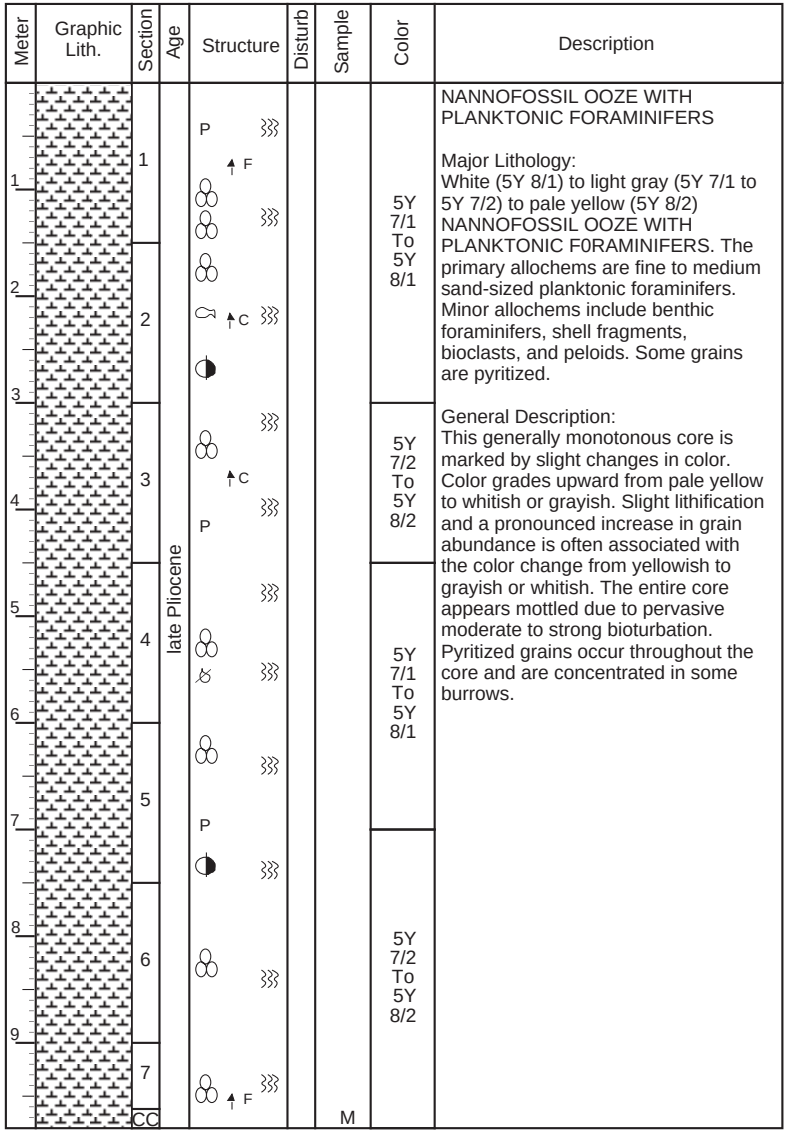


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Pale yellow (5Y 8/2) to light gray (5Y 7/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are fine to medium sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, and peloids. Some grains are pyritized.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by slight changes in color. Color grades upward from pale yellow to whitish or grayish. Slight lithification and a pronounced increase in grain abundance is often associated with the color change from yellowish to grayish or whitish. Chalky intervals occur in Section 2, 80-97 cm, Section 3, 27-55 cm, and Section 4, 70-105 cm. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive, moderate to strong bioturbation. Pyritized grains occur throughout the core and are concentrated in some burrows.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 18H CORED 157.5 - 167.0 mbsf

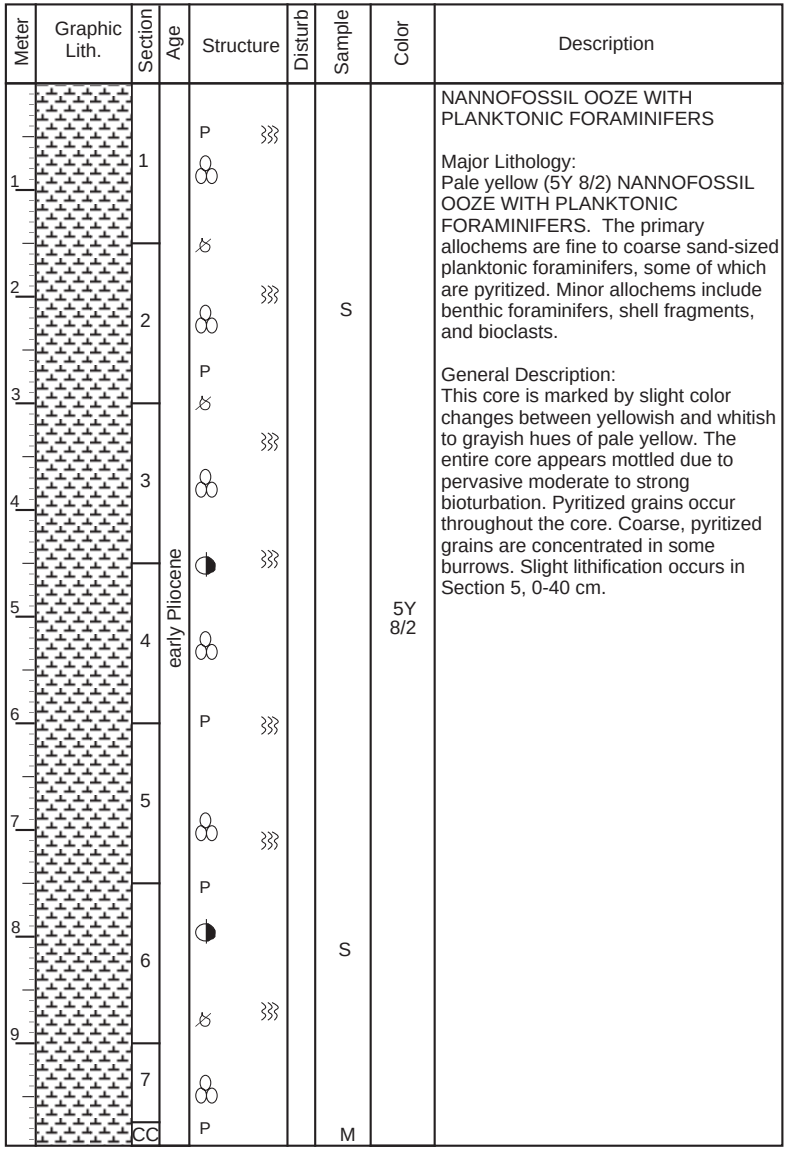


NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
White (5Y 8/1) to light gray (5Y 7/1 to 5Y 7/2) to pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC F0RAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are fine to medium sand-sized planktonic foraminifers. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, bioclasts, and peloids. Some grains are pyritized.

General Description:
This generally monotonous core is marked by slight changes in color. Color grades upward from pale yellow to whitish or grayish. Slight lithification and a pronounced increase in grain abundance is often associated with the color change from yellowish to grayish or whitish. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to strong bioturbation. Pyritized grains occur throughout the core and are concentrated in some burrows.

SITE 1006 HOLE B CORE 19H CORED 167.0 - 176.5 mbsf



NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS

Major Lithology:
Pale yellow (5Y 8/2) NANNOFOSSIL OOZE WITH PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERS. The primary allochems are fine to coarse sand-sized planktonic foraminifers, some of which are pyritized. Minor allochems include benthic foraminifers, shell fragments, and bioclasts.

General Description:
This core is marked by slight color changes between yellowish and whitish to grayish hues of pale yellow. The entire core appears mottled due to pervasive moderate to strong bioturbation. Pyritized grains occur throughout the core. Coarse, pyritized grains are concentrated in some burrows. Slight lithification occurs in Section 5, 0-40 cm.

1006C-1H Not described.

1006D-1H Not described.

Figure 1 (Chapter 4). Key to lithologic symbols used in graphic lithology column on core description forms.

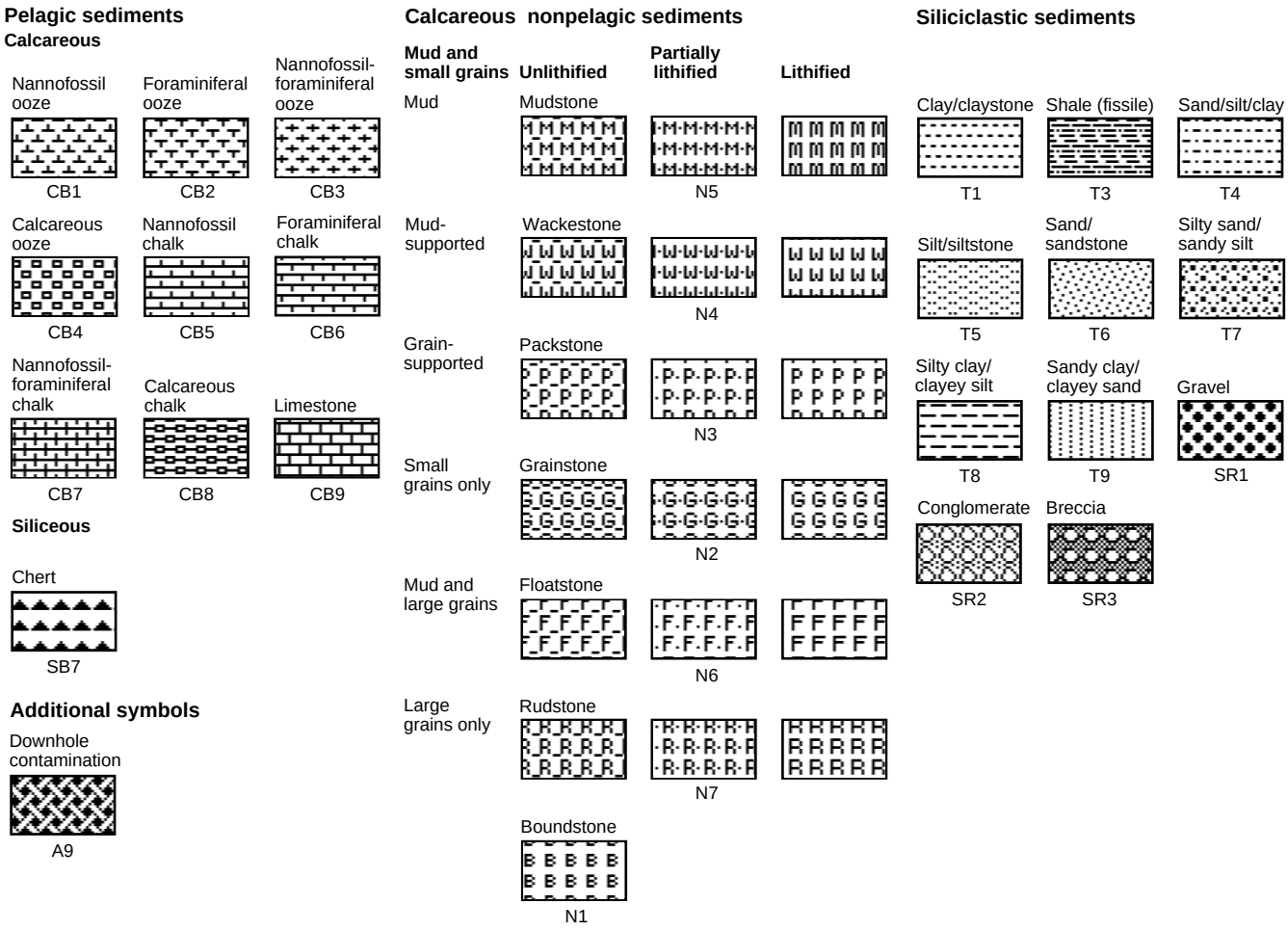
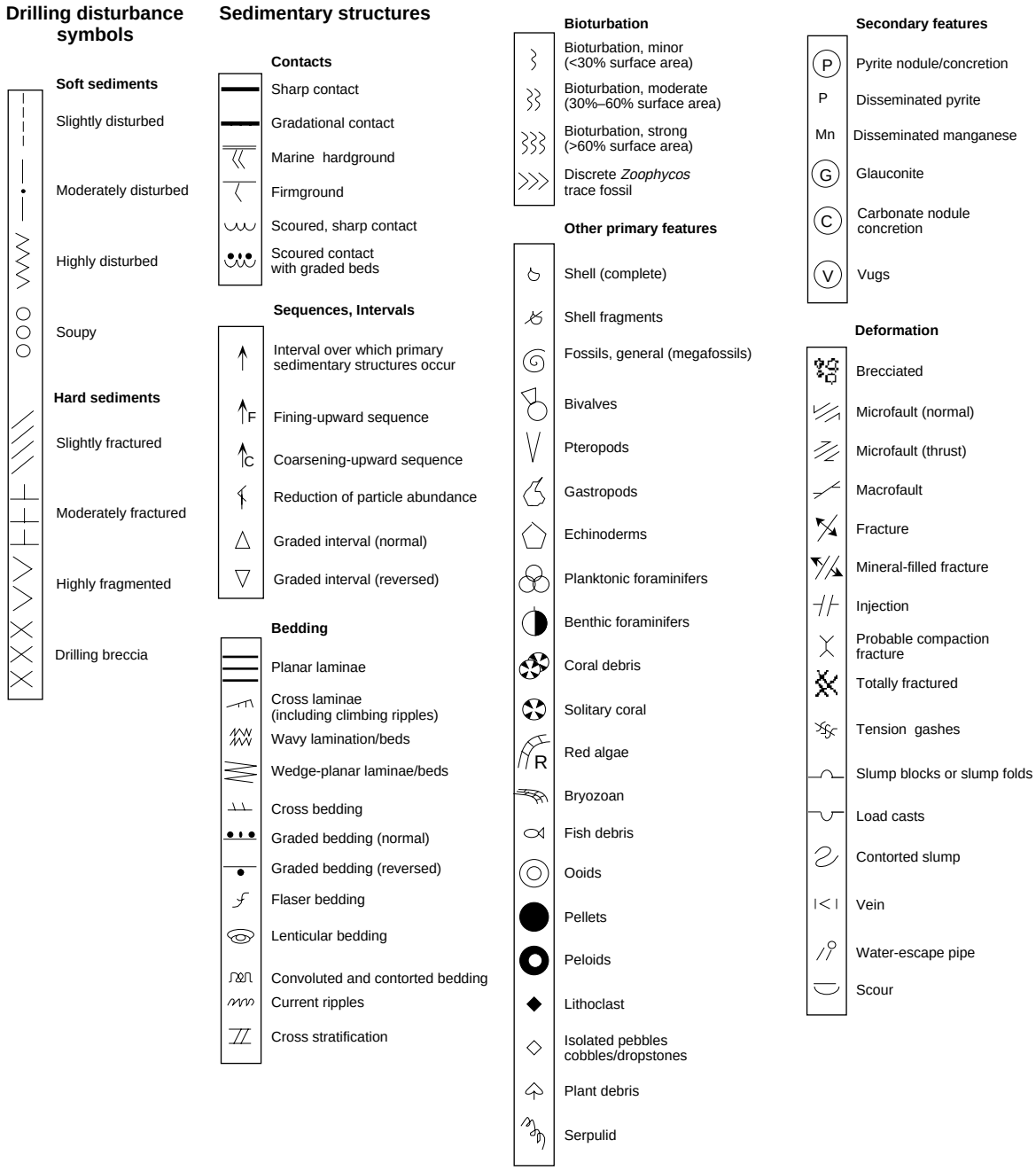


Figure 2 (Chapter 4). Symbols showing drilling disturbance and sedimentary structures used for core descriptions.



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