Core, section, interval (cm)	Top depth (mbsf)  Geologic age	Zone Group abundance	Preservation	Dissolution	Overgrowth	Globigerina bulloides Globigerina bulloides umbilicata Globigerina clarkei Globigerina falconensis Globigerinia glutinata Globigerinita parkerae Globigerinita uvula minuta Globigerinita uvula minuta	Globorotalia scitula Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (left-coiling) Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (right-coiling) Orbulina suturalis Orbulina universa	Orbutuna universa antobata Turborotalita humilis Turborotalita iota Turborotalita quinqueloba	Lithologic mits Sediment environment	Description of sand-sized fraction
169-1035A- 1H-1, 0-2 1H-1, 34-37 1H-1, 86-88 1H-2, 0-2	0.00 Holocene 0.34 Holocene 0.86 Pleistocene 1.50 Pleistocene	CD1 Abundant CD2 Abundant	Poor Moderate Moderate Moderate	Strong Moderate Moderate Moderate	None None Protuberance None	R C F R R R R C R R R R	R C F R C R R C R	R	IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite	Core top with much orange stain, oxidized iron sulfides, sponge spicules, diatoms, radiolarians, agglutinated foraminifers, and very rare planktonic foraminifers. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sample, with common benthic foraminifers and rare siliceous fossils. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand with few benthic foraminifers and common pyrite, with green clay lumps in the fine fraction 63–150 microns. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized fraction. Calcareous benthic foraminifers are quite rare as are diatoms and sponge spicules. Abundant mineral grains in the
1H-CC, 17–19 2H-CC, 25–27 3H-1, 103–105 3H-2, 92–93 3H-3, 93–94 3H-4, 13–14 3H-5, 119–120 3H-CC, 37–39 4H-CC, 34–36 5H-CC, 29–31 6H-CC, 60–62 7X-CC, 38–40 10X-CC, 37–39 9X-CC, 38–40 10X-CC, 37–39 11X-CC, 34–36 12X-CC, 32–34 13X-CC, 30–32 14X-CC, 30–31 15X-CC, 36–38 16X-CC, 43–45 17X-CC, 32–34 17X-CC, 32–34 17X-CC, 32–34	26.11 Pleistocene 26.95 ? 36.47 ? 45.95 ? 53.18 ? 57.05 ? 65.29 ? 79.64 ? 85.44 ? 90.79 ? 105.87 ? 115.96 ? 128.40 ? 136.95 ? 144.74 ?	CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Few	Good Moderate Poor Moderate	Weak Moderate Strong Moderate  Strong  Strong	None None None None None None None		R	R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	IIA Turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IVD Lithified turbidite?	fine sand fraction.  Sulfide debris. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized material, with common calcareous benthic foraminifers. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized fraction. Mineral grains dominate. Almost no sand-sized material in 10³ sample. One benthic foraminifer, Sphaeroidina bulloides. Planktonic foraminifers dominate sand-sized fraction, but there is very little sand-sized material. There are few mineral grains and a few benthic foraminifers. Almost nothing in the sand-sized fraction. A few mica grains and unidentified grains. Mica and sulfide grains. Mineral grains dominate, sulfides. Mud lumps. Mineral grains dominate, sulfide grains; pyritized tubes, Chilostomella, and one planktonic foraminifer. The sample is NOT indurated. Slightly lithified mud lumps of sand-sized composed of silt grains, a few mineral grains, mostly mica, that are sand sized. Rare sulfide grains. Slightly lithified mud lumps of sand sized and made of silt grains, sulfide grains. Lithified clay lumps, sulfides, anhydrite? Very fine mineral sand with lithified mud lumps, mica, and iron sulfide grains. Sand with large crystals of anhydrite? Sand, mostly quartz with mica. Pyrite rich quartz sand with mica and anhydrite? crystals. Quartz silt lumps with anhydrite crystals and iron sulfide, tubes replaced by anhydrite? crystals. Weakly lithified inc quartz sand with pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite?, and anhydrite crystals. Quartz-filled vein in anhydrite. Fine white sand weakly lithified into lumps; pyrite, and other sulfides as small grains; chlorite blades. White silt and fine sand, anhydrite?, weakly lithified with silt and very fine sand-sized iron sulfides. White silt and fine sand, anhydrite?. weakly lithified with silt and very fine sand-sized iron sulfides and anhydrite. Fine white sand with iron sulfides and anhydrite. Rare red vitreous mineral.
1M-1, 0-2 169-1035C- 1X-1, 0-2 1X-CC, 35-37	0.00 ? 0.00 Holocene 1.45 ?	CD1 Common Barren	Poor Poor	Strong Strong	None None	R A R R R	R C R	R	Massive sulfide south of Bent Hill  III Hydrothermal sediments with pelagics III Massive hydrothermal sulfide	Sulfide debris with rare agglutinated benthic forams.  Sulfide sediment with diverse agglutinated benthic assemblage and also a few calcareous foraminifers. Sponge spicules, diatoms, and radiolarians are few. Sulfides.
3X-CC, 4–6 4X-1, 33–35 169-1035D-	20.14 30.03 ?	Barren Barren	=	_	Ξ					Sulfide masses with slightly lithified clay and silt lumps. Sulfides with lithified clay lumps and a trace of gypsum or anhydrite.
IH-1, 0-2 IH-1, 50-52 IH-1, 76-78 IH-1, 109-111 IH-2, 0-2 IH-2, 46-48 IH-2, 138-140 IH-3, 0-2 IH-4, 0-2 IH-CC, 0-2 IH-CC, 5-17 2H-2, 63-65	0.00 Holocene 0.50 Pleistocene 1.09 Pleistocene 1.50 Pleistocene 1.50 Pleistocene 2.88 Pleistocene 3.00 Pleistocene 4.50 Pleistocene 4.50 Pleistocene 5.01 Pleistocene 7.23 Pleistocene	CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Common CD2 Few CD2 Common	Moderate Good Moderate Moderate Moderate Poor Poor Poor	Moderate Weak Weak Moderate Moderate Strong Strong Strong Strong	None None None None Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust	C F F C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R R C F C R F C F C R F C F	R C R R C C R C C C C C C C C C C C C C	F F R R F R	II Hemipelagite II Hemipelagite II Hemipelagite II Hemipelagite II Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite II Turbidite with sulfide clastics III Turbidite of sulfide clastics III Turbidite of sulfide clastics III Turbidite with sulfides and agglutinated benthic forams III Turbidite with pyrrhotite III Hemipelagic with framboidal pyrite and pyrite replaced tubes.	Planktonic foraminifers dominate with agglutinated benthic foraminifers, radiolarians, diatoms, iron staining. Is this really Holocene? Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand. Common radiolarians. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand with few benthic foraminifers, mineral grains like mica, quartz, etc., a trace of ostracodes, urchin spines. Planktonic foraminifers dominate with benthic foraminifers rare, no mineral grains in the sand! Planktonic foraminifers dominate with rare benthic foraminifers, mineral grains, a trace of radiolarians, pyrite (framboidal). Planktonic foraminifers dominate with rare benthic foraminifers, a trace of mineral grains, pyrite, and radiolarians. Some of the pyrite is framboidal. Half planktonic foraminifers and half sulfides. Rare benthic foraminifers, inineral grains, a trace of radiolarians. Dominated by sulfides with rare planktonic foraminifers, a trace of benthic foraminifers. Dominated by sulfides (pyrrhotite) with rare planktonic foraminifers, a trace of benthic foraminifers. Anhydrite. Dominated by sulfides (pyrrhotite) and green clay (chlorite?) with few planktonic foraminifers and rare green tubes of benthic agglutinated foraminifers slumped in with the high-temperature sulfides. Half and half planktonic foraminifers and sulfides (pyrrhotite) with rare benthic foraminifers and a trace of siliceous urchin spines, radiolarians, and anhydrite. Dominated by framboidal pyrite with mineral grains. Some pyrite in the shape of tubes.
2H-3, 32–34 2H-4, 38–40	8.42 9.98 —	Barren Rare	Poor	Strong	_		R		IA Hemipelagite? in a slump IA Hemipelagite?	Dominated by mineral grains with a few siliceous urchin spines. Sand-sized fraction is very small.  Dominated by mineral grains, although the total sand fraction is very small. Minor siliceous urchin spines and sponge? spicules, minor framboidal pyrite, two planktonic foraminifers.
2H-5, 121–123 2H-6, 20–22 2H-6, 128–130 2H-7, 30–32 2H-CC, 28–30 3H-1, 55–57 3H-2, 36–38 3H-CC, 9–11 4H-CC, 29–31 5H-CC, 15–17 7X-CC, 23–25	12.31 Pleistocene 12.80 Pleistocene 13.88 14.40 14.58 15.15 16.46 24.08 23.558 40.58 40.58 ?	Rare Rare Barren CD2 Abundant	Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor	Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong	None None	F R R R  C R R R  C R  C R  C R  C R  C	R C R C R C R C C C C C C C C C C C C C	R F R R R C C	IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite with barite and zeolite? IA Turbidite? IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite IA Turbidite IA Hydrothermal IIA Hydrothermal VD Massive sulfide	Mineral grains dominate, with minor planktonic foraminifers and a few benthic foraminifers. A few siliceous urchin spines.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate with common benthic foraminifers that are mostly lower bathyal types.  Dominated by mineral grains with pyrrhotite and rare planktonic foraminifers and pyrrhotite.  Barite roses?, zeolites?, mineral grains, and pyrite crystals.  Dominated by mica, quartz, and other mineral grains, trace of diatoms.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate, rare pyrite.  Poured into 3H-1 by mistake.  Pyrite, anhydrite, mineral grains, and very rare planktonic foraminifers.  Pyrite and anhydrite?  Hydrothermal anhydrite and pyrite.  Massive sulfide.
169-1035E- 1H-1, 0-2 1H-1, 11-13 1H-1, 39-41 1H-1, 69-71 1H-2, 0-2 1H-3, 0-2	0.00 Holocene 0.11 Holocene 0.39 Holocene 0.69 Holocene 1.50 Pleistocene 3.00 Pleistocene	CD1 Abundant CD1 Abundant CD1 Few CD2 Abundant	Good Moderate Poor Good Moderate	Moderate Weak Moderate Moderate Weak Moderate	None None None None None	R C	R R R R R C F C F C R C C	R C F C C	IA Hemipelagic, agglutinated assemblage IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite IA Turbidite from continental margin	Assemblage of agglutinated benthic foraminifers with abundant radiolarians, sponge spicules, diatoms, mineral grains, and orange stain.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers, few benthic foraminifers, trace of radiolarians and siliceous urchin spines.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with few benthic foraminifers (shelf) and mineral grains, trace of radiolarians, and framboidal pyrite.  Few planktonic and benthic foraminifers, a few agglutinated fragments, 1 right coiling <i>N. pachyderma</i> , rare diatoms, radiolarians, and mineral grains which are mostly mica.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers.  Mineral grains dominate (quartz, mica, and framboidal pyrite) with few planktonic foraminifers and rare benthic foraminifers, which are comprised of <i>Nonionella stella</i> from the shelf.
1H-4, 0-2 1H-5, 0-2 1H-CC, 18-20 2H-1, 6-8	4.50 Pleistocene 6.00 Pleistocene 7.44 Pleistocene 7.56 Holocene	CD2 Common CD2 Abundant	Moderate Moderate Good Moderate	Moderate Moderate Weak Moderate	None None None	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	R C C C C F C R	R F C C	<ul> <li>III Local turbidite from hydrothermal source</li> <li>IA Hemipelagite</li> <li>IA Reworked clast-coring mishap or repeated in</li> </ul>	Sulfides such as pyrrhotite dominate with few planktonic foraminifers.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with minor sulfides and a trace of radiolarians.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sample. Minor mineral grains and sulfides, including a few pieces of pyrrhotite.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate, benthic foraminifers, radiolarians, diatoms, and brown organic bits.
2H-CC, 25–27 3H-CC, 36–38 4H-CC, 18–20 5H-CC, 62–64	16.98 Pleistocene 26.50 ? 35.98 ? 45.48 ?	CD2 Abundant Rare Barren Barren	Good Poor — —	Weak Strong	None None	C R C F	$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ R \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ \end{bmatrix}$	R	a slump?  IIA Hemipelagite IIA Turbidite?  IIA Hydrothermal anhydrite IIA Hydrothermal anhydrite	Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with minor benthic foraminifers.  Agglutinated benthic foraminifers, one planktonic foraminifer, funny white crystalline blobs, and mineral grains.  Anhydrite.

Core, section, interval (cm)	Top depth (mbsf) Geologic age	Zone Group abundance	Preservation	Dissolution	Overgrowth	Globigerina bulloides Globigerina bulloides umbilicata Globigerina clarkei	Globigerinita glutinata Globigerinita parkerae Globigerinita uvula minuta	Globorotalia scitula Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (left-coiling) Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (right-coiling)	Orbulina suturalis Orbulina universa Orbulina universa bilobata	Turborotalita humilis Turborotalita iota Turborotalita quinqueloba	Sediment environment	Description of sand-sized fraction
169-1035A- 1H-1, 0-2 1H-1, 34-37 1H-1, 86-88 1H-2, 0-2	0.00 Holocene 0.34 Holocene 0.86 Pleistocene 1.50 Pleistocene		Poor Moderate Moderate Moderate	Strong Moderate Moderate Moderate	None None Protuberance None	R C A C C R	F R R R R R R R	R C F R C R R C R	R		IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite IIIA Hemipelagite	Core top with much orange stain, oxidized iron sulfides, sponge spicules, diatoms, radiolarians, agglutinated foraminifers, and very rare planktonic foraminifers. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sample, with common benthic foraminifers and rare siliceous fossils. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand with few benthic foraminifers and common pyrite, with green clay lumps in the fine fraction 63–150 microns. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized fraction. Calcareous benthic foraminifers are quite rare as are diatoms and sponge spicules. Abundant mineral grains in the
1H-CC, 17-19 2H-CC, 25-27 3H-1, 103-105 3H-2, 92-93 3H-3, 93-94 3H-4, 13-14 3H-5, 119-120 3H-7, 11-12 3H-CC, 37-39 4H-CC, 34-36 5H-CC, 29-31 6H-CC, 60-62 7X-CC, 38-40 10X-CC, 37-39 11X-CC, 34-36 12X-CC, 32-34 13X-CC, 30-32 14X-CC, 30-32 14X-CC, 29-31 15X-CC, 36-38 16X-CC, 32-34 17X-CC, 36-38	57.05 ? 65.29 ? 79.64 ? 85.44 ? 90.79 ? 105.87 ? 115.96 ? 128.40 ? 136.95 ? 144.74 ? 147.72 ?	CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Few	Good Moderate Poor Moderate - Poor - Poor	Weak Moderate Strong Moderate  Strong Strong	None None None None None None None None	C C F C C C		R		F R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	IIIA Sulfide debris IIA Hemipelagite IIA Hemipelagite IIA Hemipelagite IIA Hemipelagite IIA Hemipelagite IIA Hemipelagite IIA Turbidite? IIA Turbidite? IIA Turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IIA Lithified turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IIC Lithified turbidite? IIA Lithified turbidite?	fine sand fraction.  Sulfide debris. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized material, with common calcareous benthic foraminifers. Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand-sized fraction. Mineral grains dominate. Almost no sand-sized material in 10³ sample. One benthic foraminifer, Sphaeroidina bulloides. Planktonic foraminifers dominate sand-sized fraction, but there is very little sand-sized material. There are few mineral grains and a few benthic foraminifers. Almost nothing in the sand-sized fraction. A few mica grains and unidentified grains. Mica and sulfide grains. Mineral grains dominate, sulfides. Mud lumps. Mineral grains dominate, sulfide grains; pyritized tubes, Chilostomella, and one planktonic foraminifer. The sample is NOT indurated. Slightly lithified mud lumps of sand-sized composed of silt grains, a few mineral grains, mostly mica, that are sand sized. Rare sulfide grains. Slightly lithified mud lumps of sand-sized composed of silt grains, sulfide grains. Lithified clay lumps, sulfides, anhydrite? Very fine mineral sand with lithified mud lumps, mica, and iron sulfide grains. Sand with large crystals of anhydrite? Sand, mostly quartz with mica. Pyrite rich quartz sand with mica and anhydrite? crystals. Quartz silt lumps with anhydrite crystals and iron sulfide, tubes replaced by anhydrite? crystals. Weakly lithified fine quartz sand with pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite?, and anhydrite crystals. Quartz-filled vein in anhydrite. Fine white sand weakly lithified into lumps; pyrite, and other sulfides as small grains; chlorite blades. White silt and fine sand, anhydrite?, weakly lithified with slat and very fine sand-sized iron sulfides. White silt and very fine sand in weakly lithified lumps with sand-sized iron sulfides and anhydrite. Fine white sand with iron sulfides and anhydrite. Rare red vitreous mineral.
1M-1, 0–2 169-1035C-	0.00 ?	Rare	Poor	Strong	None	R		R			Massive sulfide south of Bent Hill	Sulfide debris with rare agglutinated benthic forams.
1X-1, 0-2 1X-CC, 35-37 3X-CC, 4-6 4X-1, 33-35	0.00 Holocene 1.45 ? 20.14 ? 30.03 ?	CD1 Common Barren Barren Barren	Poor	Strong — — — —	None — — —	A	R R R	C R			III Hydrothermal sediments with pelagics III Massive hydrothermal sulfide VA Massive hydrothermal sulfides VA Massive hydrothermal sulfides	Sulfide sediment with diverse agglutinated benthic assemblage and also a few calcareous foraminifers. Sponge spicules, diatoms, and radiolarians are few. Sulfides. Sulfide masses with slightly lithified clay and silt lumps. Sulfide masses with lithified clay lumps and a trace of gypsum or anhydrite.
169-1035D- 1H-1, 0-2 1H-1, 50-52 1H-1, 76-78 1H-1, 109-111 1H-2, 0-2 1H-2, 46-48 1H-2, 138-140 1H-3, 0-2 1H-4, 0-2 1H-CC, 0-2 1H-CC, 0-2	0.00 Holocene 0.50 Pleistocene 1.09 Pleistocene 1.09 Pleistocene 1.96 Pleistocene 2.88 Pleistocene 2.88 Pleistocene 4.50 Pleistocene 4.50 Pleistocene 4.50 Pleistocene 5.01 Pleistocene	CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Abundant CD2 Common CD2 Few CD2 Common	Moderate Good Moderate Moderate Moderate Poor Poor Poor	Moderate Weak Weak Moderate Moderate Strong Strong Strong Strong	None None None None Crust Crust Crust None Crust	C C C F C R C C F C R C C F C C R C C R C C F	F F C F R C F R C F R C F R C F R F C F R F F C F	R C R C C R C C C C C C C C C R C C C C	R	R F R F	II Hemipelagite II Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite III Turbidite with sulfide clastics III Turbidite of sulfide clastics III Turbidite of sulfide clastics III Turbidite with sulfides and agglutinated benthic forams	Planktonic foraminifers dominate with agglutinated benthic foraminifers, radiolarians, diatoms, iron staining. Is this really Holocene?  Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand. Common radiolarians.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sand with few benthic foraminifers, mineral grains like mica, quartz, etc., a trace of ostracodes, urchin spines.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate with benthic foraminifers, an ineral grains in the sand!  Planktonic foraminifers dominate with rare benthic foraminifers, a trace of radiolarians, pyrite (framboidal).  Planktonic foraminifers dominate with rare benthic foraminifers, a trace of mineral grains, pyrite, and radiolarians. Some of the pyrite is framboidal.  Half planktonic foraminifers and half sulfides. Rare benthic foraminifers, mineral grains, a trace of radiolarians.  Dominated by sulfides (pyrrhotite) with rare planktonic foraminifers, a trace of benthic foraminifers.  Dominated by sulfides (pyrrhotite) with rare planktonic foraminifers, a trace of benthic foraminifers and rare green tubes of benthic agglutinated foraminifers slumped in with the high-temperature sulfides.  Half and half planktonic foraminifers and sulfides (pyrrhotite) with rare benthic foraminifers and a trace of siliceous urchin spines, radiolarians, and anhydrite.  Dominated by framboidal pyrite with mineral grains. Some pyrite in the shape of tubes.
2H-3, 32-34 2H-4, 38-40	8.42 — 9.98 —	Barren Rare	 Poor	 Strong	_		- $        -$	$-\left \frac{1}{R}\right $			pyrite replaced tubes.  IA Hemipelagite? in a slump  IA Hemipelagite?	Dominated by mannormal grains with a few siliceous urchin spines. Sand-sized fraction is very small.  Dominated by mineral grains with a few siliceous urchin spines. Sand-sized fraction is very small.  Dominated by mineral grains, although the total sand fraction is very small. Minor siliceous urchin spines and sponge? spicules, minor framboidal pyrite, two planktonic
2H-5, 121–123 2H-6, 20–22 2H-6, 128–130 2H-7, 30–32 2H-CC, 28–30 3H-1, 55–57 3H-2, 36–38 3H-CC, 9–11 4H-CC, 29–31 5H-CC, 15–17 7X-CC, 23–25	12.31 Pleistocene 12.80 Pleistocene	CD2 Few Common Rare Rare Barren CD2 Abundant	Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor ——————————	Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong Strong	None None	F C R  C R  C R  C R  C	R R R	R C R C R	 = = =	R F R R P C C	IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite VIA Hydrothermal VIA Hydrothermal VIA Massive sulfide	foraminifers.  Mineral grains dominate, with minor planktonic foraminifers and a few benthic foraminifers. A few siliceous urchin spines.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate with common benthic foraminifers that are mostly lower bathyal types.  Dominated by mineral grains with pyrrhotite and rare planktonic foraminifers and pyrrhotite.  Barite roses?, zeolites?, mineral grains, and pyrite crystals.  Dominated by mica, quartz, and other mineral grains, trace of diatoms.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate, rare pyrite.  Poured into 3H-1 by mistake.  Pyrite, anhydrite, mineral grains, and very rare planktonic foraminifers.  Pyrite and anhydrite?  Hydrothermal anhydrite and pyrite.  Massive sulfide.
169-1035E- 1H-1, 0-2 1H-1, 11-13 1H-1, 39-41 1H-1, 69-71 1H-2, 0-2 1H-3, 0-2	0.00 Holocene 0.11 Holocene 0.39 Holocene 0.69 Holocene 1.50 Pleistocene 3.00 Pleistocene	CD1 Abundant CD1 Abundant CD1 Few CD2 Abundant	Good Moderate Poor Good Moderate	Moderate Weak Moderate Moderate Weak Moderate	None None None None None	R C C F F C C F	F F R F R R R R C F C F	R R R C F C F C R C C	R	C F C C	IA Hemipelagic, agglutinated assemblage IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite? IA Hemipelagite IA Turbidite from continental margin	Assemblage of agglutinated benthic foraminifers with abundant radiolarians, sponge spicules, diatoms, mineral grains, and orange stain.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers, few benthic foraminifers, trace of radiolarians and siliceous urchin spines.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with few benthic foraminifers (shelf) and mineral grains, trace of radiolarians, and framboidal pyrite.  Few planktonic and benthic foraminifers, a few agglutinated fragments, 1 right coiling <i>N. pachyderma</i> , rare diatoms, radiolarians, and mineral grains which are mostly mica.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers.  Mineral grains dominate (quartz, mica, and framboidal pyrite) with few planktonic foraminifers and rare benthic foraminifers, which are comprised of <i>Nonionella stella</i> from the shelf.
1H-4, 0–2 1H-5, 0–2 1H-CC, 18–20 2H-1, 6–8	4.50 Pleistocene 6.00 Pleistocene 7.44 Pleistocene 7.56 Holocene	CD2 Common CD2 Abundant	Moderate Moderate Good Moderate	Moderate Moderate Weak Moderate	None None None	C C C F C F F	R R F R F R R R C F	R C C C C C F C R		F C	III Local turbidite from hydrothermal source IA Hemipelagite IA Hemipelagite IA Reworked clast-coring mishap or repeated in	Sulfides such as pyrrhotite dominate with few planktonic foraminifers.  Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with minor sulfides and a trace of radiolarians.  Planktonic foraminifers dominate the sample. Minor mineral grains and sulfides, including a few pieces of pyrrhotite.
2H-CC, 25–27 3H-CC, 36–38 4H-CC, 18–20 5H-CC, 62–64	16.98 Pleistocene 26.50 ? 35.98 ? 45.48 ?		Good Poor —	Weak Strong	None None —	C R	C F	C R C R	===	R	Reworked class-coring misnap of repeated in a slump?  IIA Hemipelagite IIA Turbidite?  IIA Hydrothermal anhydrite IIA Hydrothermal anhydrite	Dominated by planktonic foraminifers with minor benthic foraminifers.  Agglutinated benthic foraminifers, one planktonic foraminifer, funny white crystalline blobs, and mineral grains.  Anhydrite.  Anhydrite.