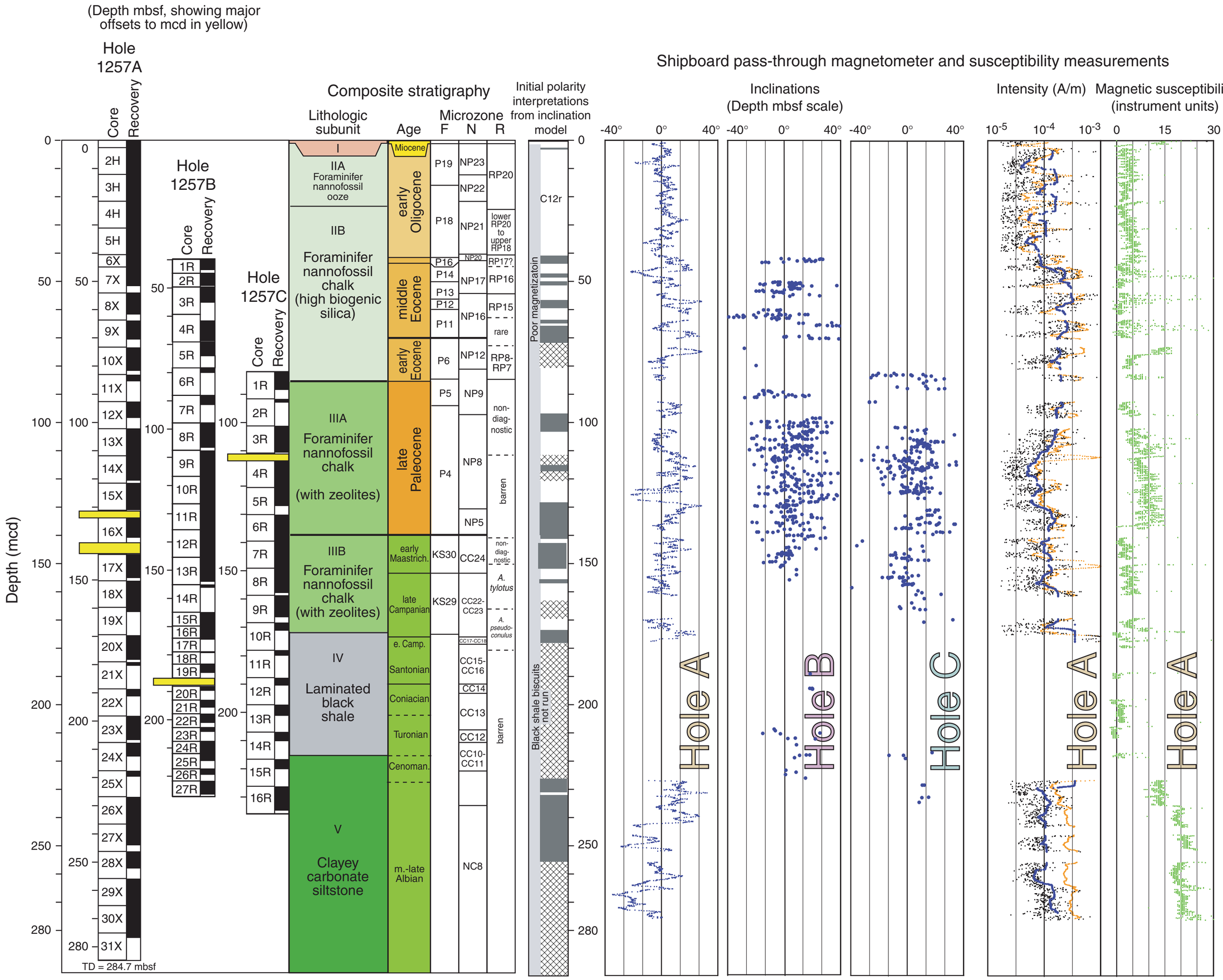
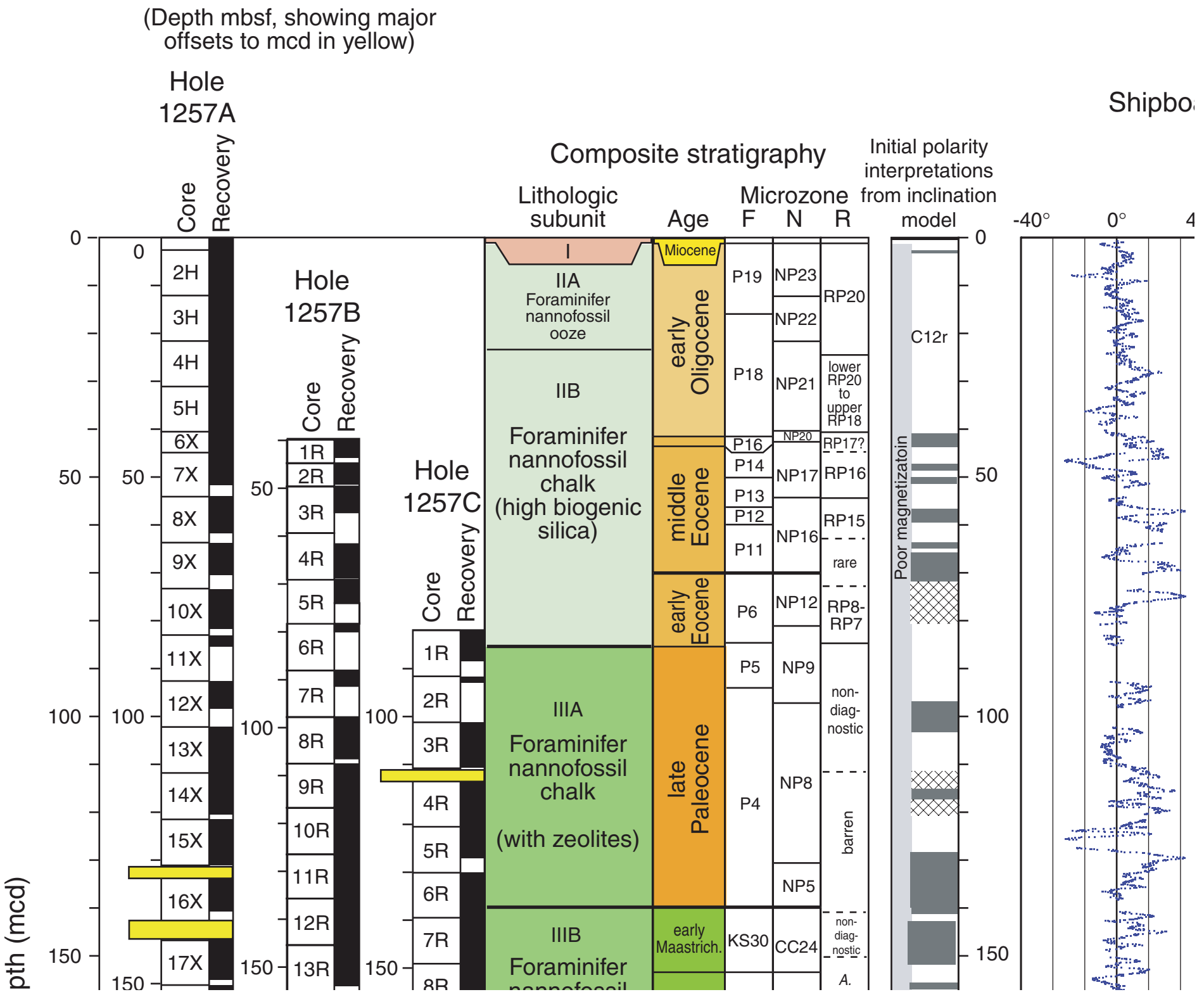
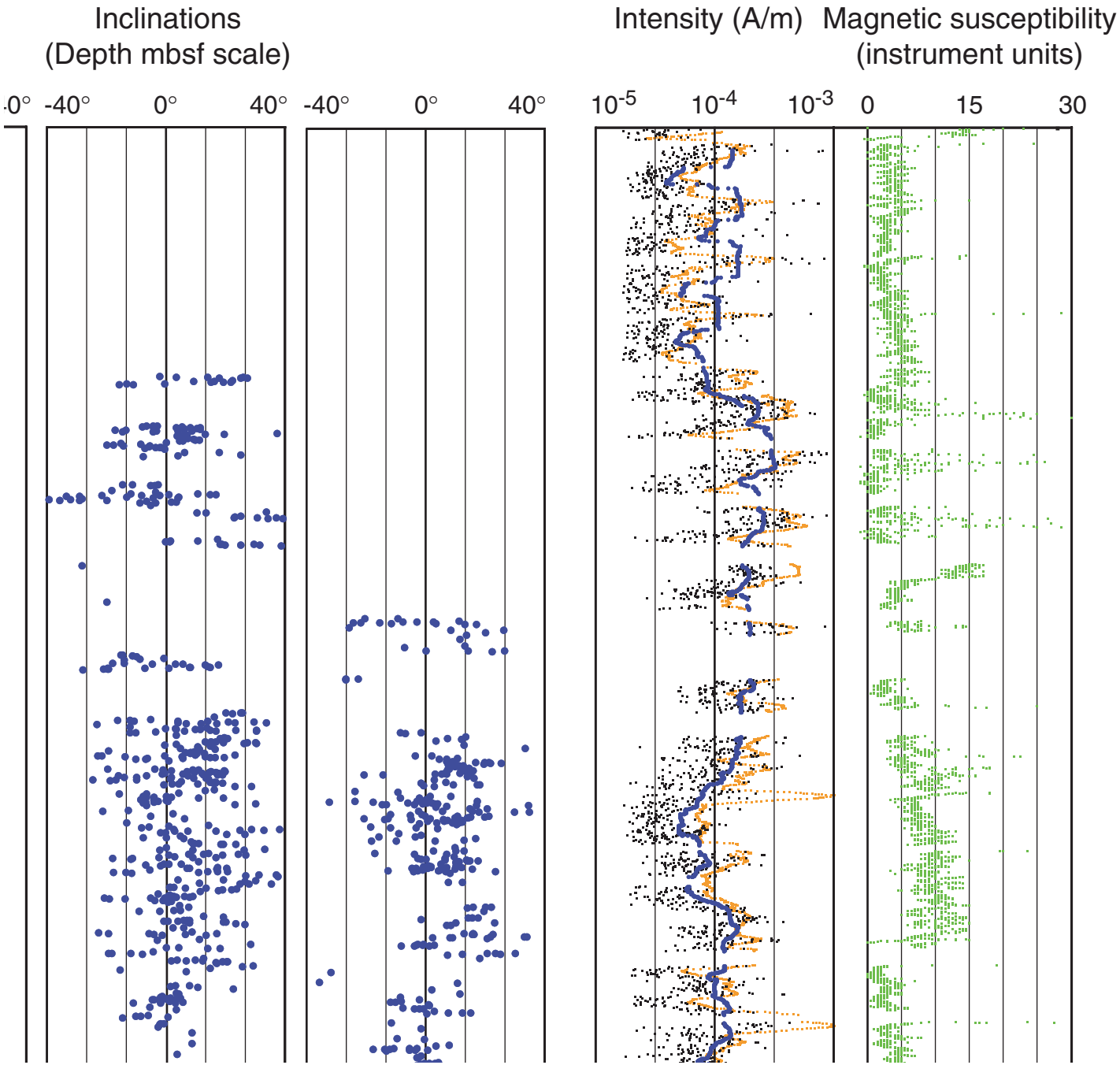
Chapter 4, Figure F8. Shipboard paleomagnetic data and initial interpretations of inclination clusters of the Oligocene–Cretaceous from Holes 1257A, 1257B, and 1257C. Magnetic inclinations from long-core measurements from Hole 1257A are a 21-point moving average after AF demagnetization at 15 or 20 mT. Magnetic inclinations from Holes 1257B and 1257C are from intact blocks (excluding measurements in 5 cm of the end of each blocks) after 15-mT demagnetization. The inclination data exclude measurements near the background noise limit of the cryogenic magnetometer (<3×10^{-5} A/m); therefore, measurements with intensities <5×10^{-5} A/m are not considered reliable. In addition, the upper 20 cm of each core that commonly displays spurious high-intensity magnetization or downhole contamination and the upper 5 cm of each section that is influenced by magnetization carried by the blue-colored end cap are excluded. The displayed inclinations are either 3-point running means (solid circles), 2-point means (open circles), or single-level data (open triangles) (from the central portion of blocks between 10 and 15 cm long or from isolated levels in a larger block in which the adjacent measurements were <5×10^{-5} A/m). The magnetic intensity column is from Hole 1257A and includes NRM (small orange circles = 21-point running mean) and after 15-mT demagnetization (small black circles; large blue circles = 101-point log-mean average). Magnetic susceptibility in Hole 1257A, obtained using a magnetic susceptibility core logger (MSCL), is shown by green circles in the rightmost column. Shipboard assignment of polarity zones was based on clusters of magnetic inclinations from intact blocks (right of the polarity zone column), as delimited by the thin lines. Black/dark gray (if less certain) = positive inclinations (originally considered to be normal polarity zones); white/light gray (if less certain) = negative or mixed inclinations (originally considered to be reversed polarity zones). Cross-hatched = uncertain inclination characteristics or gaps in data coverage. The shipboard interpretations of polarity zones were not always supported by analyses of magnetic characteristics during progressive thermal demagnetization of minicores (Fig. **F9,** p. 50). F = foraminifers, N = nannofossils, R = radiolarians.

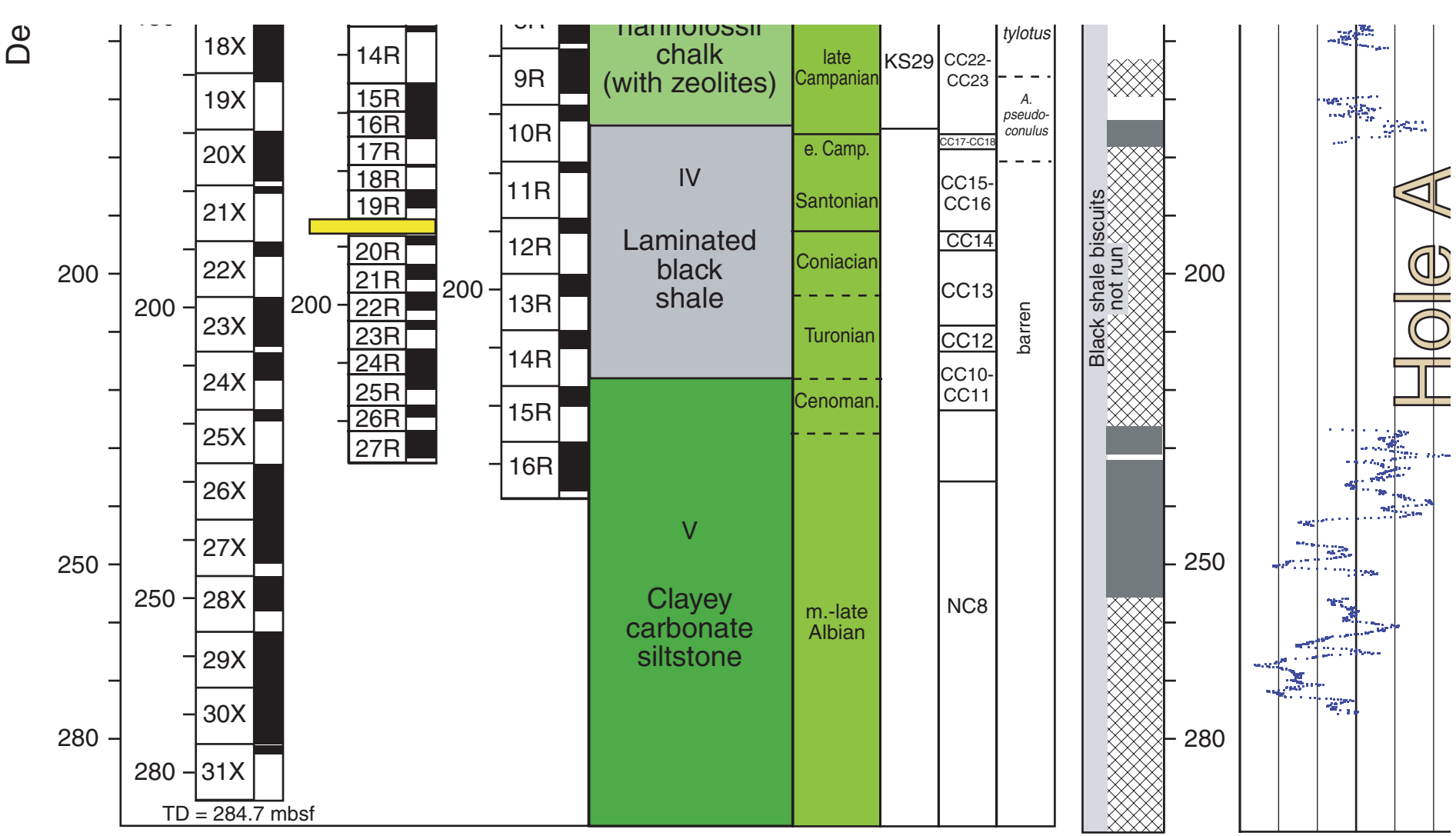


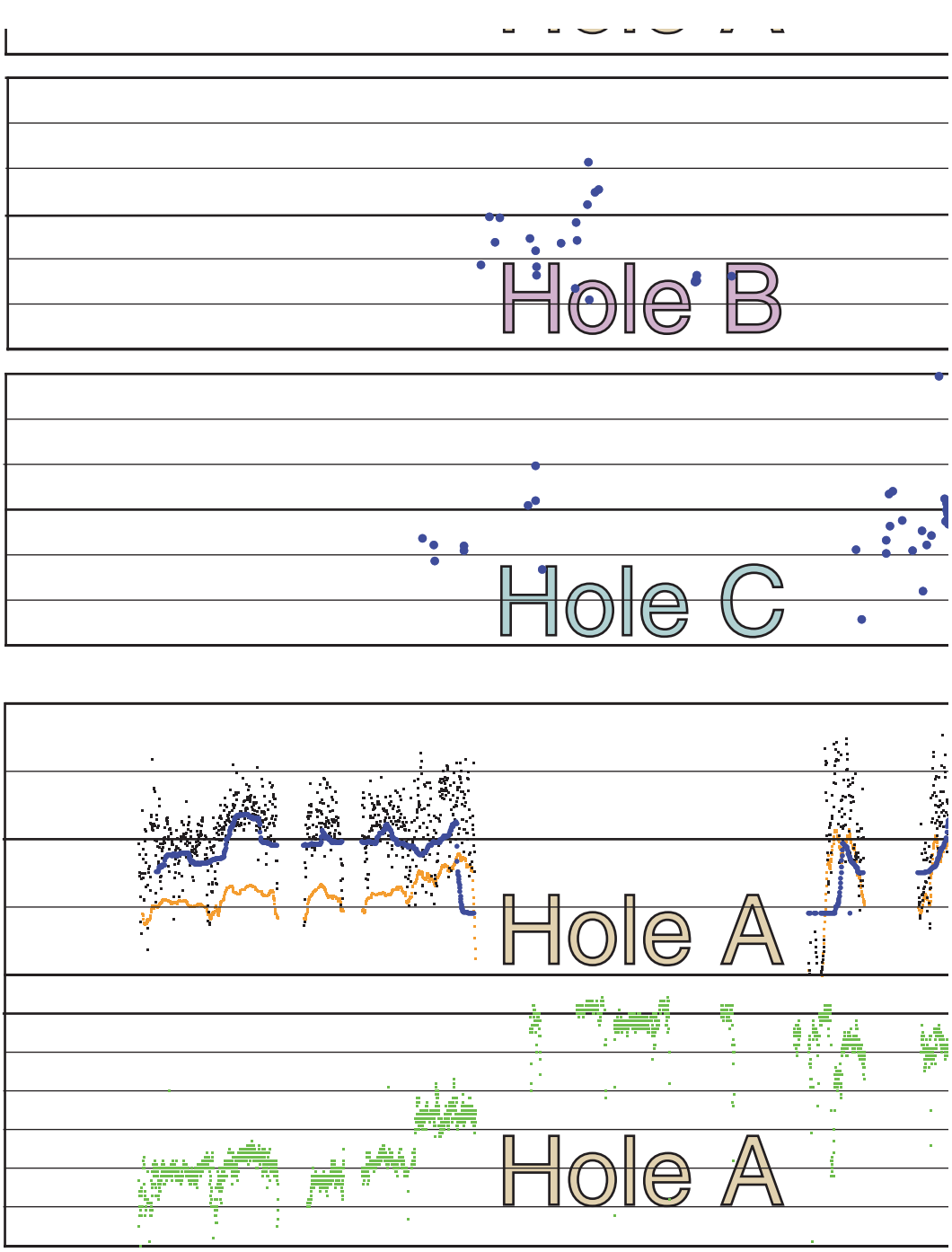
Chapter 4, Figure F8. Shipboard paleomagnetic data and initial interpretations of inclination clusters of the Oligocene–Cretaceous from Holes 1257A, 1257B, and 1257C. Magnetic inclinations from long-core measurements from Hole 1257A are a 21-point moving average after AF demagnetization at 15 or 20 mT. Magnetic inclinations from Holes 1257B and 1257C are from intact blocks (excluding measurements in 5 cm of the end of each blocks) after 15-mT demagnetization. The inclination data exclude measurements near the background noise limit of the cryogenic magnetometer ($<3 \times 10^{-5}$ A/m); therefore, measurements with intensities $<5 \times 10^{-5}$ A/m are not considered reliable. In addition, the upper 20 cm of each core that commonly displays spurious high-intensity magnetization or downhole contamination and the upper 5 cm of each section that is influenced by magnetization carried by the blue-colored end cap are excluded. The displayed inclinations are either 3-point running means (solid circles), 2-point means (open circles), or single-level data (open triangles) (from the central portion of blocks between 10 and 15 cm long or from isolated levels in a larger block in which the adjacent measurements were $<5 \times 10^{-5}$ A/m). The magnetic intensity column is from Hole 1257A and includes NRM (small orange circles = 21-point running mean) and after 15-mT demagnetization (small black circles; large blue circles = 101-point log-mean average). Magnetic susceptibility in Hole 1257A, obtained using a magnetic susceptibility core logger (MSCL), is shown by green circles in the rightmost column. Shipboard assignment of polarity zones was based on clusters of magnetic inclinations from intact blocks (right of the polarity zone column), as delimited by the thin lines. Black/dark gray (if less certain) = positive inclinations (originally considered to be normal polarity zones); white/light gray (if less certain) = negative or mixed inclinations (originally considered to be reversed polarity zones). Cross-hatched = uncertain inclination characteristics or gaps in data coverage. The shipboard interpretations of polarity zones were not always supported by analyses of magnetic characteristics during progressive thermal demagnetization of minicores (Fig. **F9,** p. 50). F = foraminifers, N = nannofossils, R = radiolarians.


(Depth mbsf, showing major offsets to mcd in yellow)
Hole 1257A
Core
Recovery
Hole 1257B
Core
Recovery
Hole 1257C
Core
Recovery
Composite stratigraphy
Lithologic subunit
Age
Microzone
F
N
R
Initial polarity interpretations from inclination model
Poor magnetizatoin
C12r
-40°
0°
Shipbo
I
IIA
Foraminifer nannofossil ooze
IIB
Foraminifer nannofossil chalk (high biogenic silica)
IIIA
Foraminifer nannofossil chalk
(with zeolites)
IIIB
Foraminifer
Miocene
early Oligocene
middle Eocene
early Eocene
late Paleocene
early Maastrich.
P19
P18
P16
P14
P13
P12
P11
P6
P5
P4
KS30
NP23
NP22
NP21
NP20
NP17
NP16
NP12
NP9
NP8
NP5
CC24
RP20
lower RP20 to upper RP18
RP17?
RP16
RP15
rare
RP8-RP7
non-diag-nostic
barren
non-diag-nostic
A.
pth (mcd)

ard pass-through magnetometer and susceptibility measurements




De
18X
19X
20X
21X
22X
23X
24X
25X
26X
27X
28X
29X
30X
31X
14R
15R
16R
17R
18R
19R
20R
21R
22R
23R
24R
25R
26R
27R
9R
10R
11R
12R
13R
14R
15R
16R
200
250
280
TD = 284.7 mbsf
nannofossil chalk (with zeolites)
IV
Laminated black shale
V
Clayey carbonate siltstone
late Campanian
e. Camp.
Santonian
Coniacian
Turonian
Cenoman.
m.-late Albian
KS29
CC22-CC23
CC17-CC18
CC15-CC16
CC14
CC13
CC12
CC10-CC11
NC8
tylotus
A. pseudo-conulus
barren
Black shale biscuits not run
Hole A


Hole B
Hole C
Hole A
Hole A