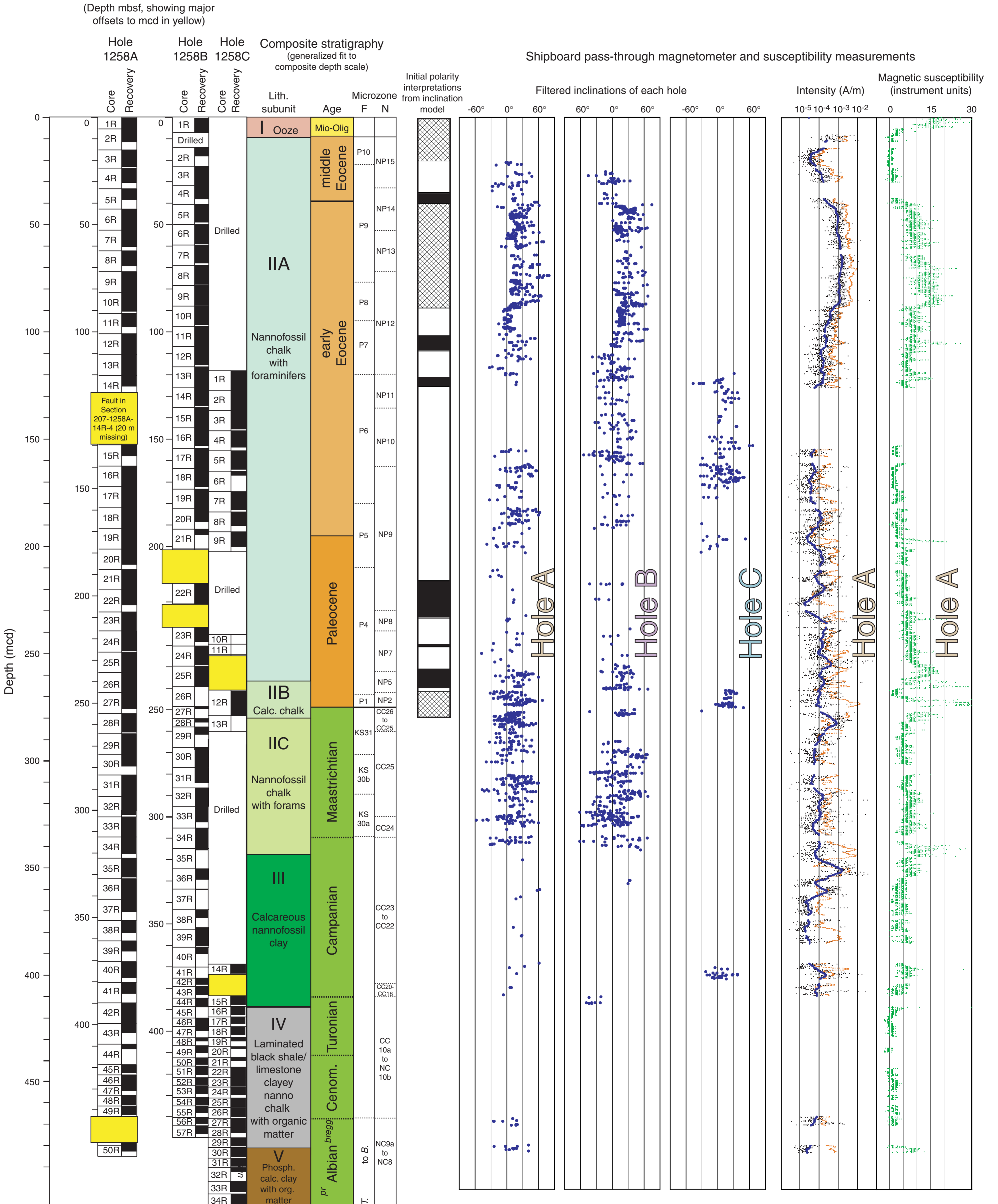


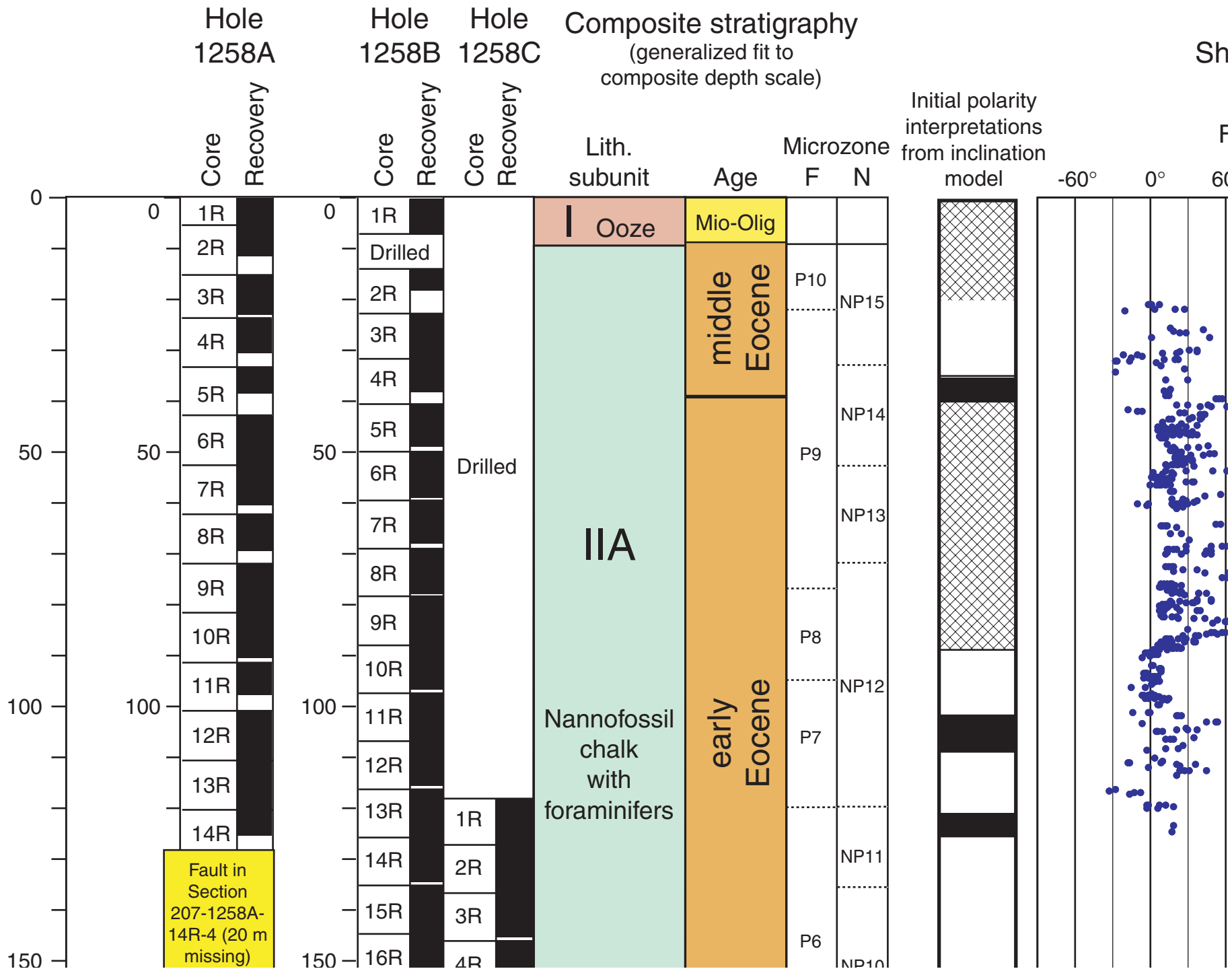
Chapter 5, Figure F11. Shipboard paleomagnetic data and initial interpretations of inclination clusters of the Eocene–Cretaceous of Holes 1258A, 1258B, and 1258C. The paleomagnetic data from the holes have been compared using the composite depth offsets, and these adjustments are shown schematically for each hole (rightmost columns). Magnetic inclinations are from intact blocks (excluding measurements in 5 cm of the end of each block) 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 1258A and includes NRM (small orange dots, are a 21-point running mean) and after 15-mT demagnetization (small black dots; with the large blue dots being a 101-point logging-mean average). Magnetic susceptibility of Hole 1258A, obtained using a magnetic susceptibility core logger (MSCL), is shown by green dots in the rightmost column. Shipboard assignment of polarity zones was based on clusters of magnetic inclinations from intact blocks (to right of polarity zone column), as delimited by the thin lines. Zones of positive inclinations (originally considered to be normal polarity zones) = black or medium gray, if reliability is less certain; negative or mixed inclinations (originally considered to be reversed polarity zones) = white or light gray, if reliability is less certain. Uncertain inclination characteristics or gaps in data coverage = cross hatched. The shipboard interpretations of polarity zones were not always supported by analyses of magnetic characteristics during progressive thermal demagnetization of minicores (Fig. F12, p. 58). F = foraminifer, N = nannofossil.



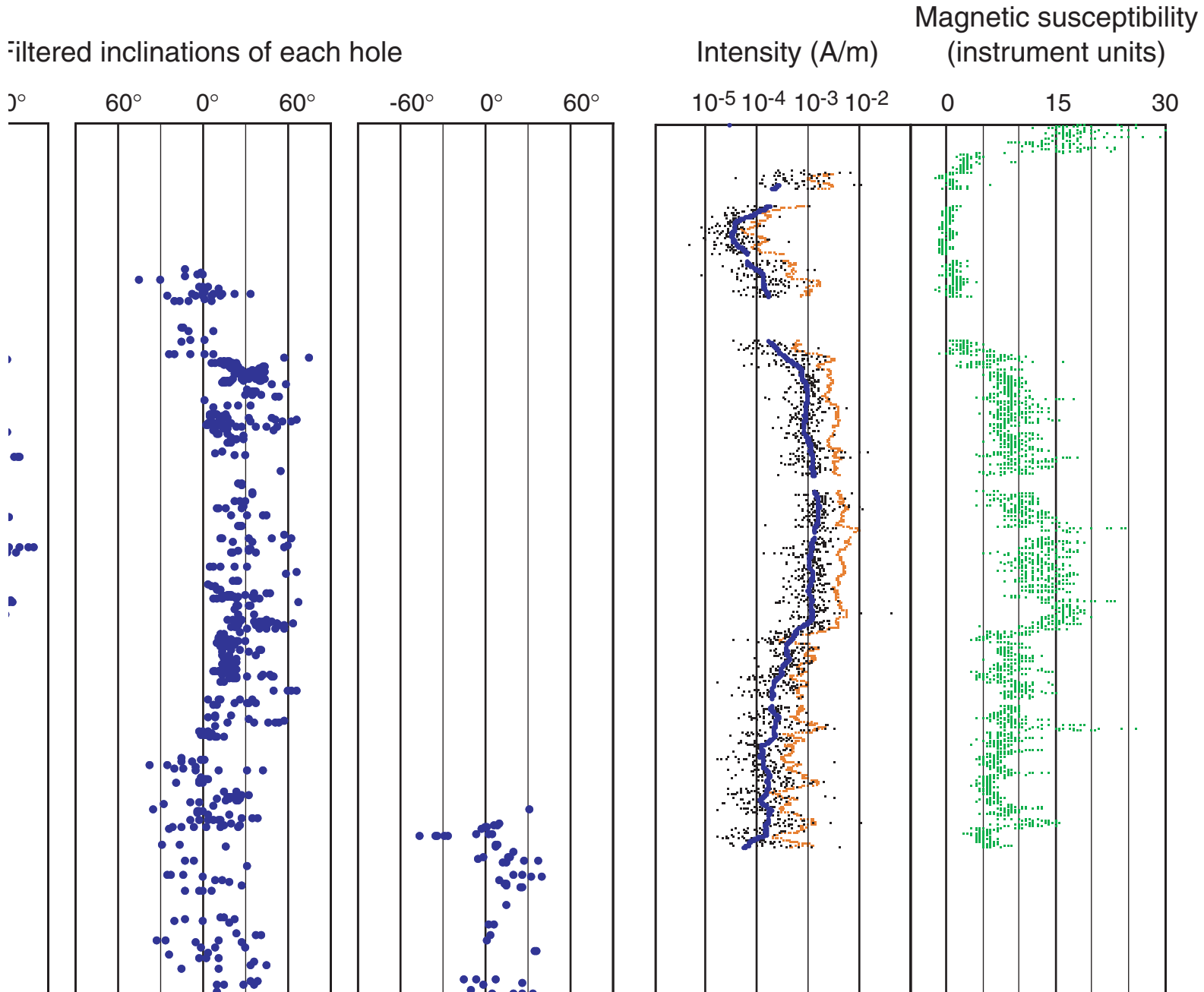
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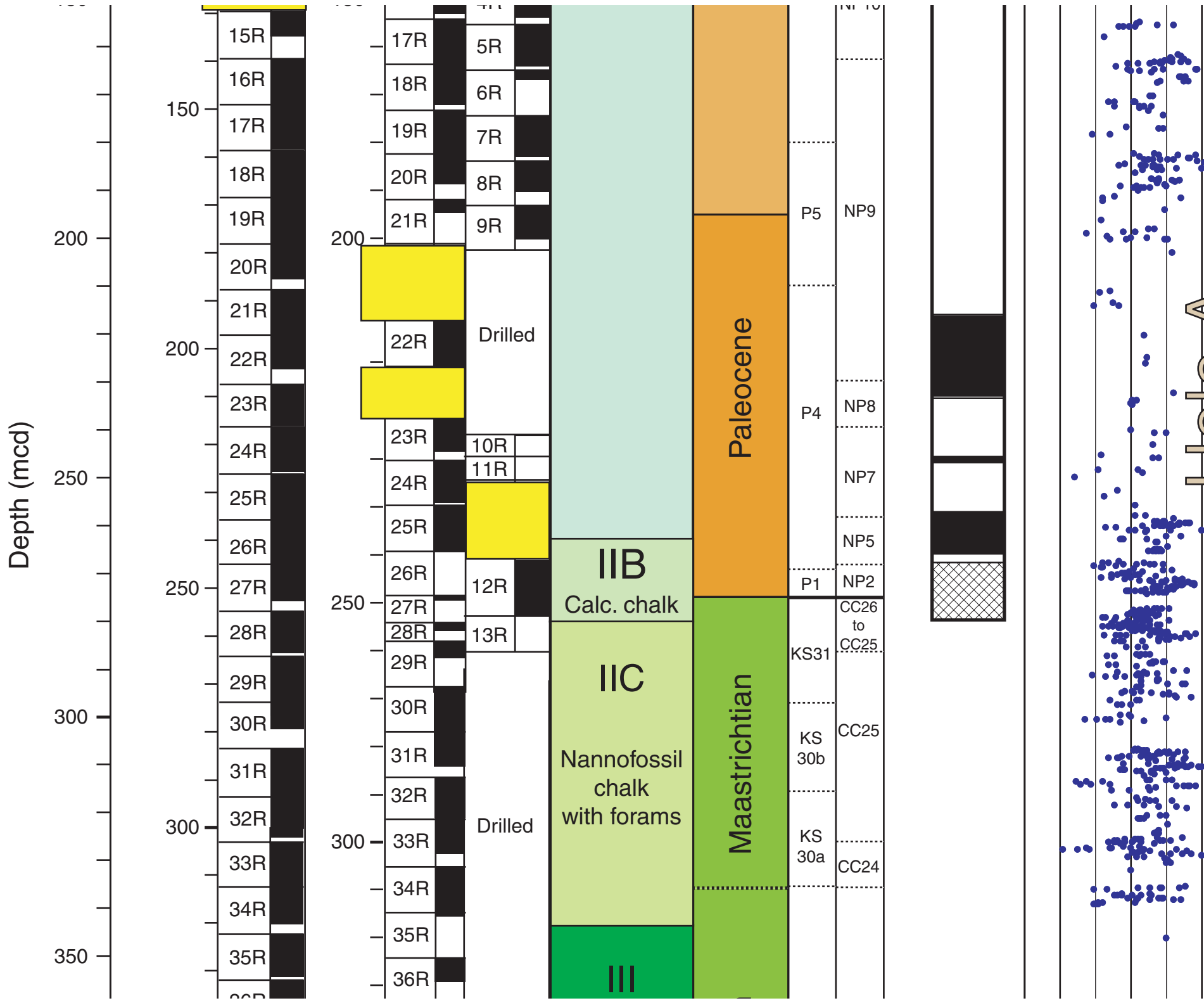
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(Depth mbsf, showing major offsets to mcd in yellow)



Shipboard pass-through magnetometer and susceptibility measurements





Hole A

