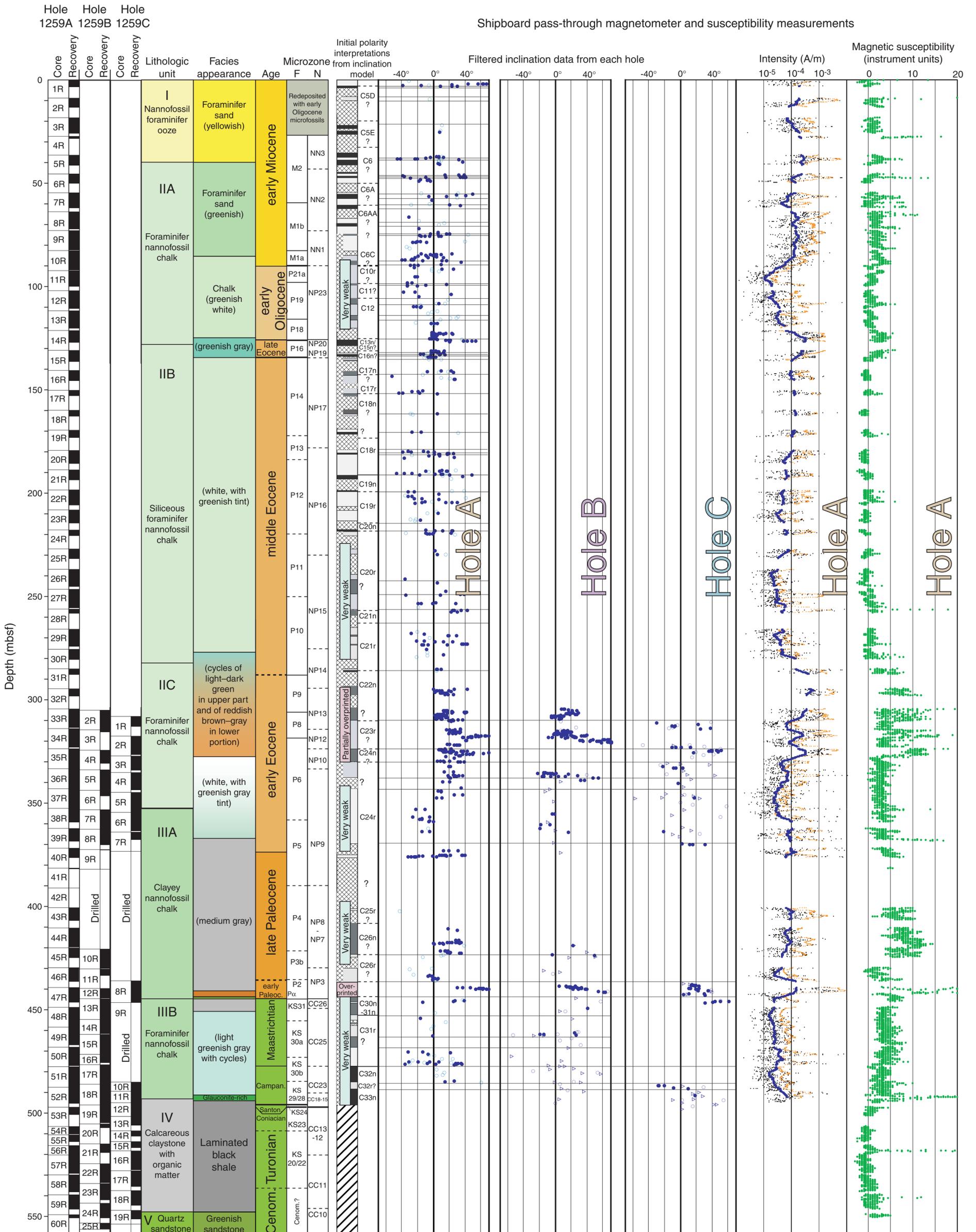


Chapter 6, Figure F12. Shipboard paleomagnetic data and initial interpretations of inclination clusters of the Cretaceous–Miocene from Holes 1259A, 1259B, and 1259C. Visual color variations in the sediment succession generally correspond to changes in magnetic properties and are displayed as an exaggerated schematic column to the right of the shipboard lithologic units. The paleomagnetic data from the holes have been compared using the composite depth offsets, which rarely exceeded a relative displacement of 4 m at this site, and those of the main record from Hole 1259A are within 1 m of the composite depth scale (mcd). Magnetic inclinations are from intact blocks (excluding measurements within 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. Magnetic inclinations are either 3-point running means (solid circles), 2-point means (open circles, for blocks <20 cm long), or single-level data (open triangles, for blocks <15 cm long, or from isolated levels within a larger block in which the adjacent measurements were $<5 \times 10^{-5}$ A/m) of magnetic directions from intact blocks (excluding measurements within 5 cm of the end of each block) after 15-mT demagnetization. The magnetic intensity column is from Hole 1259A 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 1259A, obtained using a magnetic susceptibility core logger (MSCL), is shown by green dots in the rightmost column. Shipboard assignment of polarity zones were 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. F13, p.54). F = foraminifers, N = nannofossils, R = radiolarians.

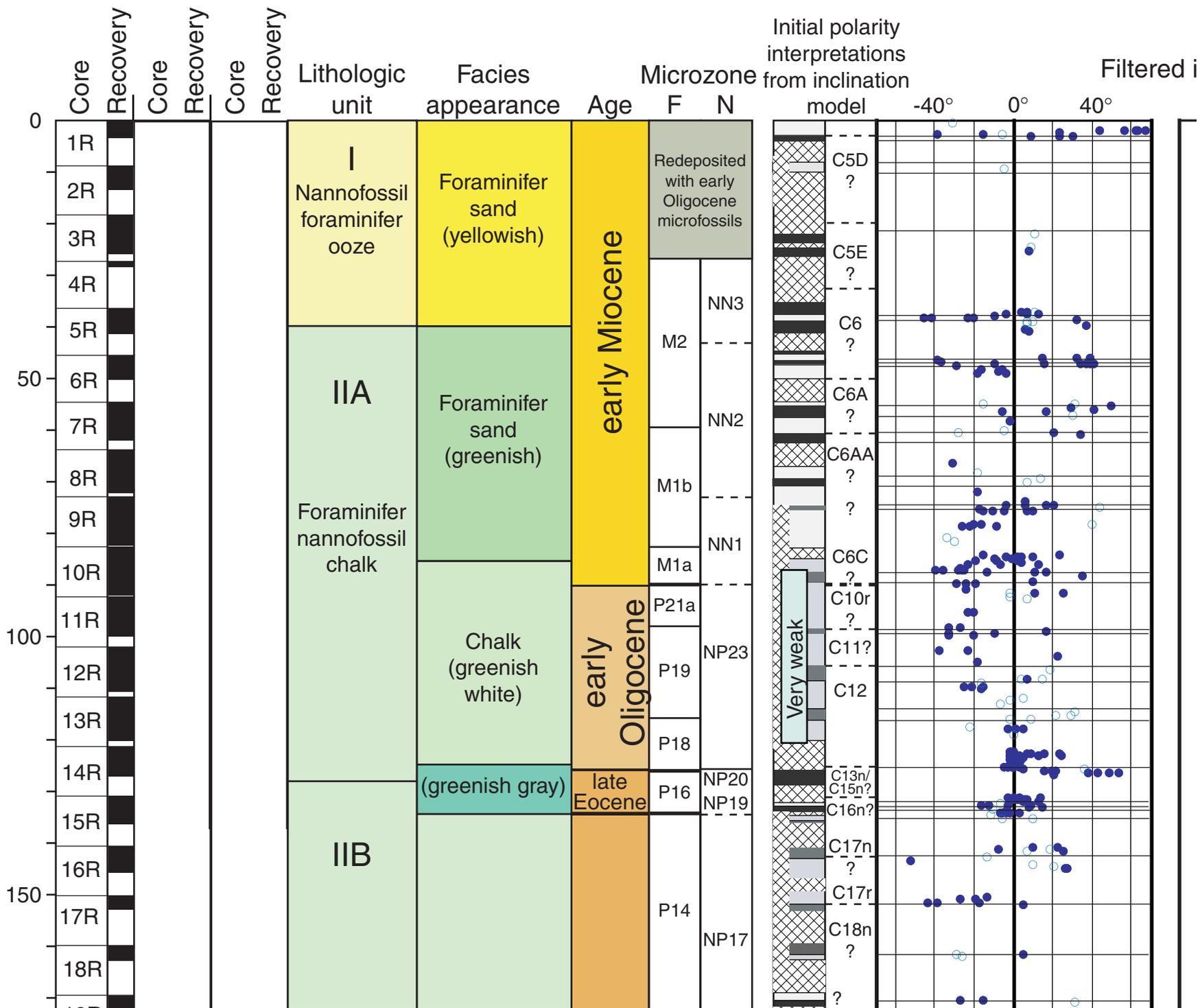


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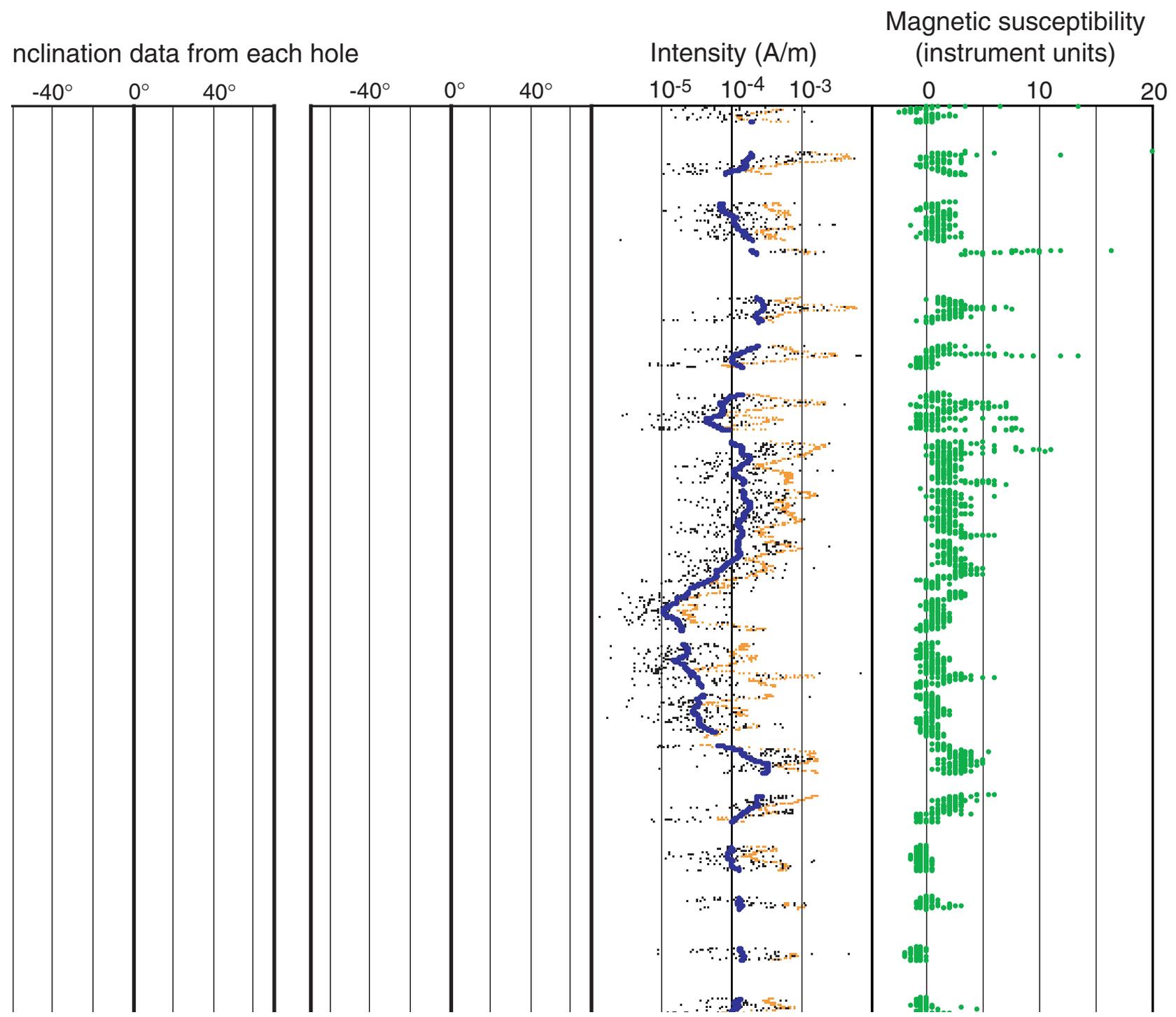
Chapter 6, Figure F12. Shipboard paleomagnetic data and initial interpretations of inclination clusters of the Cretaceous–Miocene from Holes 1259A, 1259B, and 1259C. Visual color variations in the sediment succession generally correspond to changes in magnetic properties and are displayed as an exaggerated schematic column to the right of the shipboard lithologic units. The paleomagnetic data from the holes have been compared using the composite depth offsets, which rarely exceeded a relative displacement of 4 m at this site, and those of the main record from Hole 1259A are within 1 m of the composite depth scale (mcd). Magnetic inclinations are from intact blocks (excluding measurements within 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. Magnetic inclinations are either 3-point running means (solid circles), 2-point means (open circles, for blocks <20 cm long), or single-level data (open triangles, for blocks <15 cm long, or from isolated levels within a larger block in which the adjacent measurements were $<5 \times 10^{-5}$ A/m) of magnetic directions from intact blocks (excluding measurements within 5 cm of the end of each blocks) after 15-mT demagnetization. The magnetic intensity column is from Hole 1259A 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 1259A, obtained using a magnetic susceptibility core logger (MSCL), is shown by green dots in the rightmost column. Shipboard assignment of polarity zones were 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. **F13**, p.54). F = foraminifers, N = nannofossils, R = radiolarians.

Hole 1259A Hole 1259B Hole 1259C

Shipb



board pass-through magnetometer and susceptibility measurements



Depth (mbsf)

