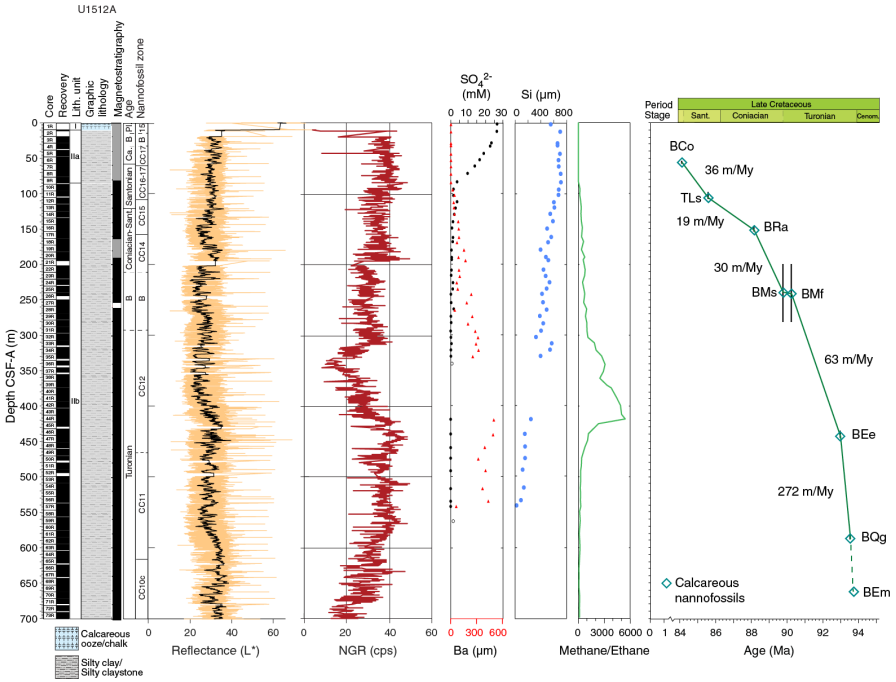
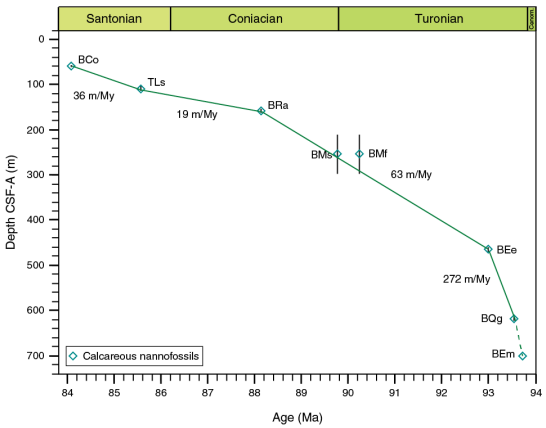

U1512A
Core
Recovery
Lith. unit
Graphic lithology
Magnetostratigraphy
Age
Nannofossil zone
Depth CSF-A (m)
Calcareous ooze/chalk
Silty clay/ Silty claystone
Reflectance (L*)
NGR (cps)
SO_4^{2-} (mM)
Ba (µm)
Si (µm)
Methane/Ethane
Period
Stage
Late Cretaceous
Sant.
Coniacian
Turonian
Cenom.
BCo
36 m/My
TLs
19 m/My
BRa
30 m/My
BMs
BMf
63 m/My
BEe
272 m/My
BQg
BEm
Calcareous nannofossils
Age (Ma)


Santonian
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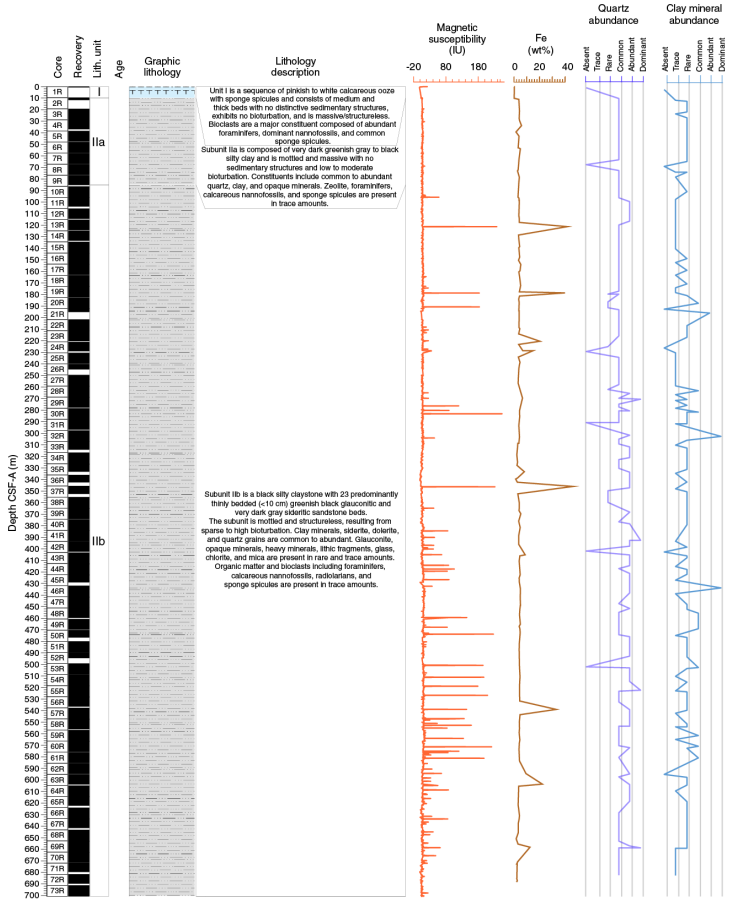
Calcareous nannofossils
Depth CSF-A (m)
Age (Ma)


Core
Recovery
Lith. unit
Age
Graphic lithology
Lithology description
Magnetic susceptibility (IU)
Fe (wt%)
Quartz abundance
Clay mineral abundance
Absent
Trace
Rare
Common
Abundant
Dominant
Depth CSF-A (m)
Unit I is a sequence of pinkish to white calcareous ooze with sponge spicules and consists of medium and thick beds with no distinctive sedimentary structures, exhibits no bioturbation, and is massive/structureless. Bioclasts are a major constituent composed of abundant foraminifers, dominant nannofossils, and common sponge spicules.
Subunit IIa is composed of very dark greenish gray to black silty clay and is mottled and massive with no sedimentary structures and low to moderate bioturbation. Constituents include common to abundant quartz, clay, and opaque minerals. Zeolite, foraminifers, calcareous nannofossils, and sponge spicules are present in trace amounts.
Subunit IIb is a black silty claystone with 23 predominantly thinly bedded (<10 cm) greenish black glauconitic and very dark gray sideritic sandstone beds.
The subunit is mottled and structureless, resulting from sparse to high bioturbation. Clay minerals, siderite, dolerite, and quartz grains are common to abundant. Glauconite, opaque minerals, heavy minerals, lithic fragments, glass, chlorite, and mica are present in rare and trace amounts. Organic matter and bioclasts including foraminifers, calcareous nannofossils, radiolarians, and sponge spicules are present in trace amounts.