

SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS for R/V POLAR DUKE CRUISE VI, 1988

Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility Contribution No. 1

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
Tallahassee, Florida

SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS

for

R/V Polar Duke

Cruise VI, 1988

DESCRIPTIONS OF SEDIMENT RECOVERED BY THE R/V POLAR DUKE, UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC PROGRAM CRUISE VI, 1988

Edited by

Thomas R. Janecek

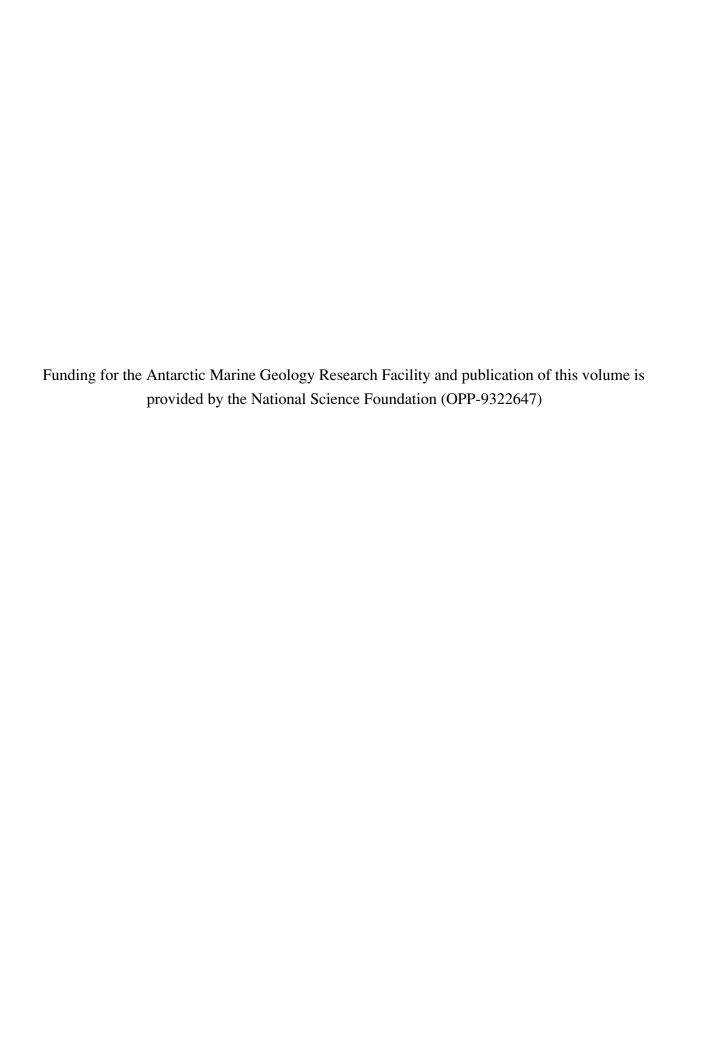
Sediment Descriptions

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INTRODUCTION

This volume contains the descriptions of sediments recovered by the R/V *Polar Duke* during the sixth cruise of 1988 (herein referred to as PD88-VI). During May, 1988, the R/V *Polar Duke* collected a total of 2480 nautical miles of digitally-recorded single-channel seimic data in the vicinity of the northern Antarctic Peninsula. Seventeen coring stations were occupied, primarily to recover cores for thermal conductivity measurements (Table 1 and Figures 1-3). A total of 10 piston cores, 10 trigger cores and 5 gravity cores were retrieved during the cruise

The sediments are curated at the Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida. This facility contains an extensive collection of Antarctic and subantarctic sediments retrieved by coring, dredging, trawling, and grab sampling from a number of research cruises and vessels, and other research initiatives, including: forty-seven cruises of the USNS *Eltanin* (Goodell, 1964, 1965, 1968; Frakes, 1971, 1973; Cassidy et al., 1977a), five cruises of the ARA Islas Orcadas (Cassidy et al., 1977b; Kaharoeddin, 1978; Kaharoeddin et al., 1979, 1980, 1982), more than 13 cruises of the USCGC Glacier (Goodell et al., 1961; Anderson et al., 1981; Kellogg et al., 1981; Kaharoeddin et al., 1983, 1984, 1988; Bryan, 1992a; 1992b; 1993), nine cruises of the R/V Polar Duke (Domack, 1992; Bryan and Pospichal, 1993; Stravers et al., 1993; Hovan and Janecek, 1994a, b, c, and d), five cruises of the R/VNathaniel B. Palmer (Janecek, 1995a, b; unpublished data), the Dry Valley Drilling Project (DVDP) (Dry Valley Drilling Project, 1974, 1975, 1976; McGinnis, 1979; Torii, 1981), the Ross Ice Shelf Project (RISP) (Clough and Hansen, 1979; Webb, 1978, 1979), the Eastern Taylor Valley Project (ETV) (Elston et al., 1981, 1983; Robinson, 1983, 1985; Robinson and Jaegers, 1984; Robinson et al., 1984), the Cenozoic Investigations in the Western Ross Sea Project (CIROS-1, CIROS-2) (Barrett, 1982, 1985, 1987; Barrett et al., 1985; Pyne et al., 1985; Robinson et al., 1987), and collections from miscellaneous vessels operating in the Southern Ocean (Anton Brun, Robert Conrad, Hero, and Vema).

This volume includes a summary of the scientific objectives of criuse PD88-VI, a discussion of core recovery and processing, a table and several maps of station locations, an explanation of laboratory descriptive procedures, lithologic and smear-slide descriptions of piston, trigger, and gravity cores and bag samples, and several appendices containing information and forms for requesting sediment samples.

R/V POLAR DUKE, CRUISE VI, 1988

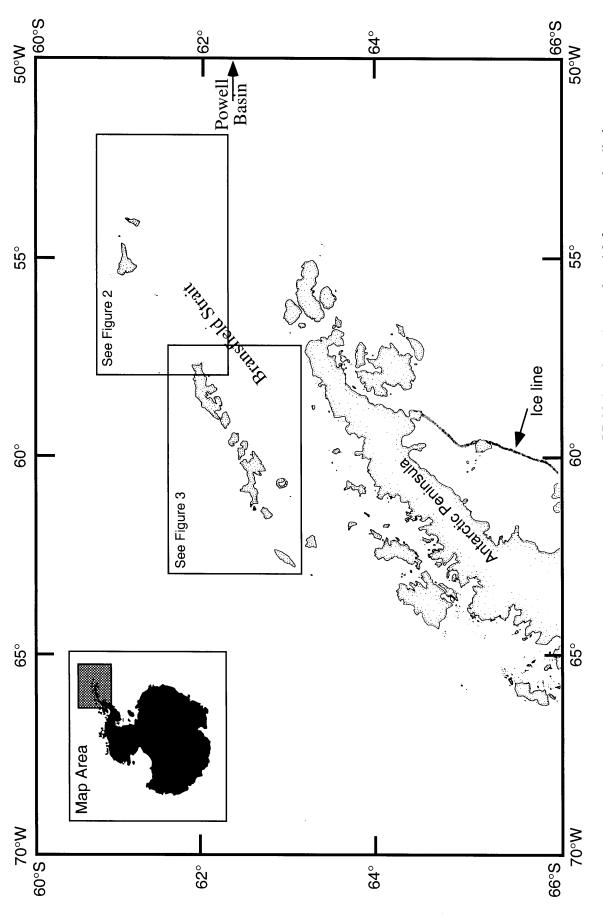
The objectives and preliminary results of cruise PD88-VI have been summarized by Lawver et al. (1988) and Lawver and Villinger (1989). The cruise was initially scheduled to investigate the Powell Basin immediately to the east of the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula and the King George Basin of the Bransfield Strait (Fig. 1). However, multi-year ice coverage in both locations did not allow for any work in the Powell Basin and only coring and limited seismic work in the King George Basin. Instead, the scientific staff took the opportunity to investigate the North Bransfield Basin (Figs. 2 and 3), which may be a junction that connects transform motion along the Shackleton fracture zone and the South Scotia Ridge with extension into the Bransfield Strait. A survey of the Hero Fracture zone was also conducted in order to complete a survey of the region that had been initiated on an earlier R/V *Polar Duke* cruise in 1987.

During cruise PD88-VI to the Antarctic Peninsula (30 April to 29 May, 1987), a total of 2480 nautical miles of digitally-recorded single-channel seismic data and 3151 nautical miles of underway magnetic field measurements were recorded. Seventeen coring stations were occupied during the cruise, primarily to recover sediment for thermal conductivity measurements. Once several technical problems with the coring apparatus were solved, coring operations proceeded smoothly (Lawver et al. 1988). Over two meters of sediment were recovered in each of the first three gravity cores in the North Bransfield Basin (Fig. 2). Most of the material washed out of the fourth gravity core and operations were switched over to the piston coring system at that point as the gravity core barrel did not have a stopper valve. Stations 5-9, in the King George Basin, had excellent recovery, with three cores over 560 cm in length (Fig. 2). Coring in the South Shetland Trench region (Stations 10-17; Fig. 3) was successful but recovery was low owing to the coarse nature of the sediments.

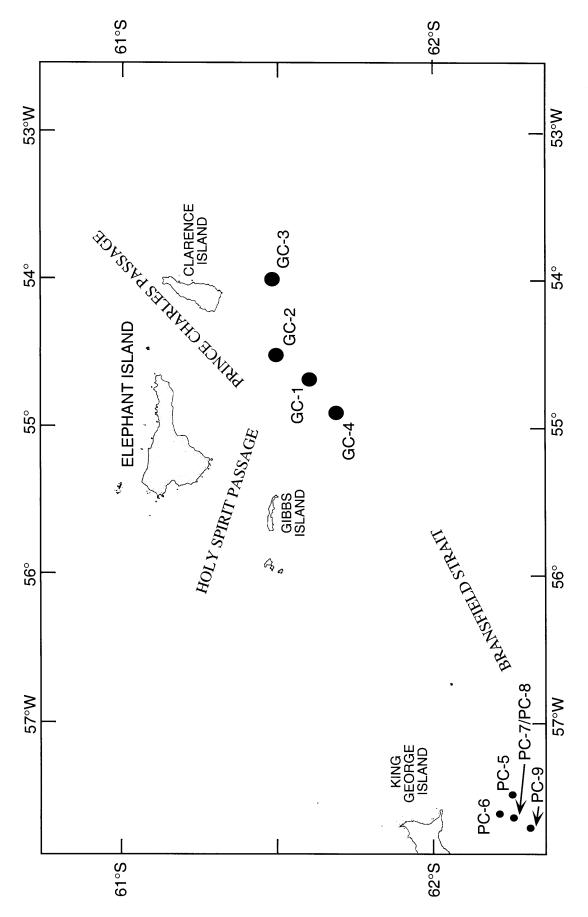
Table 1. PD88-VI coring statistics

Station ID	Core Type	Latitude (°S)	Longitude (°W)	Depth (m)	Length (cm)	TC length (cm)	Bag sample
PD88-VI-1	Gravity	61°35.341'	54°41.640'	2342	266	n/a	1
PD88-VI-2	Gravity	61°30.126'	54°32.941'	1490	221	n/a	1
PD88-VI-3	Gravity	61°29.317'	54°05.029'	956	253	n/a	1
PD88-VI-4	Gravity	61°41.819'	54°54.206'	2161	57	n/a	1
PD88-VI-5	Piston	62°15.638'	57°28.986'	1980	576	49	2
PD88-VI-6	Piston	62°13.04'	57°35.487'	1969	299	63	
PD88-VI-7	Piston	62°15.623'	57°37.542'	1980	276	87	2
PD88-VI-8	Piston	62°14.893'	57°38.441'	1978	567	84	3
PD88-VI-9	Piston	62°18.664'	57°43.597'	1990	597	74	2
PD88-VI-10	Gravity	62°32.723'	61°53.259'	191	56	n/a	1
PD88-VI-11	Piston	62°32.834'	61°53.868'	175	33	Bag	3
PD88-VI-12	Piston	62°27.080'	61°28.960'	165	25	Bag	5
PD88-VI-13	Gravity	62°19.809'	61°03.798'	152	NR	n/a	1
PD88-VI-14	Piston	62°20.192'	61°06.116'	178	211	Bag	2
PD88-VI-15	Piston	62°14.460'	60°42.121'	439	125	82	4
PD88-VI-16	Piston	62°05.420'	60°10.568'	381	239	77	2
PD88-VI-17	Piston	62°09.261'	59°54.950'	103	NR	NR	1

^{*} NR= No Recovery ; n/a= not applicable; Bag= sediment archived in a bag sample



Location of coring areas during Cruise PD88-VI. See Figures 2 and 3 for more detailed maps. Figure 1.



Location of piston and gravity cores collected in the vicinity of North Bransfield Basin (GCs 1-4) and the King George Basin (PCs 5-9). See Figure 1 for location of map area. Figure 2.

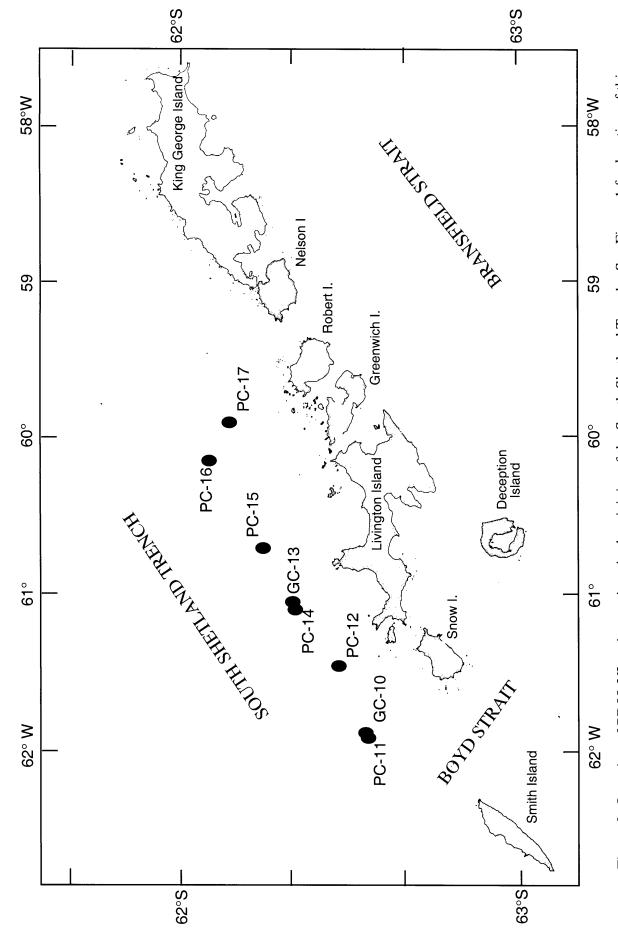


Figure 3. Location of PD88-VI coring stations in the vicinity of the South Shetland Trench. See Figure 1 for location of this map.

CORE PROCESSING

At the Antarctic Research Facility all cores are cut using an adjustable, track-operated, radial power saw (Cassidy and Devore, 1973). The saw is adjusted to cut only through the thickness of the plastic core liner. Cuts are made on opposite sides of the core liner. Once the liner is cut, the core sediments are split by drawing a wire through the middle of the core. Each half section of core is cleaned of plastic debris (which results from cutting the liners) by scraping the sediment perpendicular to the core axis with a stainless steel spatula. Core halves are then measured, labeled every 20 cm (taking into account any bagged sediments), and heat-sealed within polyethylene sleeving to prevent desiccation. Disturbance of the sediment structures resulting from flow-in or sediment washing are recorded immediately after the core is opened.

All cores are stored in a refrigerated store room (~2°C) at the Antarctic Research Facility. Bagged samples are placed in labeled plastic bags and are also kept in refrigerated storage.

CORE DESCRIPTION PROCEDURES

General Description Procedures

Procedures used for describing the cores listed in this volume are, in general, similar to those used in previous studies published by the Antarctic Research Facility (e.g., Kaharoeddin et al., 1988; Bryan, 1992a, b). These procedures are presented below.

The description of each core consists of three types of information:

- 1. The primary information (latitude, longitude, water depth, core length);
- 2. The lithologic description (using megascopic and smear-slide observations);
- 3. Information concerning core conditions that are not inherent to the lithologic character of the sediments (disturbance, missing section, etc.).

Most of the primary information is obtained from the deck-log, or from other information provided by the chief scientist(s) of the cruise. Core conditions not inherent to the lithologic character of the sediments are recorded from the deck log and from initial observations after cutting the core liner.

Each core description is accompanied by a graphic log illustrating the main lithologic boundaries, inclusions, sedimentary structures, and disturbances of the sedimentary units. The same criteria and format used for describing piston cores are used for describing trigger and gravity cores. The positions of the core section breaks are also indicated on the log in order to inform the investigator as to where samples should not be taken, since the cutting of cores into sections may result in sediment disturbance. Not all information appearing in the written portion of the lithologic description is illustrated in the graphic log. Note that a different scale was used for cores 5PC, 8PC, and 9PC (600 cm/page instead of 300 cm/page).

In addition to the recovery of piston, trigger, and gravity cores, a variety of bagged sediments are normally collected during most cruises. Bagged samples are listed following the graphic core descriptions and are also available for sampling. Bagged sediments include:

- 1. Sediments representing the total recovery of sediment by the coring attempt (gravity, piston, and trigger cores).
- 2. Sediments recovered by grab-sampling.
- 3. Sediment that has come out of the core liner. Most bagged sediments in this category are from core catchers/cutters and the top or bottom of core sections. The bag samples from the core sections usually result from difficult extrusion of the core liner from the core barrel, or from the accidental spilling of sediment from the liner end either during handling or cutting of the liner into shorter sections while at sea.

Megascopic Examination and Description

The elements of description of each unit are presented in the following order:

- 1. The upper and lower boundaries of the unit in centimeters. (For bagged sediments, this interval is replaced by the wet weight of the sediment in grams). Lithologic units are recognized on the basis of compositional, textural, and other sedimentological characteristics.
- 2. Name and Munsell color and color code of the sediment. Gradual changes in texture or color of the unit are described accordingly. The term "graded" can be applied to the name of the unit (see the following section on sediment classification). Interlayering with other types of sediment is also noted.
 - 3. Observable distribution of volcanic ash, manganese nodules, and staining.
 - 4. Internal structures within the unit: zone, layer, lamina, lense, stringer.
 - 5. Inclusions: Sedimentary clasts, pebbles, lapilli, manganese nodules.

- 6. Bioturbation.
- 7. Disturbances due to the coring operation and/or transportation.
- 8. Nature of the bottom contact of the unit.

Other than coarse volcaniclastics, most of the cores consist of muddy lithologies, and classification is based on smear-slide observations. Sediments larger than 63 µm in size must usually be avoided in smear slide preparations. In the case of sediments with mixed sizes (> and < 63 µm), an estimate of coarse -vs- fine fraction is necessary for sediment classification. If there is an obvious coarse fraction within an otherwise muddy lithology, a small portion of the sediment is wet-sieved (63 µm sieve) and observed under the binocular microscope. A rough visual estimate is then made of the amount of coarse -vs- fine sediment (based on the amount sieved -vs- residual coarse sediment >63 µm). For example, if a smear slide is a diatomaceous mud, but approximately half of the original lithology is sand, the sediment will be a sandy diatomaceous mud. Thus, estimated values of dominant constituents from smear slide analyses, wet-sieving, and megascopic examination are used in classification.

Glacial marine sediments generally consist of mixed-size classes (such as pebbles in mud). However, no attempt was made to utilize a separate classification for these sediments. Instead, the matrix is classified according to the guidelines outlined herein for fine-grained sediments, and clasts are described separately as inclusions within the lithology.

The size class and sorting of a sand or pebble unit are usually mentioned in the description. Size classes of sand-size fractions were determined by use of the AMSTRAT (American/Canadian Stratigraphic) size-class comparison card. On this card, each of the five size classes (very coarse, coarse, medium, fine, very fine) of sand-size particles has been divided into two subclasses (very coarse-upper, very coarse lower; coarse-upper, coarse lower; etc.). The ten subclasses (separated by 0.5 phi intervals) are graphically depicted on the card for comparison with the sediment. Determination of the mean grain size of sand is a matter of matching the size of the most abundant grains to one of the five size classes exhibited on the card.

A unit may exhibit several colors, and color changes within a unit are described as being gradational or sharp (abrupt). Mottling refers to irregular spots of differing color within the sediment, and the color of mottling may be included in the description. The color of the sediment is determined by visual comparison of fresh sediment with the Munsell color chart. If the color of a sediment cannot be matched exactly with the color chart, the closest color is used.

Any variation in the abundance of a major component in a unit, observable either megascopically or through smear-slide analyses, is given in the description. Minor constituents

that are scattered within a unit (micro-manganese nodules, lapilli, ash, etc.) may also be identified on smear slides. Their abundance is determined after a thorough examination of the core and described as scattered, common, or abundant. Manganese and ferrous oxides that occur as staining materials can be either in the form of small patches, or spread uniformly within a certain interval. These stainings are described by the terms slightly, moderately, or highly stained.

In describing the internal structures within a sedimentary unit, the stratigraphic position of each structure is noted, and when applicable, the composition and the color are also described. Each structure is defined as follows: *Zones* are defined as small intervals (less than 20 cm) in which a notable change in the abundance of some components or inclusions in the unit can be detected, either through megascopic examination or in the smear slide analysis. *Layers* have a thickness of between 1 to 10 cm and are separated from the main unit by a discrete change in lithology and distinct planes of contact. Layers less than 5 cm thick are usually not included on the graphic lithology column of the core description form but denoted by a symbol in the structure column. *Laminae* are similar to layers, but have a thickness of less than 1 cm. *Stringers* are laminae which are discontinuous and often irregular in form. In the description of a unit, the following sequence is used: zones, layers, laminae, and stringers.

Inclusions within an unit are described in the following order:

- 1. *Sedimentary clasts* are described in detail including size, composition, color, and position in the core (Example: "sedimentary clasts up to 12 mm composed of calcareous, ashbearing mud, diatomaceous mud, and muddy diatomaceous ooze, all olive gray (5Y 4/1), common throughout").
- 2. Manganese nodules are described as to their size and position in the core.
- 3. *Volcaniclastics* are described as to their textural class and position in the core. Sometimes the rock type (pumice, scoria) is also mentioned.
- 4. *Pebbles* are described as to their size, roundness, and position in the core (Example: "very fine to fine, subangular to subrounded pebbles common throughout"). Occasionally, their rock type is also given. Coatings, encrustations, and cementation by manganese or ferrous oxides are common on clastics and volcaniclastics; they are mentioned when present.

Bioturbated sediments are described in terms of slightly, moderately, or highly bioturbated. The qualifiers can be approximated as follows:

Slightly: less than 5% bioturbation

Moderately: between 5% to 30% bioturbation

Highly: 30% or more bioturbation

Operational disturbances are disturbances in the sediment usually occurring during the coring operation, transportation, and occasionally during the splitting of the core, resulting in total or partial loss of the primary sedimentary structures and the stratigraphic integrity of the sediment. The degree of the disturbance is described in terms of slightly, moderately, or highly disturbed. Slightly disturbed sediments still retain most of their primary sedimentary structures, particularly along the central axis of the core. Moderately disturbed sediments have lost almost half of their original structures and must be sampled carefully if they are to be stratigraphically meaningful. Highly disturbed sediments have lost most or all of their primary structures; it is not recommended that these be sampled for stratigraphic study because of mixing of sediment components. Highly mixed sediment that has randomly entered the core by suction during the coring operation is described as flow-in and is usually characterized by vertical striations that can be traced from the base of the core.

Water entrapped in the liner can wash sediment along the side of the liner during transport. Sediments disturbed in this manner are described as *slightly or moderately washed along the side*, and can still be sampled carefully for stratigraphic work. The term, "highly washed along the side", is not used because such sediment is almost always highly disturbed. An uncommon disturbance occurs when the overlying sediment is dragged along the side of the liner. Cores described in this manner can be sampled (carefully) for stratigraphic work.

Smear Slide Analysis

Smear slides are routinely made from regular intervals throughout the core during the description process. Slides are made from each macroscopically visible lithologic unit in the core (as recognized by compositional, textural, and color changes), but if the core is homogeneous in composition (e.g., a diatomaceous ooze), only one or two slides may be made for the entire core.

Smear slides are made as follows: Using a toothpick, a small amount of sediment is obtained from the core. This sample is mixed with a drop of distilled water on a standard 1" x 3" glass slide until the sediment and water are smeared into a very thin film. The slide is then dried on a hot plate (using low temperature). When the slurry is dry, 1 to 3 drops of Norland Optical Adhesive (NOA 61) are put over the dried sediment film and covered with a glass cover slip. The slide is then placed under an ultraviolet lamp for 2 or 3 minutes to cure the adhesive. After curing, the slide is then ready for viewing under a petrographic microscope. Using transmitted

light and phase contrast, biogenic sediment components and heavy minerals are readily visible. Polarized light is used to view most clastic components.

For each smear slide, the percentage abundance of the following constituents are estimated using the percentage composition chart of Shvetsov (Terry and Chilingar, 1955) and reported on the core description logs:

- 1. Minerals: quartz, feldspar, mica, heavy minerals, volcanic glass, glauconite, pyrite, and micromanganese nodules.
- 2. Biogenic constituents: foraminifera, calcareous nannofossils, unspecified carbonate, diatoms, radiolarians, sponge spicules, silicoflagellates, ebridians, and ostracodes.

On the basis of the dominant sedimentary constituents, the sediment is classified according to the guidelines outlined below. On the core description form a symbol "D" by the smear slide percentage denotes the dominant lithology and a symbol "m" denotes a minor lithology, zone, layer, laminae, or stringer, and "TR" denotes trace quantity.

SEDIMENT CLASSIFICATION

The system of sediment classification used in this volume modified from Kaharoeddin et al. (1988). This classification is based on abundance estimates of constituent particles (from smear slide observations) and megascopic examination.

The three major groups of sediment are (Figure 4):

- Pelagic sediments, consisting of pelagic clay, siliceous ooze, calcareous ooze, or mixtures of siliceous and calcareous ooze;
- II. Transitional sediments consisting of mixtures of biogenic and clastic sediments; and
- III. Terrigenous and volcanic detrital sediments.

Pelagic Sediments

Pelagic Clay

This type of sediment accumulates at a very slow rate and generally has a brown hue. Authigenic components are common (5% or more in estimated abundance), however, they may be present only in small quantities and distributed in such a manner that they are not found on the smear slide. Usually, a careful examination of the core, aided by the smear slide analysis, is necessary to determine whether or not a sediment is a pelagic clay. The primary components of

pelagic clay are clay minerals and silt-size quartz particles, and the clay may contain less than 30% biogenic components. A qualifier cannot be added to pelagic clay; hence, pelagic clay containing 25% diatoms is not called diatomaceous pelagic clay.

Pelagic Biogenic Sediments

Included in this group are sediments containing at least 30% biogenic skeletons, but containing less than 30% silt and clay. They are named according to their principle fossil types: diatomaceous ooze, radiolarian ooze, siliceous ooze, foraminiferal ooze, nannofossil ooze, or calcareous ooze. A second (lesser) biogenic component may be used as a qualifier if more than 15%. The following rules apply for naming pelagic biogenic sediments:

- 1. If both the principal and lesser fossil types are similar in their chemical composition (i.e., calcareous or siliceous), the sediment may be called a siliceous ooze or calcareous ooze, depending on its chemical composition.
- 2. Calcareous sediment that has unspecified carbonate more than one-third of the total carbonate is called calcareous ooze.
- 3. If the principal and lesser fossil types differ in chemical composition, then both components are used in the sediment name, joined by a hyphen (e.g., diatomaceous-foraminiferal ooze).

Transitional Biogenic Sediments

Included in this group are sediments containing at least 30% silt and clay. Two subdivisions are recognized: the transitional siliceous sediments having at least 15% diatoms but less than 30% calcareous skeletons, and transitional calcareous sediments having at least 30% calcareous skeletons. The following rules apply for naming transitional biogenic sediments:

- 1. A transitional siliceous sediment is called muddy diatomaceous ooze if diatoms are more abundant than silt and clay; otherwise, it is called diatomaceous mud.
- 2. The transitional calcareous sediments are named according to their principal fossil types: marly foraminiferal ooze or marly nannofossil ooze. If the lesser biogenic component exceeds 15%, the sediment is called marly calcareous ooze.

Terrigenous and Volcanic Detrital Sediments

Terrigenous Detrital Sediments

Sediments in this group are classified according to their texture as defined by the standard size classes of sediment according to Friedman and Sanders (1978; Figures 5 and 6). Sand/silt/clay ratios, based upon optical examination of smear slides, are presented in Table 2 at the end of the core-log description section. These ratios are used to assist in classification of terrigenous sediments. The following rules apply for sediments that are primarily composed of mixtures of sand, silt and clay:

- 1. The sediments are named after their major clastic component (end-member) if that component is greater than or equal to 70% (i.e., sand, silt, clay).
- 2. Sediments containing a mixture of silt and clay greater than or equal to 70% are called mud.
- 3. Sediments containing between 30% and 50% sand are named: sandy silt if the silt content is between 50% and 70%; sandy clay if the clay content is between 50% and 70%, or sandy mud if the mud content is less than 70%.
- 4. Sediments containing between 50% and 70% sand and between 30% and 50% mud are called muddy sand.
- 5. Sediments containing a minor component between 15% and 30% (e.g., diatoms or pebbles) should have a qualifier (e.g., diatomaceous muddy sand).

Pebbles are seldom encountered as a distinct sedimentary unit in marine sediments except in glacial marine sediments. The following rules apply to the naming of sediments that consist primarily of pebbles:

- 1. Sediments containing 70% or more pebbles are called pebbles.
- 2. Sediments containing between 50% and 70% pebbles and between 30% and 50% either mud or sand are called muddy pebbles or sandy pebbles, respectively.

Pebble units often contain finer matrix sediment, some or nearly all of which may be washed away during core retrieval or transportation. Removal of matrix sediment by washing is usually easily identified during core description. If the matrix sediment constitutes more than 10% of a pebble unit, the composition of the matrix is mentioned.

In graded sequences in which the size of the particles ranges from one textural class to another (e.g., silt to sand), the term *graded clastics* is used as the name of the unit. If the size of the particles ranges within one textural class, the unit is named according to its textural class (e.g., "sand, yellow gray (5Y 7/2), graded").

Volcaniclastics

This sediment group is classified according to the classification proposed by Fisher (1961, 1966). The nomenclature and the size limits are as follows:

Fine ash: less than 63 µm
Coarse ash: 63 µm to 2 mm
Lapilli: 2 mm to 64 mm

As suggested by Fisher (1966), the term "volcanic" is not used as an adjective of ash or lapilli. The term "volcaniclastic" is used only for graded sequences where the particles size grades from ash to lapilli; thus, the name of the unit is graded volcaniclastics. In the case of graded sequences where the size of the particles ranges within one textural class, the unit is named according to its textural class (e.g., "coarse ash, brownish black (5YR 2/1) graded, well sorted").

Volcaniclastics that have biogenic or terrigenous components in excess of 15% will have a qualifier with the term "bearing" added to the qualifier (e.g., "diatom-bearing coarse ash"). The same term is also added to the qualifier of other groups of sediment if the unit contains more than 15% volcaniclastics (e.g., "ash-bearing diatomaceous ooze").

	NON-BIOGENIC		onents common (>5 Biogenous
PELAGIC		> 30% Bio > 30% Silieous skeletor (Biogenic-siliceous) Siliceous ooze Radiolarian ooze Diatomaceous ooze Radiolarian-nanno.	> 30% Calcareous skeletor (Biogenic-calcareous)
	BIOGENIC		ilt and Clay ilt and Clay
TRANSITIONAL		Diatoms > Silt and Clay Diatoms < Silt and Clay Diatoms < Diatoms < Muddy Diatomaceous Mud	30% Calcareous Skeletons Marly calcareous ooze
		Diatomaceous Mud > 15% Diatoms	
TERRIGENOUS and VOLCANIC DETRITAL		< 15% Diatoms or < 30% Calcareous Skeletor Authigenic Components rare Clay Mud Silt Sand Pebble Ash Lapilli Breccia	

4. Classification scheme used for marine sediments.

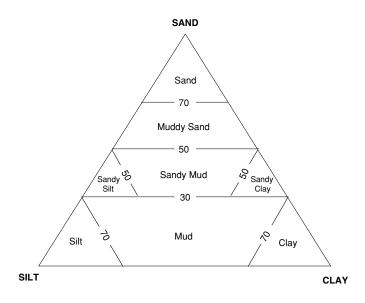


Figure 5. Classification of clastic sediments

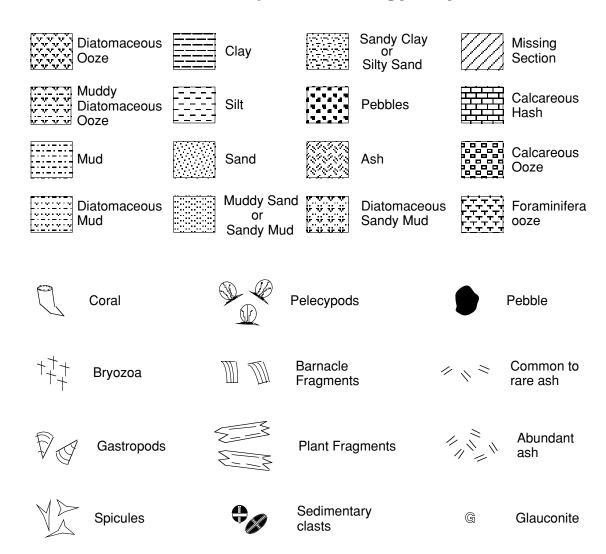
Limiting Size (mm)	SIZE CLASS					
64						
32 —	Very Coarse	P				
16	Coarse	E B				
8	Medium	В				
4	Fine	- L E				
2	Very Fine	S				
1	Very Coarse					
.5	Coarse	S				
.25	Medium	A N				
.125	Fine	D				
.062	Very Fine					
	Coarse					
.031	Medium	s				
.016 —	Fine	- I L				
.008	Very Fine	_ T				
.004	CLAY					

Standard size classes of sediment (modified after Friedman and Sanders, 1978)

Figure 6. Standard size classes of sediments.

SEDIMENT CORE DESCRIPTIONSR/V *Polar Duke*, Cruise VI, 1988

Graphic Lithology Key

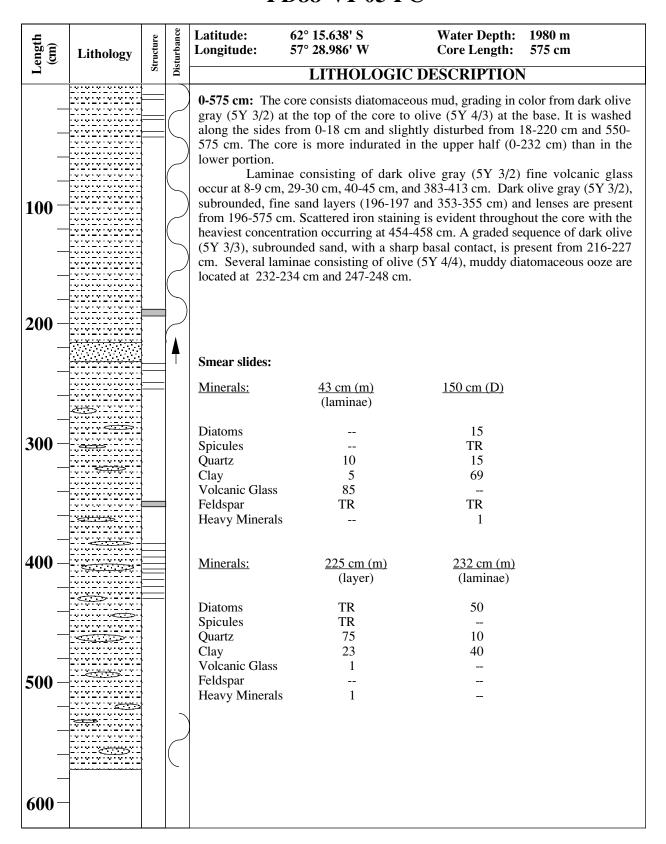


Graphic Structures Key



Piston Cores

PD88-VI-05 PC



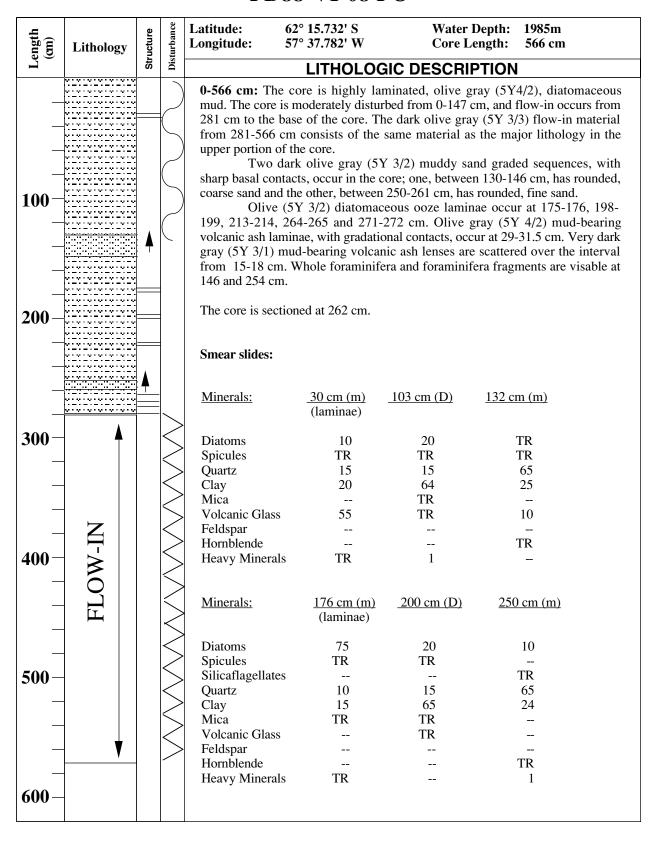
PD88-VI-06 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		62° 13.26' S 57° 36.12' W	Water Dej Core Leng					
Le		St	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION						
_				0-299 cm: The c	core consists of oli	ive (5Y 4/3) diaton	naceous mud. The core is				
_	0.0.0.0.0.0.0			fine sand laminae	, with gradational	contacts, occur ov	gray (5Y 3/2), subrounded, er the intervals from 0-29				
_				sharp contacts, is	cm and 53-64 cm. A dark olive gray (5Y 3/2), subrounded, fine sand layer, with sharp contacts, is located at 13-15 cm within the upper interval of sand laminae. Scattered blebs, layers, and lenses of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) subrounded fine						
50 -				ooze and muddy	diatomaceous ooze		ve (5Y 3/3) diatomaceous nt at 134-135 cm, 203-204				
_				cm, and 212-213	cm.						
100-				Smear slides:							
-				Minerals	<u>50 cm (D)</u>	73 cm (m)	135 cm (m)				
				Diatoms Spicules	20 TR	 	85 				
_				Silicaflagellates Quartz Clay	TR 20 60	80 7	TR 5 10				
150-				Volcanic Glass Heavy Minerals Feldspar	TR TR	1 1	- -				
_				Hornblende Glauconite		1 TR	-				
200-				<u>Minerals</u>	<u>198 cm (D)</u>	213 cm (m) (laminae)					
_				Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellates	15 TR TR	50 					
_	\$			Quartz Clay Volcanic Glass	20 65 TR	15 35 -					
250-				Heavy Minerals Feldspar Hornblende Glauconite	TR TR TR TR	 					
_				Mica	TR	TR					
300-	<u> </u>										

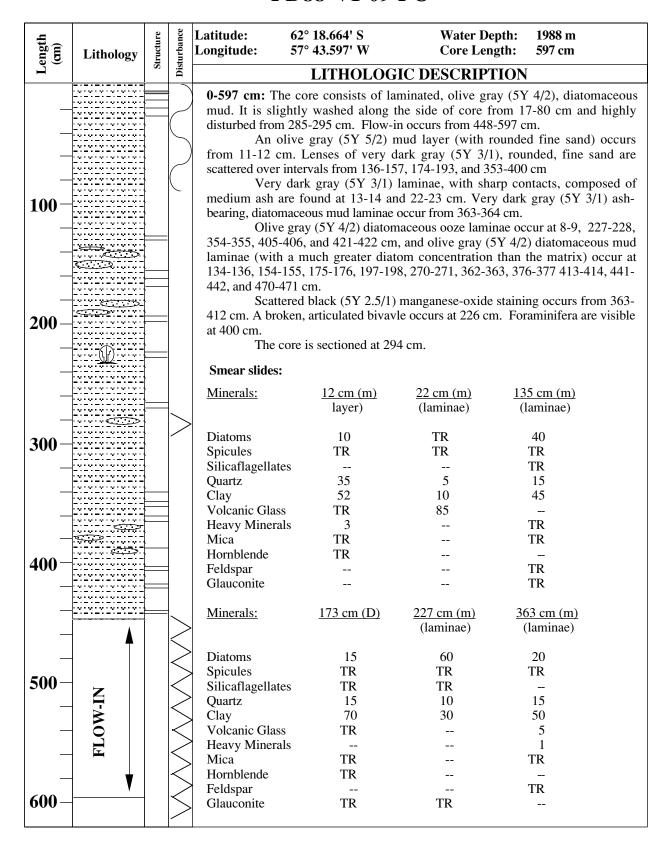
PD88-VI-07 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		2° 15.623' S 7° 37.542' W	Water De Core Len		1977 m 275 cm			
L T		Str	Dist		LITHOLOGIC	C DESCRIPT	DESCRIPTION				
			/	0-225 cm: The co	ore consists of olive	e (5Y 4/3) diaton	naceou	us mud. It is washed			
		}		along the sides fro	m 0-80 cm. A grad	led sequence of da	ark oli	ve gray (5Y 3/2) fine			
-					and occurs over the interval from 85-107 cm. Lenses of dark olive gray (5Y 3/2)						
								83-186, and 232-245			
		}						with sharp contacts,			
_		}						on is much higher in			
								nsisting of olive (5Y			
50 -					mud occur from 25						
		}		l,c) diacomaccous							
		}									
_		}		Smear slides:							
		\mathbf{A}		Siliear silues:							
_		Ī		Minamala	105 ()	111 ()	107	5 ()			
100-				Minerals:	<u>105 cm (m)</u>	111 cm (m)		5 cm (m)			
100						(laminae)	((lense)			
_			1	D'	F	25					
				Diatoms	5	25 TPD		TD.			
		Ì		Spicules	TR	TR		TR			
_		,		Silicaflagellates	25	TR					
		}		Quartz	35	20		80			
_		1		Clay	59	54		15 TD			
150-				Volcanic Glass	TR			TR			
150		}		Feldspar	TR			TR			
_				Hornblende	TR			TR			
				Heavy Minerals	1	1		5			
		}		Mica	TR	TR					
				Glauconite		TR		TR			
	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1										
_	$-\infty$		1								
200		•		Minerals:	<u>250 cm (m)</u>	275 cm (D)					
200 –					(laminae)						
		}									
	. * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . *	}		Diatoms	30	15					
				Spicules	TR	TR					
				Silicaflagellates		TR					
_		}		Quartz	5	14					
_				Clay	65	70					
		-		Volcanic Glass							
250 -			1	Feldspar							
				Hornblende							
				Heavy Minerals		_1					
_		}		Mica		TR					
				Glauconite	TR						
_	1										

PD88-VI-08 PC



PD88-VI-09 PC



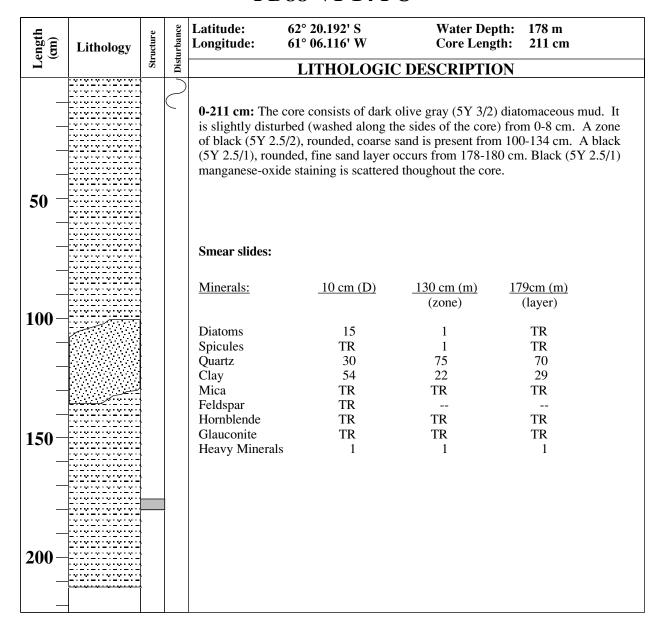
PD88-VI-11 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 32.834' S 61° 53.868' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	150 m 33 cm
7		S	Dis		LITHOLOGIC	DESCRIPTION	
	•			pebbles (gabb	core consists of dark or or are found at 4-5 cm inifera are seen at 2 cm.		
	<u></u>			Smear slides:			
50 -				Minerals:	20 cm (D)		
_				Diatoms	3		
_				Spicules	TR		
				Silicaflagellat Quartz	es TR 45		
_				Clay	51		
_				Feldspar	TR		
100-				Hornblende Heavy Minera			
_				Mica	TR		

PD88-VI-12 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 27.080' S 61° 28.960' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	165 m 25 cm
J		Stı	Dist		LITHOLOGIC	DESCRIPTION	
_	(7) (7) (8)				core consists of olive (5 s of ash-bearing sandy 1		
_				Smear slides:			
_				Minerals:	3 cm (m) (lense)	23 cm (D)	
50 -					(iclise)		
_	-			Diatoms	0	15	
				Spicules	TR	TR	
				Quartz	40	40	
_				Clay	34	45	
				Volcanic Glass	_		
				Glauconite	TR	TR	
100 -				Heavy Mineral Mica	IS I TR	TR	
				Feldspar	1 K	TR	
				1 Cluspai		IIX	
	1						

PD88-VI-14 PC



PD88-VI-15 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		62° 14.460' S 60° 42.121' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	435 m 125 cm					
T	0.0.0.0.0.0.0	<u> </u>	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
50 - - - 100 - - - 150 -				mud. The core i 0-21 cm. A layer occurs from 30-	s slightly disturbed or of diatomaceous r 38 cm. The contacts exhibit no obvious co	eneous, olive gray (5Y (washed along the side mud, sandier than the side soft this layer with the solor change. 65 cm (D) 30 TR - 20 49 TR 1 TR	s of the core) from urrounding matrix,					

PD88-VI-16 PC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		62° 05.420' S 60° 10.568' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	381 m 239 cm				
Le		St	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION						
_		•		mud at the top to more indurated at	dark olive gray (5) the top. The core is	ogeneous, olive gray (5Y / 3/2) diatomaceous multiply disturbed from (150 disturbed from 60-150)	ad at the base. It is 0-16 cm, moderately				
50 -				Smear slides:	-60 cm, and slightly	disturbed from 60-130	em.				
_				Minerals:	10 cm (D)						
_				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay	30 TR 15 54						
100-				Heavy Minerals Hornblende Glauconite	1 TR TR						
150											
_											
200-											
250 —											

Trigger Cores

PD88-VI-05 TC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	-	15.638' S 28.986' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	1980 m 49 cm				
Ĺ		Š	Dis		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
50				olive gray (5Y core is slightly diatomaceous	7 3/2) a 7 distur 9 distur 9 distur 9 distur	t the top to a bed by washir yer occurs at 2	omaceous mud that graden olive gray (5Y 4/2) to gray from 0-28 cm. A darl 2-5 cm. Black (5Y 2.5/2 and 33-34 cm and lenses	owards the base. The k olive gray (5Y 3/2) 2), rounded, fine sand				
_				Smear slides: Minerals:		9 cm (m) (laminae)	46 cm (D)					
100-				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay Mica Heavy Mineral	s	5 TR 80 15 TR TR	15 TR 20 65 TR TR					

PD88-VI-06 TC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 13.043' S 57° 35.487' W	Water Depth: 1969 m Core Length: 62 cm					
Т		St	Dist	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
50				disturbed from (olive gray (5Y contact of this la of dark olive gracm.	0-18 cm and sligh 3/2), rounded, fin ayer is gradational	live (5Y 4/3) diatomaceous mud. It is highly that disturbed from 18-62 cm. A layer of dark the sand is present from 17-18 cm. The upper, and the basal contact is sharp. Many lenses ted, fine sand occur over the interval from 27-47					
- -				Smear Slides: Minerals:	17 cm (m) (layer)	60 cm (D)					
100 — ——————————————————————————————————				Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellates Quartz Clay Mica Volcanic Glass Feldspar Heavy Minerals Glauconite	 85 14 TR TR 1 TR	25 TR TR TR 7 68 TR 1 TR					

PD88-VI-07 TC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 15.623' S 57° 37.542' W	Water Depth: Core Length:						
J		<i>9</i> 2	Dis		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
				disturbed from gray (5Y 4/2) s The sand in the	0-20 cm and 74-86 candy mud laminae, ve laminae is rounded	e gray (5Y 4/3) diatoma cm and slightly disturbed with gradational contacts I and fine sized. Lenses the interval from 15-18 o	d from 20-40 cm. Olive s, occur from 29-32 cm. of very dark gray (5Y					
50 -				Smear Slides: Minerals:	<u>5 cm (D)</u>	30 cm (m)						
_ _	**************************************			Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellate Quartz	30 TR s TR 15	8 1 - 40						
100-				Clay Mica Volcanic Glass Feldspar Hornblende	55 TR TR	50 TR TR TR						
_				Heavy Mineral		1						

PD88-VI-08 TC

1	Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 14.893' S 57° 38.441' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	1985 m 84 cm				
slightly disturbed by washing from 0-40 cm and well bioturbated from 40-84 cm Dark olive gray (5Y 3/2), rounded, fine sand-bearing ash lenses are scattered ove the interval from 20-37 cm. Dark olive gray (5Y 3/2), rounded, fine sand-bearing ash laminae, with gradational contacts, are found from 37-39 cm.	Ĺ		S	Dis	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
Minerals: 37 cm (m) 79 cm (D)					slightly disturbed Dark olive gray the interval from ash laminae, with smear slides: Minerals: Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellates Quartz Clay Volcanic Glass Heavy Minerals	ed by washing from 0- (5Y 3/2), rounded, fir n 20-37 cm. Dark olive th gradational contacts, 37 cm (m) (lense) TR TR 15 15 70	40 cm and well bioturne sand-bearing ash lerve gray (5Y 3/2), round are found from 37-39 79 cm (D) 35 1 TR 15	bated from 40-84 cm. nses are scattered over ded, fine sand-bearing				

PD88-VI-09 TC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 18.664' S 57° 43.597' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	1988 m 74 cm					
Le Le		Š	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
_			$\left(\cdot \right)$	0-74 cm: The core consists of olive gray (5Y 4/2) diatomaceous mud. It is slightly disturbed from 0-30 cm. Olive (5Y 4/3) diatomaceous ooze laminae, with gradational contacts, occur at 12-13 cm. Dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) diatomaceous								
_	4-7			at 22-24, 32-34, a	mud laminae (with a greater diatom concentration than the major lithology) occur at 22-24, 32-34, and 64-65 cm. Dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) fine volcanic ash lenses are scattered over the interval from 30-42 cm.							
50 -				Smear slides:								
_	V-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0			Minerals:	13 cm (m) (laminae)	23 cm (m) (laminae)						
_				Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellates	72 TR TR	40 TR TR						
100 -				Quartz Clay Mica	3 25 	10 50 TR						
_				Volcanic Glass Feldspar Heavy Minerals	 	 						
150-	-			Glauconite		 70 (F						
_				Minerals:	42 cm (m) (lense)	<u>70 cm (I</u>	<u>))</u>					
_				Diatoms Spicules Silicaflagellates Quartz	1 TR 7	15 TR TR 15						
200 -				Clay Mica Volcanic Glass Feldspar	7 2 TR 50	69 TR 1						
_				Heavy Minerals Glauconite	 1	TR TR						

PD88-VI-15 TC

Length (a) Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 14.460' S 61° 42.121' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	435 m 82 cm
J T	S	Dist		LITHOLOGIC	DESCRIPTION	
100-	V V V V V V V V V V		dark olive gra	36 cm (m) (lense) 10	y (5Y 4/2) diatomaceou a higher concentration cm. 79 cm (D) 15 TR 15 TR 3 67 TR	

PD88-VI-16 TC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 05.420' S 60° 10.568' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	381 m 77 cm				
L,		S	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION						
50 -					70 cm (D) 20 TR 30 TR						

Gravity Cores

PD88-VI-01 GC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		51° 35.341' S 54° 41.640' W			342 m 65 cm					
Le		Stı	Dist		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION								
50 -				0-254 cm: The cohighly disturbed frolive (5) and 71-77 cm. Lacontacts, occur at bearing, subrounder Olive (5) 91 cm. The lamina Olive (5) cm. Black (5Y 2.5 cm. Lenses of the intervals from present at 135 cm.	ore consists of com 0-20 cm and 4/4/), subround tyers of black (167-171, 176-2d, medium-sand 4/3) diatomache exhibit sharp 4/3) volcanic (1/2) fine ash laming black (5Y 2.5/100-202 cm and Foraminifera and 1/20 cm and 1/20	olive gray (5Y 4 d moderately dist ded, fine sand la 5Y 2.5/2) ash-bil 179, and 190-19 d laminae occur ficeous ooze layers upper and basal dash laminae occur inae (with sharp 1/2) manganese of 241-251 cm. Are visable at 56, 1	4/3) diatomac nurbed from 2 minae are for earing, fine s 1 cm. Black rom 251-252 and laminae contacts. ur from 237-2 contacts) occ xide are scatt An angular g 70, and 260 cm.	0-35 cm. and at 52-57 cm and, with sharp (5Y 2.5/2) ash- cm. occur from 86- 238 and 240-241 cur at 238.5-239 ered throughout ranitic pebble is cm.					
100 — 				254-264 cm: The muddy sand at 254 Smear Slides:				2), ash-bearing,					
150-				Minerals:	50 cm (D)	<u>52 cm (m)</u>	57 cm (m)	86 cm (m)					
200-				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay Mica Volcanic Glass Hornblende Heavy Minerals Glauconite	20 1 30 48 TR TR	15 TR 75 10 TR TR TR TR	TR TR 89 10 TR TR TR TR	92 TR 3 5 TR					
250 — — —				Minerals: Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay Volcanic Glass Feldspar	170 cm (m) TR TR 80 15 5	238 cm (m) 10 TR 3 20 77	263 cm (D 5 TR 60 19 15)					
300-				Hornblende Heavy Minerals	TR	TR	TR 1						

PD88-VI-02 GC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	61° 30.126' S 54° 32.941' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	1490 m 221 cm					
) T		-z	Dis		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
_				mud. It is high and slightly dis	e core consists of highly disturbed from 144-184 of	cm, moderately distu cm. Small vugs are pro	rbed from 15-35 cm, esent at 111-112 and					
				121-150 cm, 1 layers, with gra 36, 67-73, 111-	Many olive (5Y 4/4) di 65-177 cm, and 190-2 dational contacts, are p -112, and 220-221 cm.	07 cm. Olive (5Y 4/4) oresent at the following) diatomaceous ooze intervals: 27-29, 33-					
50 -				and 194 cm. Smear Slides:								
_				Minerals:	28 cm (m) (layer)	175 cm (m) (laminae)						
100-				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay	90 5 5	80 - 5 15						
_				Glauconite Heavy Mineral	TR s TR	TR						
150-				Minerals:	110 cm (D)	210 cm (D)						
				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay	20 3 15 62	35 TR 5 60						
200-				Heavy Mineral Volcanic Glass Glauconite Feldspar Mica		TR TR - - 						
_	-											

PD88-VI-03 GC

100 Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) Diatoms Spicules TR Spicules TR Spicules TR Spicules TR Spicules TR Heavy Minerals TR Heavy Minerals TR Heavy Minerals TR Hober More Homblende TR TR Glauconite TR TR Glauconite TR TR TR Glauconite TR	Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	61° 29.317' S 54° 05. 029' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	1040 m 253 cm
100	Le		St	Dist		LITHOLOGIC	C DESCRIPTION	
sightly disturbed by washing along the sides of the liner from 0-53 cm and 248 252 cm. A large bleb of black (5Y 2.5/2), rounded, fine sand occurs at 109-11 cm. A partial void in the sediment is located at 247-253 cm. Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb) Diatoms 15 TR Spicules TR TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR Heavy Minerals TR 13 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Homblende TR TR Glauconite TR TR Glauconite TR TR				1		222202001		
sightly disturbed by washing along the sides of the liner from 0-53 cm and 248 252 cm. A large bleb of black (5Y 2.5/2), rounded, fine sand occurs at 109-11 cm. A partial void in the sediment is located at 247-253 cm. Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb) Diatoms 15 TR Spicules TR TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR Heavy Minerals TR 13 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Homblende TR TR Glauconite TR TR Glauconite TR TR				1)	0-253 cm: Th	he core consists of ol	live gray (5V 4/2) dist	omacaous mud It is
252 cm. A large bleb of black (5¥ 2.5/2), rounded, fine sand occurs at 109-11: cm. A partial void in the sediment is located at 247-253 cm. Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)			i					
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	_		ii.		sightly disturb	bed by washing along	the sides of the liner fro	m 0-53 cm and 248-
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)								nd occurs at 109-112
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	_		ji)	cm. A partial	void in the sediment is	s located at 247-253 cm.	
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)			ji		1			
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)			į.	[(
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb))					
Smear Slides: Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	50 -))				
Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	5 0		,	/				
Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	_	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	· i					
Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)			,					
Minerals: 215 cm (D) 110 cm (m) (bleb)	_		jı		Cmaan Clidaa			
Diatoms 15 TR TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR TR Heavy Minerals TR TR TR Hornblende TR TR TR Glauconite TR TR TR TR TR TR TR T					Siliear Slides:			
Diatoms 15 TR TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR TR Heavy Minerals TR TR TR Hornblende TR TR TR Glauconite TR TR TR TR TR TR TR T	_							
Diatoms 15 TR TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR TR Heavy Minerals TR TR TR Hornblende TR TR TR Glauconite TR TR TR TR TR TR TR T			i		Minerals	215 cm (I	110 cm (m)	
Diatoms 15 TR Spicules TR Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR Heavy Minerals TR Heavy Minerals TR Glauconite TR T	_		İ		<u>willerais.</u>	<u>213 cm (1</u>		
Diatoms 15							(bleb)	
Diatoms 15	100-		ļi.					
Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR Heavy Minerals TR 3 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR	100				Diatoms	15	TR	
Quartz 20 75 Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR Heavy Minerals TR 3 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR	_		i		Spicules	TR	TR	
Clay 60 20 Feldspar TR TR Heavy Minerals TR 3 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR			iı					
Feldspar TR TR 3 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR	_							
Heavy Minerals TR 3 Volcanic Glass 5 2 Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR -			ji					
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Volcanic Glass Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR					Heavy Minera	ıls TR	3	
Hornblende TR TR Glauconite TR	_)				2	
Glauconite TR –	4 - 0							
200 — **********************************	150 -		· i				110	
			jı.		Giauconite	IK	_	
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PD88-VI-04 GC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance		61° 41.819' S 54° 54.206' W	Water Depth: Core Length:					
Ĺ	St. St.			LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION							
				dark olive gray (: matrix (but slight	5Y 3/2) material of ne	early the same litholo diatoms) occur from	eous mud. Laminae of gy as the surrounding 26-27 and 37-39 cm. m 0-57 cm.				
50 -				Smear Slides: Minerals:	27 cm (m) (laminae)	53 cm (D)					
100-				Diatoms Spicules Quartz Clay Mica Volcanic Glass Feldspar Hornblende Heavy Minerals	10 1 25 60 TR 3 TR TR TR	15 TR 15 69 1					

PD88-VI-10 GC

Length (cm)	Lithology	Structure	Disturbance	Latitude: Longitude:	62° 32. 723' S 61° 53. 259' W	Water Depth: Core Length:	191 m 55 cm			
Γ	7		Dis	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION						
- - -	- C75 - C73			rounded, fine along the liner 20-28 cm. The	core consists of dark o sand scattered thougho from 0-18 and 14-28 cn upper contact is gradatio of sediment is evident w	out. It is slightly dis n. A layer of sandy monal while the lower of	turbed by washing nud occurs between			
50 -				Minerals:	20 cm (m) (lense)	53 cm (D)				
				Diatoms	10	10				
				Spicules		TR				
_	-			Quartz	50	25				
				Clay	39	64				
_	-			Mica	TR	TR				
100-	-			Glauconite	TR	TR				
				Heavy Minera		1				
	-			Feldspar	TR					
				Hornblende	TR	TR				

Table 2. Estimated sand/silt/clay percentages from examination of smear slides

CORE	INTERVAL	SAND	SILT	CLAY
	(cm)	(%)	(%)	(%)
		4.0	4.0	
PD88-VI-05 PC	43	40	40	30
	150	TR	30	70
	225	75	5	20
	232	TR	25	75
PD88-VI-06 PC	50	10	20	70
	73	80	15	5
	135	TR	30	70
	198	2	23	75
	213	5	25	70
PD88-VI-07 PC	105	35	10	55
	111	10	30	60
	185	80	5	15
	250	1	29	79
	275	TR	25	75
PD88-VI-08 PC	30	1	70	29
	176	10	30	60
	200	TR	25	75
	250	65	20	15
PD88-VI-09 PC	12	25	25	50
	22	85	5	10
	135	10	20	70
	173	5	65	30
	227	3	25	72
	363	1	40	59
PD88-VI-11 PC	20	35	25	40
PD88-VI-12 PC	3	35	25	40
	23	25	25	50
PD88-VI-14 PC	10	10	50	40
	130	70	15	15
	179	75	15	10
PD88-VI-15 PC	30	20	30	50
	65	10	30	60
PD88-VI-16 PC	10	5	30	65
DD 00 111 05 FG	0	4.0	- -	2.5
PD88-VI-05 TC	9	10	65	25
	46	l	25	74
PD88-VI-06 TC	7	85	5	10
	60	TR	40	60
PD88-VI-07 TC	5	3	30	67
	30	35	25	40
PD88-VI-08 TC	37	70	15	15
	79	TR	40	60
PD88-VI-09 TC	13	TR	20	80
	23	TR	30	70
	42	55	30	15
	70	1	34	65
PD88-VI-15 TC	36	20	15	65
	79	5	30	65
PD88-VI-16 TC	70	25	25	50

Table 2. (Continued)

CORE	INTERVAL (cm)	SAND (%)	SILT (%)	CLAY (%)
	. ,	(70)		` ′
PD88-VI-01 GC	50	2	40	58
	52	70	20	10
	57	80	10	10
	86	TR	23	77
	170	80	5	15
	238	1	89	10
PD88-VI-02 GC	28	TR	50	50
	110	2	30	70
	175	TR	40	60
	210	TR	40	60
PD88-VI-03 GC	110	70	20	10
	215	5	25	70
PD88-VI-04 GC	27	5	50	45
	53	10	20	70
PD88-VI-10 GC	20	35	35	30
	53	10	30	60

Bag Samples

The following bagged samples from cruise PD88-VI are stored at Antarctic Research Facility.

PD88-VI GC/PC samples:

PD88-01: Gravity core (306 grams) PD88-02: Gravity core (199 grams PD88-03: Gravity core (110 grams) PD88-04: Gravity core (341 grams) PD88-05: Piston core cutter (250 grams) PD88-07: Piston core cutter (248 grams) PD88-08: Piston core cutter (112 grams) PD88-09: Piston core cutter (140 grams) PD88-10: Gravity core (276 grams) PD88-11: Piston core catcher (45 grams) PD88-12: Piston core bottom sample (610 grams) PD88-13: Gravity core (67 grams) PD88-14: Piston core (385 grams) PD88-15: Piston core cutter (229 grams) PD88-16: Piston core cutter (187 grams) PD88-17: Piston core cutter (560 grams)

PD88-VI Trigger core bag samples:

PD88-07: Core cutter (223 grams) PD88-08: Core cutter (88 grams)

PD88-08: Top of the trigger core (145 grams)

PD88-09: Core cutter (325 grams)

PD88-11: Two bags (550 grams, 261 grams)

PD88-12: Four bags (206 grams, 577 grams, 456 grams, 102 grams)

PD88-14: Core cutter(121 grams)

PD88-15: Two bags of core cutter (410 grams, 39 grams), one bag of trigger core top

sample (155 grams)

PD88-16: Core cutter (362 grams)

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APPENDIX A. Sample Distribution Policy

Antarctic Marine Geolgy Research Facility

Department of Geology Florida State University Tallahassee, FL 32306 (904) 644-2407/(904) 644-4214 fax email: curator@geomag.gly.fsu.edu

URL: http://geomag.gly.fsu.edu/~curator/index.html

The Antarctic Research Facility (ARF) at Florida State University is funded by the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, and is a national depository for antarctic and subantarctic marine geological materials recovered by U.S. research vessels. The ARF also houses a variety of drill cores and other materials pertaining to polar geology. The collection includes piston, trigger, and Phleger cores, grab and trawl samples, and various other materials recovered from the following expeditions:

USNS Eltanin/ARA Islas Orcadas Circumpolar Survey

Deep Freeze (*Glacier*) cruises 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87

International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions (IWSOE)

Dry Valley Drilling Project (DVDP)

Eastern Taylor Valley (ETV) Project

Cenozoic Investigations of the western Ross Sea (CIROS 1&2)

Ross Ice Shelf Project

R/V Polar Duke Expeditions (cruises 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93)

R/V Nathanial B. Palmer (cruises 93, 94, 95)

Assorted grab, trawl, and dredge rock specimens obtained by the USNS *Eltanin* (appx. 4200 kg) and several hundred specimens recovered by the research vessels *Anton Brun*, *Robert Conrad*, *Hero*, and *Vema*

Published descriptions are available for most of this material and are sent to perspective ARF users and libraries upon request to the curator. Additional core description volumes are being prepared by the ARF staff. These publications are generally used as a guide to detailed sampling.

Investigators are invited to visit the ARF or to write the curator for sample requests. Samples requested by NSF funded investigators are automatically approved. Samples are released to non-NSF funded scientists upon approval by a small panel of antarctic marine geoscientists appointed by the curator. Approval is based on the merit of the project and the demonstration that funds exist to complete the research.

Investigators using ARF material are responsible for the following:

- (1) prompt publication of significant results with acknowledgment of the Antarctic Research Facility as the source of materials
- (2) submittal of reprints of published works to the curator for the ARF library
- (3) notification to the curator of any proposed changes in the research stated in the original request

All inquiries should be sent to the Curator at the above address.

Appendix B. Research Proposal and Sample Request Form

Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility
Department of Geology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306
(904) 644-2407 / (904) 644-4214 fax

email: curator@geomag.gly.fsu.edu
URL: http://geomag.gly.fsu.edu/~curator/index.html

Investigator(s):	
Project Title:	
Funding for project (indicate source and grant number):	
Summary of proposed research:	
Sample Request: Indicate cruise, core, type, interval, and volume (please use attached form). We will adhere to
this request as best as possible but actual sample distribution may diffe	er due to availability and/or core condition.
Signature	Date
Title	phone
FaxEmail Address	
Mailing Address	

Appendix C. Sample Request Inventory

Name	Page	of
Date of Request	Number of Samples Req	uested

CDITICE (DD OTE CT	CODE - CAMPLE ID	TVDE	INTER	(7 A T ()	VOLUME	COMMENTS
(a, g) Eltonin 55	CORE or SAMPLE ID (eg. DF79-08)	TYPE	INTER	VAL (cm)	VOLUME	COMMENTS
(e.g) Eitainii 55	(eg. DI 79-06)		ιορ	DOLLOIII	(CC)	
	•					

FOR ARF USE ONLY

technician	date sampled	total	shipped via

NSF Grant Number or ARF Review Panel	Request ID Number