V - 15 - 121

Megascopic Description of Split Core

Latitude:	56°39.2'S	Longitude:	66°52.7'W
Corr. depth:	1168 M	P.D.R. depth:	635 fm.
Date taken:	13 March 1959	Date opened:	18 September 1960
Described by:	E.C. Dahlberg		
Core length:	296 cm	Flow-in:	0

0-4 cm	Grayish tan sandy silt material contaminated by brown grease from the storage pipe. Sandy material is very fine sized, quartz and dark grains with a silt binder. Layering in this section of the core is obscure due to crumbling and lumpiness of the material. Poorly defined contact at base.
4-8 cm	Tannish gray silty sand material. Constituents of this layer are the same as the overlying except that the very fine sand fraction predominates, thus the darker, grayer color. Underlying contact distinct due to sudden increase in silt fraction, and color change.
8-10 cm	Grayish tan sandy silt similar to 0-4 cm material. Contact at base distinct due to decreasing silt fraction, and color change.
10-17 cm	Tannish gray silty fine sand similar to 4-8 cm material, with a possible grayish tan sandy silt lense penetrating half-way through the core at 13 cm. Underlying contact is angular to the core axis although distinct due to change in color and silt fraction.
17-36 cm	Grayish tan fine sandy silt material similar to the 8-10 cm layer. Gradual color change at base.
36-49 cm	Greenish gray, fine sandy silt material, slightly less silty than overlying material, with small, scattered silty patches. Gradual color change at base.
49-75.5 cm	Tannish gray silty, fine sand, siltier at top with small silty patches scattered through it, becoming sandier at bottom. Foram concentrations from 66 to 75.5 cm contact (@ 40 to 80 % forams, the rest quartzose sand) appear as lighter areas and show possible flow and settling effect. Lightness of color is proportional to foram test concentration. Contact is horizontal and well defined due to color change and foram test concentration.
75.5-163 cm	White and gray, marbled, fine, well sorted quartzose and foraminiferal mixed sand. Material from 75.5 - 84 cm is more than 90% foraminiferal (white color) with small gray patches (@ 30% forams) of quartzose material (lensey) mixed through giving a marbly effect.

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Megascopic Description of Split Core Continued

Material from 84 - 163 is mostly gray with small high foram concentration lenses mixed through it. The material from 105-140cm shows a vertical trend obviously from flow effect. Two silty lense like patches appear at 140 (grayish tan) and 150 (greenish gray) cm. These two lenses show little or no foram concentration. Material from 145 to 163 is homogeneous, evenly mixed, @ half and half foram tests and quartzose sand. Slightly higher concentration of foram tests at base. Contact is horizontal and well defined on basis of color and abrupt drop in foram test fraction.

163-173 cm Tannish gray, silty, fine quartzose sand (quartz, dark grains, occasional mica flakes) and subordinate foram test concentration. Similar to lense at 150 cm in lithology. Sharp contact at base, similar to overlying one.

173-238 cm Gray, fairly well sorted, fine sized half quartzose and half foraminiferal sand, similar to 145 to 163 cm. material, with occasionally scattered fine calcareous shell fragments. Tannish gray, foram test poor, lense at 183 cm. No distinct contact at 238 cm, just a gradual increase in texture due to calcareous fragments and small quartzose pebbles, which carries through to the end of the core.

238-296 cm Gray, poorly sorted, conglomeritic rubbly layer of massive calcareous, pelecypod valves and fragments, gastropod valves and fragments, large coral branches and echinoderm spines mixed with rock pebbles up to 40mm, some angular, some rounded granitic, dark gray green, white quartzose, and red sandstone all similar to types found in other cores on the Argentine shelf. Several unidentifiable, oblong limonitic bodies about 30mm long appear in this material which are unidentified