

13 NOV 1965

NODC ACQUISITION # <sup>5</sup>111365-2

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## VEMA 13 PISTON CORES

CORE NO.	DATE 1957	LOCAL TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	CORRECTED DEPTH (M)	LENGTH (CM)	TRIGGER CORE LENGTH(CM)
V 13-1	25 Oct.	1415	38° 37.5' N	70° 42' W	3036	1257	116 (80)
V 13-2	31 Oct.	0058	39° 16' N	70° 44.5' W	2635 *	445	① 116 (90)
V 13-3	1 Nov.	1127	38° 36.5' N	70° 50' W	2963 *	100	116 (80)

\* at time lowered.

V 13-1

Megascopic Description of a Split Core

Latitude:	38°37.5'N	Longitude:	70°42'W
Corr. depth:	3036 M	P.D.R. depth:	1630 fm.
Date taken:	25 October 1957	Date opened:	
Date re-described:	6 October 1965	Date photographed:	
Re-described by:	A. Kaneps	Flow-in:	?
Core length	980 cm.		

Note: Description of a dry core. Original description (if any) not in file.

0-40 cm.

Lutite, pinkish-gray (5YR8/1). Appears uniform throughout. No burrow mottling or layering evident. Several zoophycus burrow tracks present between 27 and 40 cm. Color becomes slightly darker from approximately 25 cm. downward. More than 62 micron fraction consists of approximately 95% foraminifera and approximately 5% poorly sorted, angular terrigenous sand to silt, mainly quartz and mica with rare heavy mineral grains.

The dominant foraminifera present is Globorotalia inflata. Other commonly occurring forms are G. menardii, Globigerina eggeri, Globigerina bulloides, with rare specimens of Pulleniatina obliquiloculata, Globigerinoides conglobata, and Globigerina pachyderma. Benthic foraminifera rare. Bottom contact is defined by a very sharp color change.

40-160 cm.

Lutite, grayish-orange-pink (5YR7/2). Color becomes lighter gray with depth. Appears uniform throughout. No burrow mottling or layering evident. More than 62 micron fraction consists of approximately 80% poorly sorted, angular to well rounded sand consisting mainly of quartz with frequent heavy mineral grains and approximately 20% foraminifera tests.

The dominant form is Globigerina pachyderma, with frequent tests of G. bulloides and G. eggeri. Bottom contact not well defined due to long color gradation.

160-980 cm.

Lutite, white (N9) to very light-gray (N8). Appears uniform throughout, except for faint burrow mottling from 330-365 cm., 780-785 cm., and 797-820 cm.. Zoophycus burrow tracks present at 328, 337, 390 and 425 cm. More than 62 micron fraction consists of approximately 90% foraminifera tests and approximately 10% poorly sorted medium to fine grained quartz sand, with rare heavy mineral grains, and rare glauconite pellets.

Lamont Geological Observatory  
of  
Columbia University  
Preliminary Description  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

V 13-1 (cont'd)

160-980 cm.  
(cont'd)

The most abundant foraminifera present is Globigerina pachyderma, with frequent G. eggeri, Globigerinoides ruber, Globorotalia hirsuta, and Globigerina inflata.

An indeterminate amount of this layer may be flow-in.

V 13-2

Megascopic Description of a Split Core

Latitude:	39°16'N	Longitude:	70°44.5'W
Corr. depth:	2635 M *	P.D.R. depth:	1418 fm. *
Date taken:	31 October 1957	Date opened:	14 July 1959
Described by:	D. Ericson	Flow-in:	
Core length:	445 cm.		

\* at time lowered.

- 0-162 cm. Lutite, faintly greenish-gray, sparingly foraminiferal. Abundant inconspicuous burrow mottling, partly horizontal. Very uniform. Devoid of sand. Base defined by change in structure. Two segregations of very fine sand at base but relationship obscure because of coring disturbance.
- 162-240 cm. Lutite, marbled in reddish-brown and dark gray. Sediment is very sandy ("sandy mud") and contains fairly abundant benthic foraminifera.
- Thin laminae (less than 1 mm. and up) in upper half nearly vertical and contorted wavy. Lower half nearly horizontal. Base sharply defined by structure change.
- 240-269 cm. Lutite, faintly burrow mottled, very sparingly foraminiferal. Differs from top section distinctly in color (brownish-gray - more like average color of marbled section). Much sand and many benthic foraminifera. Sharply defined base.
- 269-290 cm. Lutite, marbled as at 162-240 cm. Sharp base but appears to dip at indefinite angle (distorted by coring).
- 290-375 cm. Foraminiferal lutite, burrow mottled, brownish-gray and grayish-brown. Base fairly well defined but apparently there has been partial flowage to 10 cm. above contact.
- 375-445 cm. Foraminiferal lutite, with extraordinary marbling (two loops) in same colors but with more distinct reddish-brown.

V 13-3

Megascopic Description of a Split Core

Latitude:	38°36.5'N	Longitude:	70°50'W
Corr. depth:	2963 M *	P.D.R. depth:	1591 fm. *
Date taken:	1 November 1957	Date opened:	July 1959 ?
Date re-described:	7 October 1965	Date photographed:	July 1959 ?
Re-described by:	A. Kaneps	Flow-in:	0
Core length:	100 cm.		

\* at time lowered.

NOTE: Description of a dry core.

0-100 cm.

Lutite, very light gray (N8) to pinkish-gray (5Y8/1), sandy, fairly uniform throughout. No layering visible. Zoophycus burrow tracks present at 40 cm., 49 cm., 87 cm., 91 cm., 94cm. and 99 cm. Top 30 cm. uniform very light gray (N8) and contains approximately 20% fine to medium grained, poorly sorted, micaceous quartz sand containing frequent heavy mineral grains, and rare planktonic and benthic foraminifera tests, mainly Globigerina pachyderma.

Below approximately 30 cm. the more than 62 micron fraction consists of approximately 90% planktonic foraminifera tests and approximately 10% fine grained quartz sand. The most abundant foraminifera present is Globorotalia inflata, with frequent Globigerina pachyderma, G. bulloides common, and several specimens of Globoquadrina conglomera and G. Hexagona noted.