

2. EXPLANATORY NOTES - LEG 2

A general account of the procedures followed for handling core materials on board ship is to be found in a supplement to Volume II. Those issues which are directly related to Leg 2 are summarized here.

Alterations in the Coring Procedure

During Leg 2 there were occasions when it was advantageous—while coring certain lithotypes—to core without using a plastic core liner. One such case was near the bottom of Hole 9A. It was discovered here that the semi-indurated, fissile red clay had a tendency to expand in the liner which caused the plastic to split. Partial melting and further distortion of the liner also occurred as a result of overheating, undoubtedly of a frictional origin due to this expansion. Improved recoveries were noted when this material was cored without using the plastic liner.

Presentation of Coring Data

In the ideal case of complete core recovery, a 30-foot (9.1 meter) core was cut into six 5-foot (1.5 meter) sections, which were numbered 1 to 6 from the top to bottom. The more general case, however, was a partial recovery where the 5-foot (1.5 meter) sections were marked off by measuring upwards from the bottom of the core. In the general case, the uppermost section was not necessarily completely filled with sediment; however, sections were still measured up from the bottom, and numbered in sequence downwards from the highest section containing sediment (Figure 1).

In some cases only a few feet of sediment were retained in the top and the bottom of a core barrel—with the middle sections being empty. These sections were then labeled 1 and 6 with a note that Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 were missing (Figure 1).

The notation utilized when classifying the relative position of the individual samples in the holes consists of a series of numbers and letters separated by hyphens, for example: 2-12B-2-3. This indicates that the sample came from Leg 2, Hole 12B (drilled at Site 12), the second barrel of core recovered, the third section from the top of that core. In many cases, this series is followed by the sample interval in centimeters.

On the folded logs in the pocket at the back of this volume, actual sediment recovered in each core was diagrammatically “hung” from the top of each core interval.

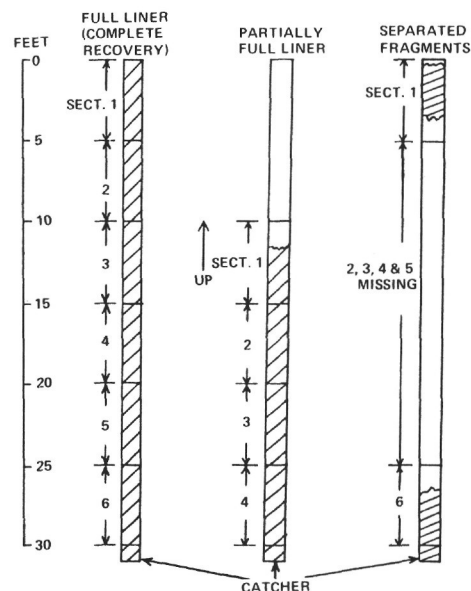


Figure 1. Diagram showing Leg 2 procedure in labeling core sections.

In measuring core depths in the hole it should be borne in mind that the echosounder head is 19 feet (5.5 meters) below the water line whereas the rig floor is 33 feet (10 meters) above the water line. There is then a constant discrepancy of some 52 feet (15.8 meters) between water depths measured by the echosounder and the same depth measured by the length of drill pipe.

In this volume, the cored sediments are presented on three different scales. These scales are approximately in the following ratios: 1:2000, 1:20 and 1:6, in order to provide the most comprehensive description possible.

The first scale displays a complete *hole* on one or two pages together with a generalized lithology, paleontological age determinations, and graphs of water content, penetrometer measurements and bulk density. The second scale is of a complete 30-foot (9.1 meter) *core* on two pages which shows the lithology, paleontologic results, and GRAPE (Gamma Ray Attenuation Porosity Evaluation) and natural gamma-ray plots. The third scale is of a complete 5-foot (1.5 meter) *section* on one page together with a core photograph, detailed lithology, smear slide localities, and the results of carbon-carbonate, water content, grain size and X-ray mineralogy determinations.

For all of the stratigraphic columns presented here, the lithological symbols shown in Figure 2 have been adopted. In cases where there are admixtures of basic sedimentary components, the appropriate symbols have

either been overlaid or displayed side by side in the column. In instances of the latter, relative amounts of the various lithologies present are represented proportionally.

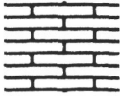




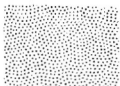




	LITHOTYPE REPRESENTED
	FORAM.-NANNOFOSSIL OOZE
	NANNOFOSSIL OOZE
	SILICEOUS OOZE (RADS. A/OR DIATS. A/OR SPICULES)
	CLAYEY ZEOLITE SILT
	NON-BIOGENIC SAND - (MED-COARSE)
	NON-BIOGENIC SILT
	CLAY
	ASH BED, OR ZONE RICH IN VOLC. MINS.
	IGNEOUS
	CHERT (HAND-DRAWN)

Figure 2. *Standard lithological symbols.*