

**A** The uniformity of the organic-rich clays of the anaerobic Cariaco Basin (Trench) are interrupted at three levels by distinctive gray and brown clays representing times when the waters were aerobic. Dating sediments from piston cores (L-DGO) at the top of the gray level indicated that aerobic conditions are associated with glaciation and anaerobic with interglacial. This relationship was not evident with similar lithologies deeper in the section. This picture shows the olive-green organic-rich clay lying above and below the gray and brown clays at 8-9 meters below the ocean floor (147/2/4).

**B C D E** These cores represent four major Mesozoic lithologies found in the Caribbean Sea.

The Maastrichtian silicified nannoplankton marl (B) from 494 meters below the ocean floor in the Venezuela Basin are relatively soft and color-mottled (bioturbation) and are sandwiched between hard, silicified limestones and cherts of Early Eocene and Campanian age (146/13/1).

The Campanian radiolarian limestones and brown chert (D) were recovered from 631 meters beneath the Venezuelan Basin floor. These are extremely hard, show dark and light gray color laminations and thin layers of brown cherts (146/23/5).

Santonian limestones (C) are similar to those of the Campanian, but contain organic-rich layers, bioturbation and color laminations. Note the Pyrite nodule halfway down the core. These limestones were recovered from the Aruba Gap, south of the Beata Ridge, from 739 meters below the ocean floor (153/16/2).

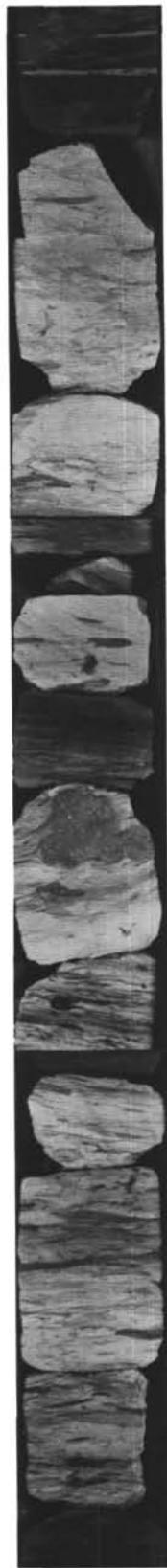
Core (E) shows recrystallized pink to orange limestone ("marble") inclusions lying in fine-grained diabase from 385 meters below the ocean floor on the lower southeast flank of the Nicaragua Rise. Inclusions and layers of altered and relatively unaltered limestones were found in basalts and diabase at other sites in the Caribbean.



**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**



**E**

# Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project

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A Project Planned by and Carried Out With the Advice of the  
JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEEP EARTH SAMPLING (JOIDES)

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## Volume XV

covering Leg 15 of the cruises of the Drilling Vessel *Glomar Challenger*  
San Juan, Puerto Rico to Cristobal, Panama  
December 1970 - February 1971

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### PARTICIPATING SCIENTISTS

N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Robert E. Boyce,  
Wallace S. Broecker, Thomas W. Donnelly, Joris M. Gieskes,  
William W. Hay, Ross M. Horowitz, Florentin Maurrasse,  
Hernán Pérez Nieto, Warren Prell, Isabella Premoli Silva,  
William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann, Lee S. Waterman

### EDITORS

N. Terence Edgar  
Ansis G. Kaneps  
James R. Herring

Prepared for the  
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
National Ocean Sediment Coring Program  
Under Contract C-482

By the  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
Prime Contractor for the Project

*References to this Volume:*

It is recommended that reference to whole or part of this volume be made in one of the following forms, as appropriate:

Edgar, N. T., Saunders, J. B., *et al.*, 1973, Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Volume 15, Washington (U.S. Government Printing Office) — + — pp.

Schneidermann, Nahum, 1973, Pelagic Limestones in the Central Caribbean, *in* Edgar, N. T., Saunders, J. B., *et al.*, 1973, Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Volume 15, Washington (U.S. Government Printing Office) — + — pp.

Printed: December 1973

**Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 74-603338**

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price \$17.65

# Foreword

The year 1972 marks the 100th anniversary of H.M.S. CHALLENGER—after which D/V GLOMAR CHALLENGER is named. It is fitting that our century should have its counterpart to the famous ship of the 19th century, which helped establish oceanography as a science through her voyages. It is equally fitting that GLOMAR CHALLENGER should be plying the same waters one century later seeking answers to new problems concerning the history of our planet and of life on it. The fundamental advancement of our knowledge of the earth will lead to enhanced capabilities to understand its processes and to exploit its natural resources intelligently.

The Deep Sea Drilling Project is being undertaken within the context of the National Science Foundation's Ocean Sediment Coring Program. The Foundation is funding the project by means of a contract with the University of California, and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography is responsible for its management. The University has, in turn, subcontracted with Global Marine Incorporated for the services of the drilling ship, GLOMAR CHALLENGER. Scientific planning, both of the detailed itinerary and of the preliminary analyses leading to these Initial Reports, has been conducted under the auspices of the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES). The JOIDES consortium has convened several panels for that purpose, consisting of a large number of distinguished scientists from academic institutions, government agencies, and private industry. Altogether, the project has involved the active interest and participation of many of the Nation's best scientists and technologists. Leading scientists from abroad have participated and their countries have made contributions to the project.

The first ocean coring operations for the Deep Sea Drilling Project began on August 11, 1968. During the ensuing 18 months of drilling operations in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, the scientific objectives that had been set forth were successfully accomplished. Primarily, the age of the ocean basins and their processes of

development were determined. Emphasis was placed on broad reconnaissance and on testing the involvement of the mid-oceanic rise systems in the development of the ocean basins.

As a result of the success of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, the National Science Foundation extended its contract with the University of California to encompass an additional 30 months of drilling, allowing GLOMAR CHALLENGER to continue operations throughout the oceans of the world in exploring the deep ocean floors. This extension includes a broad geographic range of operations in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean, Caribbean, Bering, and Red Seas. The ultimate goal is a fundamental advancement of our knowledge of the earth.

These reports contain the results of initial studies of the recovered core material and the associated geophysical information. The contribution to knowledge has been exceedingly large and future studies of the core material over many years will contribute much more. The National Science Board in its 1971 report, "Environmental Science—Challenge for the Seventies," stressed the importance of the work of the GLOMAR CHALLENGER:

Special mention should be made of the development of new types of deep sea drilling techniques and their use on the unique, prototype vessel, GLOMAR CHALLENGER. This facility has brought to light in only a few years information that has literally revolutionized man's understanding of the physical processes occurring in the earth's crust.

Moreover, industry should benefit greatly from the project—from the technological advances that are being made and through the information being obtained on natural resources.



H. Guyford Stever

Washington, D. C.  
June 1972

## Preface

Recognizing the need in the oceanographic community for scientific planning of a program to obtain deep sedimentary cores from the ocean bottoms, four of the major oceanographic institutions that had strong interests and programs in the fields of marine geology and geophysics, formed in May 1964, the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES). This group, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory; Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami; the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego; and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, expressed an interest in undertaking scientific planning and guidance of the sedimentary drilling program. It was the purpose of this group to foster programs to investigate the sediments and rocks beneath the deep oceans by drilling and coring. The membership of this original group was later enlarged in 1968 when the University of Washington became a member.

Through discussions sponsored by the JOIDES organization, with support from the National Science Foundation the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory operated a drilling program with Dr. J. Lamar Worzel as Principal Investigator. This successful drilling effort early in the summer of 1965, on the Blake Plateau region off Jacksonville, Florida, used the drilling vessel, *Caldrill I*.

With this success in hand, planning began for a more extensive deep sea effort. This resulted in the award of a contract by the National Science Foundation to the University of California for an eighteen-month drilling program in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, termed the Deep Sea Drilling Project. Operations at sea began in August 1968.

The goal of the Deep Sea Drilling Project is to gather scientific information that will help determine the age and processes of development of the ocean basins. The primary strategy is to drill deep holes into the ocean floor, relying largely on technology developed by the petroleum industry.

Through the efforts of these five principal organizations and of the panel members which were drawn from a large cross section of leading earth scientists and associates, a scientific program was developed.

Cores recovered from deep beneath the ocean floor will provide reference material for a multitude of future studies in fields such as biostratigraphy, physical stratigraphy, and paleomagnetism, that will afford a new scope for studies of the physical and chemical aspects of sediment provenance, transportation, deposition, and diagenesis. In-hole measurements, as feasible, should provide petrophysical data to permit inference of lithology of intervals from which no cores were recovered.

A report, describing the core materials and information obtained both at sea and in laboratories on shore, is published as soon as possible after the completion of each cruise. These reports are a cooperative effort of the scientists participating in the cruise and are intended primarily to be a compilation of results which, it is hoped, will be the starting point for many future new and exciting research programs. Preliminary interpretations of the data and observations taken at sea, are also included.

Core materials and data collected on the cruise will be made available to qualified scientists through the Curator of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, following a Sample Distribution

Policy (p. xvii) approved by the National Science Foundation.

The advent of *Glomar Challenger*, with its deep-water drilling ability, is exceedingly timely. It has come when geophysical investigation of the oceans has matured through 20 to 30 years of vigorous growth to the point where we have some knowledge about much of the formerly unknown oceanic areas of our planet. About one million miles of traverses had been made which tell us much about the global pattern of gravity, magnetic and thermal anomalies, and about the composition, thickness and stratification of the sedimentary cover of the deep-sea and continental margin. The coverage with such data has enabled the site selection panels to pick choice locations for drilling. The knowledge gained from each hole can be extended into the surrounding area. Detailed geophysical surveys were made for most of the selected locations prior to drilling.

The earth sciences have recently matured from an empirical status to one in which substantial theories and hypotheses about major tectonic processes are flourishing. Theories about the origin of magnetic fields and magnetic reversals, about ocean floor spreading and continental drift, and about the thermal history of our planet, have led to specific predictions that could be tested best by an enlightened program of sampling of deep-sea and continental margin sediments and underlying rocks.

The members of JOIDES and the scientists from all interested organizations who have served on the various advisory panels are proud to have been of service to the Nation and believe that the information and core materials that have been obtained will be of value to students of earth sciences and all humanity for many years to come.

# Deep Sea Drilling Project

## **MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEEP EARTH SAMPLING (JOIDES):**

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia  
University

Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sci-  
ence, University of Miami.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of  
California

University of Washington

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

## **OPERATING INSTITUTION:**

Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
University of California at San Diego  
La Jolla, California  
W. A. Nierenberg, Director

## **DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT**

Principal Investigator and  
Project Manager  
M. N. A. Peterson

Project Chief Scientist  
N. T. Edgar

# Participants Aboard GLOMAR CHALLENGER for Leg Fifteen:

- Dr. N. Terence Edgar  
Co-Chief Scientist  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*
- Dr. John B. Saunders  
Co-Chief Scientist  
*Texaco Trinidad, Inc.*  
*Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, W.I.*
- Dr. Hans M. Bolli  
Paleontologist  
*Eidg. Technisches Hochschule*  
*Zürich, Switzerland*
- Mr. Robert E. Boyce  
Sedimentologist  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*
- Dr. Wallace S. Broecker  
Geochemist  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*  
*Palisades, New York*
- Dr. Thomas W. Donnelly  
Sedimentologist  
*State University of New York*  
*Binghamton, New York*
- Dr. Joris M. Gieskes  
Geochemist  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*
- Dr. William W. Hay  
Paleontologist  
*Rosenstiel School of Marine and*  
*Atmospheric Sciences*  
*University of Miami*  
*Miami, Florida*
- Mr. Ross M. Horowitz  
Geochemist  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*  
*Palisades, New York*
- Mr. Florentin Maurrasse  
Sedimentologist  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*  
*Palisades, New York*
- Dr. Hernán Pérez Nieto  
Geologist  
*Instituto de Technologiz y Ciencias Marinas*  
*Universidad Simon Bolivar*  
*Caracas, Venezuela*
- Mr. Warren Prell  
Sedimentologist  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*  
*Palisades, New York*
- Dr. Isabella Premoli Silva  
Paleontologist  
*Instituto di Geologia*  
*Universitat de Milano*  
*Milan, Italy*
- Mr. William R. Riedel  
Paleontologist  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*
- Dr. Nahum Schneidermann  
Sedimentologist  
*University of Illinois*  
*Urbana, Illinois*
- Mr. Lee S. Waterman  
Geochemist  
*Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*  
*Woods Hole, Massachusetts*
- Mr. Roy Anderson  
Cruise Operations Manager  
*Esso Eastern, Inc.*  
*Houston, Texas*
- Mr. Mel Fields  
Meteorologist  
*NOAA, National Weather Service*  
*San Francisco, California*
- Captain Joseph A. Clarke  
Captain of Drilling Vessel  
*Global Marine Inc.*  
*Los Angeles, California*
- Mr. J. Travis Rayborn  
Drilling Superintendent  
*Global Marine Inc.*  
*Los Angeles, California*

Mr. Robert J. Iuliucci  
Laboratory Officer  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Peter J. Garrow  
Electronics Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Larry Lauve  
Photographer  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. David L. Bos  
Chemist  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Miss Sandra A. Cajero (Part A)  
Yeoman  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mrs. Teressa Taylor (Part B)  
Yeoman  
*National Science Foundation*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Del Cover  
Marine Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Perry Crampton  
Marine Technician  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Richard DuBois  
Geochemistry Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Burney Hamlin  
Marine Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Jon B. Isaacs  
Marine Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

Mr. Michael A. Storms  
Marine Technician  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*  
*La Jolla, California*

## Senior Project Personnel

Dr. Melvin N. A. Peterson  
Principal Investigator and  
Project Manager

Mr. Frank C. MacTernan  
Deputy Project Manager

Dr. N. Terence Edgar  
Chief Scientist

Mr. Valdemar Larson  
Operations Manager

Mr. Stanley T. Serocki  
Project Development Engineer

Dr. Thomas A. Davies  
Co-ordinating Staff Geologist

Mr. William R. Riedel  
Curator

Dr. Peter R. Supko  
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Atmospheric Science*
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*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*

#### **Antarctic Advisory Panel**

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*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*
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*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*

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*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*

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*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*

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*University of Utrecht*

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*Stanford University*

Dr. William W. Hay  
*Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
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*Smithsonian Institution*

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*University of California at Los Angeles*

Dr. Emile A. Pessagno, Jr.  
*University of Texas at Dallas*

Mr. William R. Riedel  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*

Dr. Tsunemasa Saito  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*

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*University of Washington*

Dr. Eugene A. Rusnak  
*U.S. Geological Survey*

Dr. Edwin L. Hamilton  
*Naval Undersea Research and  
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Dr. Harry E. Cook  
*University of California at Riverside*

Dr. Tj. H. van Andel  
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Dr. George V. Woods  
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*Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory*

Dr. Theodore R. Walker  
*University of Colorado*

Dr. George H. Keller  
*National Oceanic and Atmospheric  
Administration*

Dr. John R. Conolly  
*University of South Carolina*

Dr. Adrian F. Richards  
*Lehigh University*

**Advisory Panel on Well Logging**

Dr. A. E. Worthington  
*Chevron Oil Field Research Company*

Dr. Richard L. Caldwell  
*Mobil Oil Corporation*

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*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*

Dr. H. H. Jageler  
*Pan American Petroleum Corporation*

Dr. George V. Keller  
*Colorado School of Mines*

Dr. Harry A. Shillibeer  
*Gulf Research and Development Company*

**Advisory Panel on X-ray Mineralogy**

- Dr. Richard L. Hay  
*University of California at Berkeley*
- Dr. Pierre Biscaye  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*
- Dr. Kurt O. Boström  
*Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
Atmospheric Science*
- Dr. Edward D. Goldberg  
*Scripps Institution of Oceanography*
- Dr. John C. Hathaway  
*Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*
- Dr. Stanley McCaleb  
*Sun Oil Research Center*
- Dr. Robert W. Rex  
*University of California at Riverside*

**Advisory Panel on Paleomagnetism and Age Dating**

- Dr. Joseph D. Phillips  
*Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*
- Dr. G. Brent Dalrymple  
*U.S. Geological Survey*

- Dr. Jack R. Dymond  
*Oregon State University*
- Dr. C. G. A. Harrison  
*Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
Atmospheric Science*
- Dr. Niel D. Opdyke  
*Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory*

**Advisory Panel on Igneous and Metamorphic  
Petrography**

- Dr. Ian D. MacGregor  
*University of Texas at Dallas*
- Dr. Frederick A. Frey  
*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
- Dr. Stanley R. Hart  
*Carnegie Institution of Washington*
- Dr. William G. Melson  
*Smithsonian Institution*
- Dr. A. Miyashiro  
*State University of New York at Albany*

# Deep Sea Drilling Project

## SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION POLICY\*

Distribution of Deep Sea Drilling samples will be undertaken in order to (1) provide supplementary data for inclusion in the appropriate Initial Report to support *Glomar Challenger* scientists in achieving the scientific objectives of their particular cruise, and (2) provide individual investigators with material to conduct detailed studies beyond the scope of the Initial Reports.

The National Science Foundation has established a Sample Distribution Panel to advise on distribution of core material. This panel is chosen in accordance with usual Foundation practices, in a manner that will assure advice in the various disciplines leading to a complete and adequate study of the core and related materials. Funding for the proposed research is handled separately by the investigator, not through the Deep Sea Drilling Project.

### *Distribution of samples for contributions to Initial Reports*

Any investigator who wishes to contribute a paper to a given volume of the Initial Reports may write to the Curator, Deep Sea Drilling Project, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037, requesting samples from a forthcoming cruise. The request should include the nature of the study, and type, size, number of samples, particular sampling techniques or equipment that might be required, and an estimate of the time required to complete the study. The requests will be reviewed by shipboard scientists, and, if they are deemed suitable and pertinent to the objectives of the leg, and shipboard workload permits, the requested samples will be taken during the cruise (provided, of course, material suitable to the investigation is obtained during the drilling). In case of multiple requests to perform the same investigation, selection of investigator will be made by the shipboard scientific party. Proposals should be of a scope appropriate to complete the sampling and study in time for publication in the Initial Reports. Studies deemed acceptable will be referred to the Curator who will, with the consent of the NSF Sample Distribution Panel, authorize distribution of the samples. The Sample Distribution Panel and the Deep Sea Drilling Project will strive to ensure that there is a reasonable degree of continuity in the investigations among the various cruises, that the studies are pertinent to goals of the cruise, and that they are consistent with the publication policy for the Initial Reports. Subject to these same provisions, the ship-

board scientific party may elect to have special studies of selected core samples of its recently completed cruise made by other investigators.

Investigations not completed in time for inclusion in the Initial Report may not be published in other journals until publication of the Initial Report for which it was intended, though it is expected that they will normally be published as an appendix in a later Initial Report volume.

### *Distribution of Samples for publication other than in Initial Reports*

1. Researchers intending to request samples for studies beyond the scope of the Initial Reports should first obtain a sample request form from the Curator, Deep Sea Drilling Project, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037. Requests should specify the quantities and intervals of the core required, a statement of the proposed research, the possibility of returning residue to the Curator, the estimated time required to complete and publish the results, and the availability or need of funding and availability of equipment and space foreseen for the research.

In order to ensure that requests for highly desirable but limited samples can all be considered, approval of requests and distribution of samples will not be made prior to 12 months after date of completion of the cruise that collected the cores. Prior to the publication of an Initial Report, requests for samples from a cruise can be based on the preliminary shipboard core logs. Copies of these logs will be kept on open file at Scripps Institution of Oceanography and other designated institutions. The only exceptions to this policy will be for specific instances involving ephemeral properties.

Requests for samples from researchers in industrial laboratories will be handled in the same manner as those from academic organizations, and there will be the same obligation to publish results promptly. Requests from foreign scientists or organizations will also be considered.

2. The Deep Sea Drilling Project's Curator has the responsibility for distributing samples, controlling quality of samples, and preserving core material. He also has the responsibility for maintaining a record of requests for samples that have been

\*Revised June 1972.

processed and filled indicating the investigator and subjects to be studied. This record will be available to investigators.

The distribution of samples will be made directly from the two repositories at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and Scripps Institution of Oceanography by the Curator or his designated representative.

3. (a) Samples up to 10 cc/meter of core length can be automatically distributed by the Curator, Deep Sea Drilling Project, or his authorized representative to any qualified investigator who requests them. The Curator will refrain from making automatic distribution of any parts of the cores which appear to be in particularly high demand, and any requests for these parts of the cores will be referred to the Sample Distribution Panel for review. Requests for samples from thin layers or important stratigraphic boundaries will generally require Panel review.

(b) All requests for samples in excess of 3(a) above will be referred to the Sample Distribution Panel.

(c) If, in the opinion of scientific investigators, certain properties they wish to study may deteriorate prior to the normal availability of the samples, such investigators may request that the normal waiting period not apply. All such requests must be approved by the Sample Distribution Panel.

4. Samples will not be provided prior to assurance that funding for sample studies either exists or is not needed. However, neither formal approval of sample requests nor distribution of samples will be made until the appropriate time (Item 1). If a sample request is dependent, either wholly or in part, on proposed funding, the Curator will provide to the organization to whom the funding proposal has been submitted any information on the availability (or potential availability) of samples that it may request.
5. Investigators receiving samples are responsible for:
  - i) promptly publishing significant results;
  - ii) acknowledging, in publications, that samples were supplied through the assistance of the National Science Foundation;
  - iii) submitting four (4) copies of all reprints of published results to the Curator, Deep Sea Drilling Project, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037;

iv) notifying the Curator of any work done on the samples that is additional to that stated in the original request for samples;

v) returning, in good condition, the remainders of samples after termination of research, if requested by the Curator.

6. Cores will be made available at repositories for investigators to examine and specify exact samples in such instances as this may be necessary for the scientific purposes of the sampling, subject to the limitations of 3 (a), (b), (c), and 5, above, and with the specific permission of the Curator or his delegate.
7. Cores of igneous and metamorphic rocks will also remain at the repositories where they will be available for observation and description and where selected samples may be taken for thin-section preparation and other work.
8. The Deep Sea Drilling Project routinely processes by computer most of the quantitative data presented in the Initial Reports. Space limitations in the Initial Reports preclude the detailed presentation of all such data. However, copies of the computer readout are available for those who wish the data for further analysis or as an aid in selecting samples.

Magnetics, seismic reflection and bathymetric data collected underway by the *Glomar Challenger* will also be available for distribution twelve months after completion of the cruise.

Requests for these data may be made to:

Chief Scientific Editor  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
University of California at San Diego  
La Jolla, California 92037

A charge may be made to recover the expenses of responding to individual requests. Estimated charges can be furnished before the request is processed, if required.

9. This policy has the approval of the National Science Foundation and is designed to help ensure that the greatest possible scientific benefit is gained from the materials obtained, and that samples will be made widely available to interested geologists.

# CONTENTS

	Page	Chapter	Page
<b>PART I: SITE REPORTS</b> .....	1	9. SITE 154 .....	407
Chapter		N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Robert E. Boyce, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Warren Prell, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann	
1. INTRODUCTION .....	3		
2. SITE 146/149 .....	17		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
3. SITE 147 .....	169		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Hernán Pérez Nieto, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
4. SITE 148 .....	217		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Hernán Pérez Nieto, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
5. SITE 150 .....	277		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Hernán Pérez Nieto, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
6. SITE 151 .....	301		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Robert E. Boyce, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Warren Prell, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
7. SITE 152 .....	331		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Robert E. Boyce, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Warren Prell, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
8. SITE 153 .....	367		
N. Terence Edgar, John B. Saunders, Hans M. Bolli, Robert E. Boyce, Thomas W. Donnelly, William W. Hay, Florentin Maurrasse, Warren Prell, Isabella Premoli Silva, William R. Riedel, Nahum Schneidermann			
		<b>PART II: SPECIAL STUDIES</b> .....	473
		10. OLIGOCENE TO RECENT PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE LEG 15 SITES IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA .....	475
		Hans M. Bolli, Isabella Premoli Silva	
		11. LATE CRETACEOUS TO EOCENE PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE LEG 15 SITES IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA .....	499
		Isabella Premoli Silva, Hans M. Bolli	
		12. MESOZOIC FORAMINIFERA, LEG 15, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT .....	549
		Emile A. Pessagno, Jr., José F. Longoria T.	
		13. HOLOCENE TO PLEISTOCENE PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA OF LEG 15, SITE 147 (CARIACO BASIN [TRENCH], CARIBBEAN SEA) AND THEIR CLIMATIC INTERPRETATION ...	553
		Fred Rögl, Hans M. Bolli	
		14. GROWTH STUDIES ON <i>GLOBOROTALIA EXILIS</i> BLOW AND <i>GLOBOROTALIA PERTENUIS</i> BEARD IN THE SITE 154A SECTION, LEG 15, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT .....	617
		Richard K. Olsson	
		15. CALCAREOUS NANNOFOSSILS: LEG 15, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT .....	625
		William W. Hay, Fred M. Beaudry	
		16. LOW-LATITUDE COCCOLITH BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC ZONATION .....	685
		David Bukry	
		17. CENOZOIC RADIOLARIA FROM THE CARIBBEAN, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT, LEG 15 .....	705
		William R. Riedel, Annika Sanfilippo	

Chapter	Page	Chapter	Page
18. PLEISTOCENE PTEROPODS, SITE 147, LEG 15, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT .....	753	28. CHEMICAL STUDIES OF AMPHIBOLES, PYROXENES, AND OTHER MINERALS FROM CARIBBEAN DEEP-SEA SEDIMENTS, LEG 15 .....	963
Peter Jung		Thomas W. Donnelly, William Melson	
19. PALEOCENE TO RECENT PLANKTONIC MICROFOSSIL DISTRIBUTION IN THE MARINE AND LAND AREAS OF THE CARIBBEAN .....	769	29. CIRCUM-CARIBBEAN EXPLOSIVE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY: EVIDENCE FROM LEG 15 SEDIMENTS .....	969
John B. Saunders, Fred M. Beaudry, Hans M. Bolli, Fred Rögl, William R. Riedel, Annika Sanfilippo, Isabella Premoli Silva		Thomas W. Donnelly	
20. PELAGIC LIMESTONES IN THE CENTRAL CARIBBEAN .....	773	30. BASALTS AND DOLERITES OF LATE CRETACEOUS AGE FROM THE CENTRAL CARIBBEAN .....	989
Nahum Schneidermann		Thomas W. Donnelly, William Melson, Robert Kay, John J. W. Rogers	
21. STABLE ISOTOPE RELATIONSHIPS IN PELAGIC LIMESTONES FROM THE CENTRAL CARIBBEAN, LEG 15, DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT .....	795	31. COMPRESSIONAL WAVE VELOCITIES IN BASALT AND DOLERITE SAMPLES RECOVERED DURING LEG 15 .....	1013
Thomas F. Anderson, Nahum Schneidermann		Paul J. Fox, Edward Schreiber	
22. FLUCTUATION IN THE PAST RATES OF CARBONATE SOLUTION IN SITE 149: A COMPARISON WITH OTHER OCEAN BASINS AND AN INTERPRETATION OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE .....	805	32. PALEOMAGNETISM OF IGNEOUS AND SEDIMENTARY SAMPLES .....	1017
Anthony T. S. Ramsey, Nahum Schneider- mann, J. W. Finch		William Lowrie, Neil D. Opdyke	
23. BIOGENIC SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES (TRACE FOSSILS) IN LEG 15 CORES ....	813	33. MAGNETIC ANOMALY OBSERVATIONS IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN SEA ....	1023
John E. Warme, W. James Kennedy, Nahum Schneidermann		Thomas W. Donnelly	
24. SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES OF CARIBBEAN LEG 15 SEDIMENTS .....	833	34. MICROTEKTITES OF LATE EOCENE AGE FROM THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN SEA .....	1031
Florentin Maurrasse		Thomas W. Donnelly, E. C. T. Chao	
25. X-RAY MINERALOGY OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA—LEG 15 .....	847	35. GEOLOGY OF THE ARUBA GAP ABYSSAL PLAIN NEAR DSDP SITE 153 ..	1039
Pow-foong Fan, Robert W. Rex, Harry E. Cook, Ivar Zemmels		H. R. Hopkins	
26. MIXED-LAYER ILLITE/MONTMORIL- LONITE CLAYS FROM HOLES 146 AND 149 .....	923	36. SEDIMENTARY HIATUSES IN THE VENEZUELAN BASIN .....	1051
Herman E. Roberson		N. Terence Edgar, Troy Holcombe, John I. Ewing, William Johnson	
27. MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF CARIBBEAN SEDIMENTS .....	929	37. SITE 145 .....	1063
Thomas W. Donnelly, Gino Nalli		Arthur D. Raff	
		38. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES SUMMARY ....	1067
		Robert E. Boyce	
		39. INTERSTITIAL WATER STUDIES, LEG 15, INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY .....	1069
		Wallace S. Broecker	

Chapter	Page	Chapter	Page
<b>PART III: CRUISE SYNTHESIS</b> .....	1075	<b>PART IV: APPENDICES</b> .....	1113
40. CRUISE SYNTHESIS .....	1077	APPENDIX I. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES—	
John B. Saunders, N. Terence Edgar, Thomas		METHODS .....	1115
W. Donnelly, William W. Hay		APPENDIX II. CARBON AND CARBONATE	
		ANALYSES, LEG 15 .....	1129

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The scientific party wish to express their appreciation to all those who sailed aboard the *Glomar Challenger* on Leg 15. The cooperation of Captain Joe A. Clarke, the ship's crew and the drilling teams are greatly appreciated. The liaison between the scientists and the drilling crew was efficiently and effectively undertaken by Mr. Roy Anderson, Cruise Operations Manager, on loan from ESSO.

The cooperation and assistance of technical staff, ably led by Mr. Robert Iulucci, Laboratory Officer, in the performance of tasks essential to the scientific effort is sincerely appreciated by all the scientific staff. We also thank the many individuals from the Deep Sea Drilling Project staff who have been involved in composing this volume and for the very fine and critical scientific editing of Ansis Kaneps, Jim Herring, Don Fox and Peter Supko.

We are particularly grateful to those institutions, companies and individuals who so willingly contributed data (much of it unpublished), time and effort that proved to be essential to the success of the drilling program. In particular we thank the Marine Seismology Department of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and the Marine Geophysics Department of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for providing us with copies of their geophysical records. We also received seismic records from ESSO Production Research, Mobil Oil Co., and Gulf Oil Co. for which we are very grateful. The assistance and cooperation of the Core Laboratory at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory is greatly appreciated.

The JOIDES Atlantic Advisory Panel, JOIDES Inorganic Geochemistry Panel and the JOIDES Organic Geochemistry Panel provided assistance in the overall planning of the cruise.