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Data report: Site U1523 composite section and stratigraphic splice based on X-ray fluorescence data, IODP Expedition 374¹

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Abstract

Contribution of melting Antarctic Ice Sheets (AIS) to rising sea level remains one of the least quantified inputs to predictive models for the future. To improve these estimates, International Ocean Discovery Program Expedition 374 cored five sites in the Ross Sea, Antarctica, to examine the stability of the AIS to past intervals of global warmth. Site U1523 proved difficult to core because of the presence of gravel lags and indurated intervals; thus, we cored three holes with overlapping stratigraphy at that site to recover a more complete stratigraphic section. Given these challenges, no attempt was made to create a composite depth scale or stratigraphic splice during the expedition. Here we use a combination of physical property data (primarily magnetic susceptibility and natural gamma radiation), X-ray fluorescence core scanning, and visual core description to construct a core composite depth below seafloor (CCSF) depth scale to the base of Hole U1523B. This composite depth scale is discontinuous because of challenging coring conditions and variable core recovery, although there are several intervals of reasonably good stratigraphic continuity between 0 and 26 m CCSF and 82 and 96 m CCSF. We also created a stratigraphic splice from 0 to 93.95 m CCSF, although the splice is only continuous to 15.82 m CCSF. Additionally, we mapped the off-splice interval of Core 374-U1523E-1H to the composite depth scale over several intervals with significant core disturbance by stretching and squeezing to obtain a best fit. Development of the composite depth scale and stratigraphic splice will improve postcruise research results by allowing scientists to compare samples from different holes on the same depth scale.

1. Introduction

Five sites were cored during International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) Expedition 374 in the Ross Sea sector of Antarctica to examine the stability of the Antarctic ice sheets during past intervals of warmer-than-present conditions (McKay et al., 2019b). Site U1523 is located on the outer continental shelf (Figure F1) in the pathway of both the alongslope current and downslope flow of Ross Sea Bottom Water, which flows into the deep ocean to become Antarctic Bottom Water. This site was cored to examine the interplay between these currents through time in a location never covered by grounded ice (McKay et al., 2019c).

High current speeds at this site often winnowed fine-grained material, creating challenging coring conditions, and the advanced piston corer (APC) and half-length APC (HLAPC) were unable to penetrate gravel lags and indurated intervals. We employed a drilling strategy using drilling parameters from Holes U1523A and U1523B to attempt to HLAPC core between lags and indurated intervals in Hole U1523E to recover a more complete stratigraphic section (McKay et al., 2019c). This method was somewhat successful in recovering gaps in the stratigraphy (Figure F2), but recovery was not continuous enough to warrant development of a composite section during the expedition. Here we use a combination of physical property data collected shipboard, together with postcruise X-ray fluorescence (XRF) core scanning data and lithostratigraphy, to establish tie points between the three holes, creating a composite depth scale (core composite depth below seafloor [CCSF]), as well as an incomplete stratigraphic splice to ~90 m CCSF.

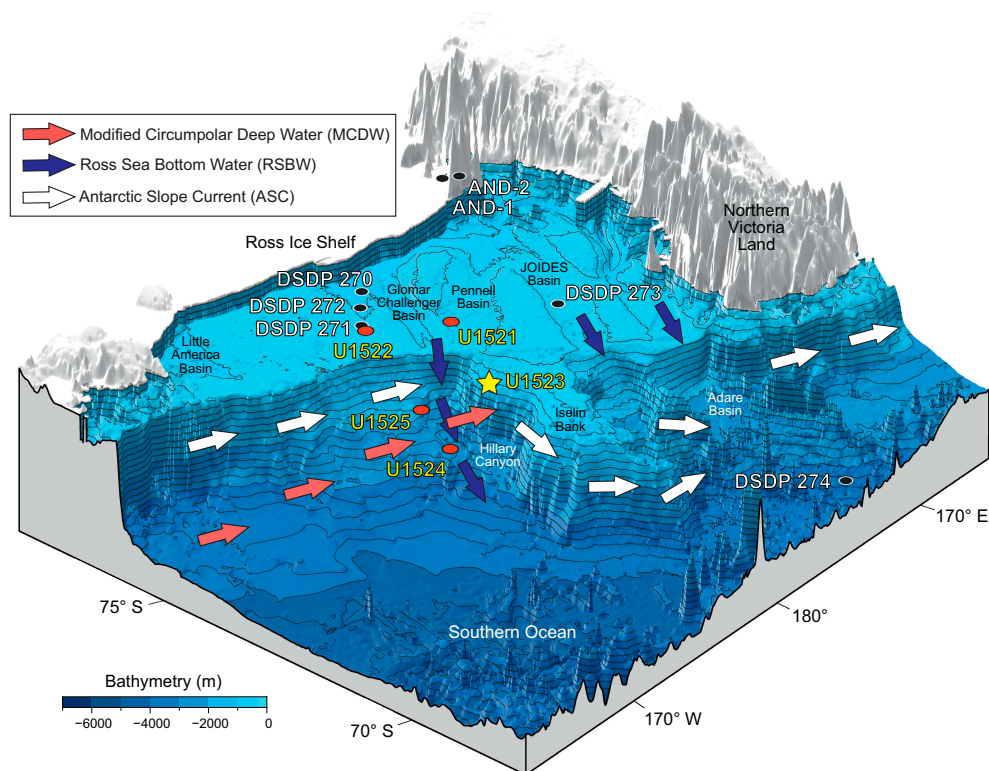


Figure F1. Bathymetric map of the Ross Sea showing location of Site U1523 (yellow star), as well as other Expedition 374 sites (red circles) and previous drilling during Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Leg 28 and ANDRILL (AND) (black circles). Ross Sea Bottom Water (blue arrows), derived from Ross Ice Shelf water (not shown), flows downslope in Hillary Canyon, as well as along the central and western Ross Sea shelf slope, influencing deep waters. Bathymetry from International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (Arndt et al., 2013). Figure modified from McKay et al. (2019b).

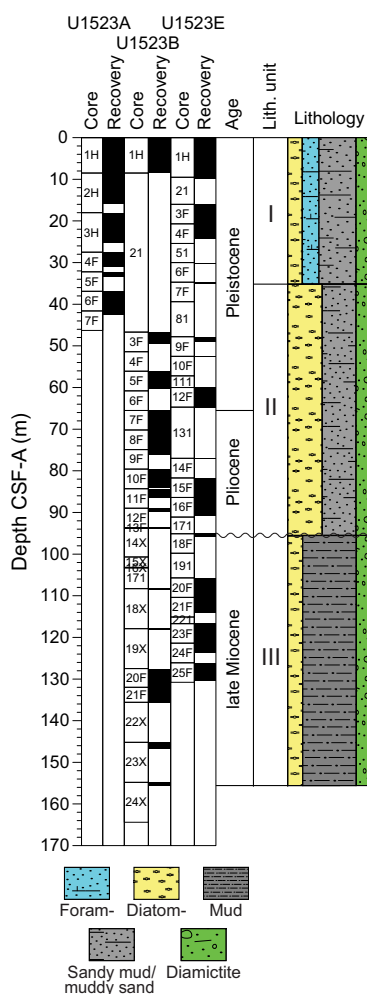


Figure F2. Coring summary, Site U1523, showing graphic lithology, age, and lithostratigraphic units defined shipboard. Coring in Hole U1523E was designed to cover gaps in the stratigraphy from Hole U1523B, which was partially successful.

2. Methods and materials

2.1. X-ray fluorescence core scanning

XRF core scanning was conducted on Site U1523 cores using a third-generation Avaatech core scanner (XRF2) at the IODP Gulf Coast Repository at Texas A&M University equipped with a 100 W rhodium side-window X-ray tube. Prior to scanning, cores were moved from cold storage to the laboratory to warm to room temperature for at least 3 h to avoid condensation. Each section was prepared by scraping the core surface using either a glass microscope slide or a stainless steel spatula to remove the upper ~2 mm of sediment. The stainless steel spatula was used to avoid chipping glass onto the core surface when clasts were present. After scraping, the core surface was covered with 4 µm thick Ultralene film (SPEX Centriprep, Inc.) to protect the detector.

Each section was scanned at 1 cm (Hole U1523E) or 2 cm (Holes U1523A and U1523B) resolution along the center of the core section using a 1.2 cm² illumination window set to 1 cm downcore and 1.2 cm crosscore. Three successive scans were performed on each core section using different excitation settings. The first scan was performed at 10 kV, 0.16 mA, and no filter with 6 s of live time to analyze for Al, Si, K, Ca, Ti, and Fe. The second scan used 30 kV, 1.25 mA, and a Pd thick filter with 6 s of live time to analyze for Ni, Br, Rb, Sr, Zr, and Mo. The last scan was at 50 kV, 0.75 mA, and a Cu filter with 10 s of live time to analyze for Ba. Raw X-ray spectra were processed using bAxil software (Brightspec), which uses a nonlinear least squares method.

XRF data are archived in the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) database (<http://web.iodp.tamu.edu/LORE>).

2.2. Core images

Digital linescan images of the archive-half sections were collected during the expedition using a JAI linescan camera and LED lights to illuminate the core surface (McKay et al., 2019a). These section images were loaded into Igor Pro (Wavemetrics) using the Code for Ocean Drilling Data (Codd) of Wilkens et al. (2017) and concatenated into composite core images used to verify tie points when constructing the CCSF depth scale. Core images were then reprocessed to the CCSF depth scale, and a spliced image was created along the stratigraphic splice. Core images are archived in the LIMS database (<http://web.iodp.tamu.edu/LORE>).

2.3. Lithostratigraphy

Site U1523 cores were redescribed at the IODP Gulf Coast Repository in August 2018 to verify and improve on shipboard core description, which is limited in resolution because of time limitations during coring operations. Lithologic description followed the methods outlined in McKay et al. (2019a) and focused on providing higher resolution description detail and correlations between the three holes. Descriptions were recorded manually on core description sheets, which were then scanned into PDF format for archiving. These descriptions were used to confirm correlations between the holes during development of the composite stratigraphic section.

2.4. Creation of CCSF depth scale and stratigraphic splice

Shipboard data, including core images and physical properties (gamma ray attenuation bulk density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma radiation, and color spectrophotometry), as well as the XRF data, were loaded into Igor Pro using Codd (Wilkens et al., 2017). Because no composite section was created during the expedition, 0 m offsets for cores were loaded to define a CCSF depth scale equal to the core depth below seafloor, Method A (CSF-A) depth scale.

Ties between cores in adjacent holes were made using several XRF data ratios: Rb/Sr, Ca/Ti, Br/Ti, and Zr/Rb. After a tie was made, other data sets were examined to ensure the best possible tie based on multiple data types. Because there was minimal overlap of cores below ~20 m CCSF, the offset for many cores was set equal to the offset of the core above. In rare cases, the offset was increased by a small amount to avoid overlap with the core above when recovery was >100%.

After creation of the CCSF depth scale, we defined a stratigraphic splice for the upper 94 m CCSF. Intervals included in the splice were selected by examining the core descriptions and core photos to avoid disturbed sections when possible. Tie points were defined using either XRF Zr/Rb data or magnetic susceptibility.

3. Results

3.1. Composite depth scale

We developed a composite depth scale using a variety of physical property, XRF, and visual core description data. Offsets for the CCSF depth scale are given in Table T1 (affine table), and select XRF ratios and magnetic susceptibility are presented on the original CSF-A and new CCSF depth scale in Figures F3 (Zr/Rb), F4 (Rb/Sr), F5 (Ca/Ti), F6 (Br/Ti), and F7 (magnetic susceptibility). We selected Core U1523A-1H as the anchor core because Core U1523E-1H contains disturbed intervals in the upper two sections. We tied interval U1523E-1H-5, 9 cm, to interval U1523A-1H-5, 14 cm, using Zr/Rb (Figure F3A). The mudline core from Hole U1523B was used for interstitial water and microbiology whole-round sampling, so no material remains to tie that cored interval into the composite depth scale, and its offset was artificially set to 0 m. Interval U1523A-2H-1, 103 cm, is tied to interval U1523E-1H-7, 27 cm, using Rb/Sr data (Figure F4A).

There is no apparent overlap between the base of Core U1523A-2H and the top of Core U1523E-3F based on physical properties and XRF data. Therefore, the offset for Core U1523E-3F is set to

0.54 m so as to not overlap the base of Core U1523A-2H. Interval U1523A-3H-2, 6 cm, is tied to U1523E-3F-3, 38 cm, using Ca/Ti. Interval U1523E-4F-2, 52 cm, is tied to interval U1523A-3H-5, 31 cm, using Rb/Sr.

Below the bases of Cores U1523A-4H and U1523E-4F, there is very little overlap among the holes. The offsets for Cores U1523A-4F through 6F are set equivalent to that of Core 3H (0.53 m), and Core 7F is set to 0.79 m to avoid overlap of the CCSF depth scale with the base of Core 6F, which has 101% recovery.

In Hole U1523E, Core 6F had only 4% recovery and no XRF data were collected, so its offset was set equal to the offset of Core 4F (0.12 m). Core 7F also had minimal recovery (10%) and no apparent overlap to cores from Hole U1523A, so its offset was also set to 0.12 m. The offsets for Cores 9F (24% recovery) and 10F (1% recovery) were also set to 0.12 m.

Table T1. Affine table, Site U1523. [Download table in CSV format.](#)

Core	Depth CSF-A (m)	Depth CCSF (m)	Cumulative offset (m)	Differential offset (m)	Growth rate	Shift type	Data used	Quality comment
U1523A-								
1H	0	0	0			ANCHOR		
2H	8.5	8.31	-0.19			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523A-2H-2, 58 cm (10.59 m CSF-A) to U1523E-3H-1, 49 cm (16.49 m CSF-A) using XRF Rb/Sr data
3H	18	18.53	0.53			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523A-3H-2, 6 cm (19.40 m CSF-A) to U1523E-3H-3, 38 cm (19.39 m CSF-A) using XRF Ca/Ti data
4F	27.5	28.03	0.53			SET		Set offset equal to U1523A-3H
5F	32.2	32.73	0.53			SET		Set offset equal to U1523A-4F
6F	36.9	37.43	0.53			SET		Set offset equal to U1523A-5F
7F	41.6	42.39	0.79			SET		Set offset to not overlap bottom of U1523A-6F
U1523B-								
1H	0	0	0			SET		No data (all to IW and mbio)
3F	46.7	47.72	1.02			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523B-3H-1, 85 cm (47.55 m CSF-A) to U1523E-9H-1, 65 cm (48.45 m CSF-A) using XRF Rb/Sr data
4F	51.4	52.42	1.02			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-3F
5F	56.1	57.12	1.02			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-4F
6F	60.8	61.82	1.02			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-5F
7F	65.5	66.52	1.02			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-6F
8F	70.2	71.72	1.52			SET		Set offset so that the core doesn't overlap with the base of U1523B-7F
9F	74.9	76.42	1.52			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-8F
10F	79.6	81.12	1.52			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-9F
11F	84.3	86.53	2.23			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523B-11H-2, 26 cm (85.15 m CSF-A) to U1523E-15H-2, 105 cm (84.25 m CSF-A) using XRF Br/Ti data
12F	89	91.23	2.23			SET		Floating core - could not find correlation to U1523E-16F so set offset equal to U1523B-1F
13F	93.7	95.93	2.23			SET		Almost no recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-12F
14X	93.8	96.03	2.23			SET		Almost no recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-13F
15X	100.7	102.93	2.23			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-14X
16X	103.2	105.43	2.23			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-15X
18X	108.3	110.53	2.23			SET		Almost no recovery; set offset equal to drilled interval U1523B-17I
19X	117.9	120.13	2.23			SET		Almost no recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-18X
20F	127.5	129.73	2.23			SET		No obvious tie to Hole U1523E; set offset equal to U1523B-19X
21F	132	134.43	2.43			SET		Set offset so that the core doesn't overlap with the base of U1523B-20F
22X	135.6	138.03	2.43			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-21F
23X	145.2	147.63	2.43			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523B-22X
24X	154.8	157.23	2.43			SET		Set offset equal to U1523B-23X
U1523E-								
1H	0	0.06	0.06			TIE		Tied U1523E-1H-5, 9 cm (6.09 m CSF-A) to U1523A-1H-5, 14 cm (6.15 m CSF-A) using XRF Zr/Rb data
3F	16	16.54	0.54			SET		Set to not overlap base of U1523A-2H
4F	20.7	20.82	0.12			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523E-4H-2, 52 cm (22.73 m CSF-A) to U1523A-3H-5, 31 cm (22.32 m CSF-A) using XRF Rb/Sr data
6F	30	30.12	0.12			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-5I
7F	34.7	34.82	0.12			SET		Set offset equal to U1523E-6F
9F	47.8	47.92	0.12			SET		Set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-8I
10F	52.5	52.62	0.12			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to U1523E-9F
12F	60	61.62	1.62			SET		No obvious tie to Hole U1523B; offset set to not overlap U1523B-5F
14F	77	78.62	1.62			SET		No recovery; set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-13I
15F	81.7	84.83	3.13			TIE	XRF	Tied U1523E-15H-1, 30 cm (82.00 m CSF-A) to U1523B-10H-4, 26 cm (83.61 m CSF-A) using XRF Br/Ti data
16F	86.4	89.53	3.13			SET		Set offset equal to U1523E-15F
18F	95.1	98.23	3.13			SET		Set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-17I
20F	105.7	108.83	3.13			SET		Set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-19I
21F	110.4	113.73	3.33			SET		Set to not overlap base of U1523E-20F
23F	116.7	120.03	3.33			SET		Set offset equal to drilled interval U1523E-22I
24F	121.4	125.03	3.63			SET		Set to not overlap base of U1523E-23F
25F	126.1	129.73	3.63			SET		Set offset equal to U1523E-24F

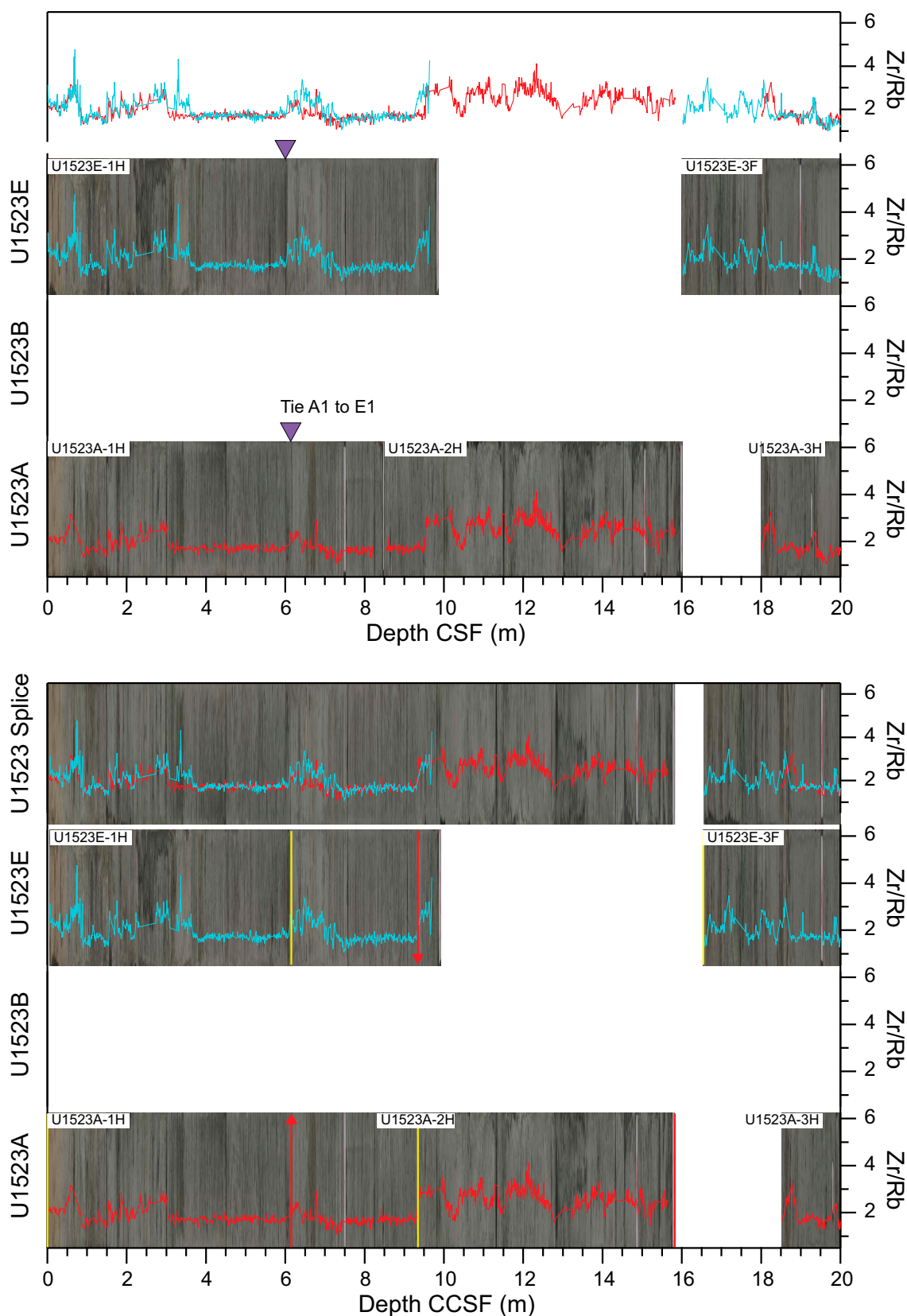
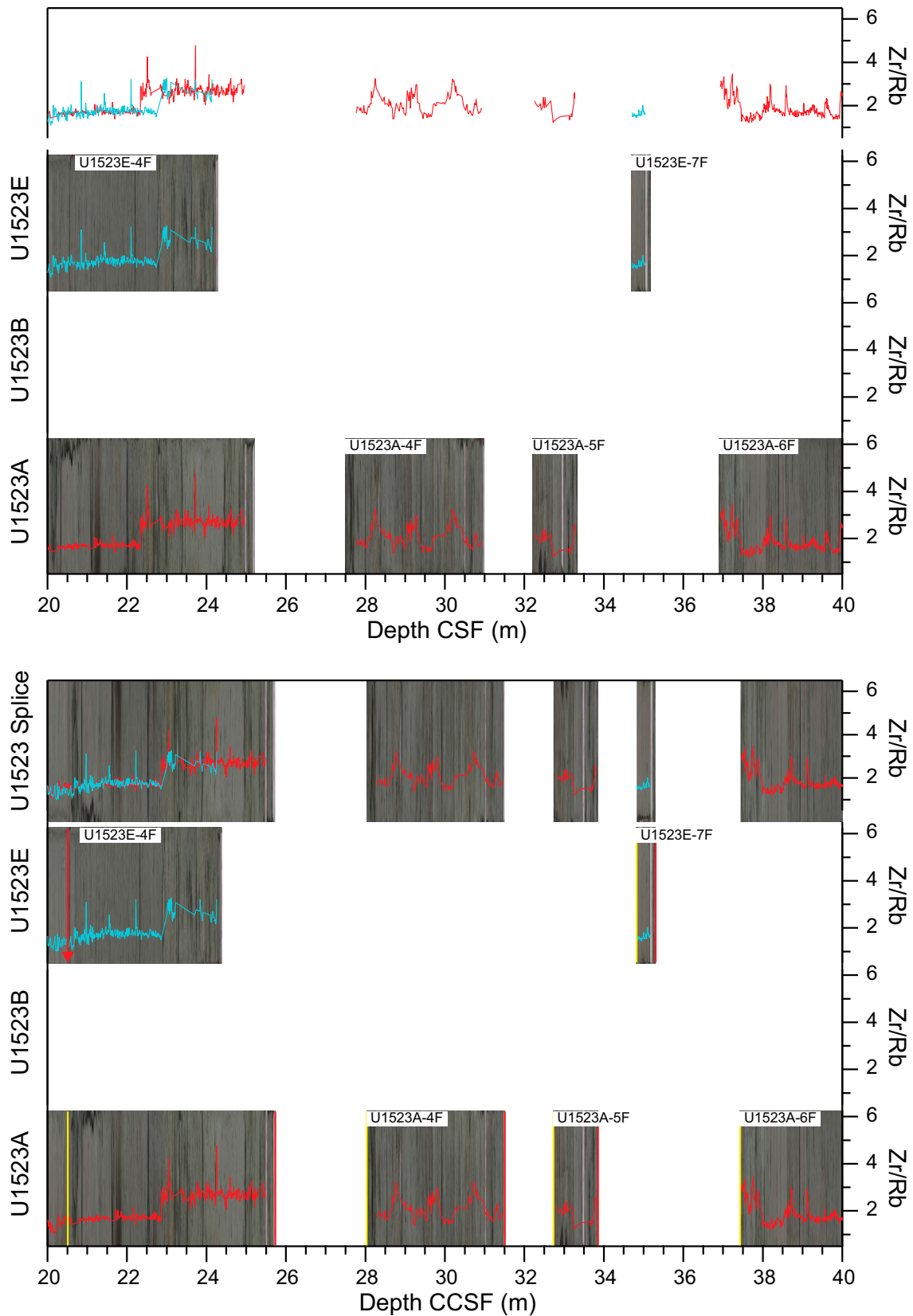
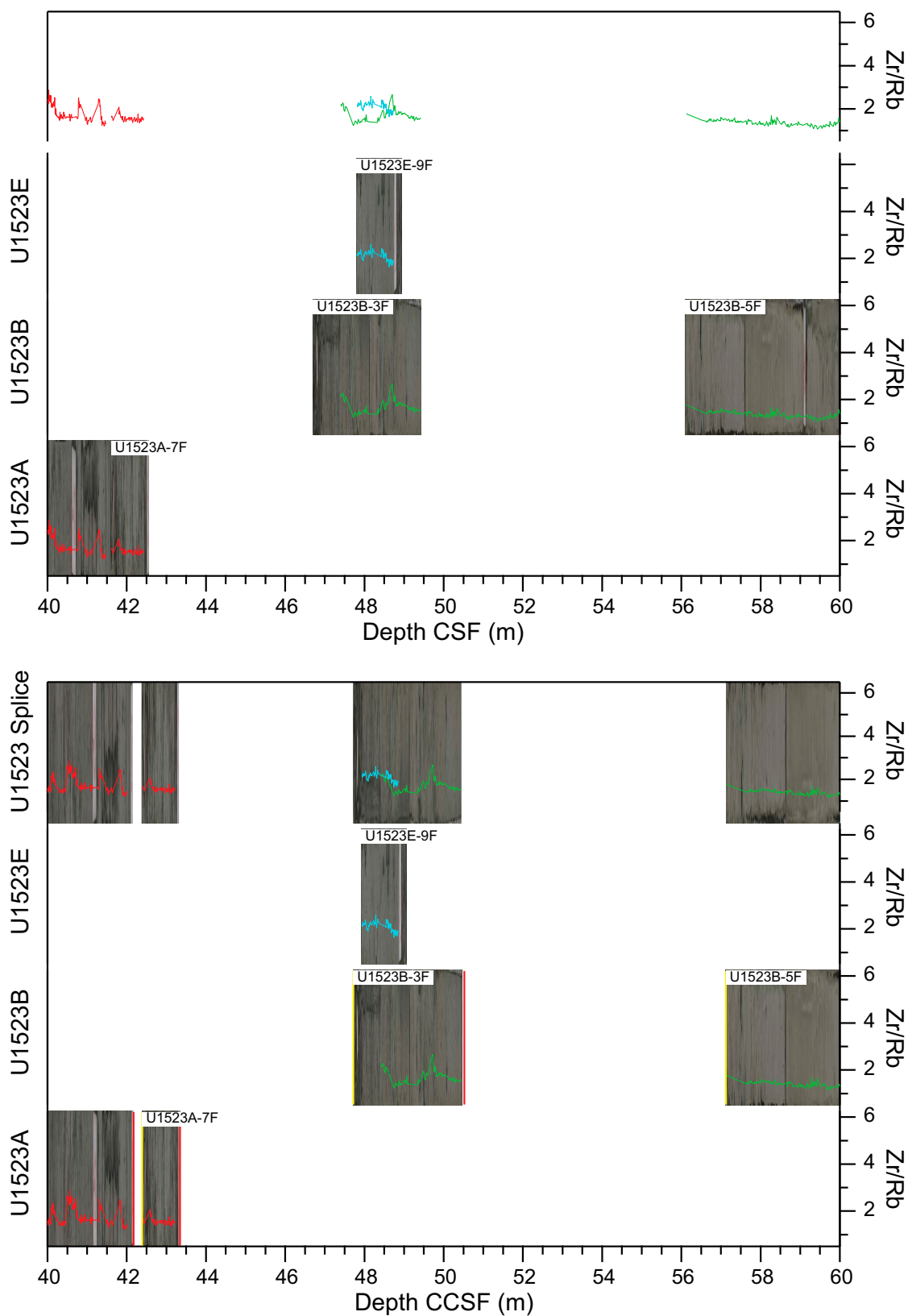
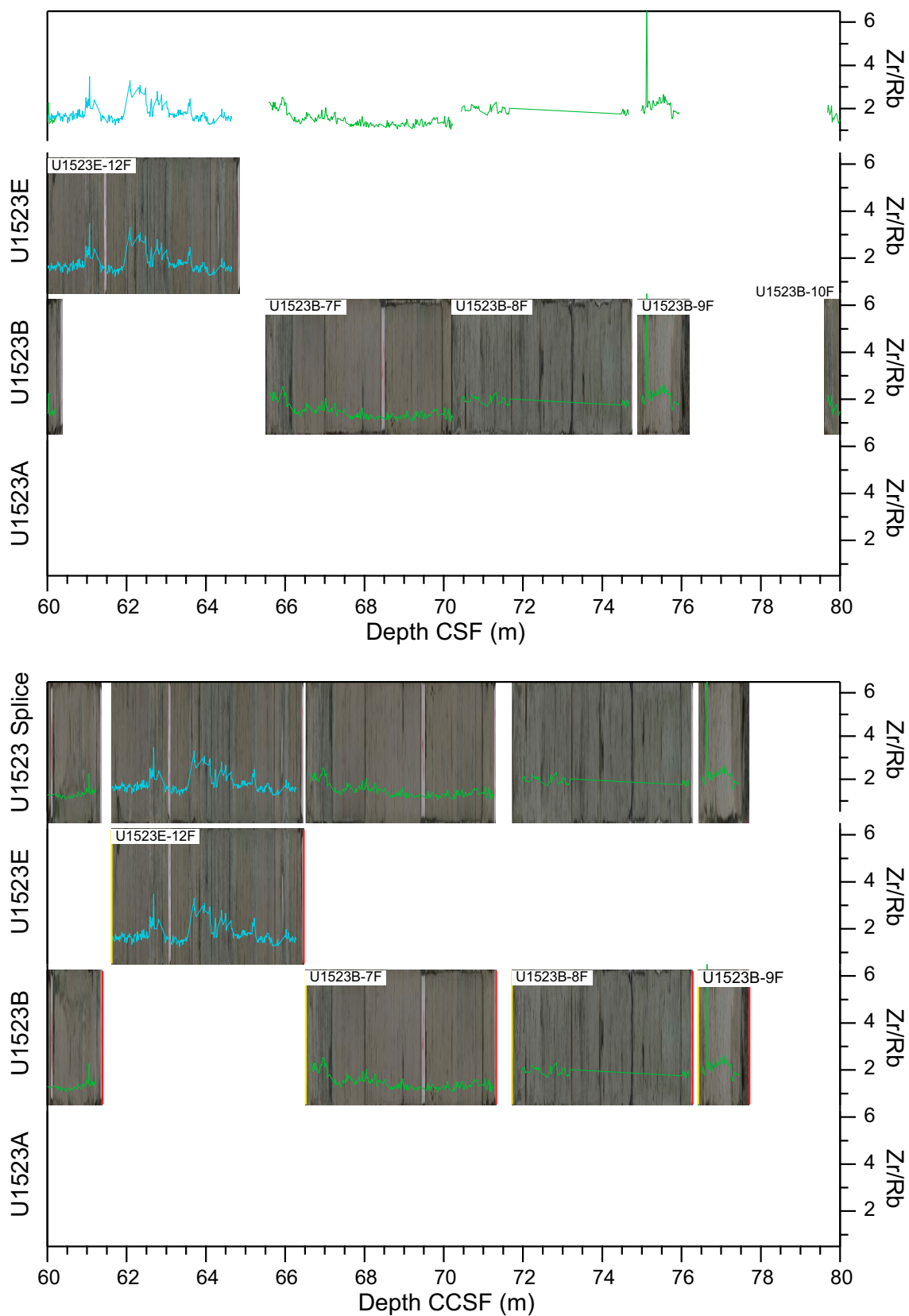
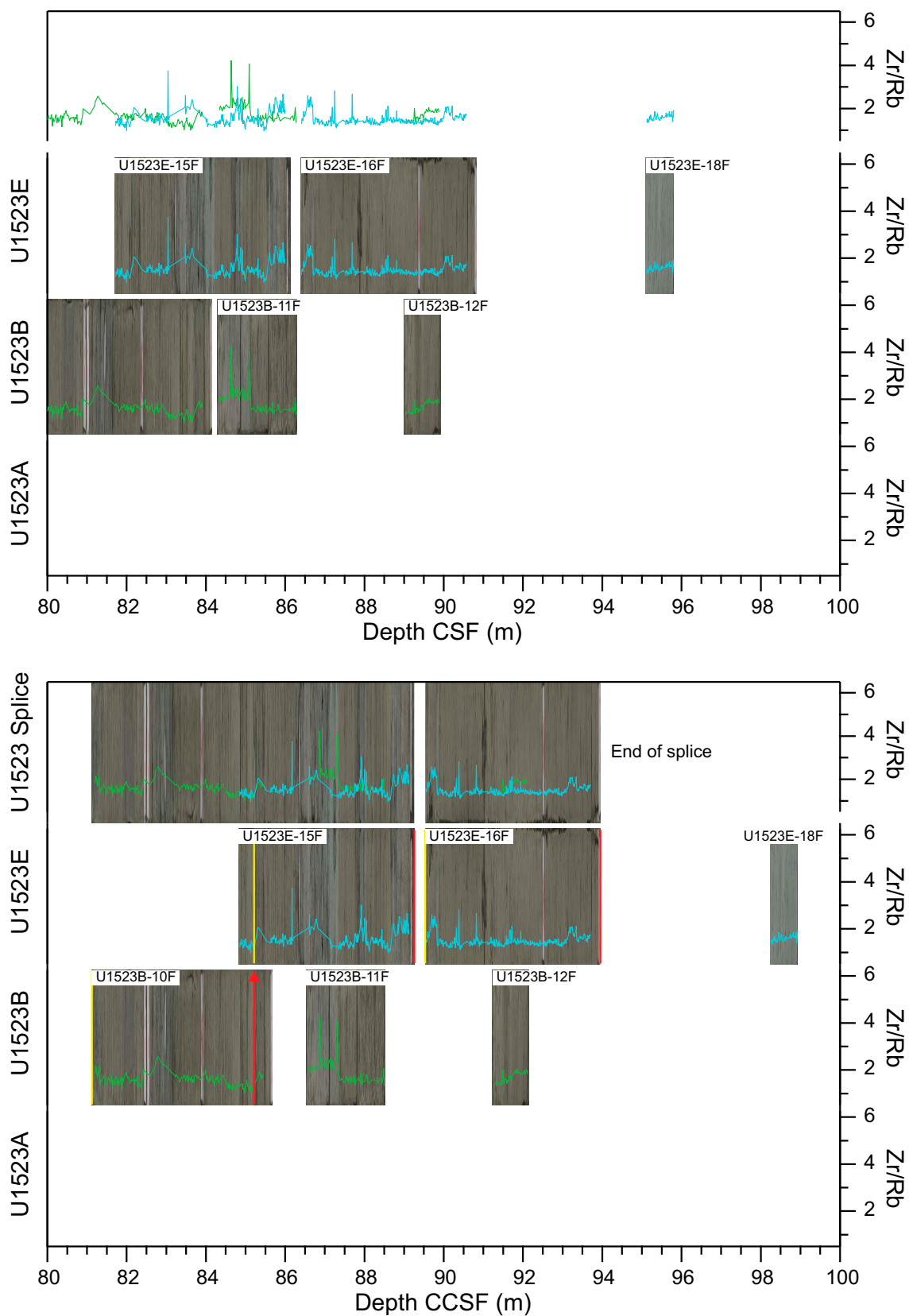


Figure F3. Linescan core images and XRF Zr/Rb for Holes U1523A (red), U1523B (green), and U1523C (blue) of the original shipboard CSF depth scale (top panel) and composite depth scale and stratigraphic splice defined in this study (bottom panel). Upper image in bottom panel shows spliced core images and data. Yellow and red lines in bottom panel denote top (yellow) and base (red) of intervals from a core included in the splice. Arrow head on red line shows splice tie between holes. Purple triangles show tie locations and data type used to create composite depth scale. (Continued on next five pages.)

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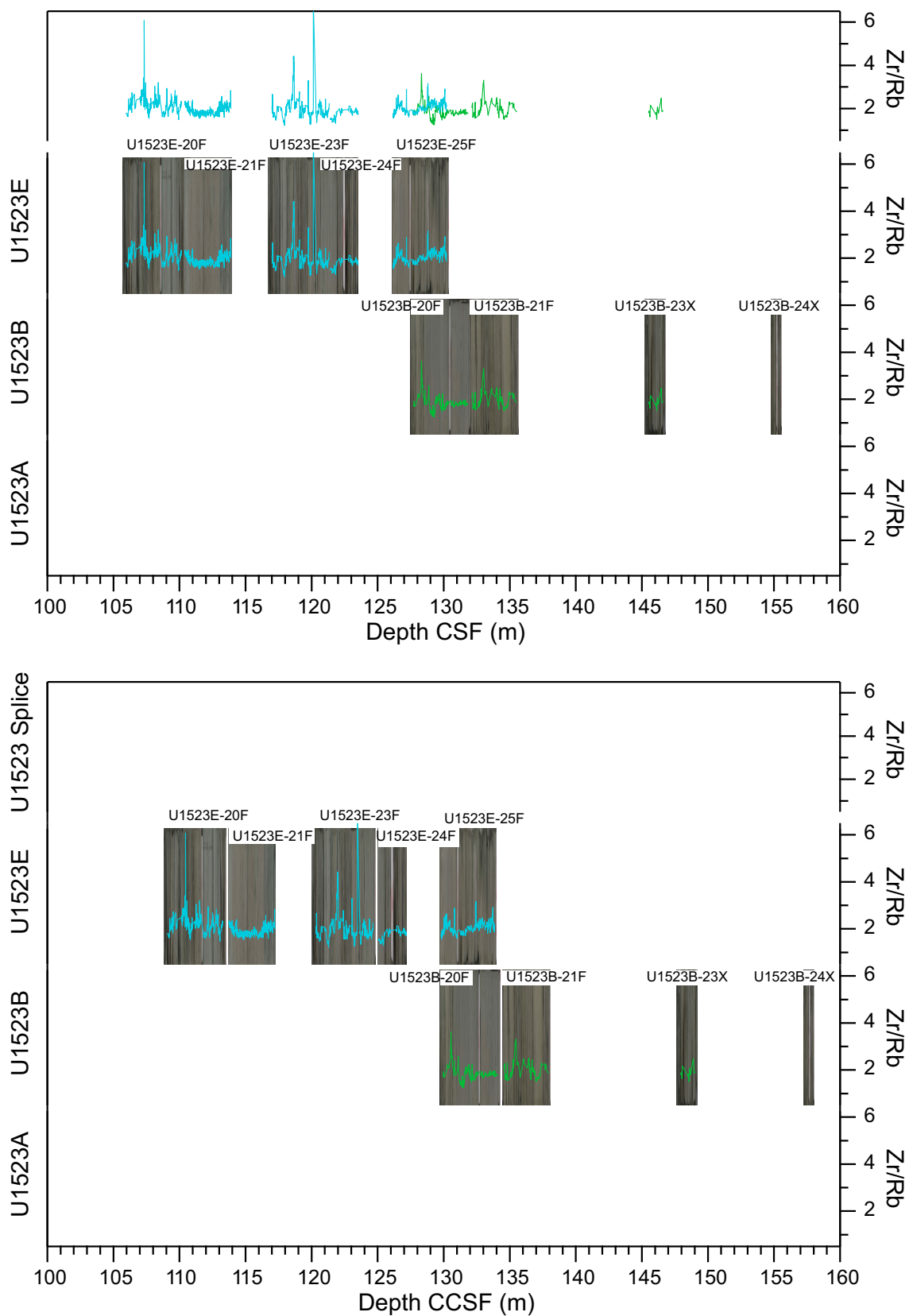


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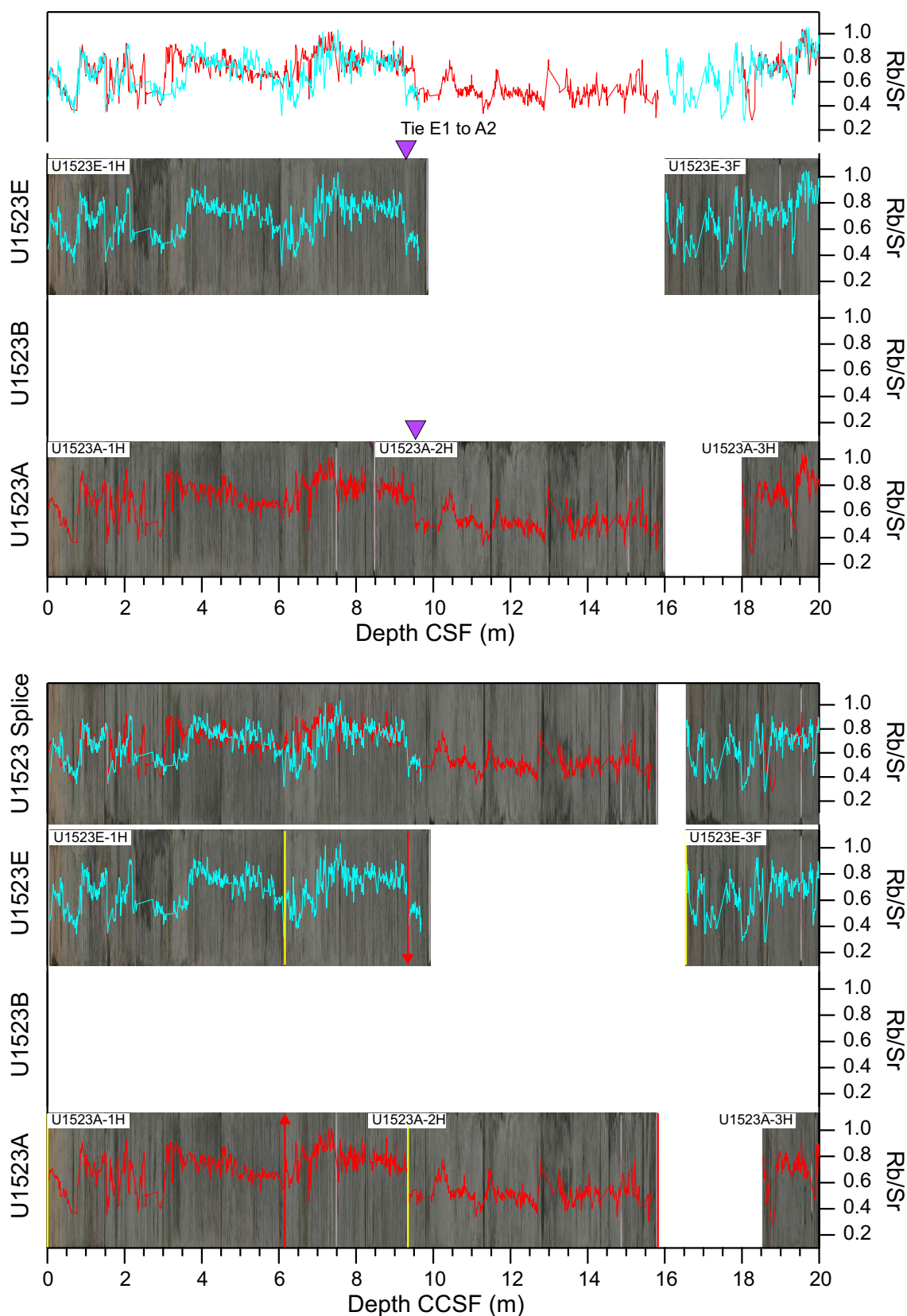
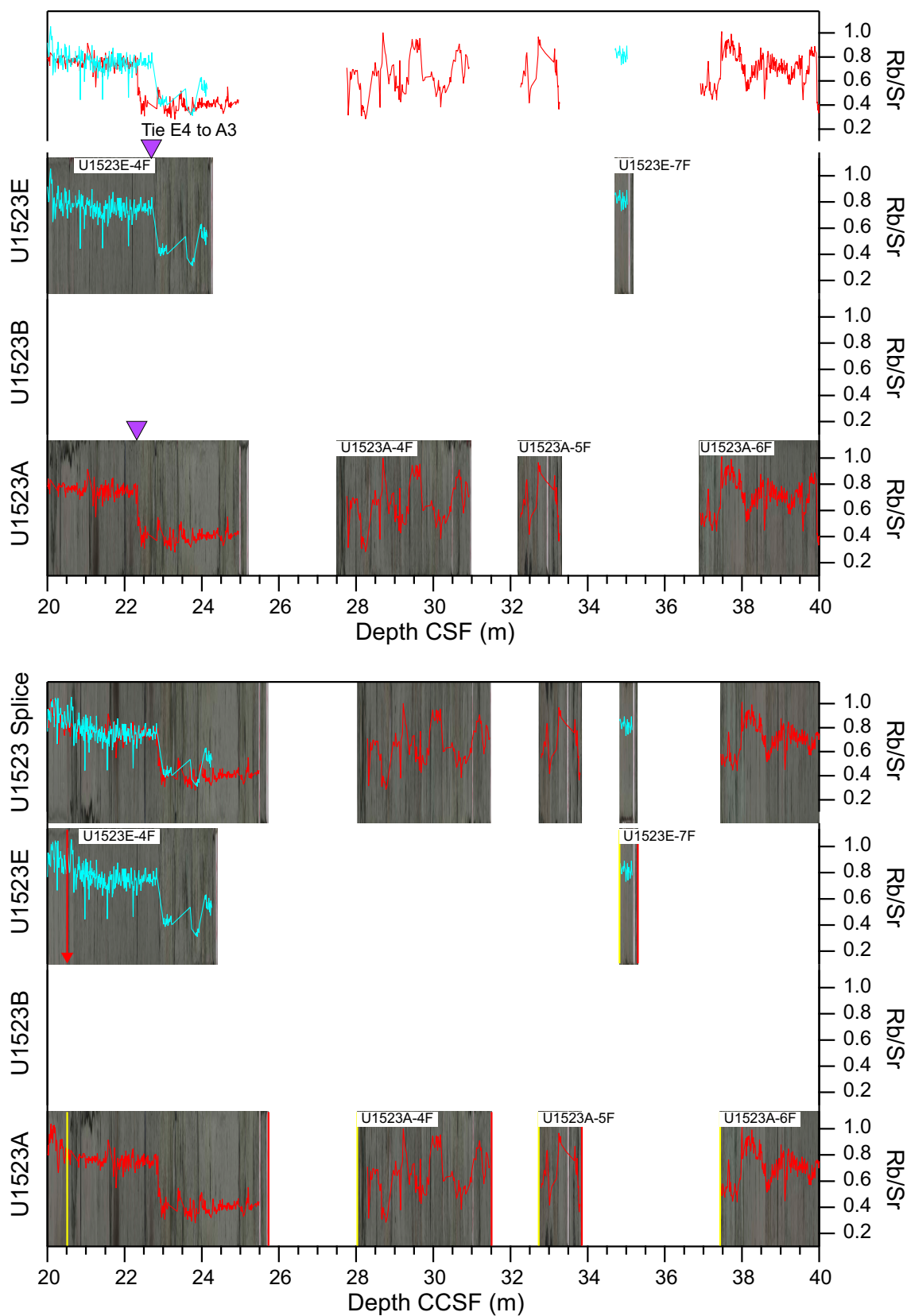
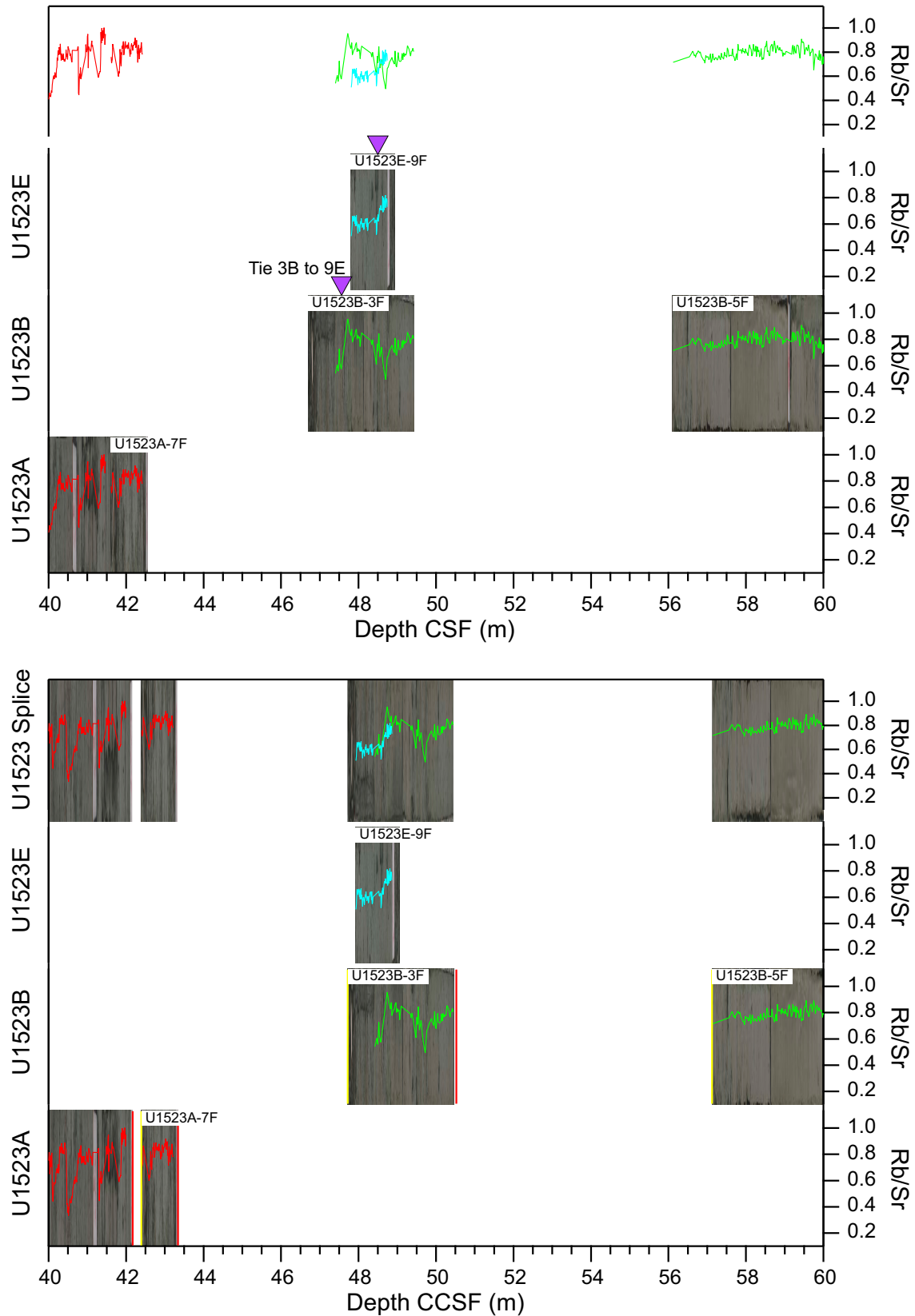
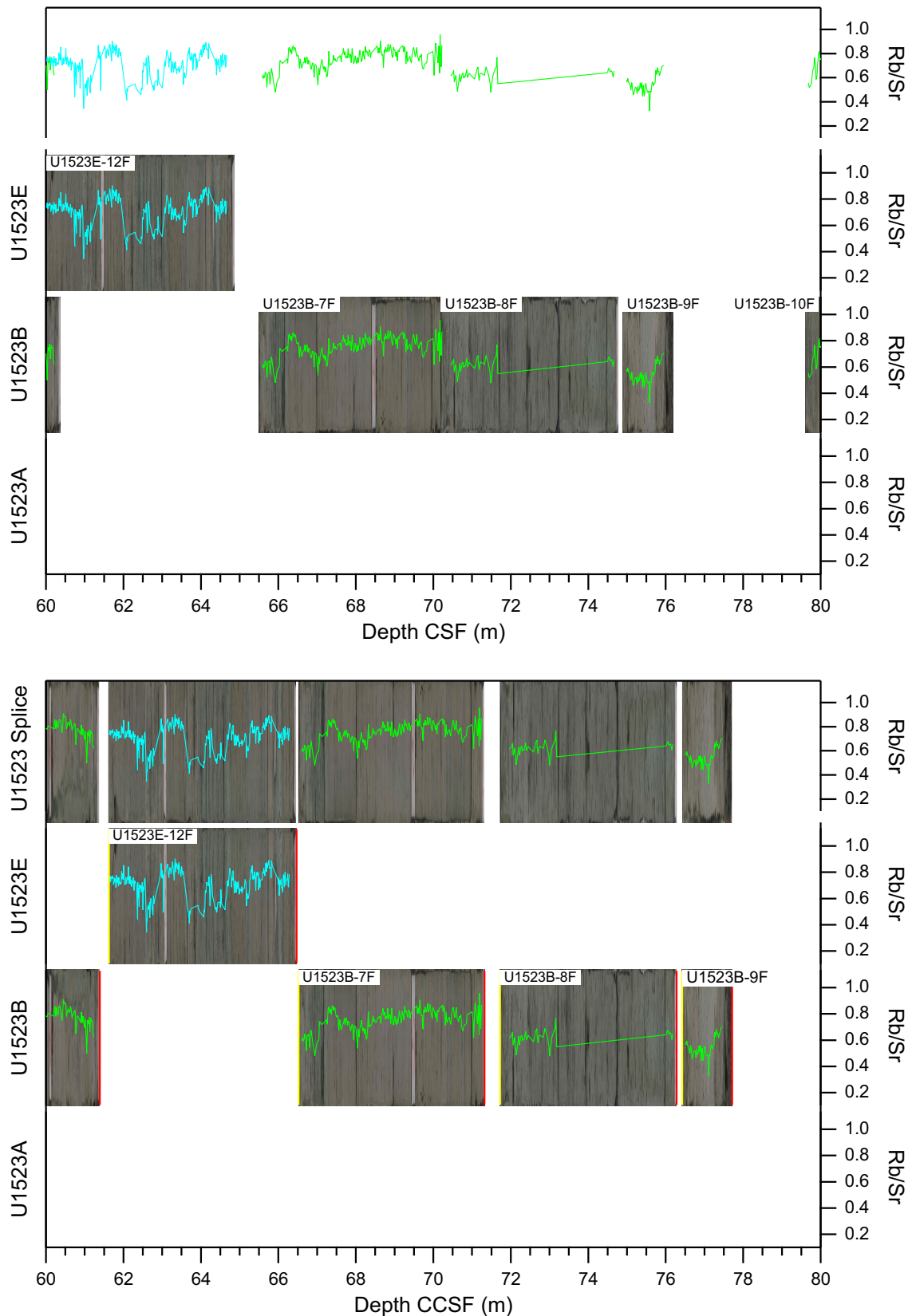
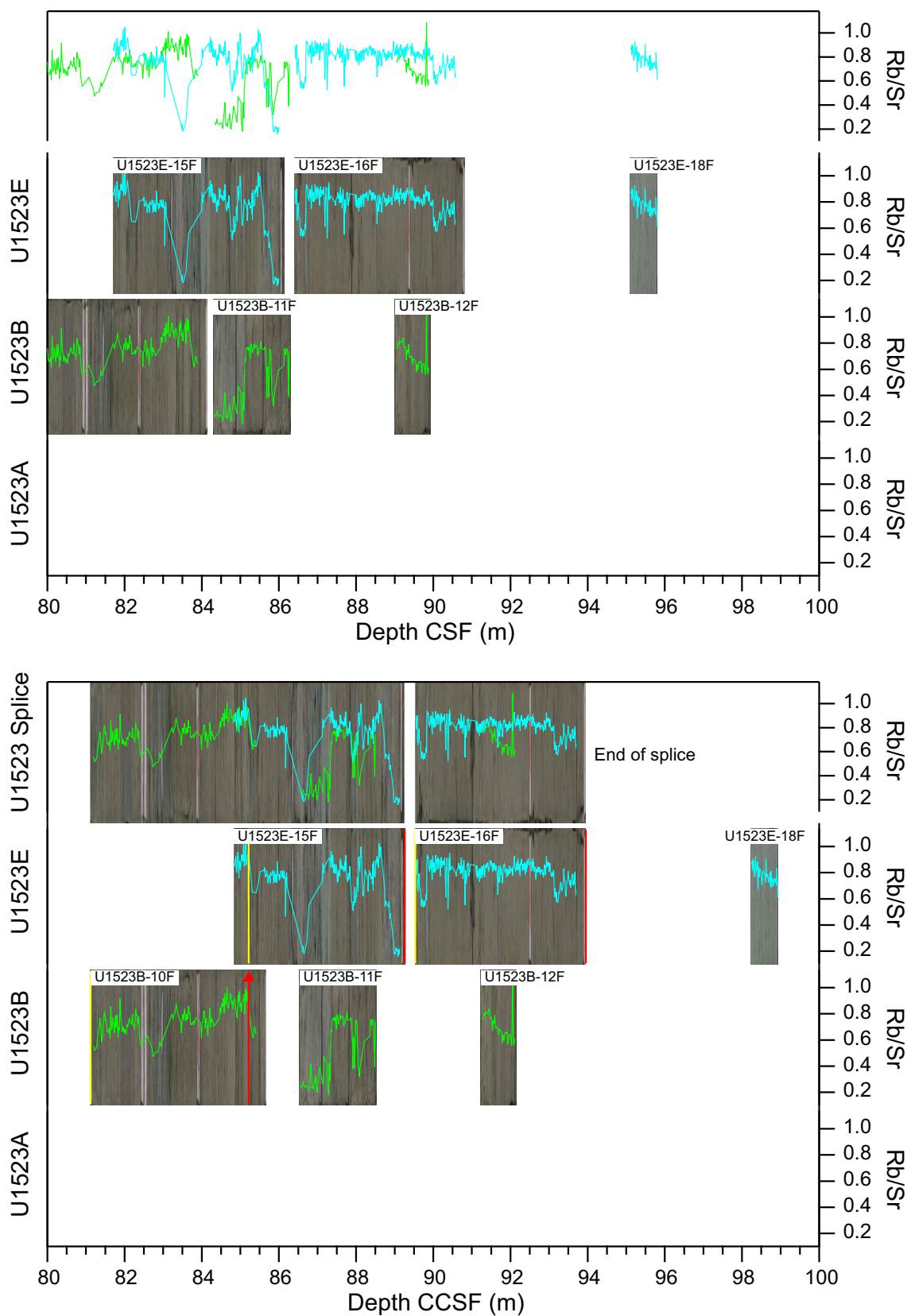


Figure F4. Linescan core images and XRF Rb/Sr for Holes U1523A (red), U1523B (green), and U1523C (blue) of the original shipboard CSF depth scale (top panel) and composite depth scale and stratigraphic splice defined in this study (bottom panel). Upper image in bottom panel shows spliced core images and data. Yellow and red lines in bottom panel denote top (yellow) and base (red) of intervals from a core included in the splice. Arrowhead on red line shows splice tie between holes. Purple triangles show tie locations and data type used to create composite depth scale. (Continued on next five pages.)

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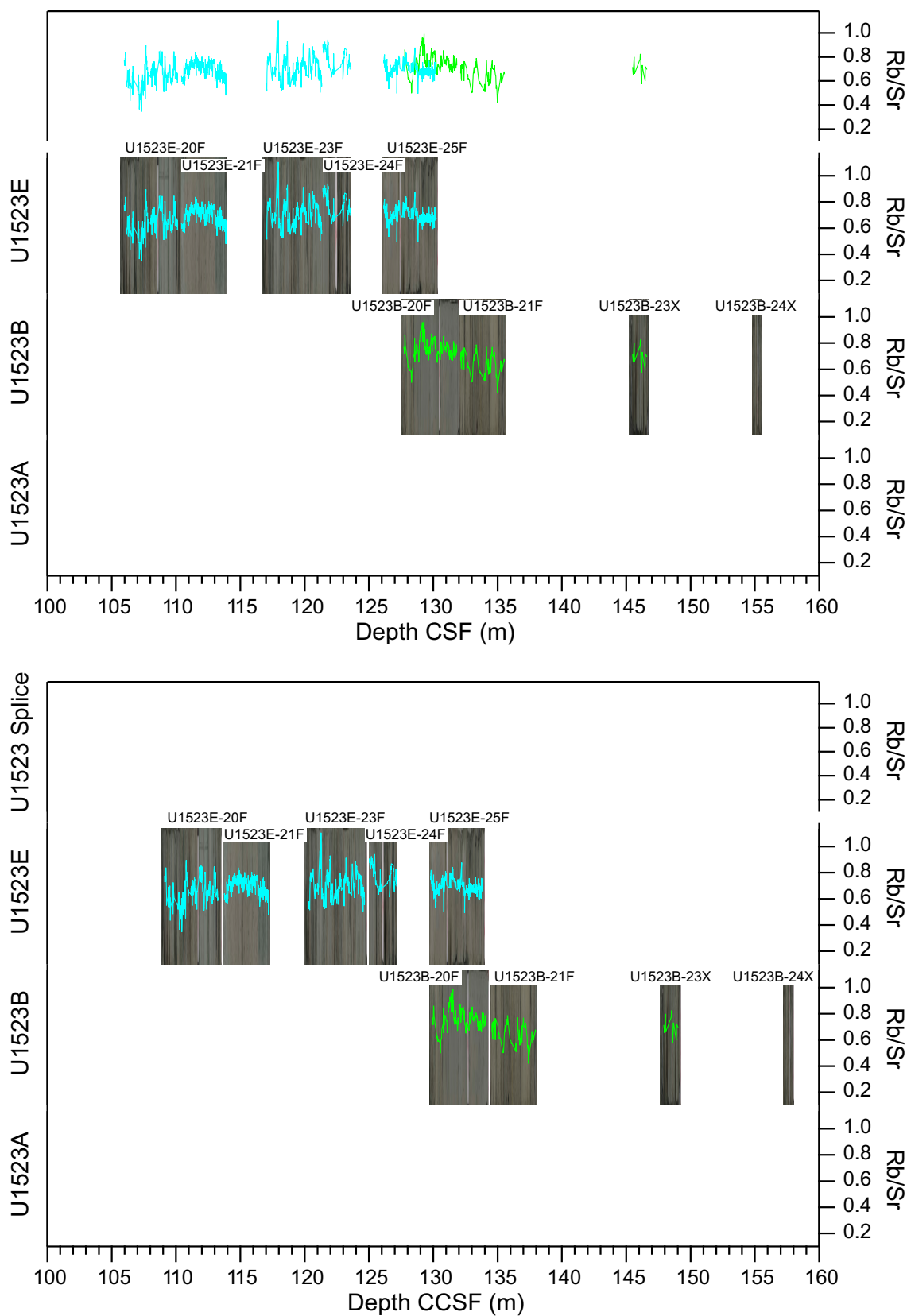


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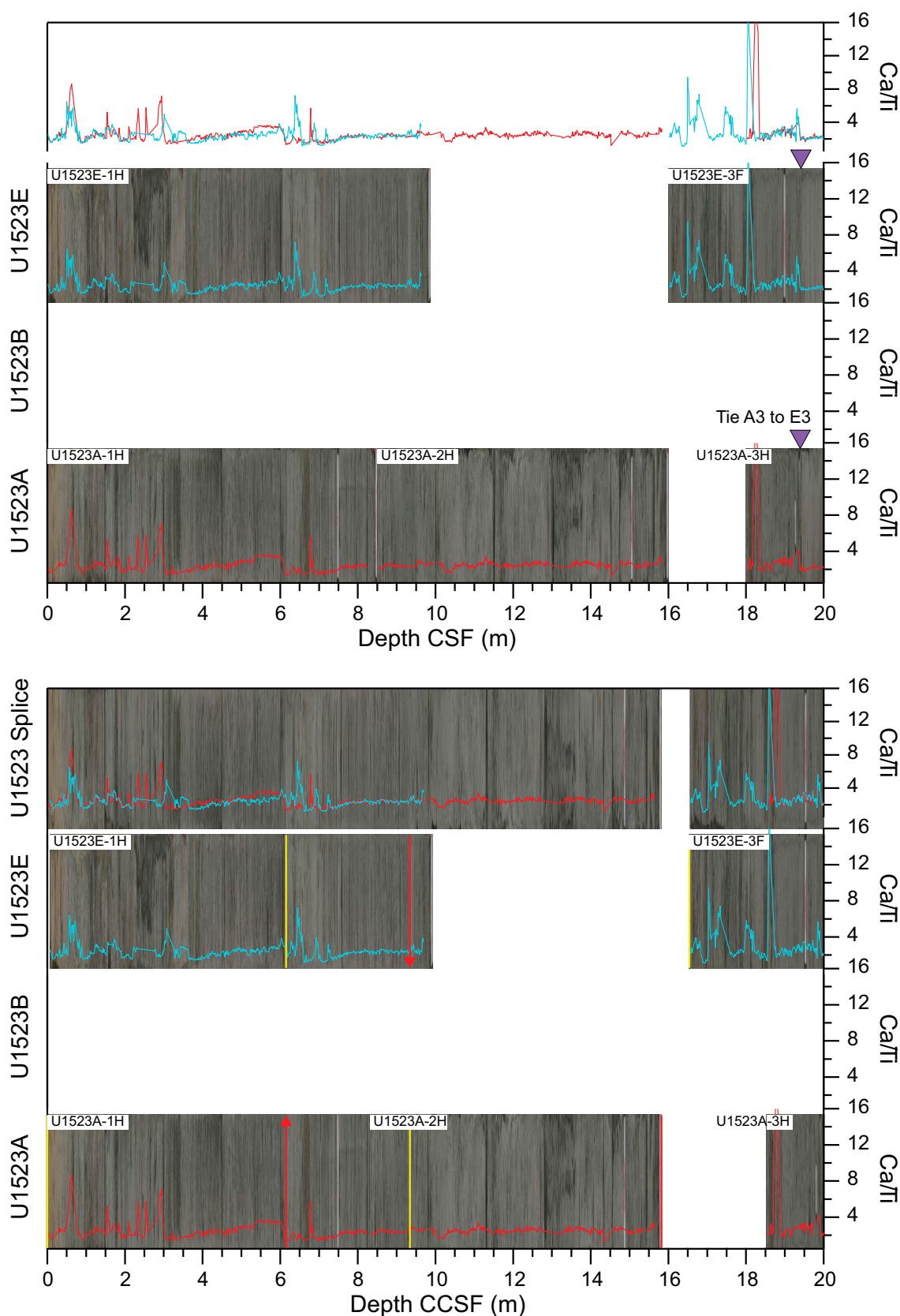


Figure F5. Linescan core images and XRF Ca/Ti for Holes U1523A (red), U1523B (green), and U1523C (blue) of the original shipboard CSF depth scale (top panel) and composite depth scale and stratigraphic splice defined in this study (bottom panel). Upper image in bottom panel shows spliced core images and data. Yellow and red lines in bottom panel denote top (yellow) and base (red) of intervals from a core included in the splice. Arrowhead on red line shows splice tie between holes. Purple triangles show tie locations and data type used to create composite depth scale. (Continued on next five pages.)

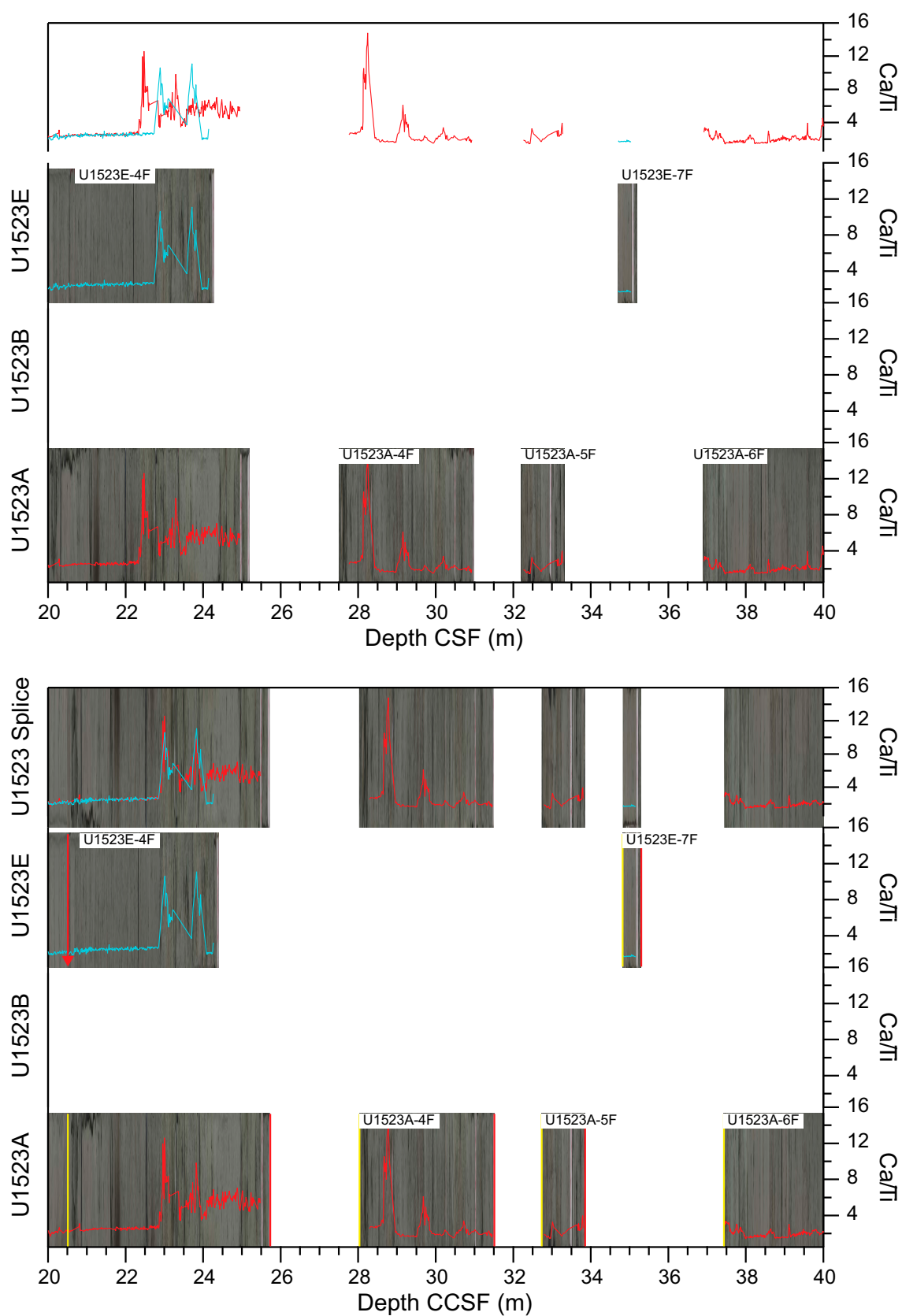
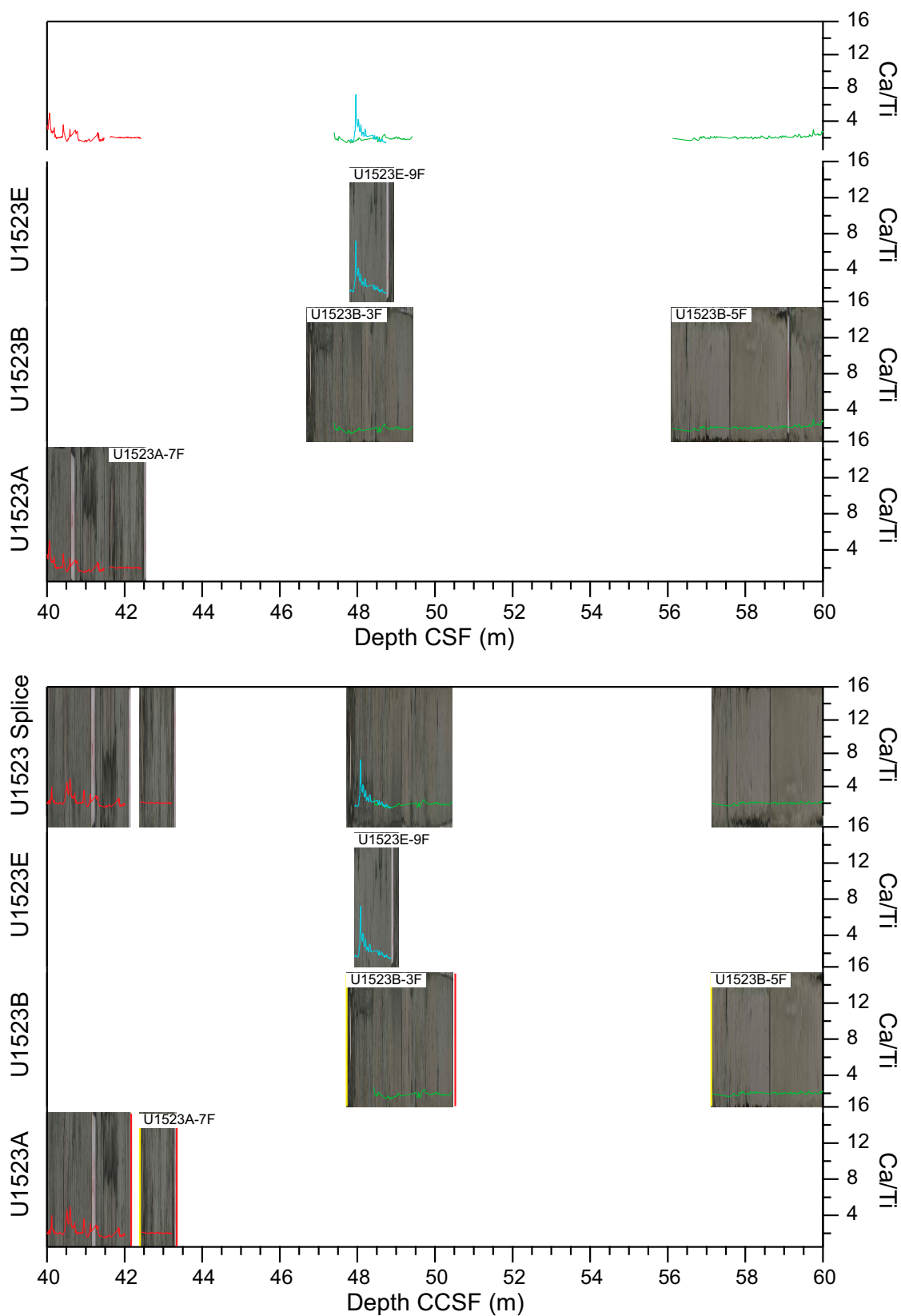
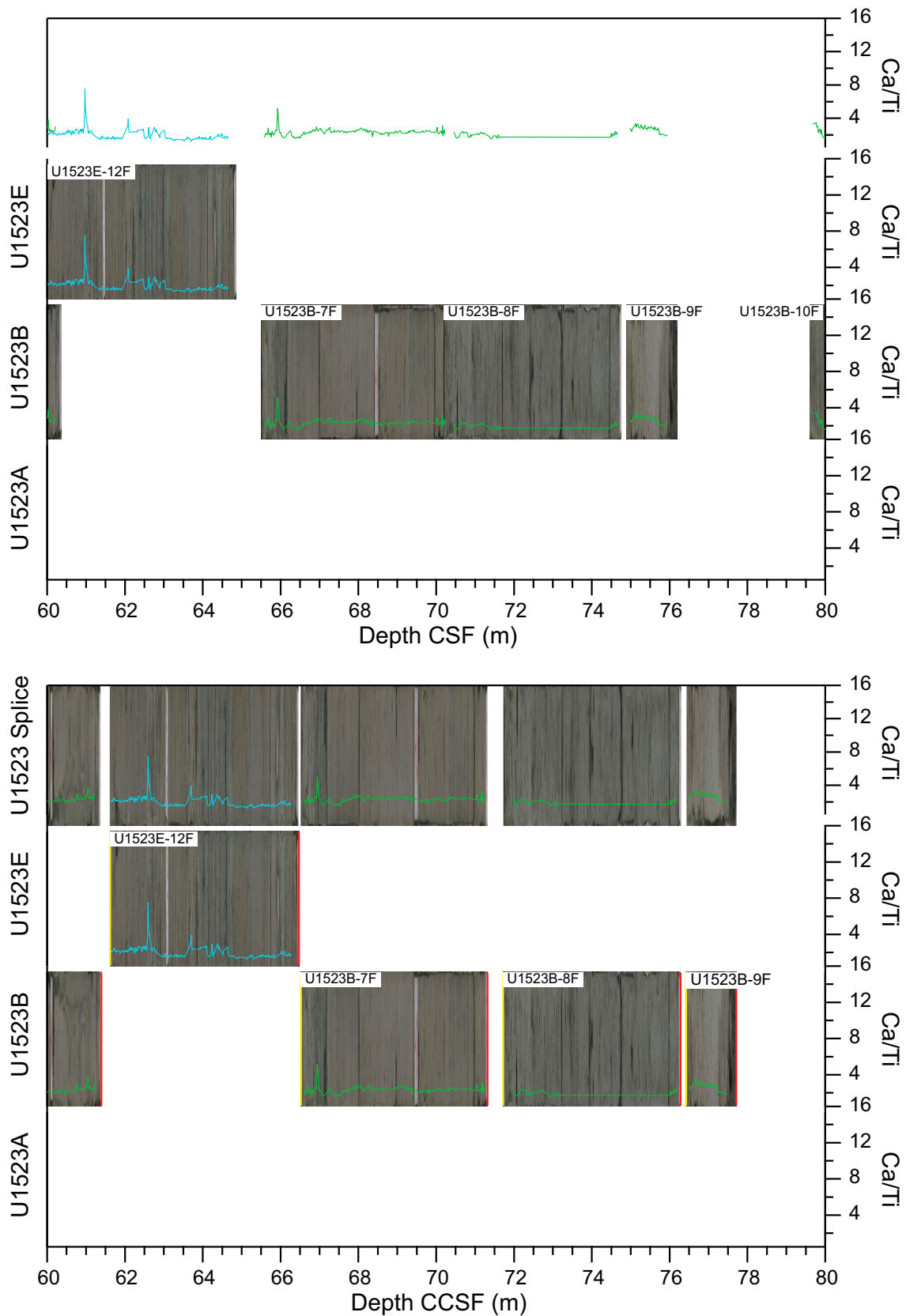
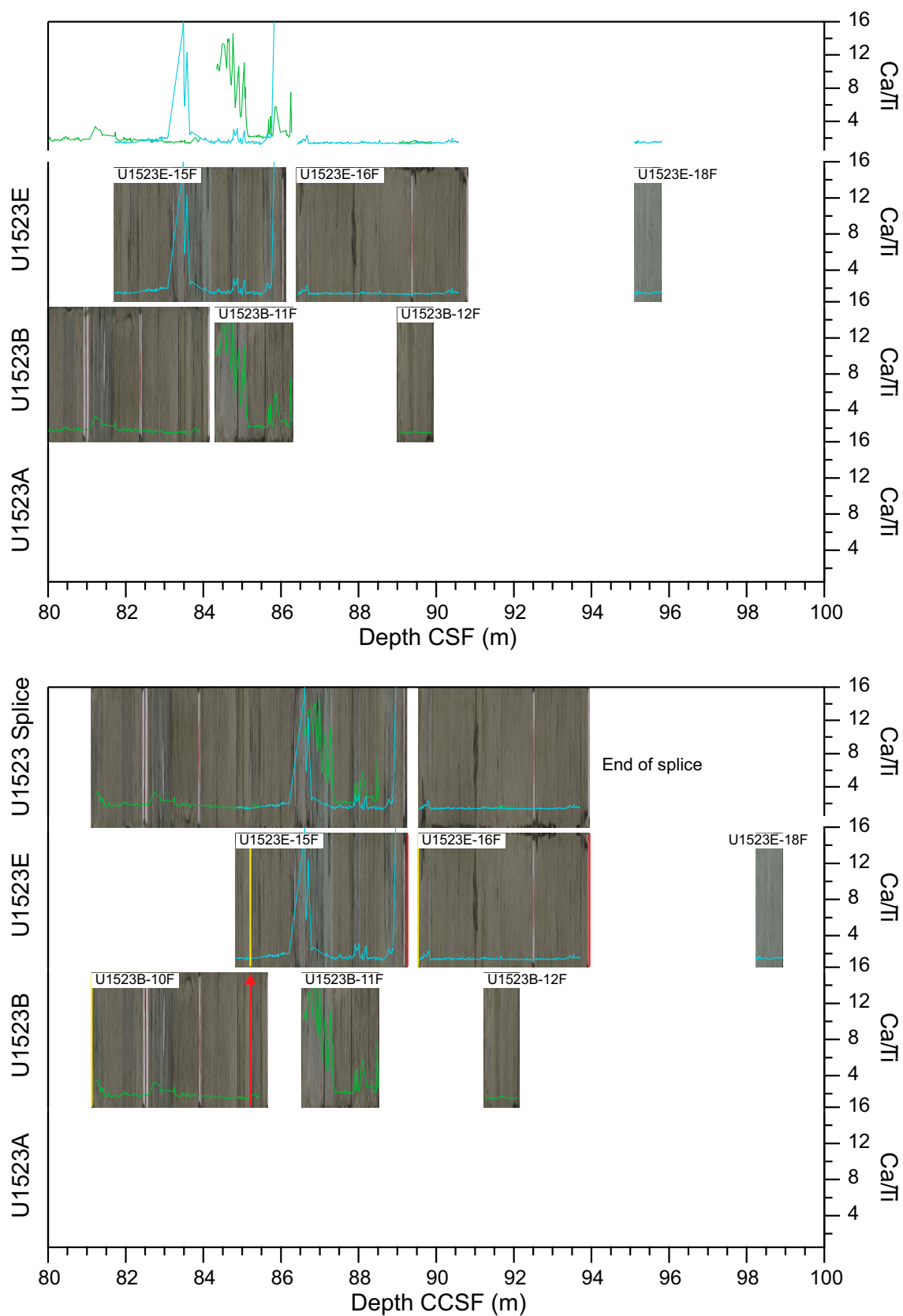


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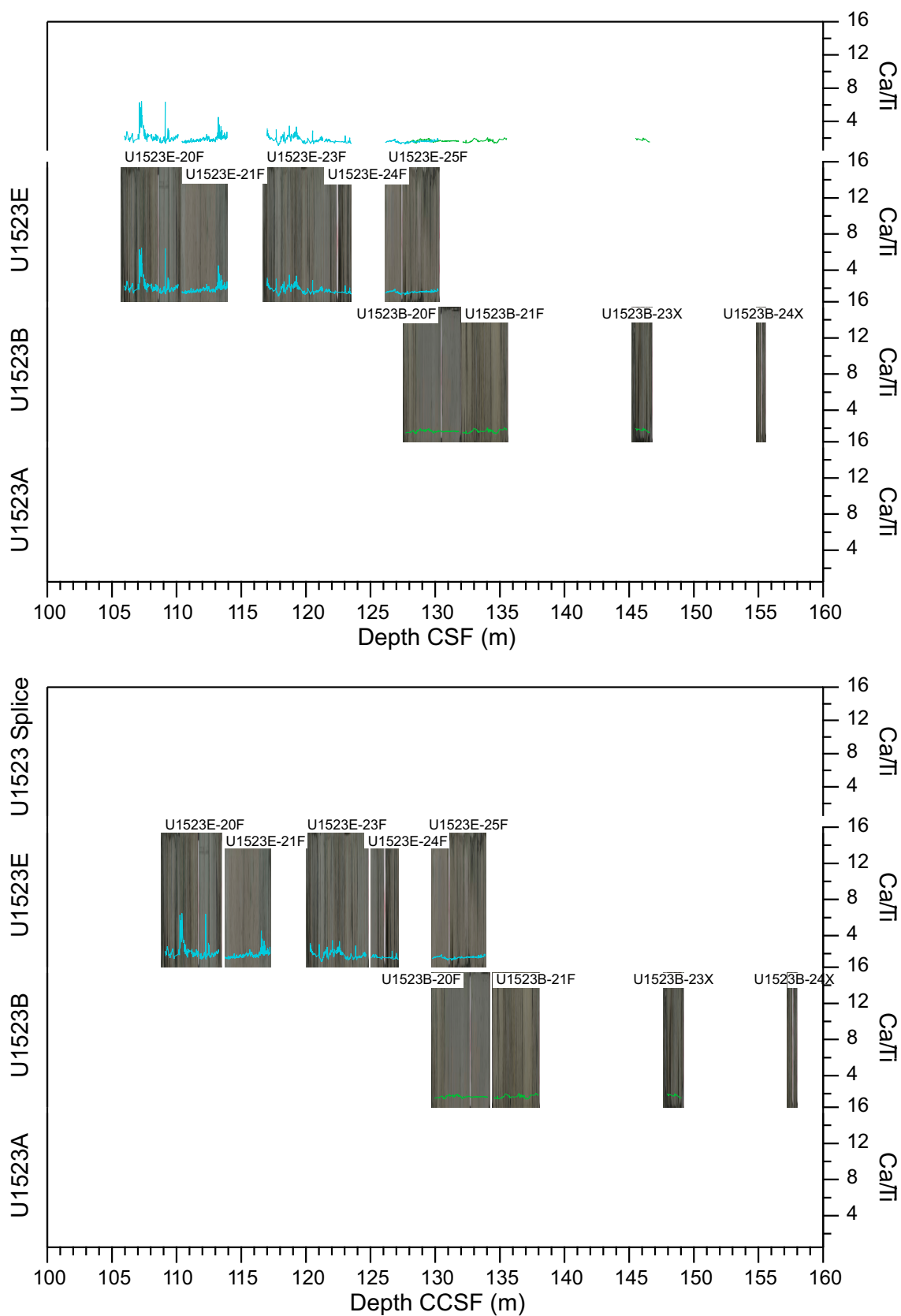


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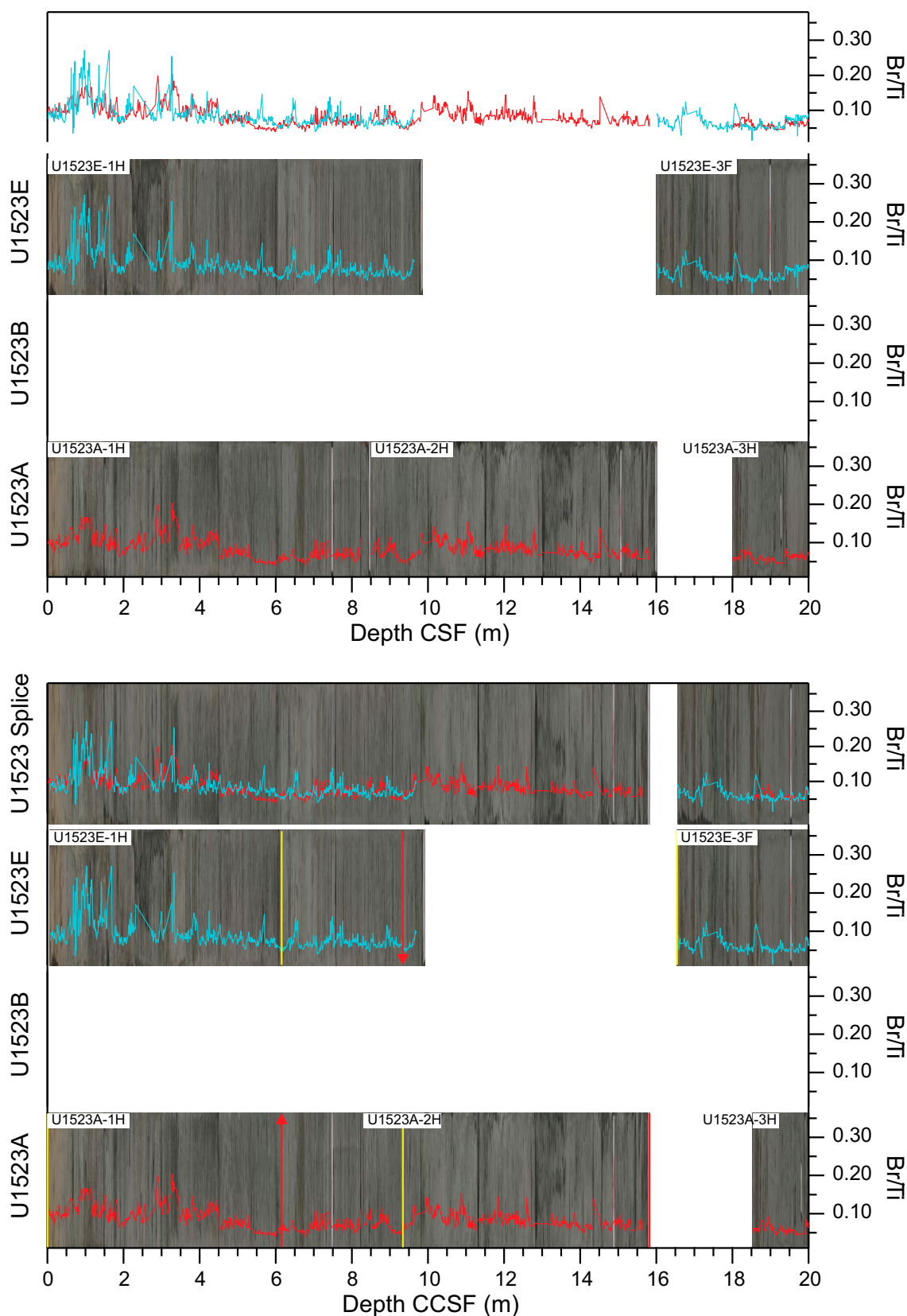
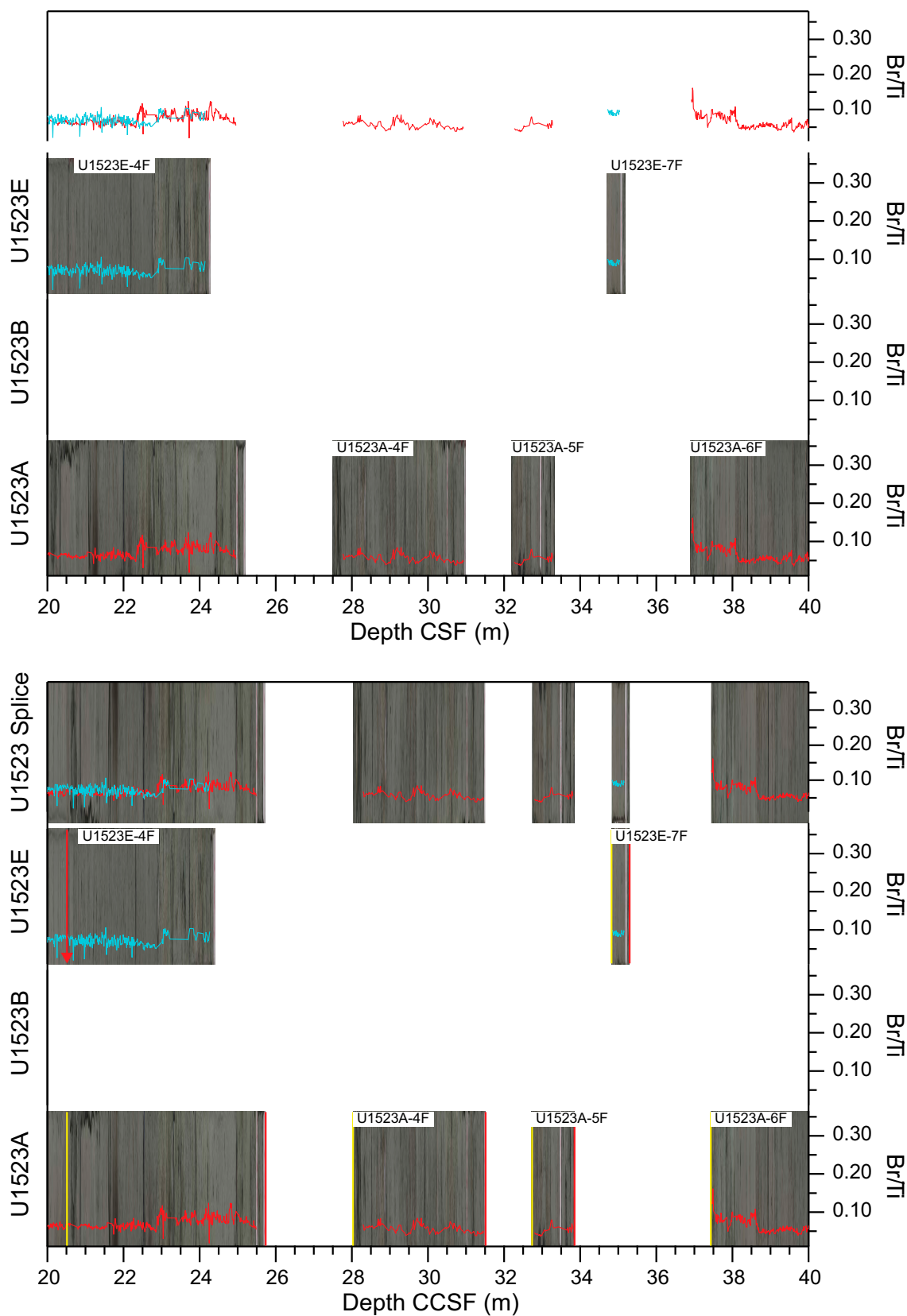
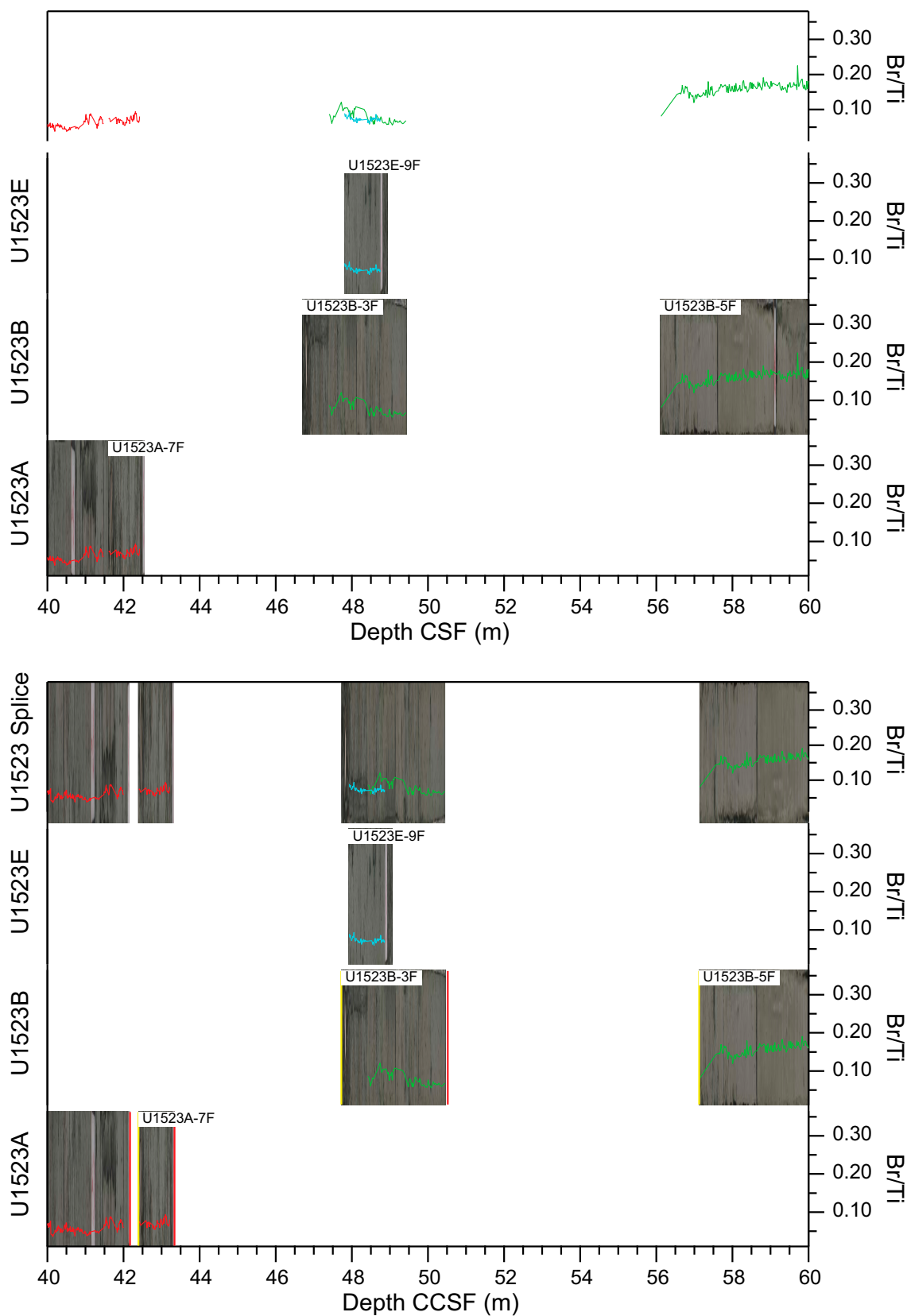
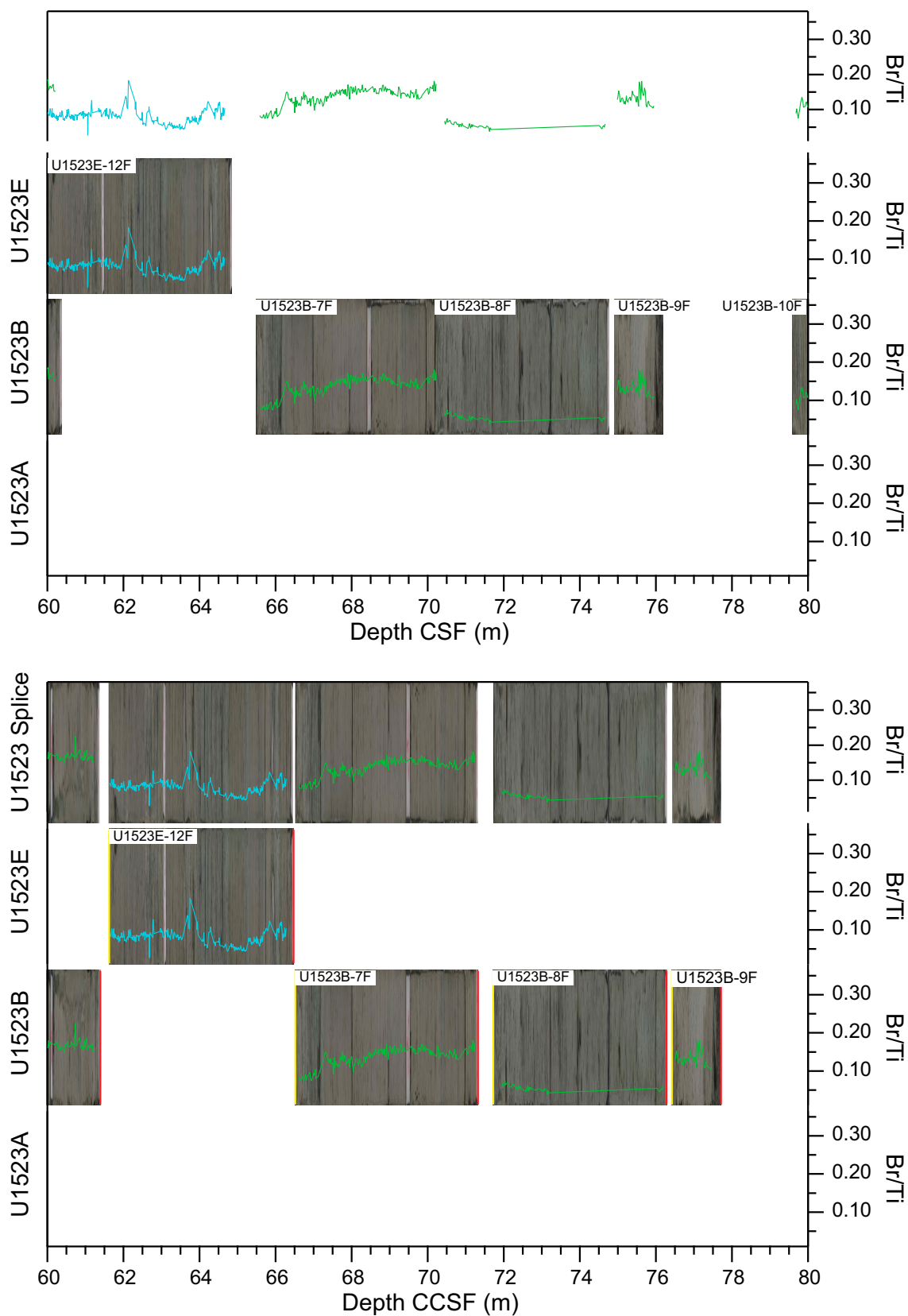
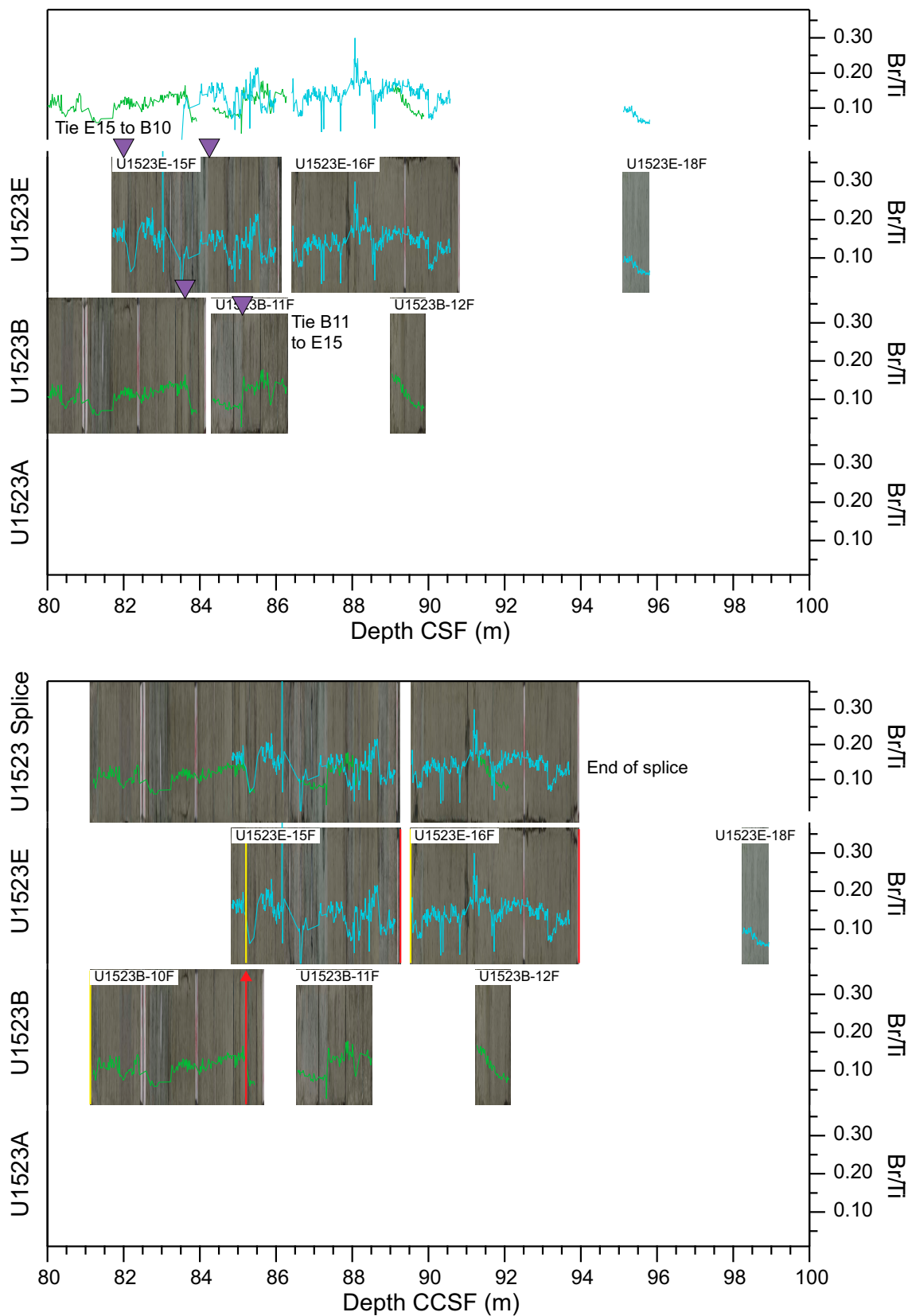


Figure F6. Linescan core images and XRF Br/Ti for Holes U1523A (red), U1523B (green), and U1523C (blue) of the original shipboard CSF depth scale (top panel) and composite depth scale and stratigraphic splice defined in this study (bottom panel). Upper image in bottom panel shows spliced core images and data. Yellow and red lines in bottom panel denote top (yellow) and base (red) of intervals from a core included in the splice. Arrowhead on red line shows splice tie between holes. Purple triangles show tie locations and data type used to create composite depth scale. (Continued on next five pages.)

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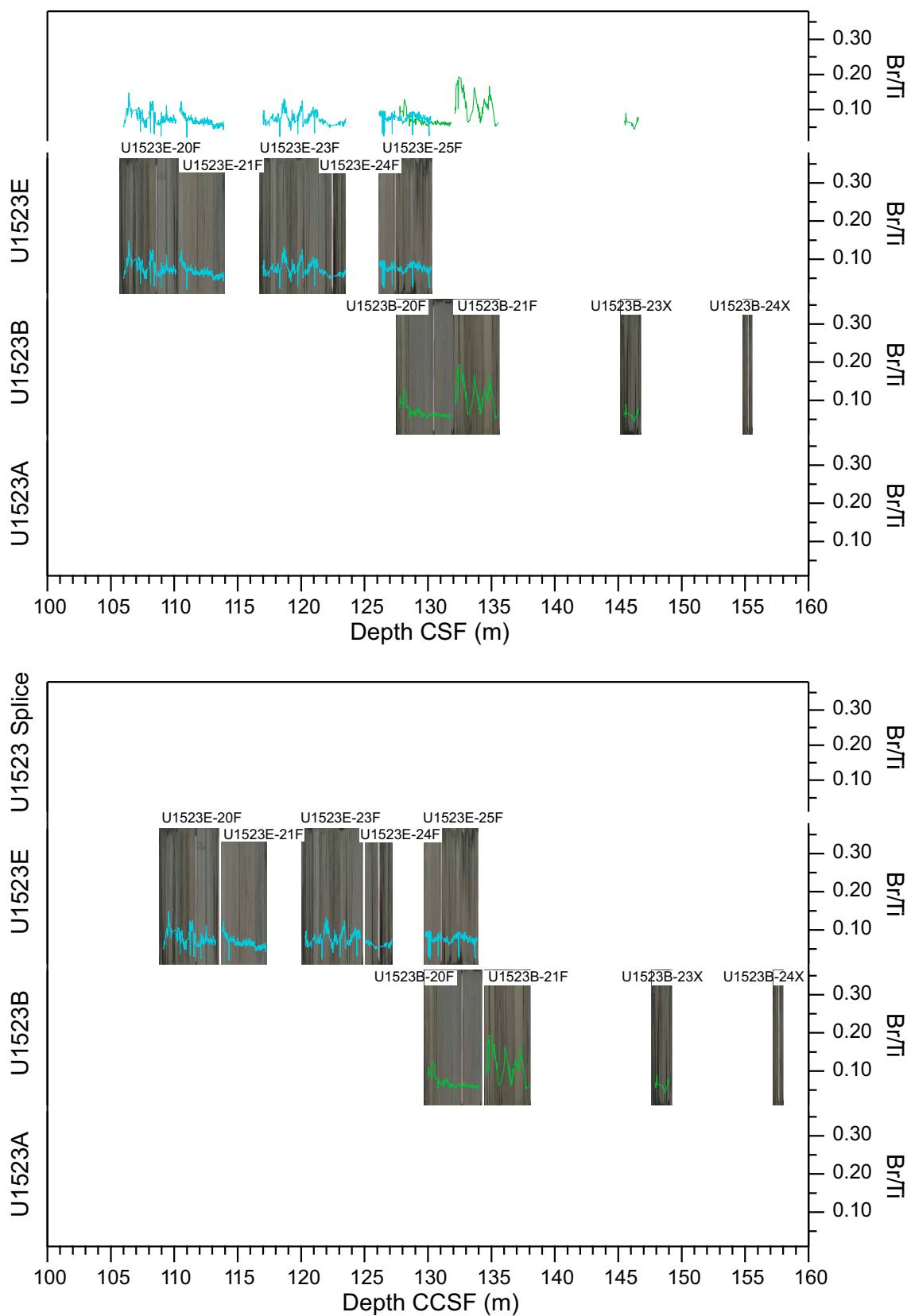
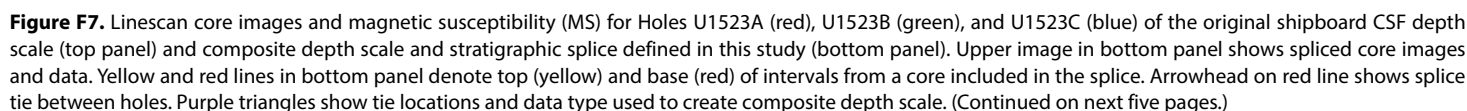


Figure F6 (continued).



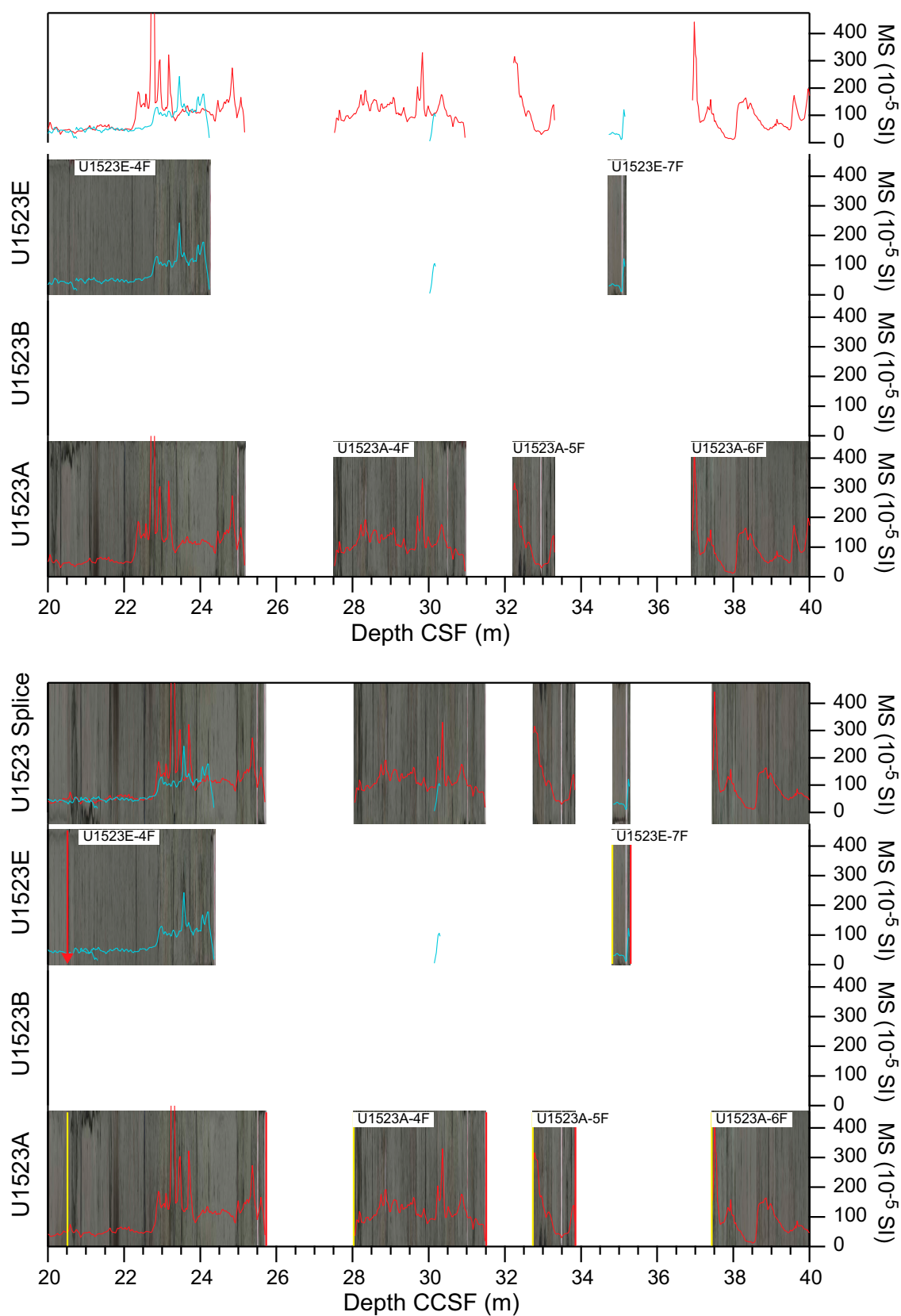
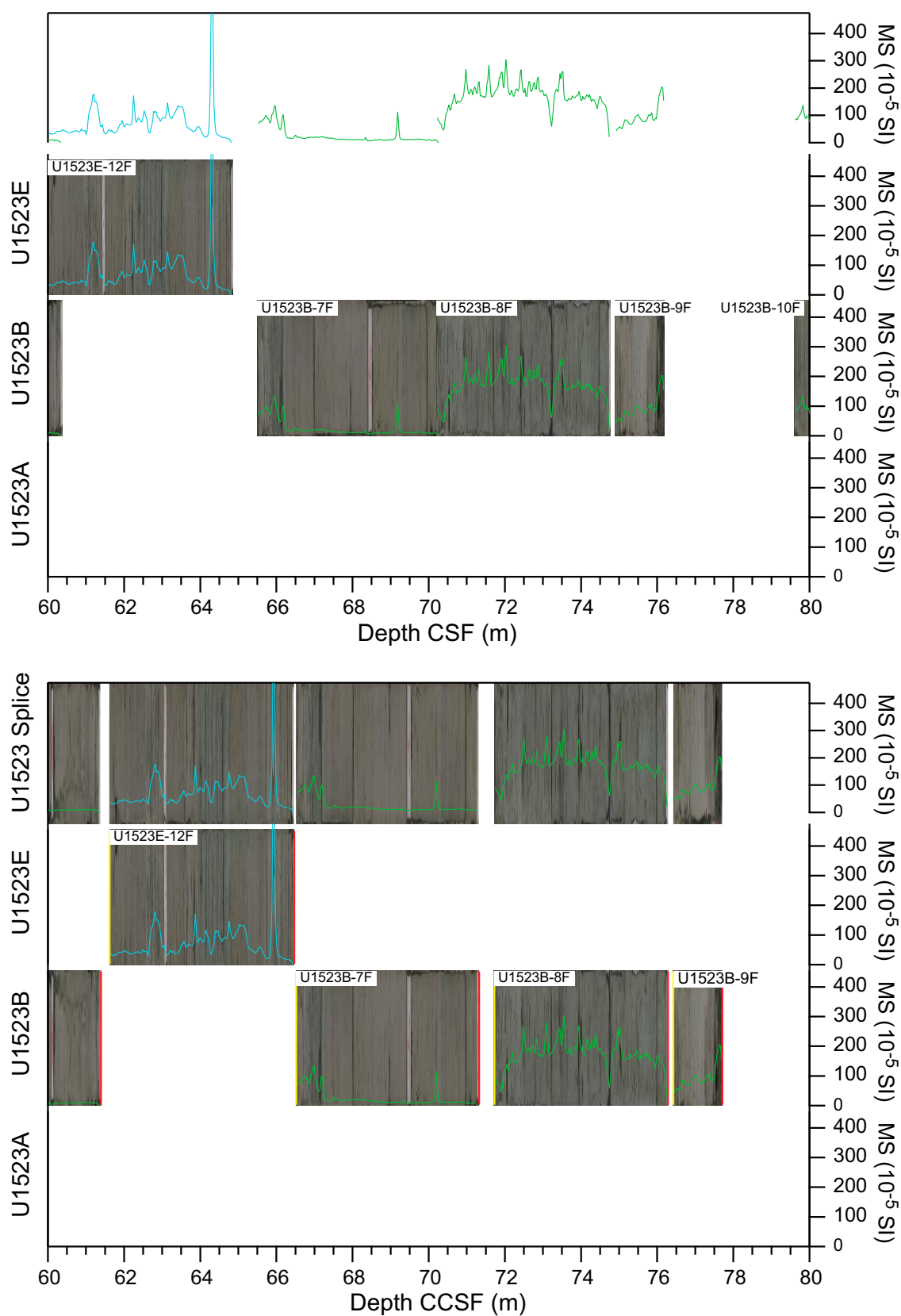
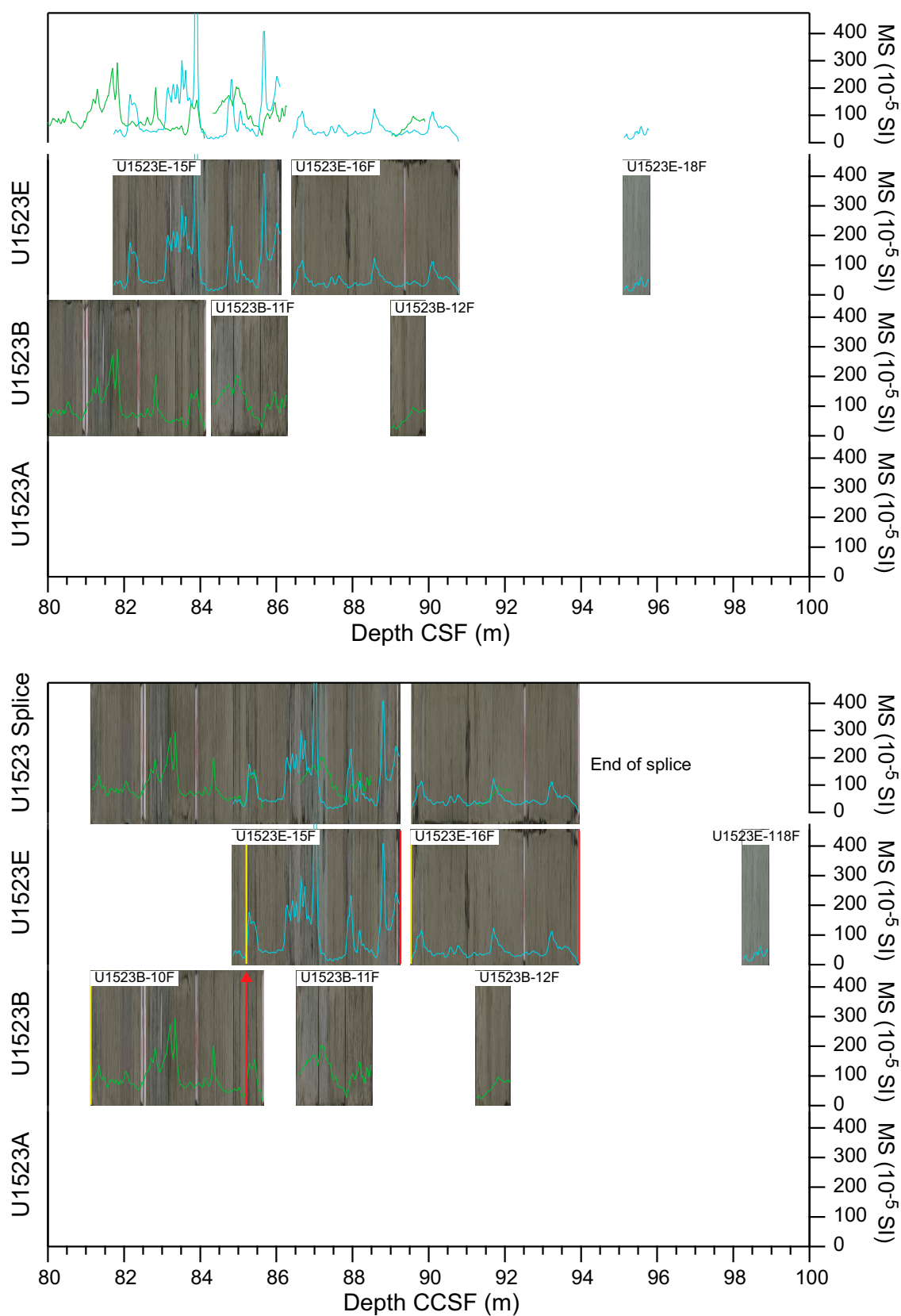


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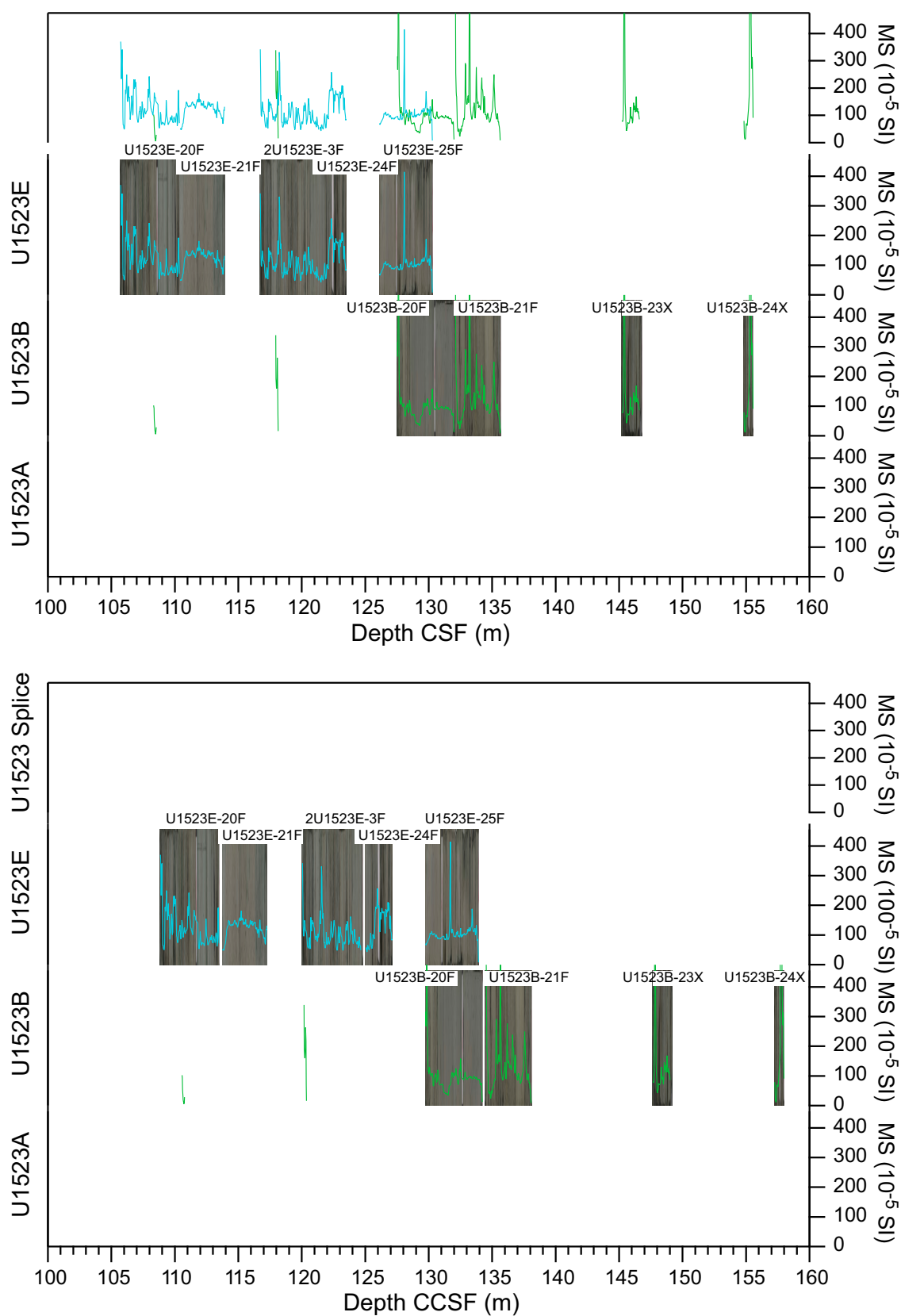


Figure F7 (continued).

Below the mudline core in Hole U1523B, coring resumed at 46.7 m CSF-A with Core U1523B-3F after drilling without coring through the overlying sediment, at a depth just below the termination depth of Hole U1523A. XRF Rb/Sr and magnetic susceptibility data show a possible match between Cores U1523B-3F and U1523E-9F, so interval U1523B-3F-1, 85 cm, is tied to interval U1523E-9F-1, 65 cm, using Rb/Sr. Although this tie is tentative, it provides the best possible option to tie cores from Hole U1523B into the composite stratigraphy below the drilled interval.

Core U1523B-4F had no recovery, so its offset is set equal to that of Core 3F (1.02 m). Below this, core recovery improved (with the exception of Core 6F, which also had no recovery). However, with little or no overlap between Holes U1523B and U1523E, the offsets for Cores U1523B-5F through 7F are also set equal to that of Core 3F (1.02 m). Because core recovery for Core 7F was 102%, the offset for Core 8F is set at 1.52 m to avoid overlap with the base of Core 7F. The offset of 1.52 m is also applied to Cores 9F and 10F. Only Core U1523E-12F overlaps with this interval in Hole 1523B, but no definitive ties could be found between Core U1523E-12F and either Core U1523B-5F or 7F. Therefore, the offset for Core U1523E-12F is set at 1.62 m to avoid overlap with the base of Core U1523B-5F, with which no tie could be found. This position corresponds to the unrecovered interval of Core U1523B-6F and also does not overlap with the top of Core U1523B-7F.

Improved recovery in Cores U1523E-15F and 16F allow for ties between Holes U1523B and U1523E. A shell hash sandy layer in Section U1523B-11F-1 correlates to a similar layer in Section U1523E-15F-2 based on visual core description. Using this as a reference, we can tie interval U1523E-15F-1, 30 cm, to interval U1523B-10F-4, 26 cm, using Br/Ti, despite relatively little overlap between the base of Core U1523B-10F and the top of Core U1523E-15F. Interval U1523B-11F-2, 26 cm, is tied to interval U1523E-15F-2, 105 cm, using a peak in Br/Ti just below the base of the shell hash sandy layer in each hole. Because there is no overlap with Hole U1523B, the offset for Core U1523E-16F is set equal to the offset of Core 15F (3.03 m). About 1 m of material was recovered in Core U1523B-12F; however, a good correlation to Hole U1523E could not be found. Therefore, the offset for Core U1523B-12F was set equal to that of Core 11F (2.23 m).

Below Core U1523E-16F (~95 m CCSF) there is very little overlap in recovery between Holes U1523B and U1523E. The offsets for Cores U1523E-18F, 20F, 21F, and 23F are set equal to the offset for 16F (3.13 m). Because Core 23F had 102% recovery, the offset for Core 24F is set at 3.63 m to avoid overlap with the base of Core 23F and this offset is also applied to Core 25F. In Hole U1523B, there is almost no recovery from Cores U1523B-13F through 19X, so the offsets for those cores are set equal to the offset for Core 12F (2.23 m). Core U1523B-20F had excellent recovery (101%); however, there is no clear tie between it and cores from Hole U1523E, so its offset is set equal to Core 12F as well (2.23 m). The remainder of the cores from Hole U1523B are taken from deeper in the sequence than Hole U1523E, so no additional ties are possible and the remainder of the offsets are set to allow for a composite depth scale to the base of Hole U1523B. Because Core 20F had greater than 100% recovery, the offset for Core 21F was set to avoid overlap between it and the base of Core 20F (2.43 m), and this offset was applied to the remaining cores from Hole U1523B (22X–24X).

3.2. Stratigraphic splice

We created a stratigraphic splice from 0 to 93.95 m CCSF (Table T2), although the splice is only continuous to 15.82 m CCSF. Below this depth, most cores are appended, although there is a short interval of continuous section between 81 and 89 m CCSF. The splice is constructed to include as much recovered material as possible while also avoiding disturbed sections when feasible.

The top of the stratigraphic splice is defined in Core U1523A-1H from 0 to 6.15 m CCSF. The tie point to Core U1523E-1H at 6.15 m CCSF is defined using Zr/Rb. The tie point from Core U1523E-1H to Core U1523A-2H is defined at 9.34 m CCSF using an increase in magnetic susceptibility. Because there is no obvious overlap between the top of Core U1523E-3F and the base of Core U1523A-2H, Core U1523E-3F is appended to the splice. The tie point from Core U1523E-3F to U1523A-3H is defined at 20.51 m CCSF using Zr/Rb.

Below 20.51 m CCSF, cores are appended to include as much material as possible: Cores U1523A-4F and 5F, U1523E-7F, U1523A-6F and 7F, U1523B-3F and 5F, U1523E-12F, and U1523B-7F through 10F. A tie point from Core U1523B-10F to Core U1523E-15F is established at 85.21 m CCSF using Zr/Rb. Core U1523E-16F is appended below that, and its base at 93.95 m CCSF marks the end of the stratigraphic splice for Site U1523.

3.3. Off-splice mapping

Creation of a composite depth scale by aligning features in cores from different holes results in a good match at the tie point; however, features away from the tie point may not align well because a single offset from the CSF-A depth scale is applied to the entire core (e.g., Hagelberg et al., 1992; Westerhold et al., 2012; van Peer et al., 2017). This is particularly an issue for Core U1523E-1H, which contains several disturbed intervals that do not correlate well on the CCSF scale to Core U1523A-1H. To address this, we mapped the off-splice interval of Core U1523E-1H between 0 and 6.15 m CCSF to the splice interval in Core U1523A-1H using CODD (Wilkens et al., 2017). This process allowed creation of multiple tie points within the core, and then the data and images were stretched or squeezed between the tie points to better align features from the off-splice core to those in the splice and to produce an adjusted CCSF (aCCSF) depth scale. We established 13 tie points between 0 and 3.70 m CCSF using Zr/Rb data, and an additional 15 tie points between 3.70 and 6.15 m CCSF using Rb/Sr data to better correlate the off-splice interval of Core U1523E-1H to the splice in Core U1523A-1H (Figure F8; Table T3).

Table T2. Splice interval table, Site U1523. [Download table in CSV format.](#)

Core	Top section	Top offset (m)	Top depth CSF-A (m)	Top depth CCSF (m)	Bottom section	Bottom offset (m)	Bottom depth CSF-A (m)	Bottom depth CCSF (m)	Splice type	Data used	Comment
U1523A-1H	1	0	0.00	0.00	5	14	6.15	6.15	TIE	XRF (Zr/Rb)	
U1523E-1H	5	9	6.09	6.15	7	27	9.28	9.34	TIE	MS	
U1523A-2H	1	103	9.53	9.34	CC	17	16.01	15.82	APPEND		
U1523E-3H	1	0	16.00	16.54	3	96	19.97	20.51	TIE	XRF (Zr/Rb)	
U1523A-3H	2	64	19.97	20.51	CC	20	25.20	25.73	APPEND		Shattered liner; core pumped out of barrel
U1523A-4F	1	0	27.50	28.03	CC	33	30.98	31.51	APPEND		Shattered liner; core pumped out of barrel
U1523A-5F	1	0	32.20	32.73	2	34	33.32	33.85	APPEND		Disturbed
U1523E-7F	1	0	34.70	34.82	CC	8	35.18	35.30	APPEND		Core pumped out of barrel
U1523A-6F	1	0	36.90	37.43	CC	17	41.64	42.17	APPEND		
U1523A-7F	1	0	41.60	42.39	CC	12	42.55	43.34	APPEND		
U1523B-3F	1	0	46.70	47.72	CC	6	49.50	50.52	APPEND		Shattered liner
U1523B-5F	1	0	56.10	57.12	CC	14	60.37	61.39	APPEND		
U1523E-12F	1	0	60.00	61.62	CC	18	64.85	66.47	APPEND		
U1523B-7F	1	0	65.50	66.52	CC	34	70.30	71.32	APPEND		
U1523B-8F	1	0	70.20	71.72	CC	30	74.76	76.28	APPEND		
U1523B-9F	1	0	74.90	76.42	CC	19	76.19	77.71	APPEND		Disturbed
U1523B-10F	1	0	79.60	81.12	4	34	83.69	85.21	TIE	XRF (Zr/Rb)	
U1523E-15F	1	38	82.08	85.21	CC	7	86.13	89.26	APPEND		
U1523E-16F	1	0	86.40	89.53	CC	23	90.82	93.95	END		

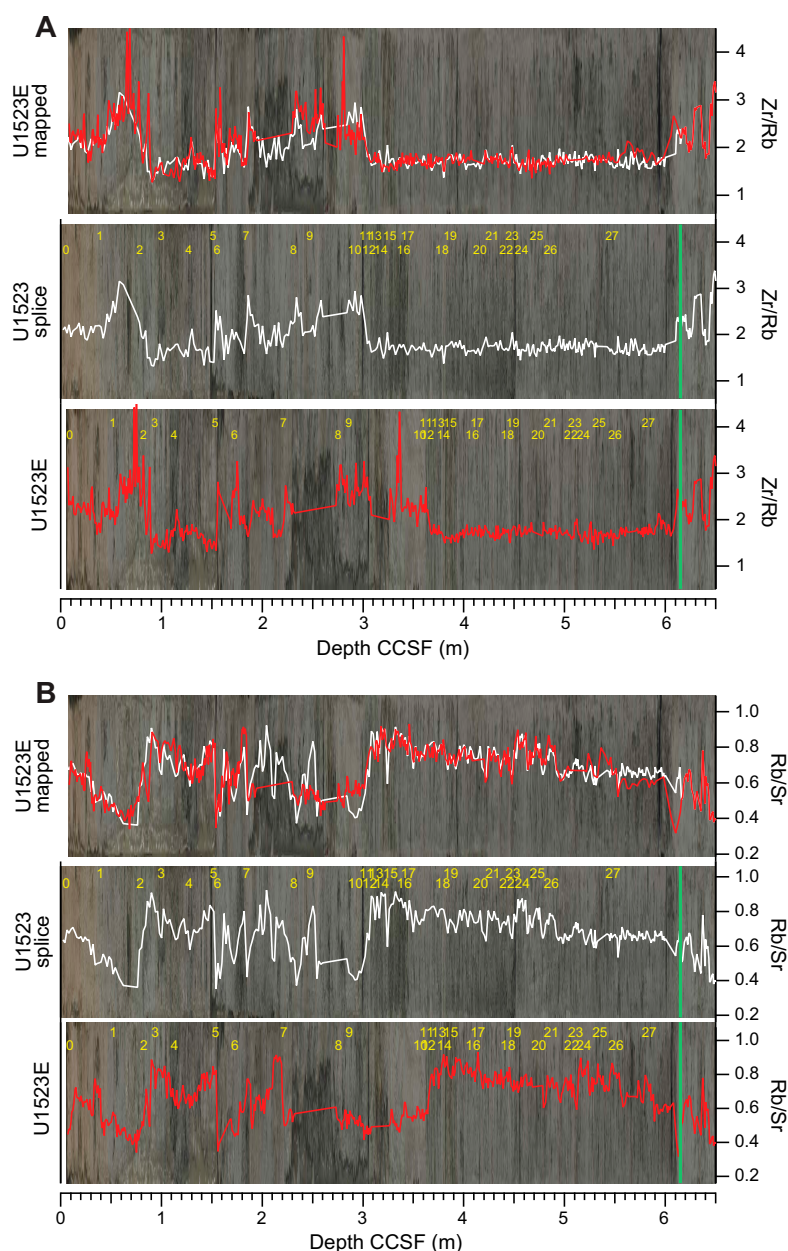


Figure F8. Off-splice mapping of Core U1523E-1H to the splice above the tie point at 6.24 m CCSF (green line) using (A) XRF Zr/Rb and (B) XRF Rb/Sr. For each panel, the bottom graph shows the Core U1523E-1H core image and XRF data (red) on the CCSF depth scale. Middle graph shows spliced core image and XRF data (white), which are from Hole U1523A shallower than the green line and from Hole U1523E deeper than the green line. Because of core disturbance in the upper portion of Core U1523E-1H, the off-splice interval of that core does not correlate well with the splice on the CCSF depth scale. To map the off-splice portion of Core U1523E-1H to the CCSF depth scale, we picked 28 tie points (yellow numbers) using Zr/Rb data (tie points 0–12) and Sr/Rb data (tie points 13–27). The top graph shows the mapped U1523E-1H XRF data (red) and core photo with the splice XRF data (white).

Table T3. Off-splice adjustment tie points for Core U523E-1H between 0 and 6.15 CCSF (m). [Download table in CSV format.](#)

Sample ID	Tie point in Figure F8	CSF-A (m)	CCSF (m)	aCCSF (m)	Tie note
U1523E-1H-1, 6 cm	0	0.06	0.12	0.08	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-1, 48 cm	1	0.48	0.54	0.42	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-1, 79 cm	2	0.79	0.85	0.81	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-1, 90 cm	3	0.9	0.96	1.02	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1423E-1H-1, 109 cm	4	1.09	1.15	1.3	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-2, 0 cm	5	1.5	1.56	1.54	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-2, 19 cm	6	1.69	1.75	1.58	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-2, 67 cm	7	2.17	2.23	1.87	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-2, 122 cm	8	2.72	2.78	2.34	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-2, 133 cm	9	2.83	2.89	2.5	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 56 cm	10	3.56	3.62	2.98	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 62 cm	11	3.62	3.68	3.08	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 64 cm	12	3.64	3.7	3.12	Offsplice adjustment using Zr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 74 cm	13	3.74	3.8	3.18	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 80 cm	14	3.8	3.86	3.24	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 86 cm	15	3.86	3.92	3.32	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 108 cm	16	4.08	4.14	3.46	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 113 cm	17	4.13	4.19	3.5	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 143 cm	18	4.43	4.49	3.84	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-3, 149 cm	19	4.49	4.55	3.92	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 24 cm	20	4.74	4.8	4.22	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 36 cm	21	4.86	4.92	4.34	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 56 cm	22	5.06	5.12	4.48	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 60 cm	23	5.1	5.16	4.54	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-54, 69 cm	24	5.19	5.25	4.63	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 85 cm	25	5.34	5.4	4.78	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 100 cm	26	5.5	5.56	4.92	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-4, 133 cm	27	5.83	5.89	5.53	Offsplice adjustment using Sr/Rb data
U1523E-1H-5, 9 cm		6.09	6.15	6.15	Splice tie

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