

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

VIBRACORE DESCRIPTION SHEET

CORE ID: BSS00-135

DATE: 7-17-00

DESCRIBED BY: myke b.

ELEVATION: -4.78 m (-15.7')

LOCATION: South of scotland Bayous gulf outlet by 1 km.

CORE LENGTH: 3.775 m (12.38')

LAT/LONG: 29° 12.811 89° 31.861

TOTAL DEPTH: N/A

COMPACTION: N/A

SEDIMENTARY TEXTURE AND STRUCTURES					% SAND	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS					STRATIFICATION TYPE					SAMPLE														
CLAY	SILT	FINE SAND	MEDIUM SAND	COARSE SAND		GRAVEL	INTERVAL	0	50	100	COLOR	DEFORMATION	BED THICKNESS	% SHELL	% ORGANIC	% BIOTURBATION	WAVY	FLASER	LENTICULAR	CROSS BED	MASSIVE BED	INCLINED BED	HORIZ. LAMINATION	GRAIN-SIZE	HEAVY MINERAL	MICRO FOSSILS	RADIOMETRIC	RADIOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPH	

Notes: pvc 70, hard packed sand at base, 13 min. OP. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

0-174cm (SC)
 Sub unit is capped by horiz. clay laminations grading into interbedded clay/silt and fine sand laminae. The clays are grey to dk grey in color and the sands are tan. There is evidence of deformation due to vibracoring at 45-65 cm. The s. unit then returns to horiz. clay laminations from 74-99 cm. From 99-134 cm again the s. unit returns to a highly deformed (by v. core) sand layer. 134-174 cm, horiz. laminated clays interbedded with a small % of sand. For the entire sub unit laminations when visible are 0.2-2.0 cm in thickness. There is little presence of shells, organics or bioturbation.

174-377.5cm (SP)
 Instead of above s. unit which is predominately clay interrupted by a occasional sand lens. 174-377 is mainly sand with an occasional lens of clay. A large percentage of the sand is deformed due to v. coring. There is no shells, organics or bioturbation. Bedding appears to be horizontal for deformation. Bottom of unit is sand rich.

0-5.70' (SC) | 5.70' - 12.38' (SP)