

VIII. CORED MATERIAL

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Five cores were taken during the survey. Two of them were taken from the Kuril Basin. One of them was taken from the narrow trough north of the Kitami-Yamato Bank. One of them was taken from the Tartary Trough and the remaining one from the northern margin of the Japan Abyssal Plain. Sampled sites are shown in Figure I-1 and Table I-4. Surficial reflection profiles in the cored sites are shown in Fig. III-3.

- St. 786, P107, 712 cm L: The core is composed of clayey material intercalated by a few tuffaceous beds in the lower part of the core. The lower most part of the core is suggested to be flow-in (Fig. VIII-1).
- St. 791, P108, 400 cm L: Almost all of the core is composed of homogeneous clayey material. A black bed and a scoria bed a few millimeters thick intercalate in the lower part of the core. Burrows of benthonic organisms are abundant in the upper part of the core.
- St. 802, P109, 610 cm L: Almost all of the cores are composed of homogeneous clayey material. There is a tuffaceous and foraminiferous part of the core. Burrows by benthonic organism are abundant through the whole of the core.
- St. 807, P110, 650 cm L: Almost all of the cores are composed of clayey material. However, many thin beds are distinguished in the upper part of the core. Blackish very fine sand beds are observed in the lower part of the core. A convoluted feature of clayey material is observed in the middle part of the layer. The lowermost part of the core is suggested to be flow-in in which a pebble is contained.
- St. 823, P111, 617 cm L: The upper and middle parts of the core are composed of clayey, silty and very fine sandy material. The lower part of the core is composed of clay and fine to medium sand. Many plant fragments are contained in the sandy beds of the lower part. Clayey parts of the core are bounded by many thin beds, which suggest repeated supplies in a short period. Sandy beds in the upper part of the core show horizontal distribution, while those in the lower part of the core show irregular and patched distribution.

The surficial depositional conditions in the Kuril Basin are quite different compared with those in the Japan Basin. Coarser material is scarcely observed in the cores of the Kuril Basin and also in the narrow trough in the front of the Basin. Homogeneous clayey parts are predominant and abundant of burrows by benthonic organism are commonly observed in the cores.

By contrast, much coarse material is contained and the clayey parts are bounded by many thin beds in the cores of the Tartary Trough and of the Japan Basin.

