

41. GRAIN-SIZE AND CARBON/CARBONATE ANALYSES, LEG 49

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GRAIN-SIZE ANALYSES

Sand-silt-clay distribution was determined on 10-cc sediment samples collected at the time the cores were split and described. The results are listed in Table 1.

The sediment classification used here is that of Shepard (1954) with the sand, silt, and clay boundaries based on the Wentworth (1922) scale (Figure 1). Thus the sand, silt, and clay fractions are composed of particles whose diameters range from 2000 to $62.5 \mu\text{m}$, 62.5 to $3.91 \mu\text{m}$, and less than $3.91 \mu\text{m}$, respectively. This classification is applied regardless of sediment type and origin; therefore, the sediment names used in this table may differ from those used elsewhere in this volume; e.g., a silt composed of nannofossils in this table may be called a nannofossil ooze in a site chapter.

Standard sieve and pipette methods were used to determine the grain-size distribution. The sediment sample was dried and dispersed in a Calgon solution. If a sediment sample failed to disaggregate, it was treated with a sonic probe and, if necessary, hydrogen peroxide. Sediment samples which resisted the above treatment were not analyzed.

The sand fraction was removed by wet sieving, using a $63 \mu\text{m}$ sieve, and the silt and clay fractions were analyzed by standard pipette analysis. Sampling depths and times were calculated using equations derived from Stokes settling velocity equation (Krumbein and Pettijohn, 1938, p. 95-96):

$$\frac{D}{t^*} = V = \frac{2gr^2(d_1 - d_2)}{9\eta}$$

$$t = \frac{9D\eta}{2gr^2(d_1 - d_2)}$$

where

V = velocity, in cm/sec

t = time, in sec*

D = depth pipette is inserted, in cm

g = gravity, in cm/sec^2 *

r = radius of individual particles, in cm^*

d_1 = density of solid particles arbitrarily set at 2.675 g/cc

d_2 = absolute density of distilled water at different temperatures (Hodgman et al., 1960, p. 2129)

η = viscosity of distilled water in poises at different temperatures (Hodgman et al., 1960, p. 2181)

The reproducibility of the grain size analysis has been previously tested (Boyce, 1972), and it was found that over a period of time with several operators the reproducibility for the sand-silt-clay fractions is $\pm 2.5\%$ (absolute). For detailed step-by-step procedures, see Volume 4 of the *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project*.

CARBON AND CARBONATE ANALYSES

Leg 49 sediments were analyzed for total carbon and acid-insoluble (organic) carbon using the LECO WR-12 Analyzer according to the standard technique outlined below. The reproducibility of the LECO has been verified in extensive tests.

The 3- cm^3 sediment samples were first dried and ground into a homogenous powder. The ground sediment was redried at 105° to 110°C , and two samples, a 0.1-g and a 0.5-g sample, were weighed into LECO clay crucibles. The 0.5-g sample was acidified with 10 per cent hydrochloric acid and washed with distilled water. The sample was then dried and analyzed for acid-insoluble carbon. The 0.1-g sample was analyzed for total carbon without further treatment. If the sample contained less than 10 per cent CaCO_3 , an additional 0.5-g sample was analyzed for greater accuracy. The calcium carbonate percentages were calculated as follows: (% total C - % organic C) $\times 8.33 = \% \text{ CaCO}_3$. Although older carbonates may be present, all acid-soluble carbon was calculated as calcium carbonate. All results are given in weight percent (Table 2).

Detailed descriptions of the technique and theory may be found in Bader, Gerard, et al., (1970) and Boyce and Bode (1972).

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*Five figures were used in calculations to avoid rounding off variations.

TABLE 2 — *Continued*

Sample (Interval in cm)	Depth (m)	Total Carbon (%)	Organic Carbon (%)	CaCO ₃
3-5, 60	20.10	9.8	0.1	81
3-6, 50	21.50	9.9	0.2	81
4-1, 50	23.50	8.0	0.3	64
4-2, 50	25.00	9.8	0.2	80
4-3, 50	26.50	10.5	0.1	87
4-4, 50	28.00	10.2	0.1	84
4-5, 50	29.50	10.5	0.2	85
4-6, 50	31.00	10.7	0.1	88
5-1, 50	52.00	10.6	0.2	86
5-2, 50	53.50	10.5	0.2	86
5-3, 50	55.00	9.7	0.2	79
5-4, 50	56.50	11.4	0.1	94
6-1, 50	80.50	10.8	0.1	89
6-2, 50	82.00	10.2	0.1	84
6-3, 50	83.50	9.4	0.3	76
6-4, 30	94.80	11.1	0.1	91
7-1, 50	90.00	11.2	0.1	92
7-2, 50	91.50	10.6	0.1	88
8-1, 76	99.76	10.1	0.2	83
8-2, 76	101.26	10.4	0.1	86
8-3, 76	102.76	10.5	0.1	86
8-4, 76	104.26	10.2	0.1	84
8-5, 76	105.76	10.9	0.1	89
8-6, 76	107.26	11.0	0.1	91

TABLE 2 — *Continued*

Sample (Interval in cm)	Depth (m)	Total Carbon (%)	Organic Carbon (%)	CaCO ₃
8-7, 18	108.18	11.0	0.1	90
9-1, 103	109.53	10.9	0.1	90
9-2, 80	110.80	10.5	0.1	86
9-3, 80	112.30	10.7	0.1	88
9-4, 80	113.80	11.0	0.1	91
9-5, 80	115.30	11.4	0.1	94
9-6, 60	116.60	11.1	0.1	91
10-1, 80	118.80	11.0	0.1	90
10-2, 80	120.30	11.1	0.1	91
10-3, 110	122.10	11.0	0.1	91
10-4, 80	123.30	11.1	0.1	91
10-5, 20	124.20	11.0	0.1	91
10-6, 30	125.80	11.2	0.1	92
12-1, 80	137.80	10.9	0.1	90
12-2, 80	139.30	10.9	0.1	90
12-3, 20	140.20	10.9	0.1	90
13-1, 19	146.69	11.2	0.1	92
14-1, 79	156.79	10.7	0.1	88
14-2, 80	158.30	10.4	0.1	86
14-3, 80	159.80	10.2	0.1	84
14-4, 60	161.10	10.2	0.1	84
14-5, 80	162.80	10.0	0.1	83
14-6, 80	164.30	11.1	0.1	91
14-7, 15	165.15	12.1	0.1	100