

Appendix: Core Descriptions and Photographs

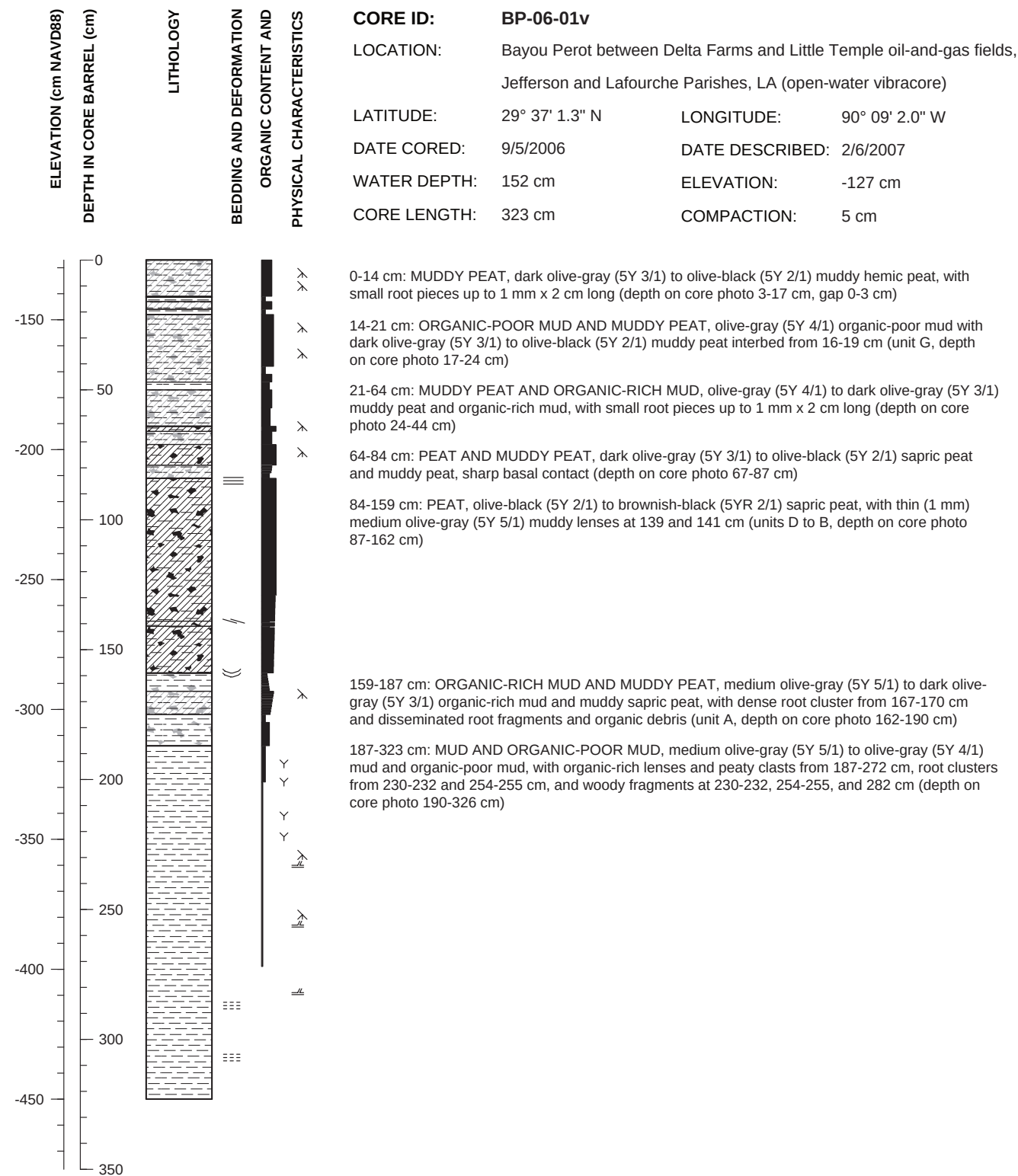
The core-naming convention used in the report body is shortened slightly from that recorded in the field and used on the core descriptions and photographs in this appendix. The full naming convention includes the two- or three-letter study area abbreviation, the two-digit year the core was collected, the two-digit core number, and a “p” or “v” designation identifying whether the push or vibracore method was used; for example, BP-06-01v identifies a vibracore taken at Bayou Perot core site #1 in 2006. The core sites are numbered sequentially by study area regardless of year collected, and the year designation is dropped from the abbreviated names used in the report body (BP-01v). The “p” and “v” designation to differentiate between push and vibracores was not adopted until push cores were first collected during the 2007 field season, so the labels for the 2006 core photographs do not include a “v” following the core number (BP-06-01). The “v” was subsequently added to the core name for consistent use in the report body and the core descriptions (appendix). At some

sites, a second vibracore was collected if it was determined in the field that recovery was poor or compaction was too great. The letter “B” added to the core number identifies the second attempt (BP-06-08Bv).

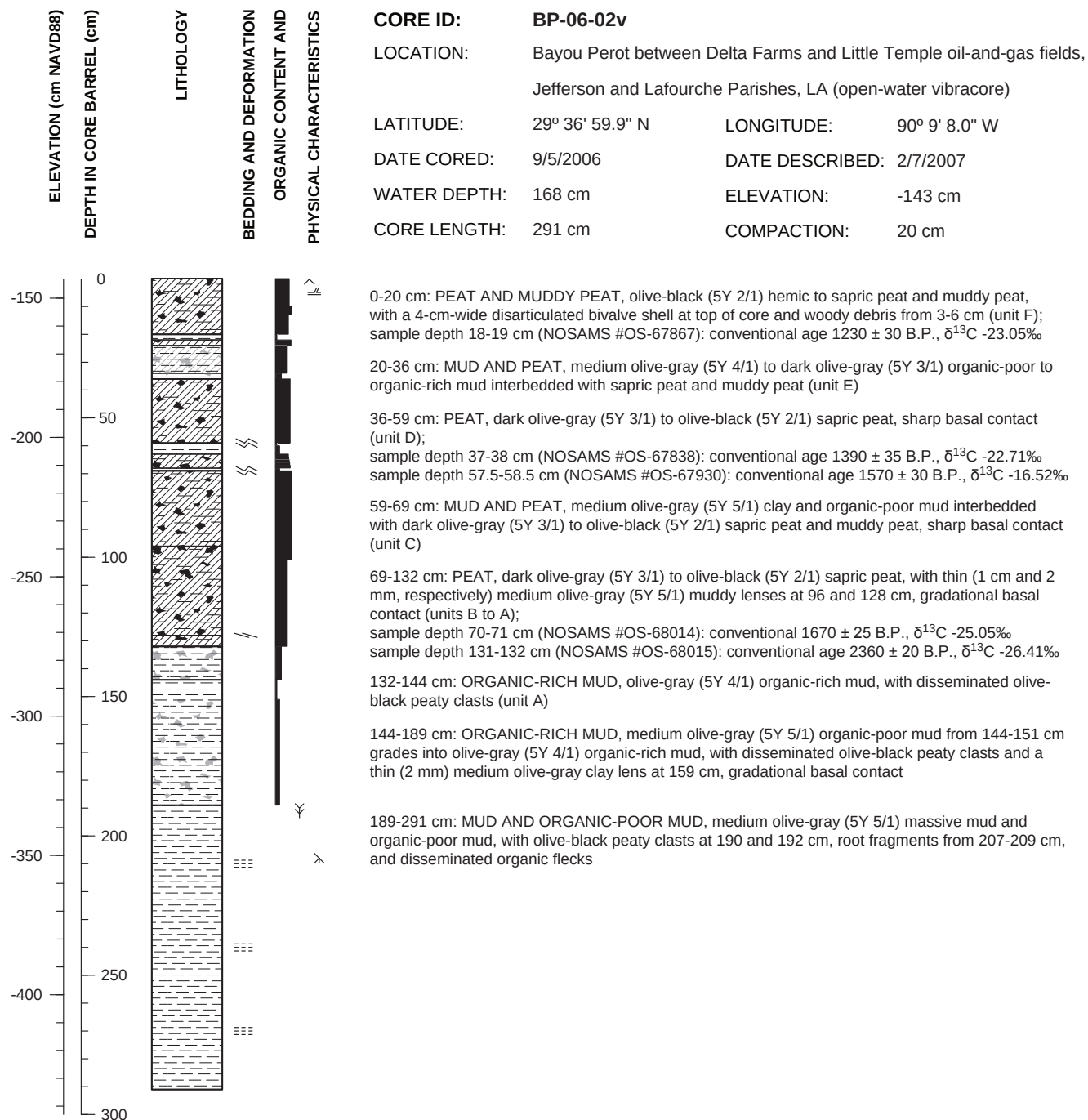
Where indicated, “sample depth” refers to peat samples from selected cores that were submitted to the National Ocean Sciences Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (NOSAMS) Facility at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for isotopic analysis. The laboratory provided radiocarbon ages (^{14}C) and corresponding carbon-isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) values, which are reported in table 2. Lithologic symbols used in this report are modified from the Federal Geographic Data Committee geologic map standards (Federal Geographic Data Committee, 2006). Compaction results are only reported for vibracores; these measurements do not apply (“n/a”) to the push cores. Unit descriptions for the Bayou Perot cores are discussed in detail in the Historical Subsidence section of the report body (p. 18).

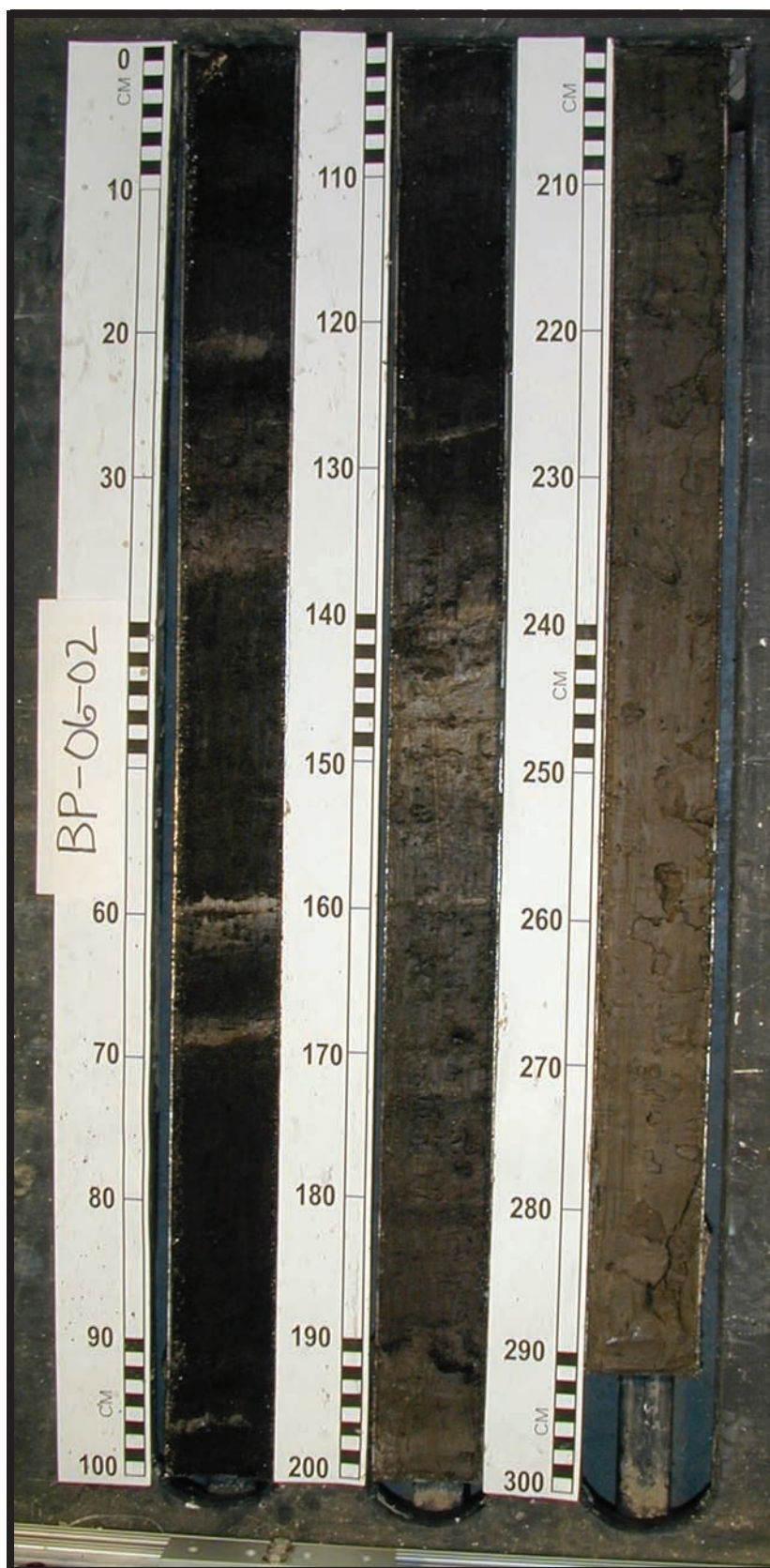
EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN CORE DESCRIPTIONS

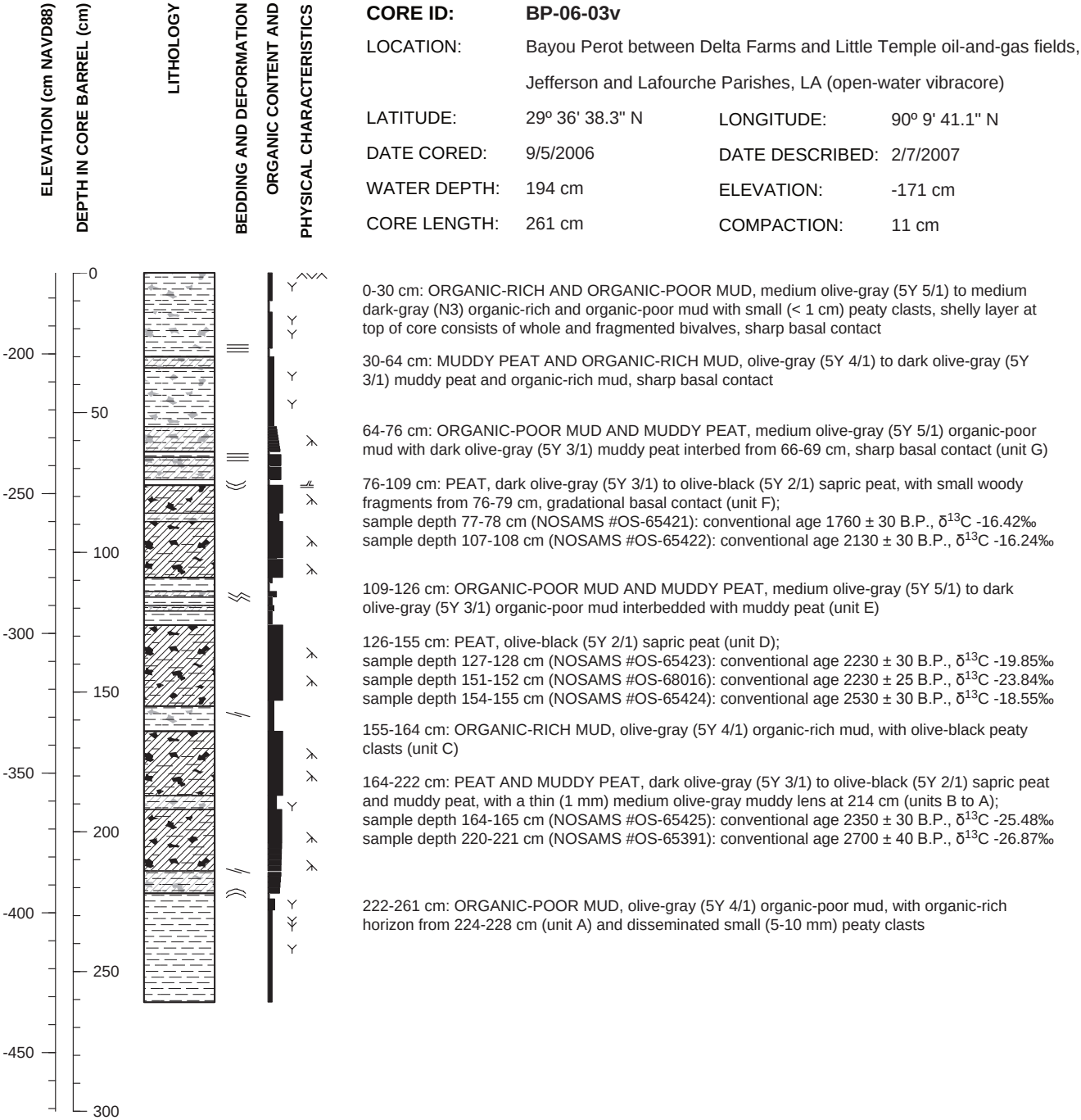
Lithology	Bedding and Deformation	Physical Characteristics
 Peat	 Massive	 Root mat
 Muddy peat	 Laminated	 Root pieces
 Organic-rich mud	 Inclined contact or bedding	 Organic clast
 Mud/clay	 Deformed contact or bedding: concave-up	 Woody fragment
 Mud and silt	 Deformed contact or bedding: concave-down	 Shell fragments
 Silt	 Deformed contact or bedding: wavy or irregular	 Shell bed
 Silty or sandy mud		 Burrow fill
 Silt and sand		
 Muddy sand		
 Sand		
 Mud and sand		
 Shelly mud		

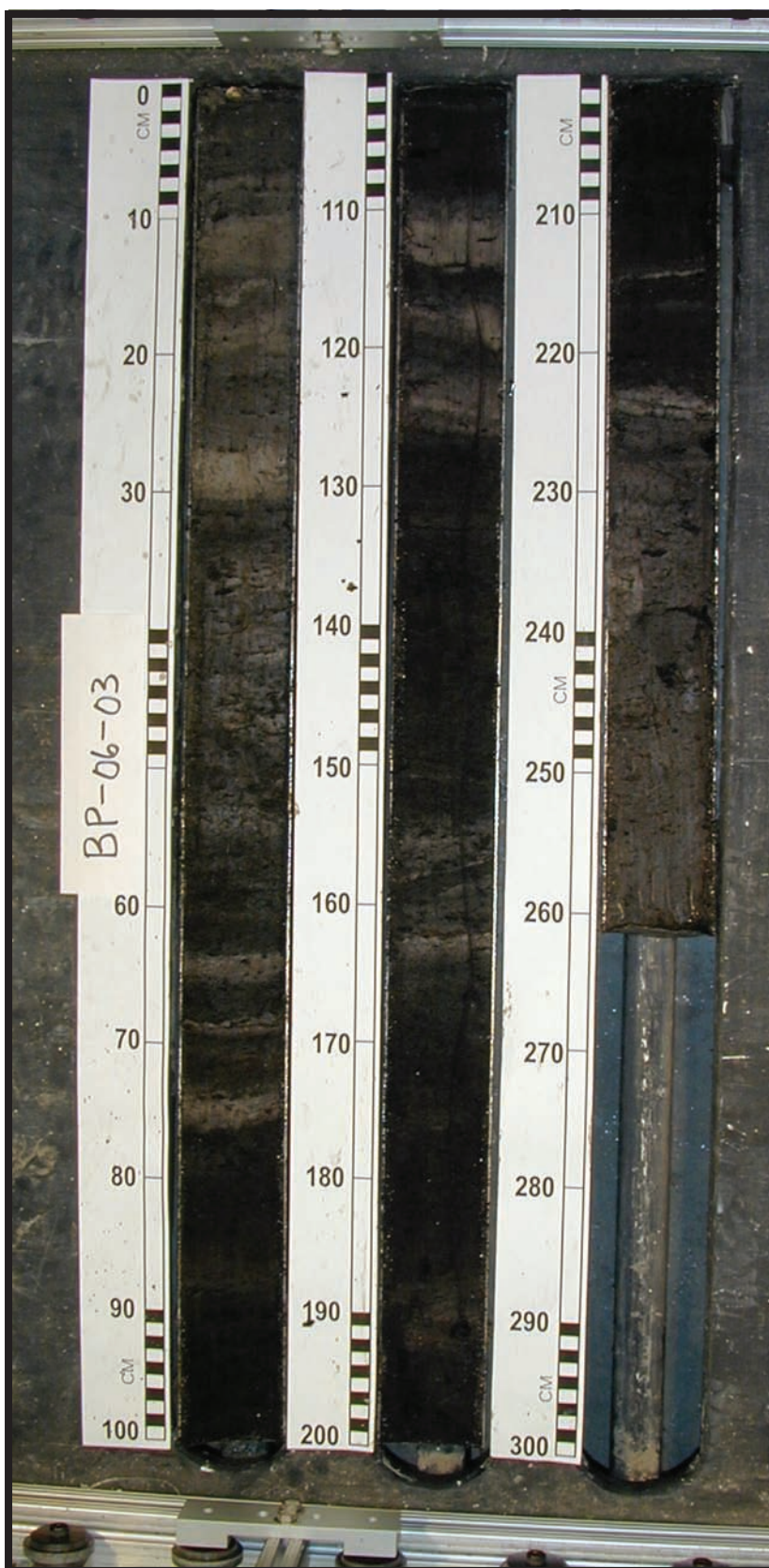


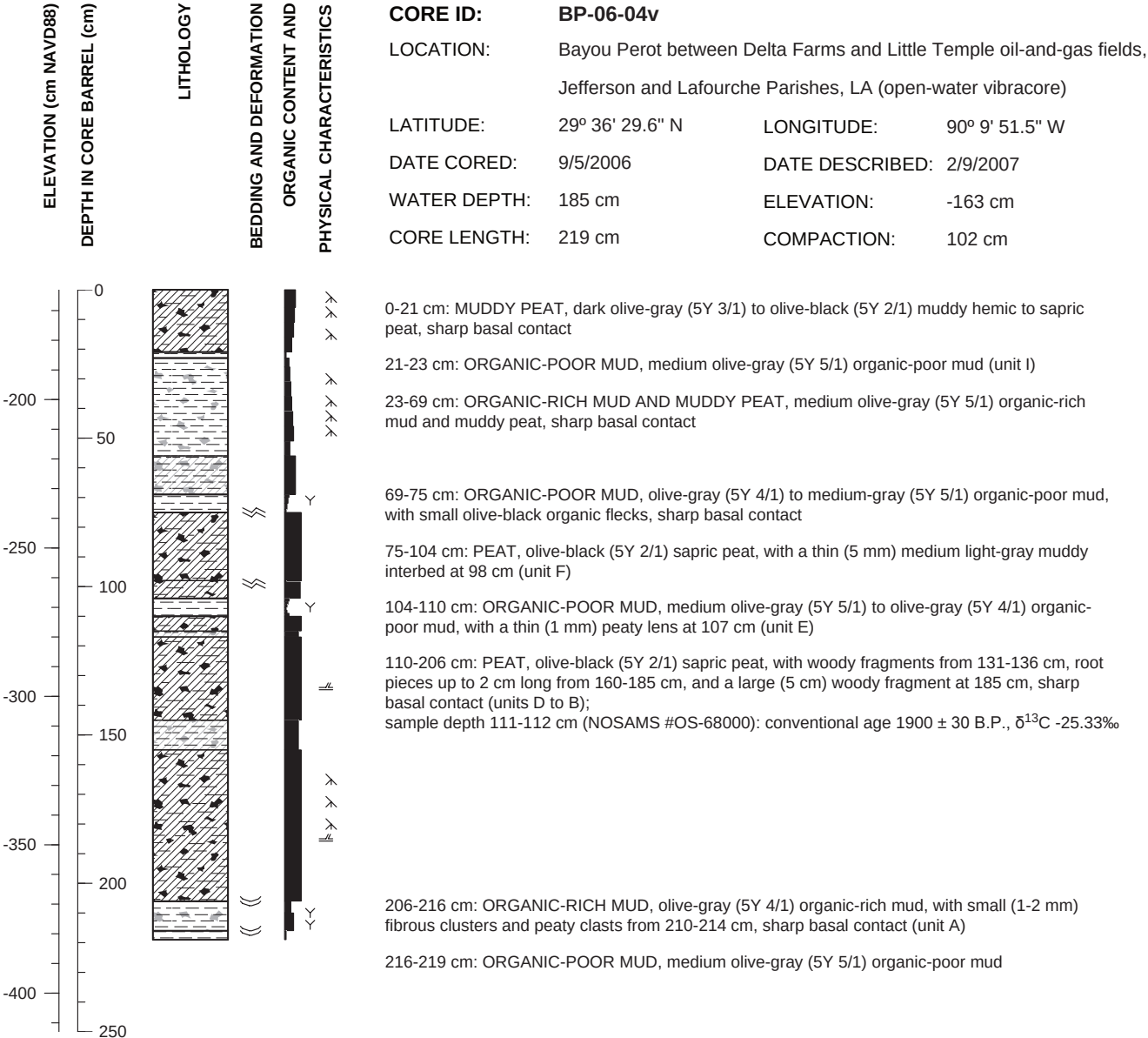


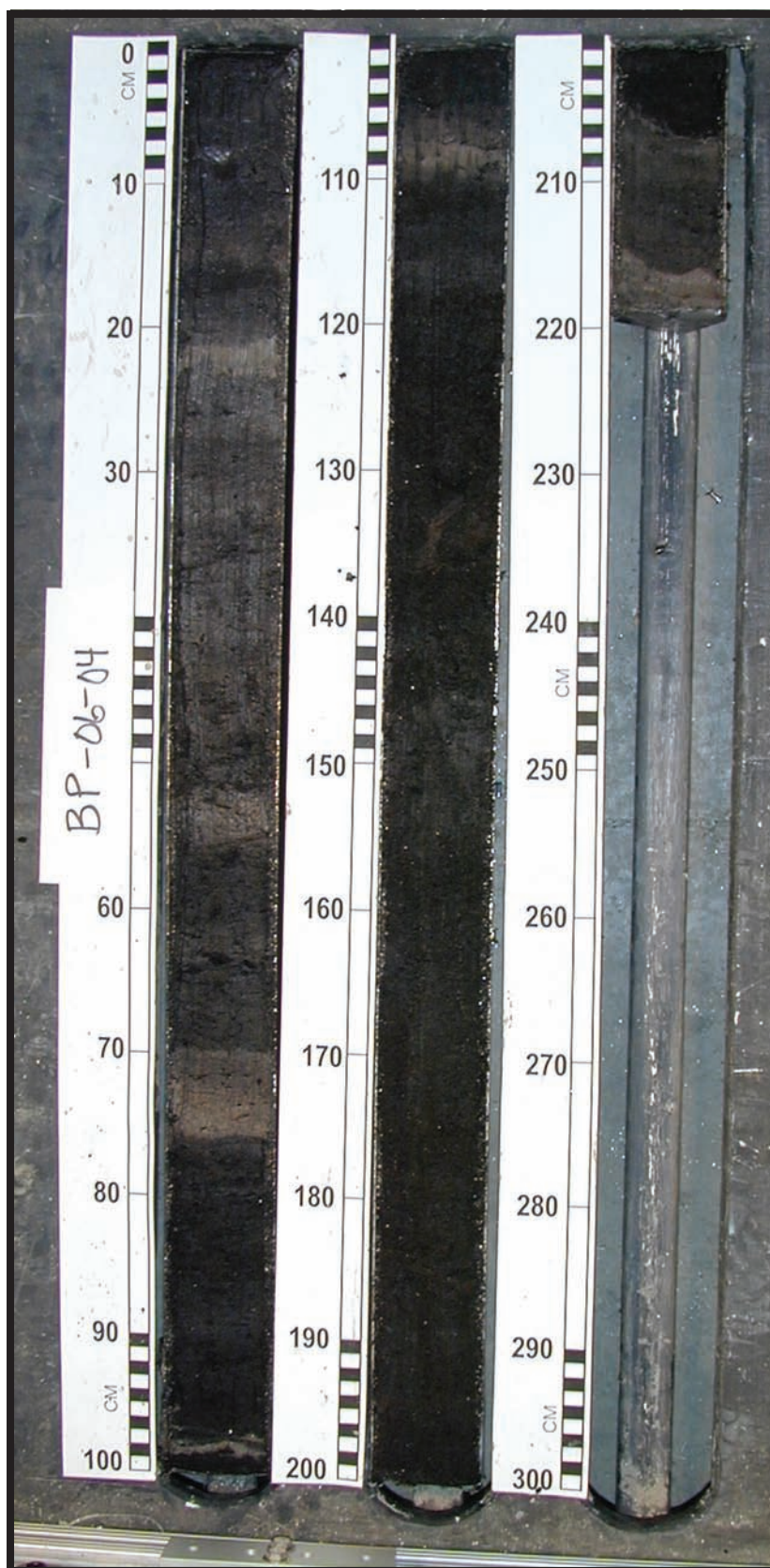


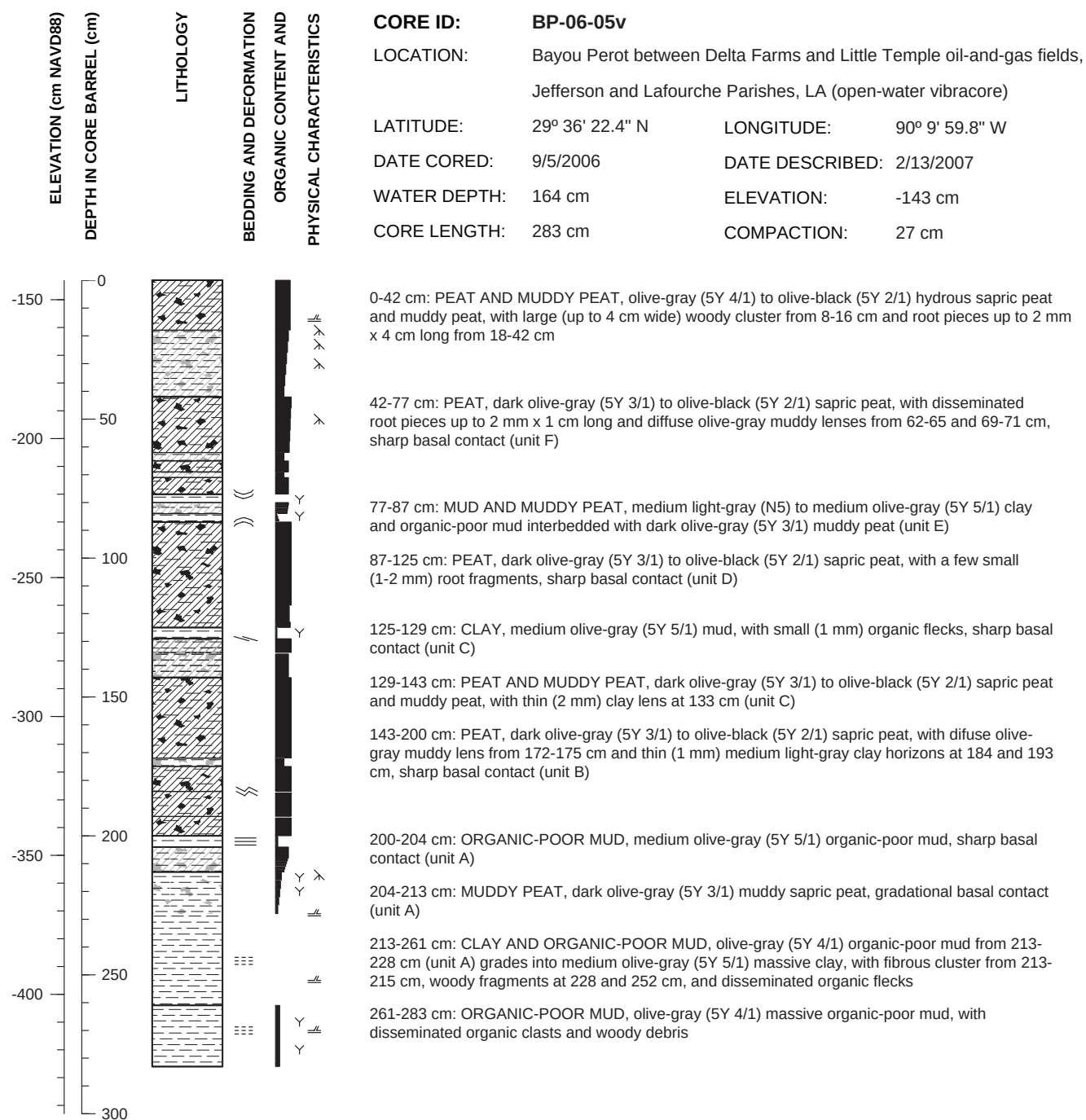


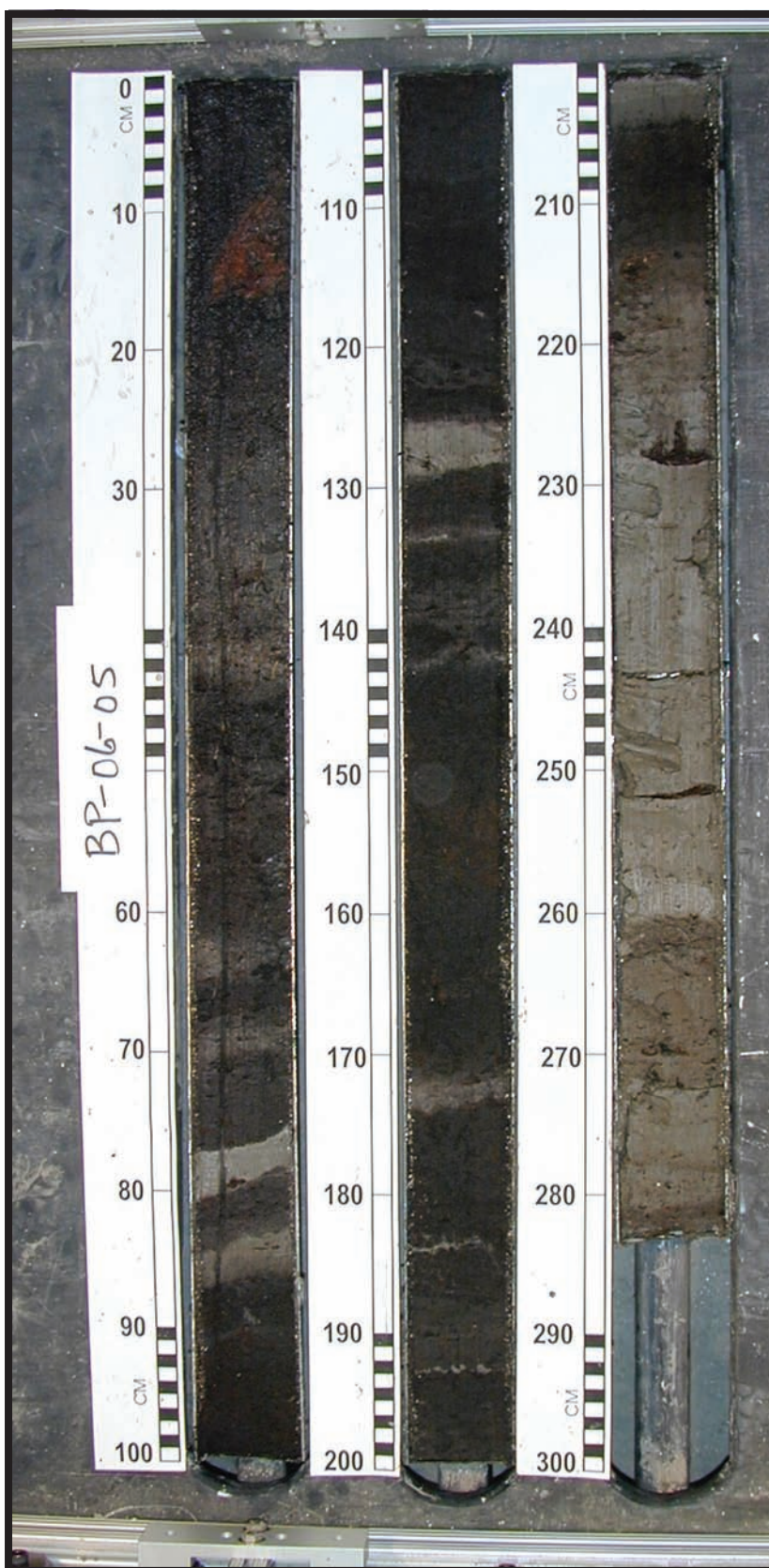




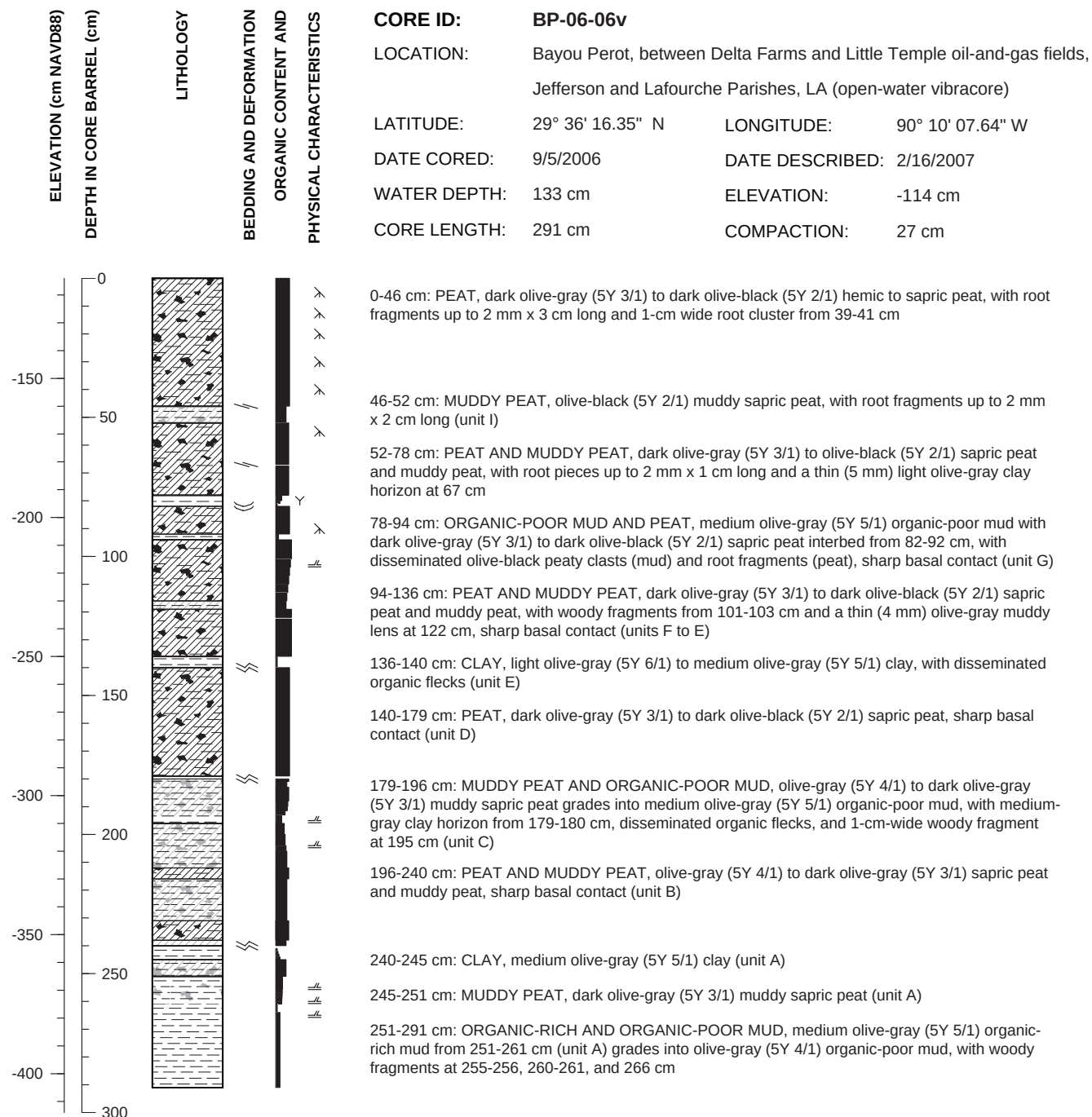


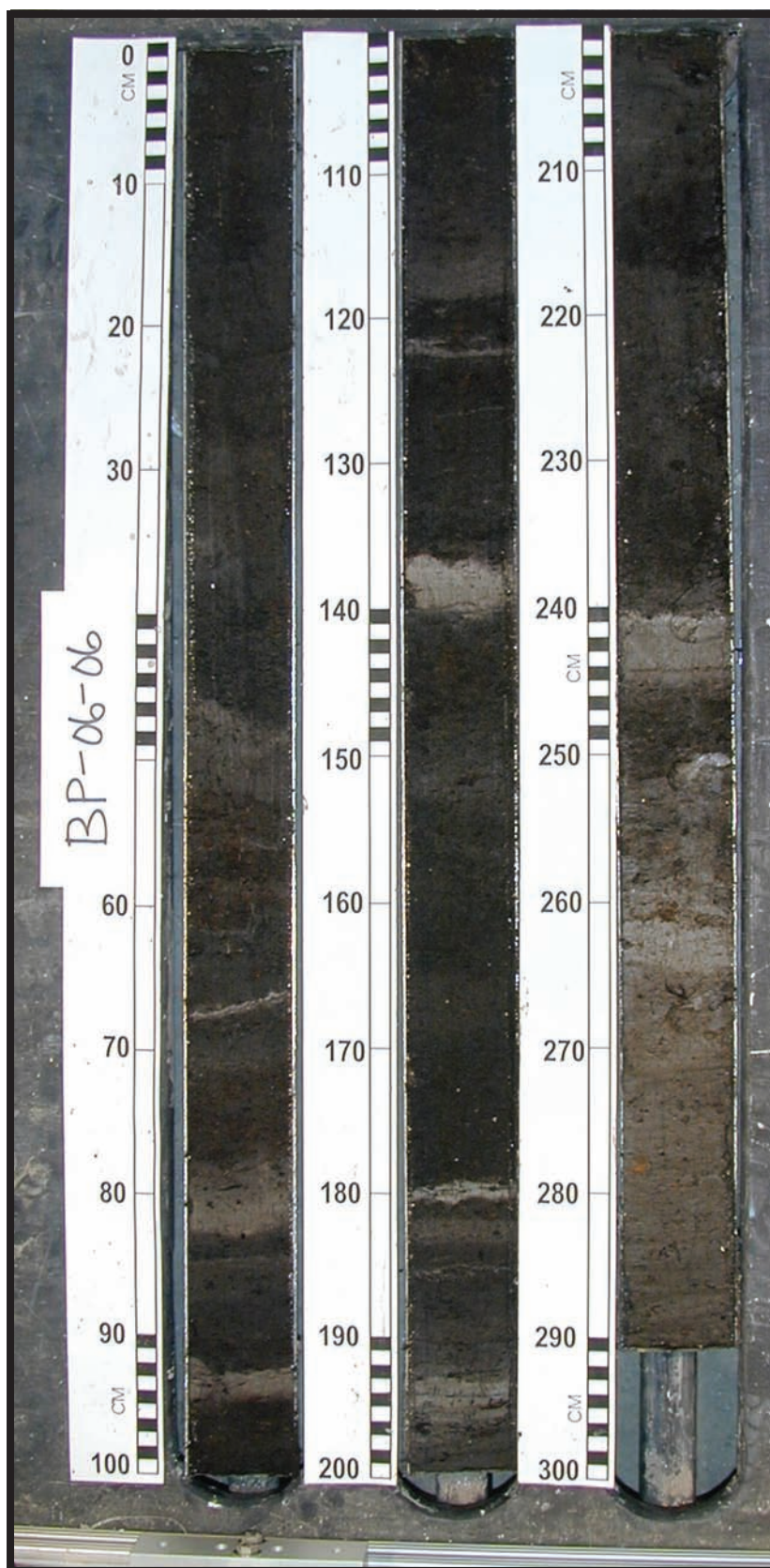


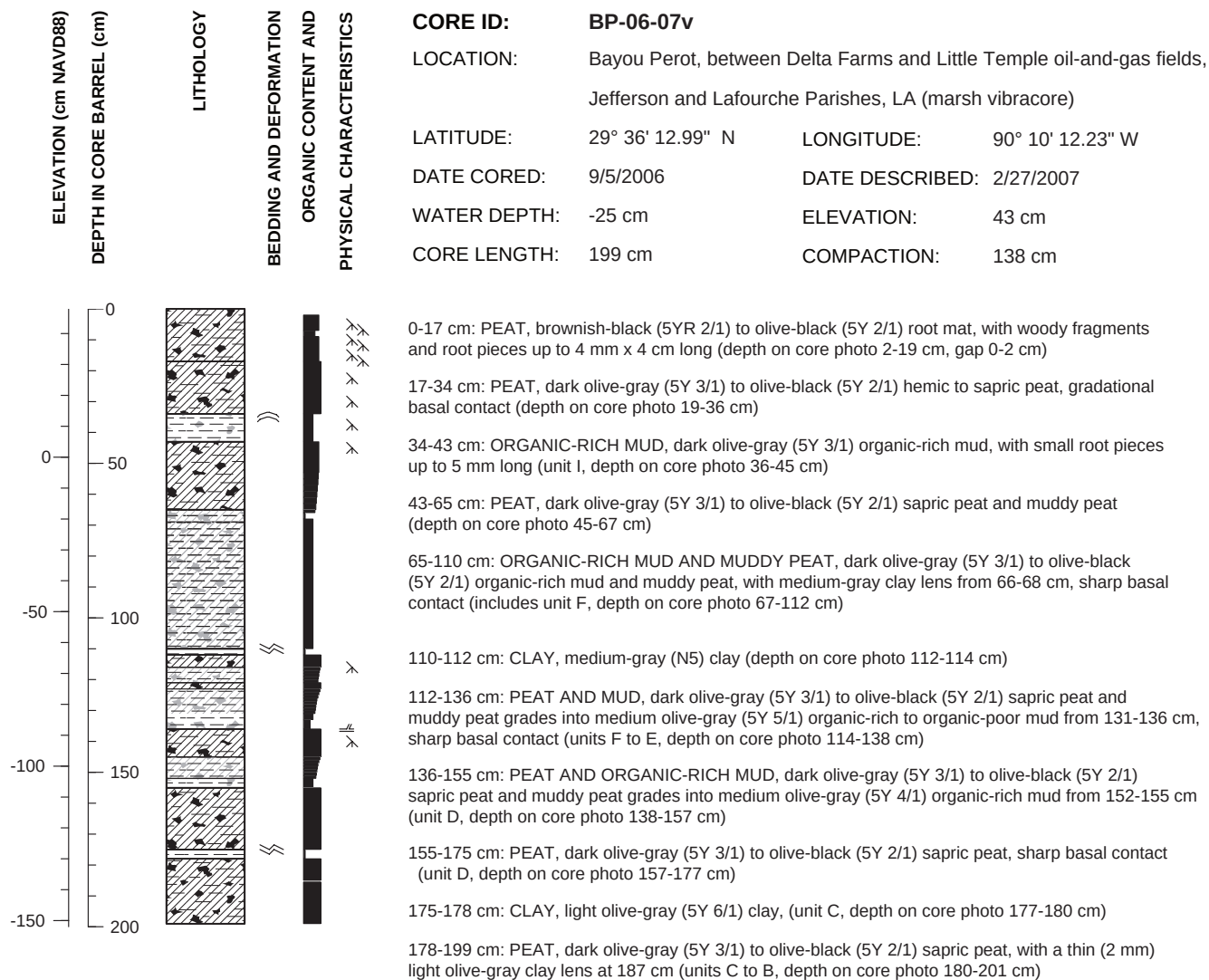




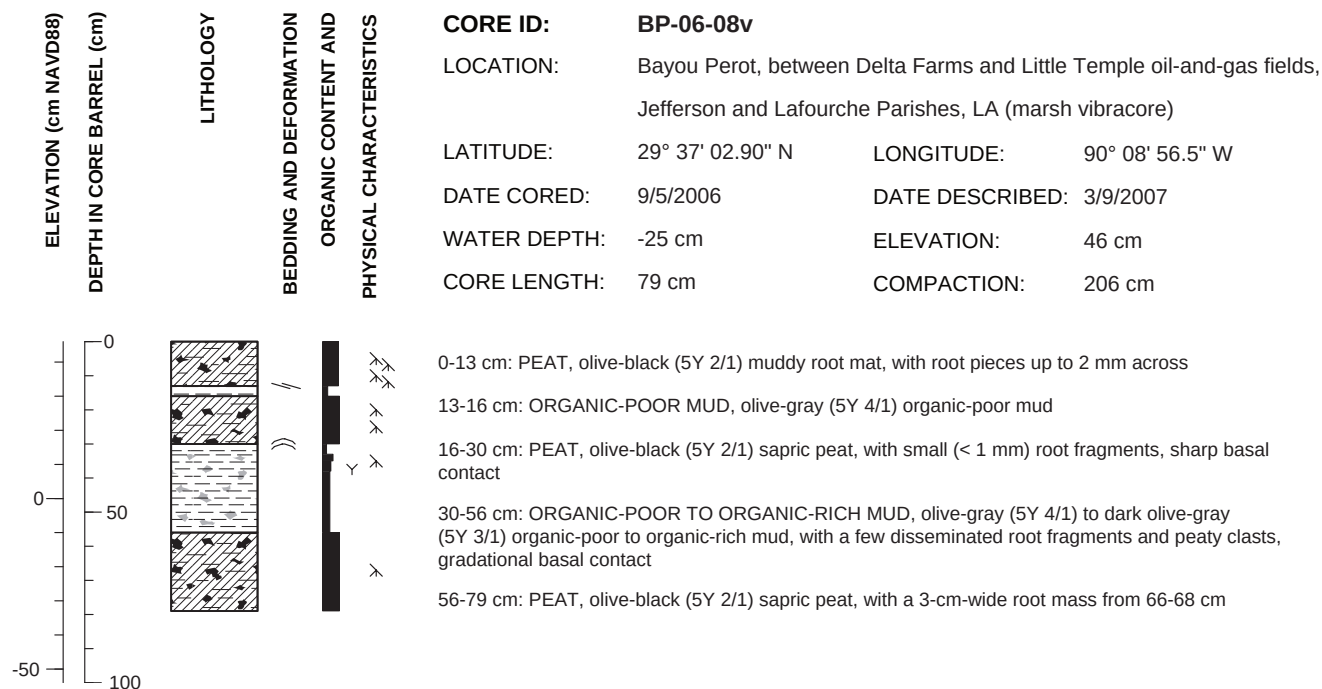
52 Recent Subsidence and Erosion at Diverse Wetland Sites in the Southeastern Mississippi Delta Plain



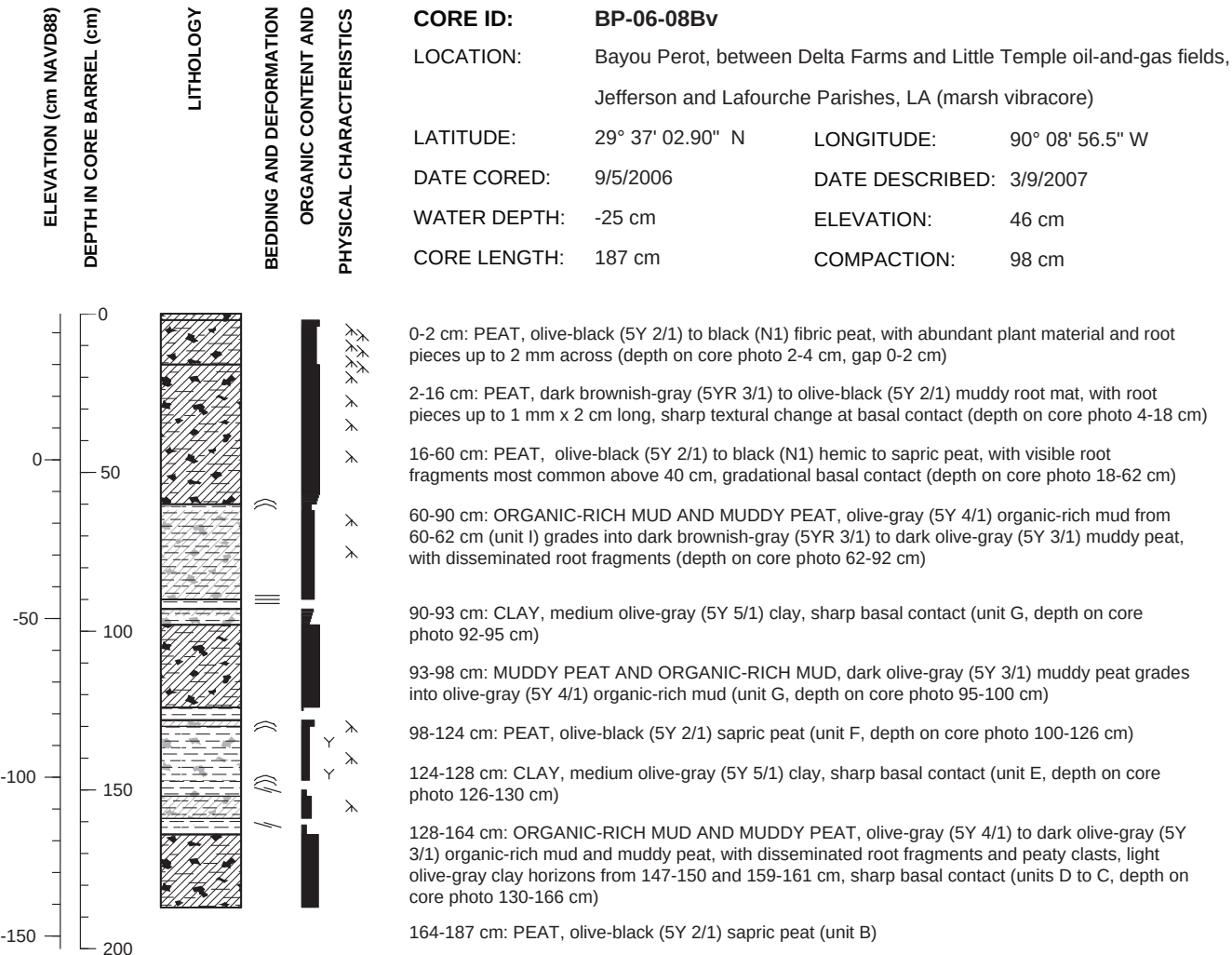




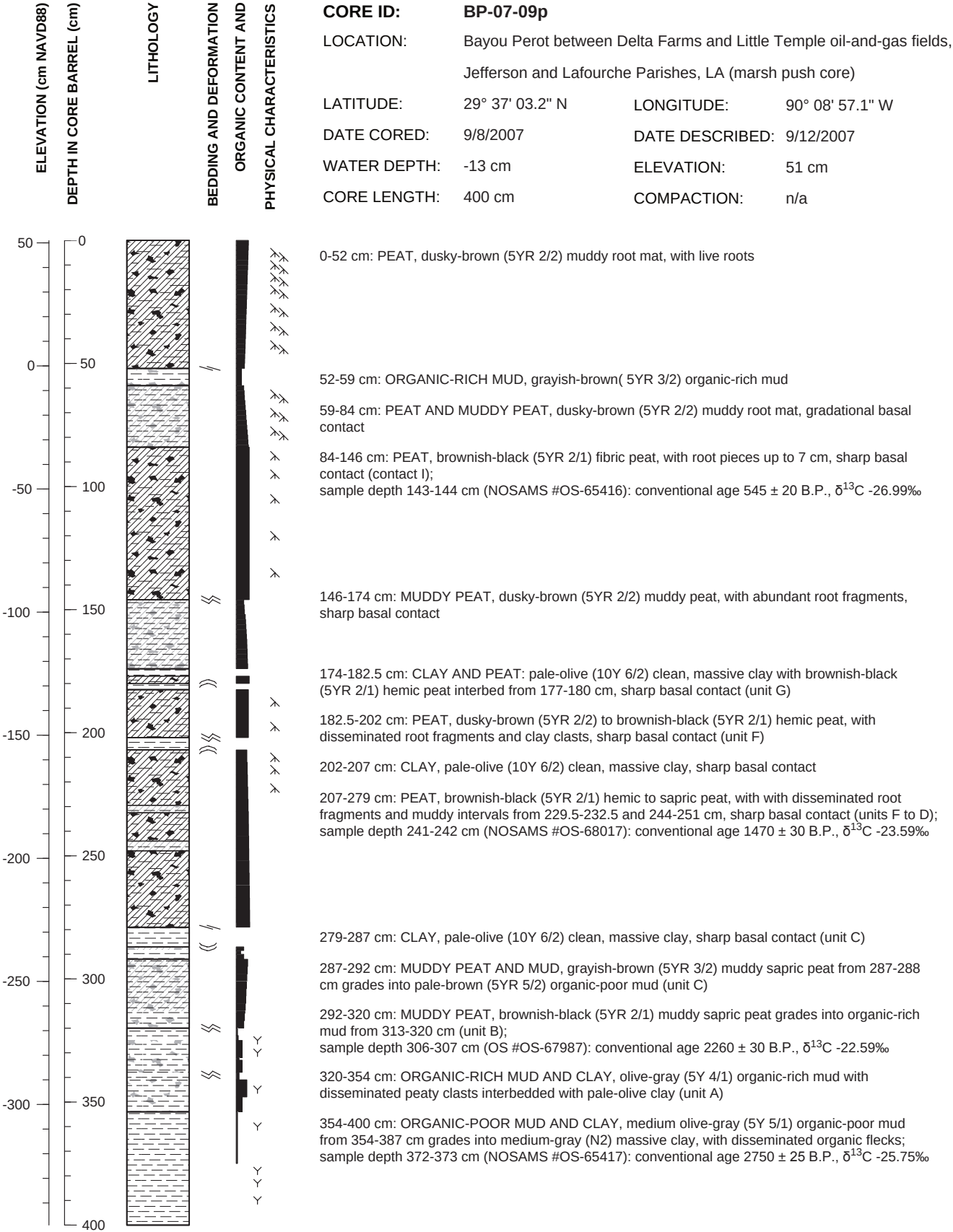




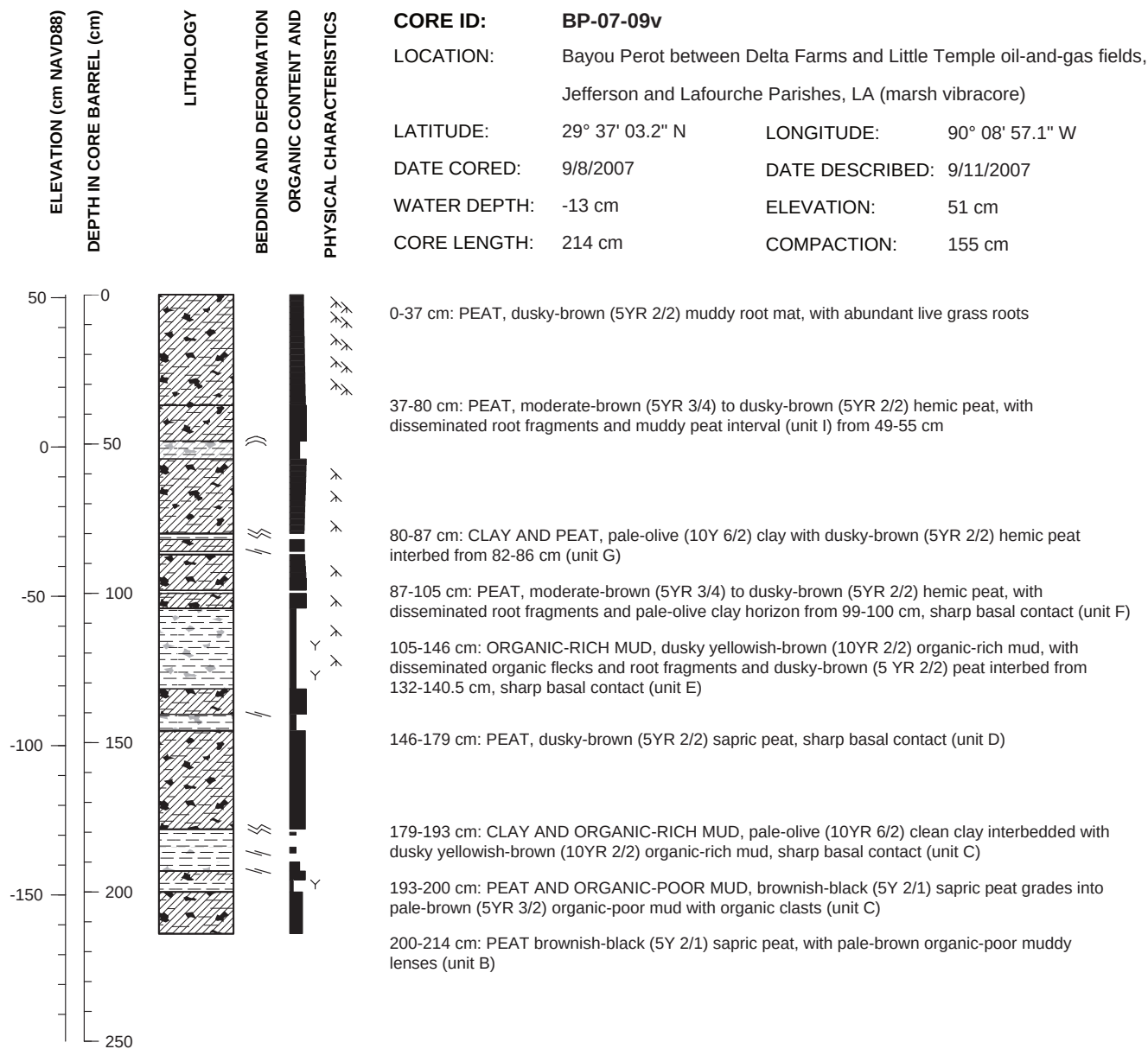


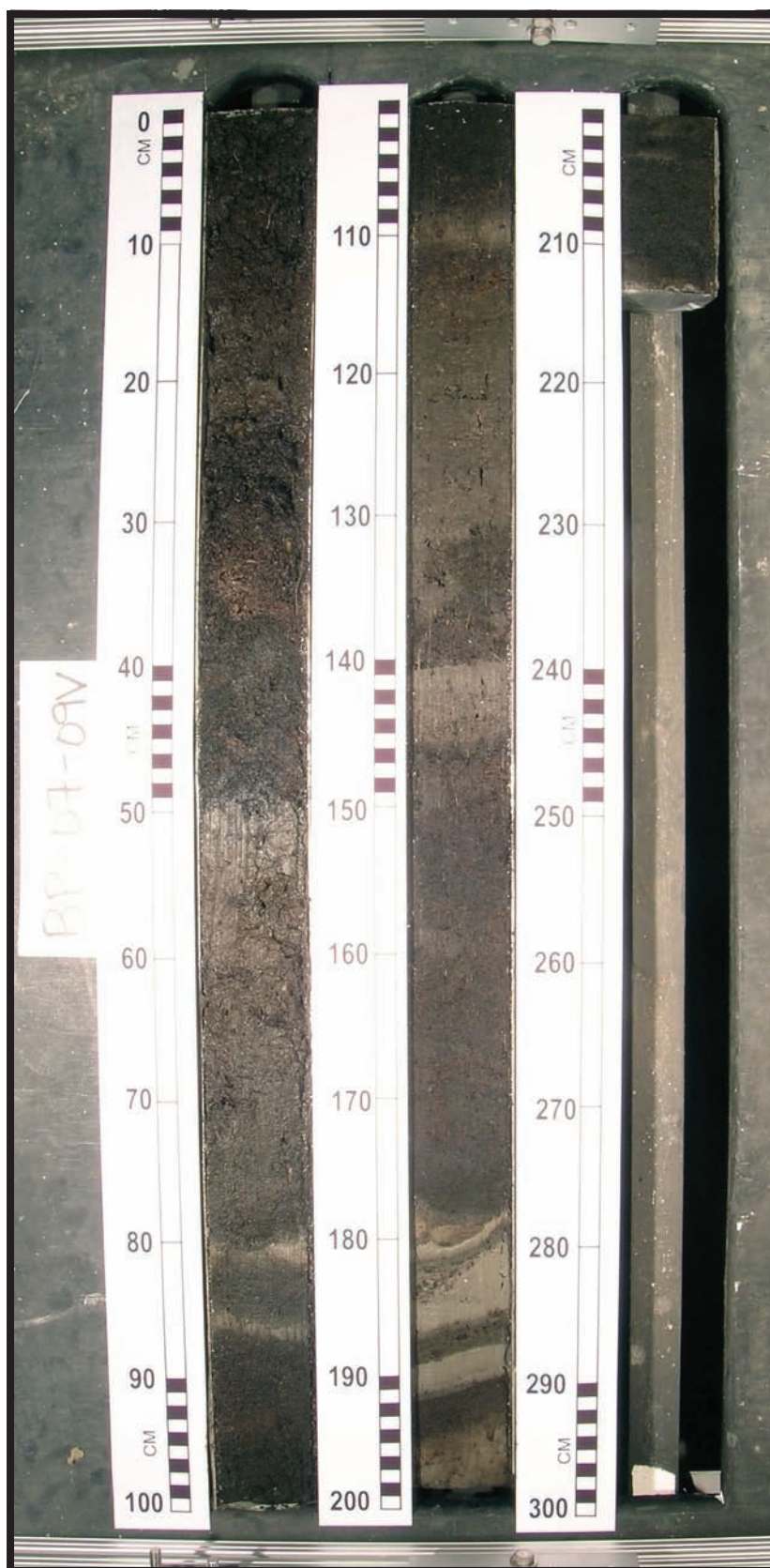


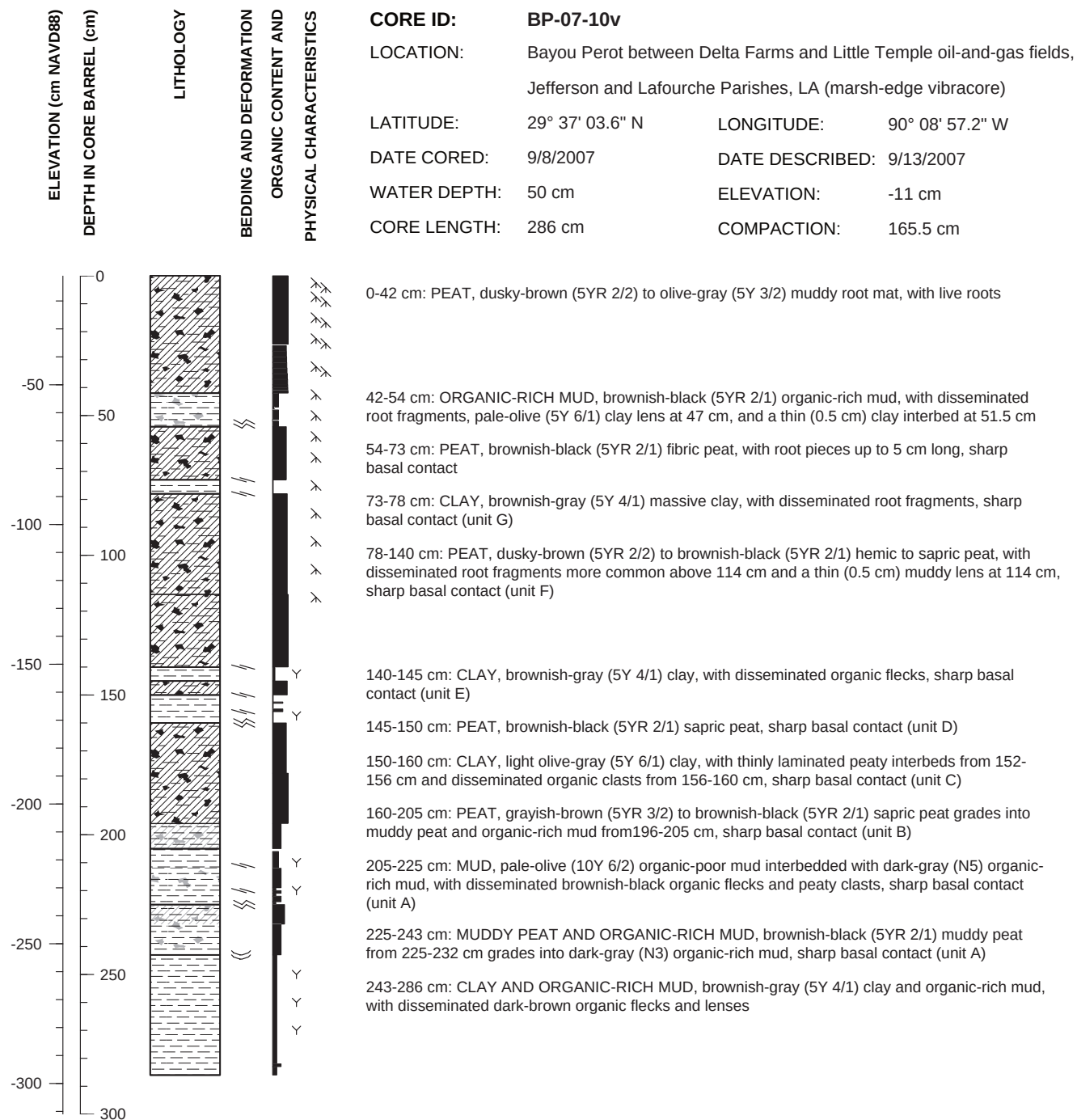


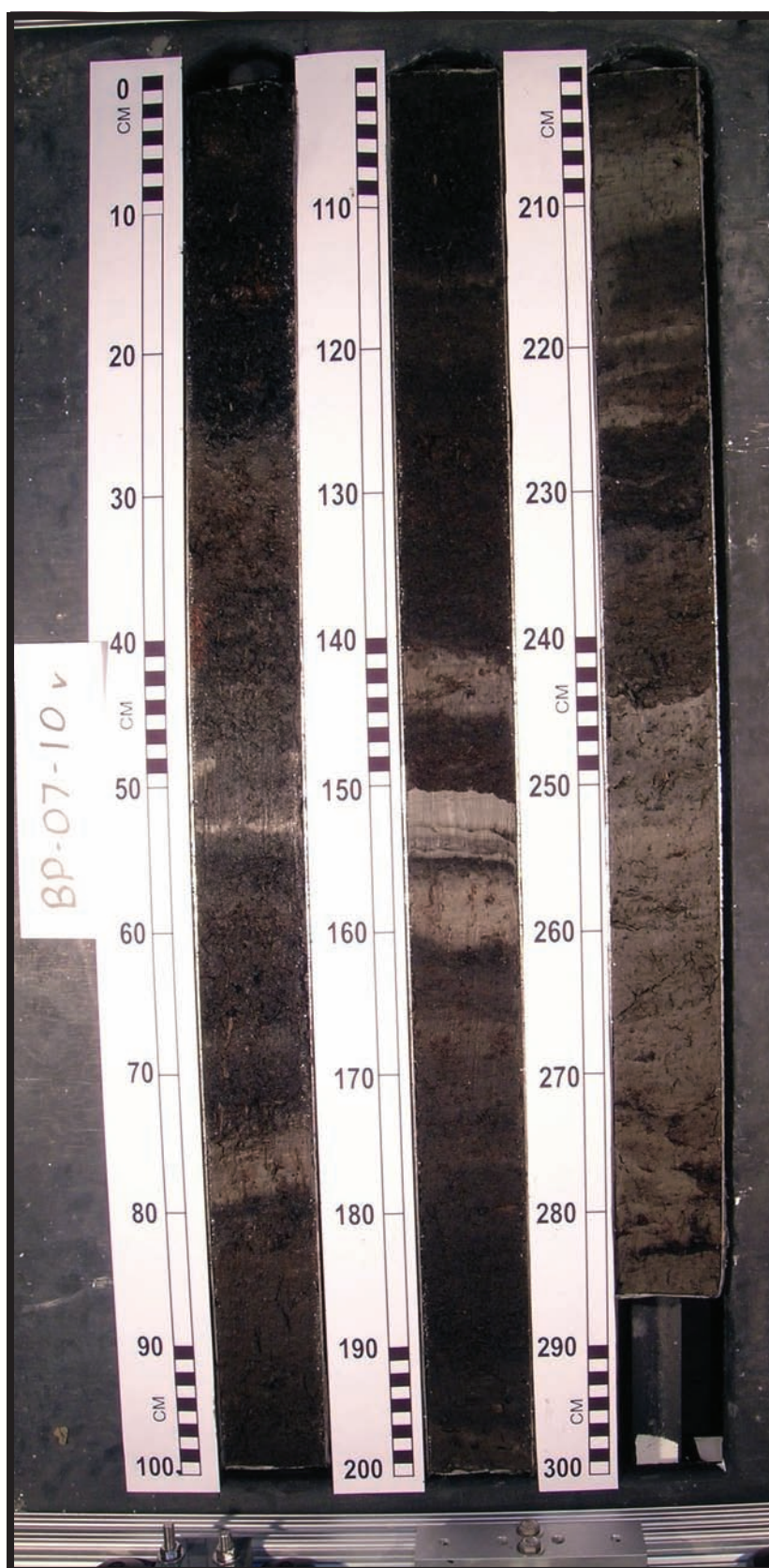


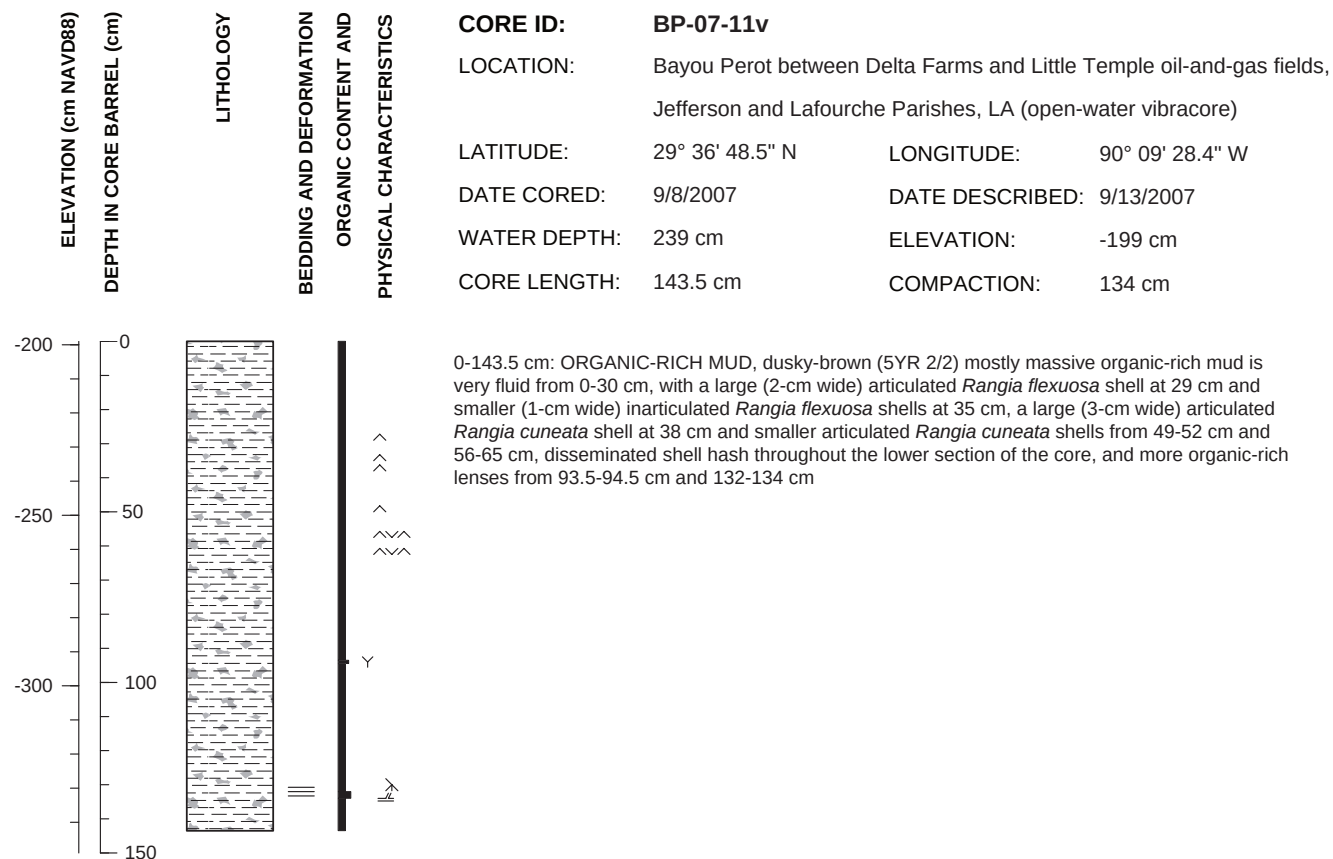




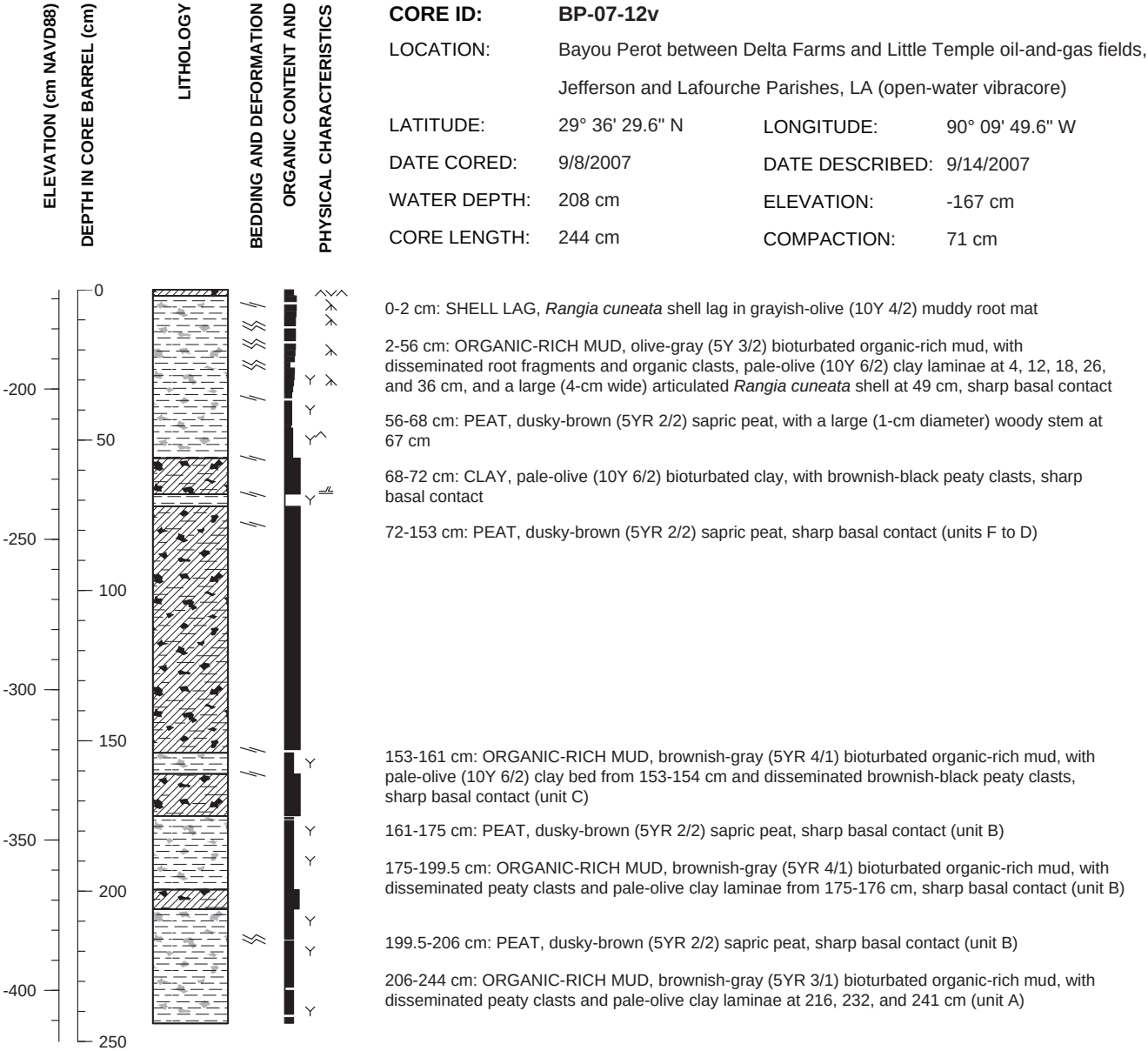


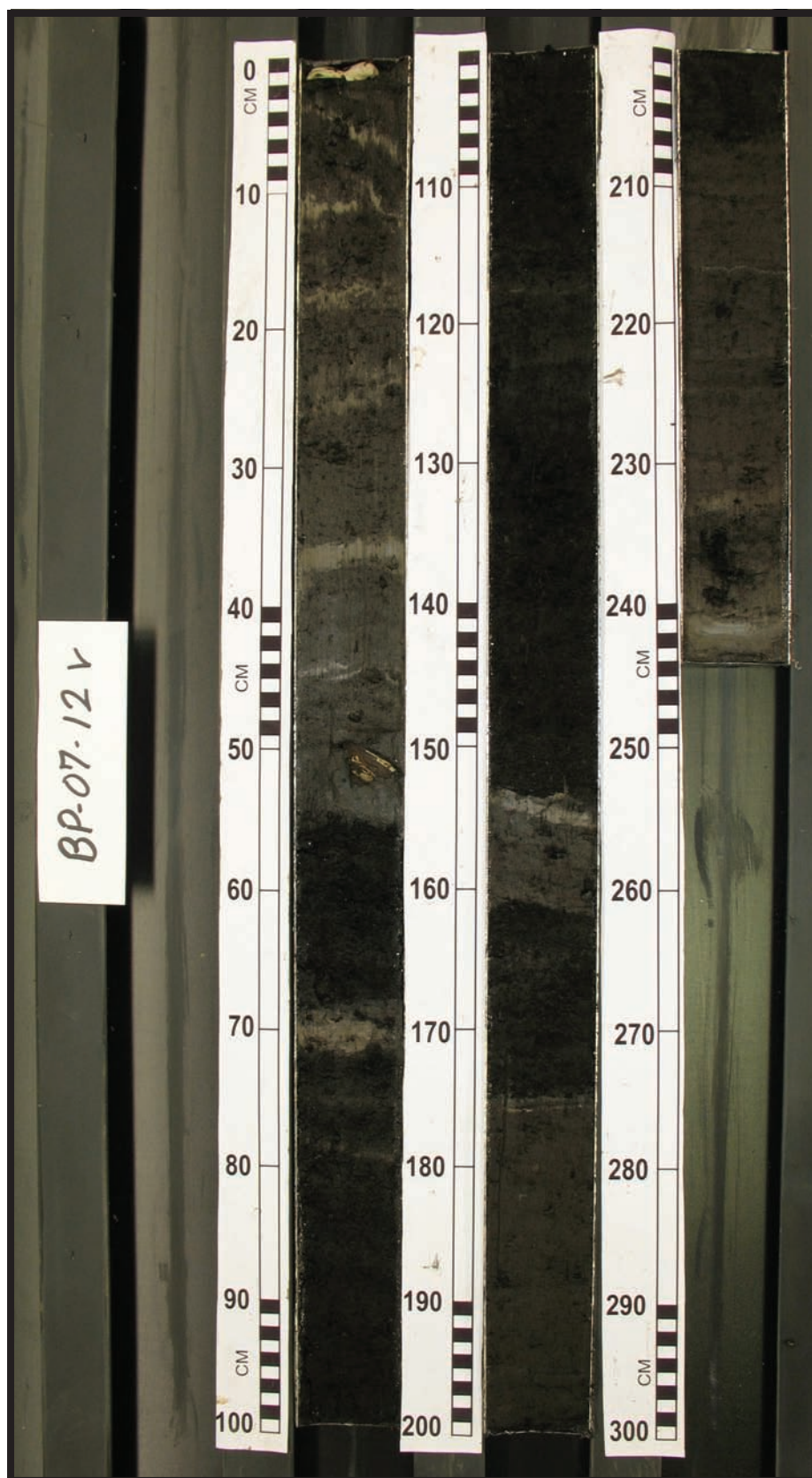




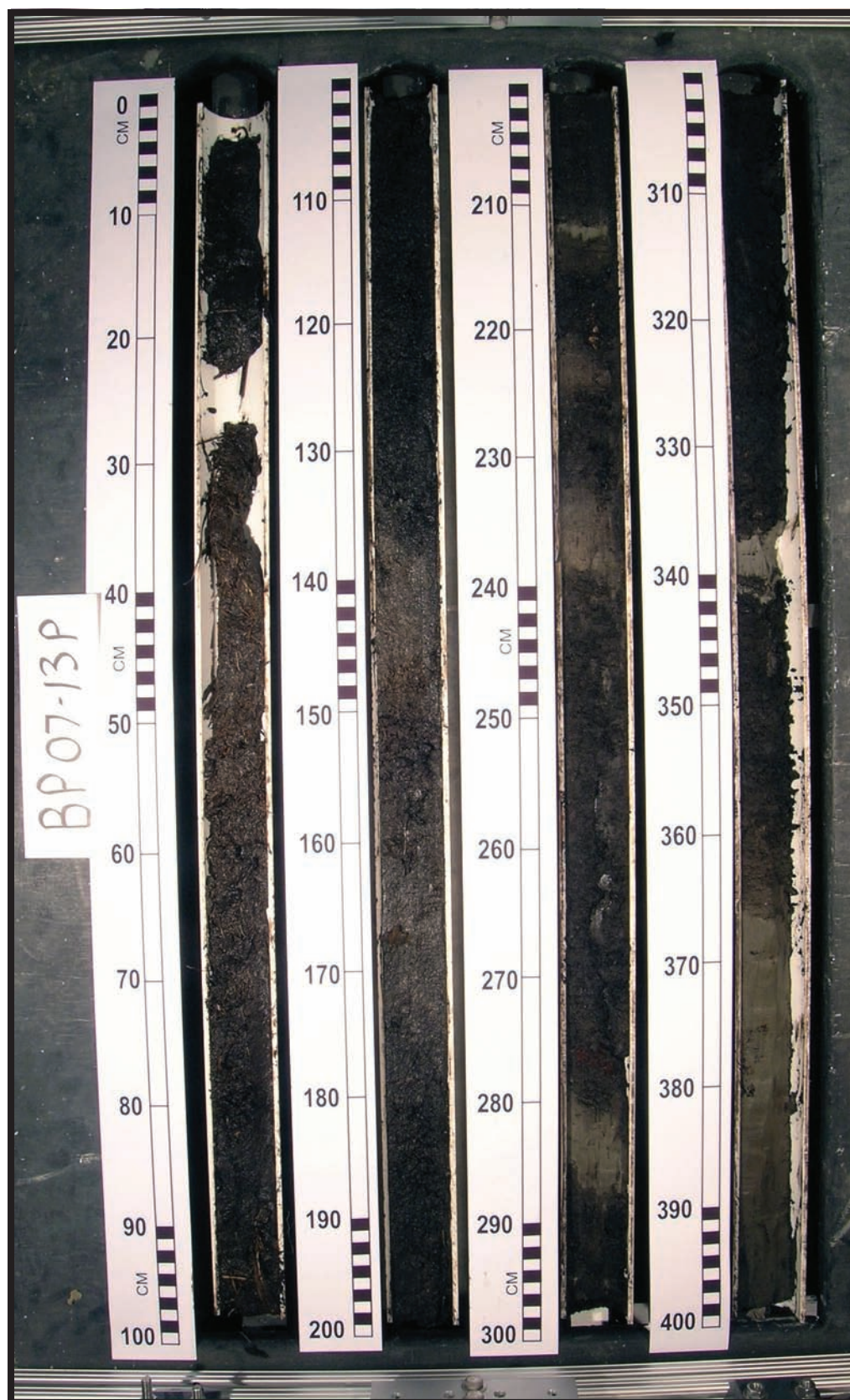


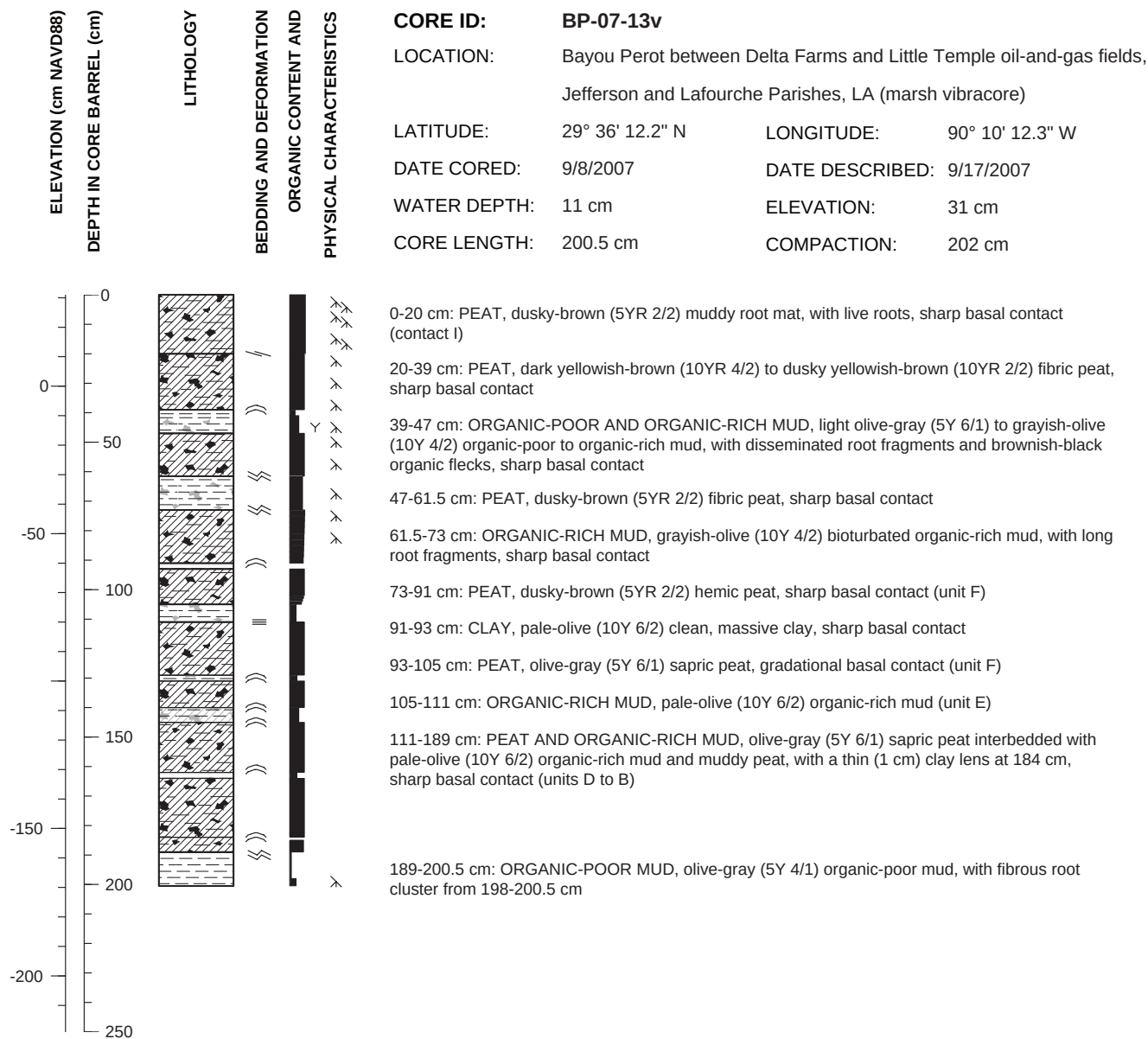




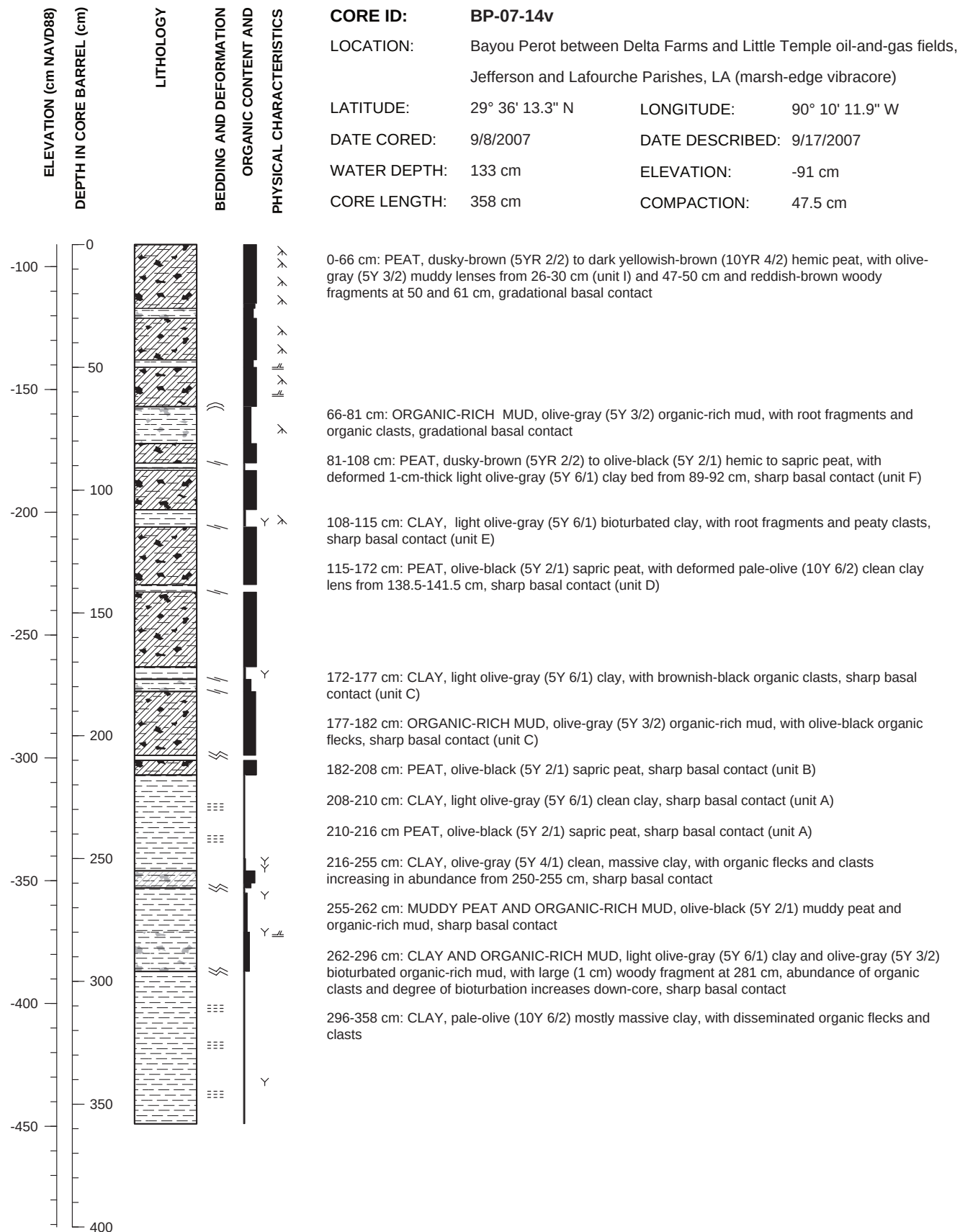


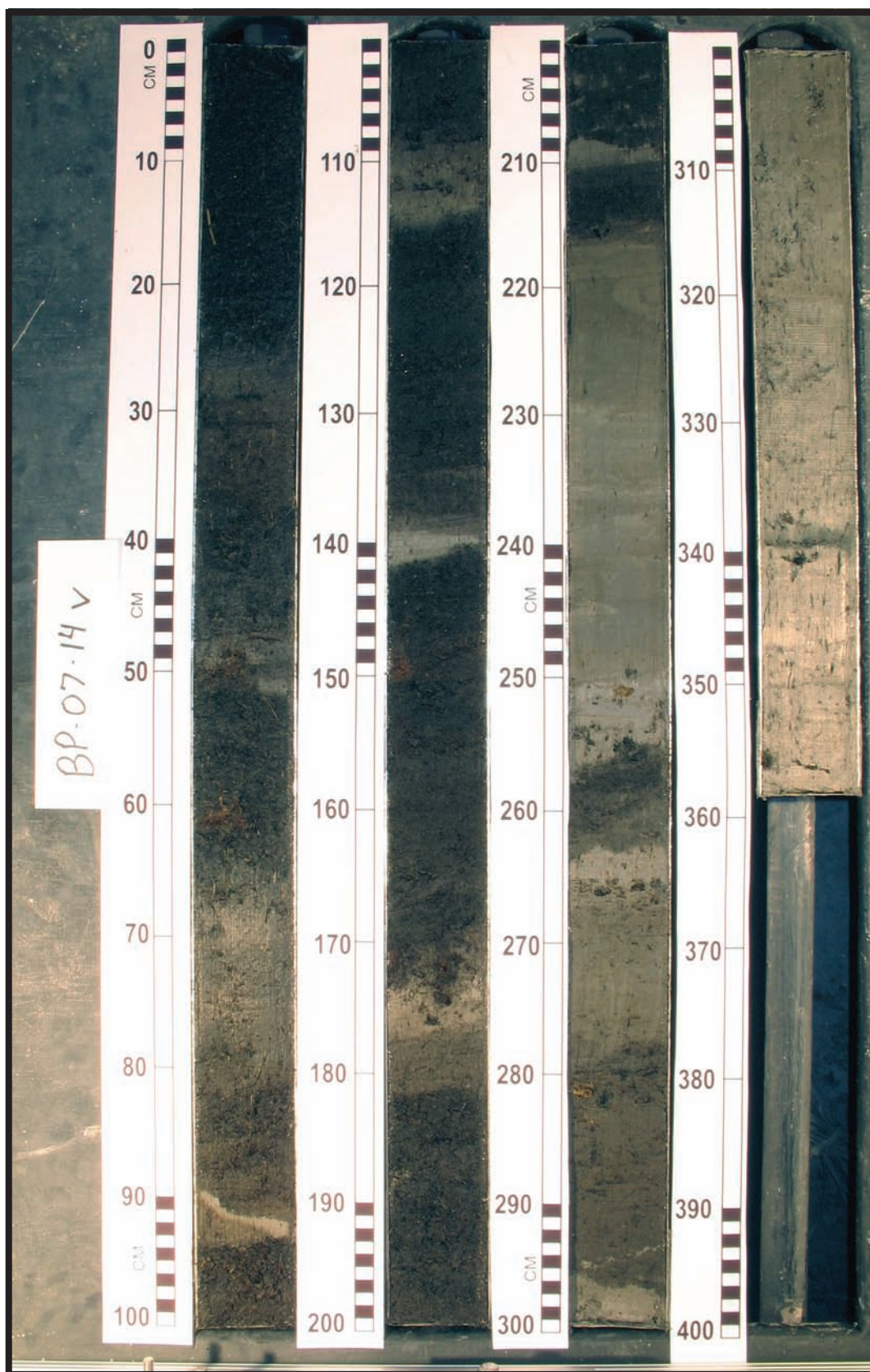


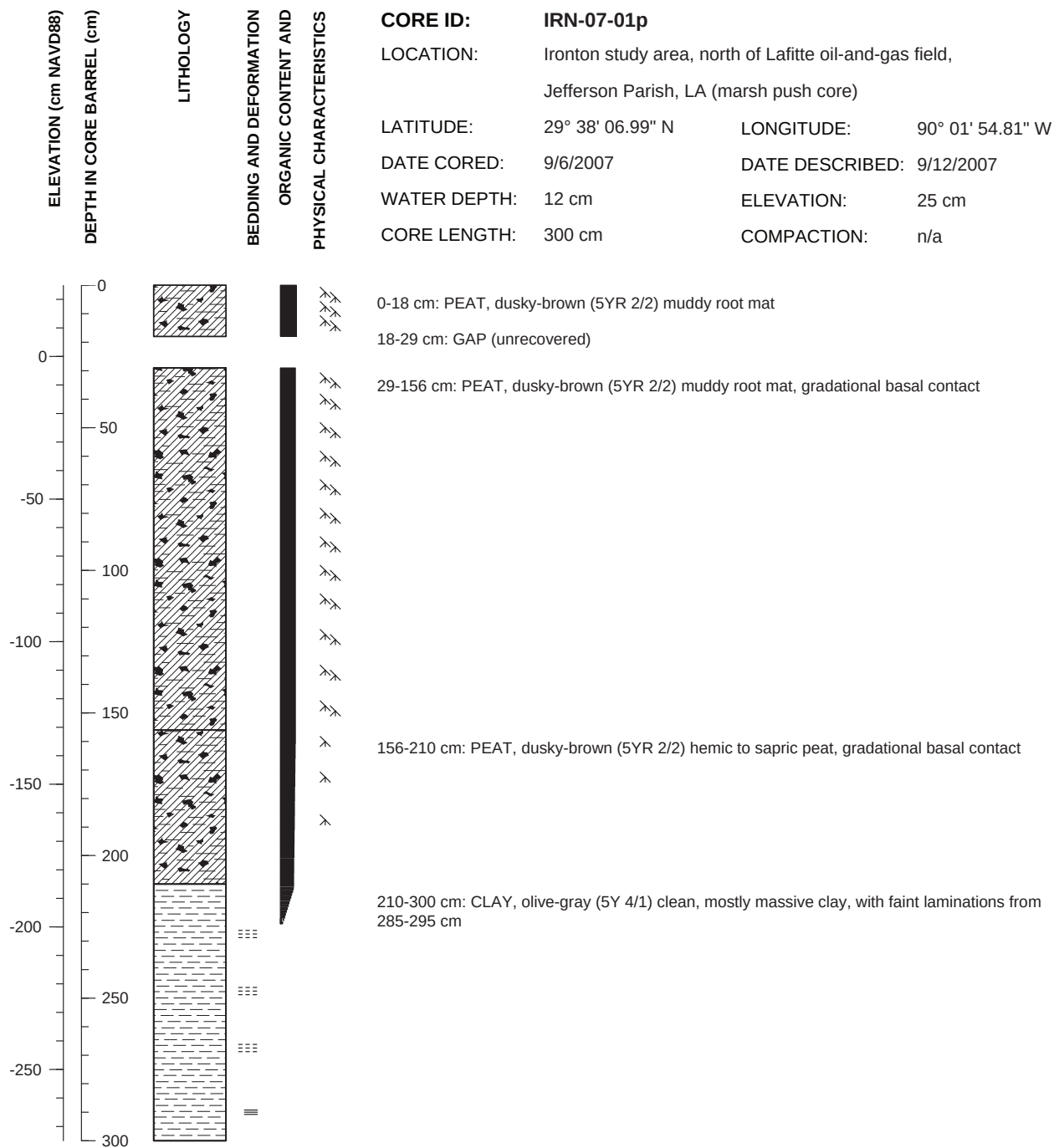


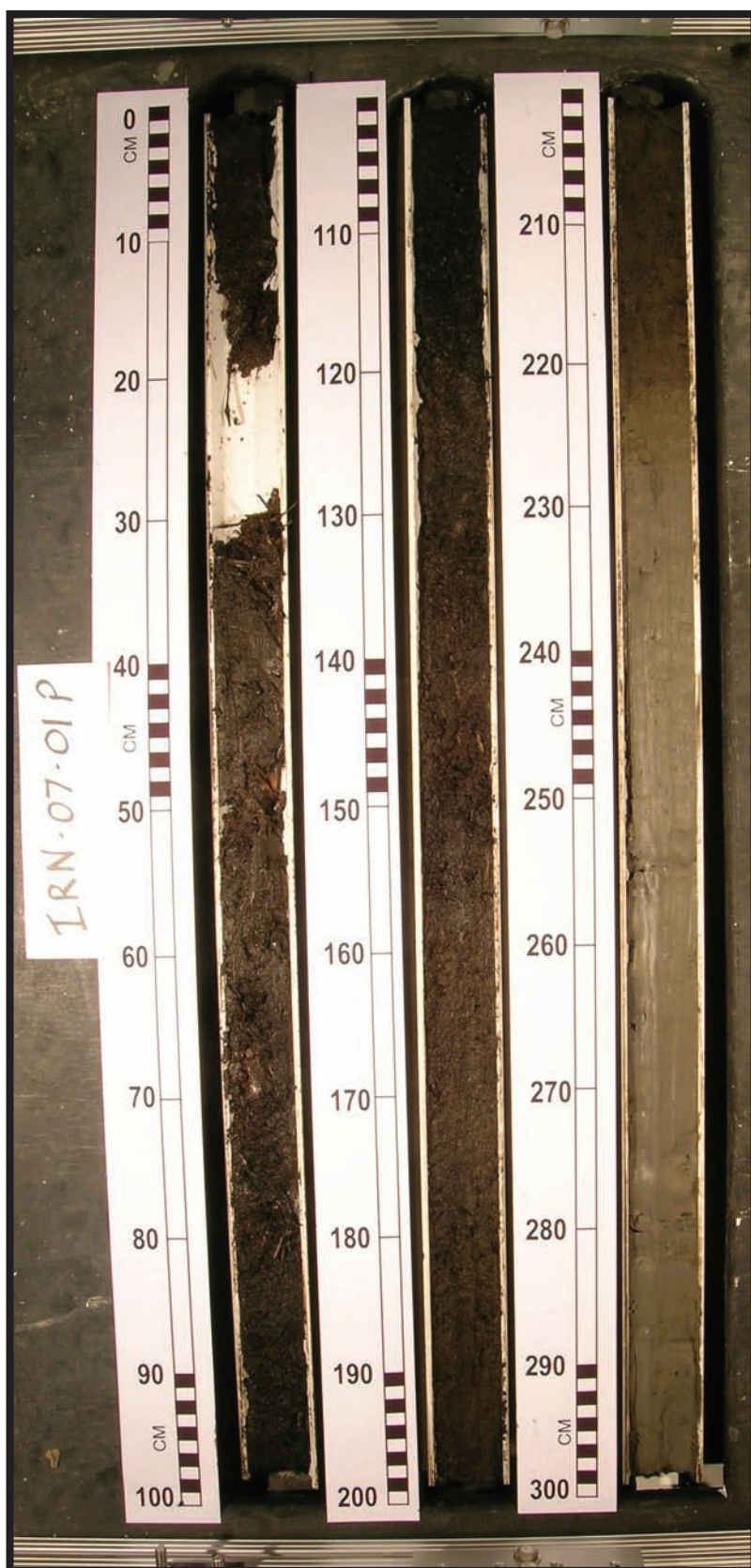


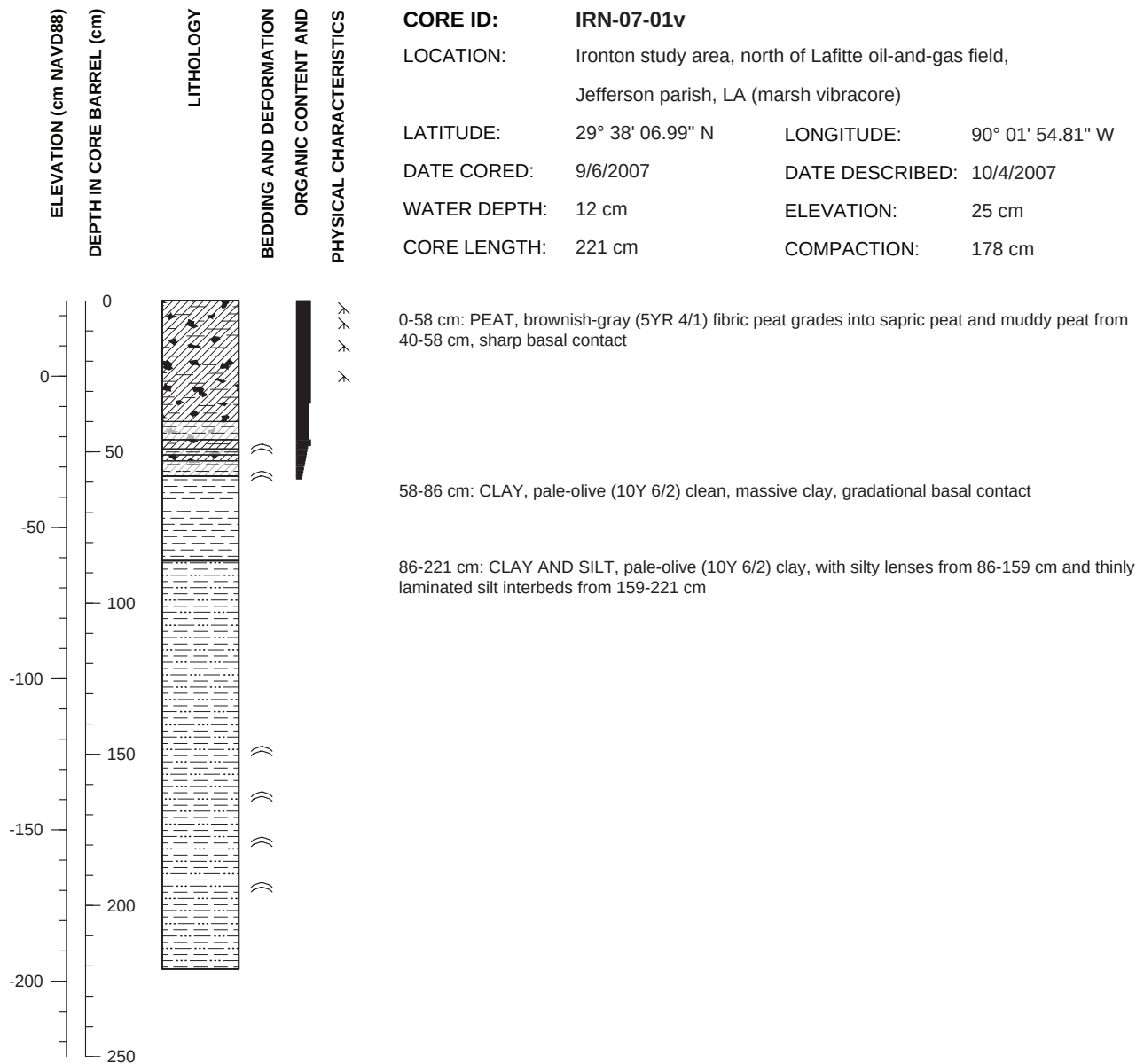


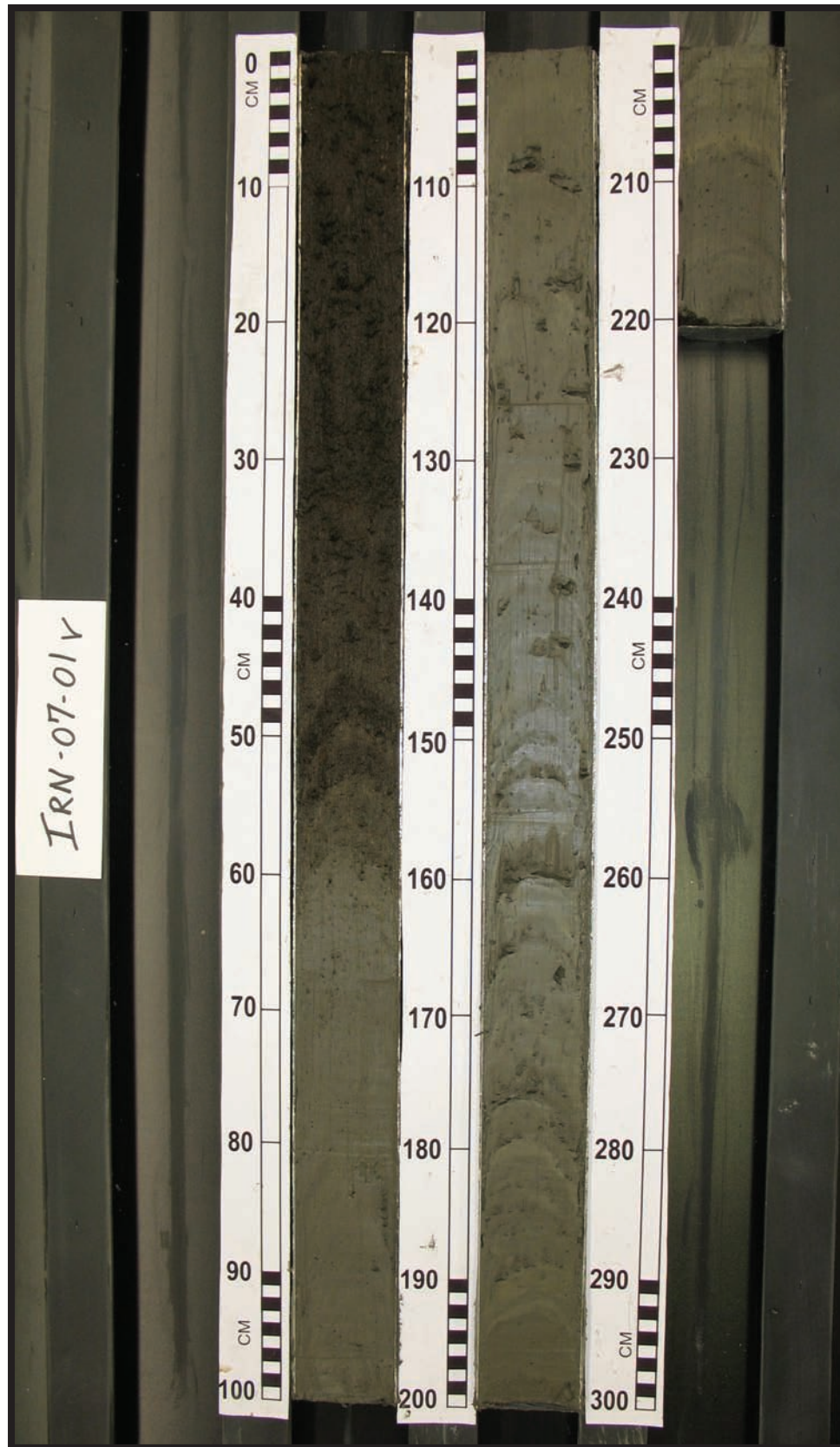


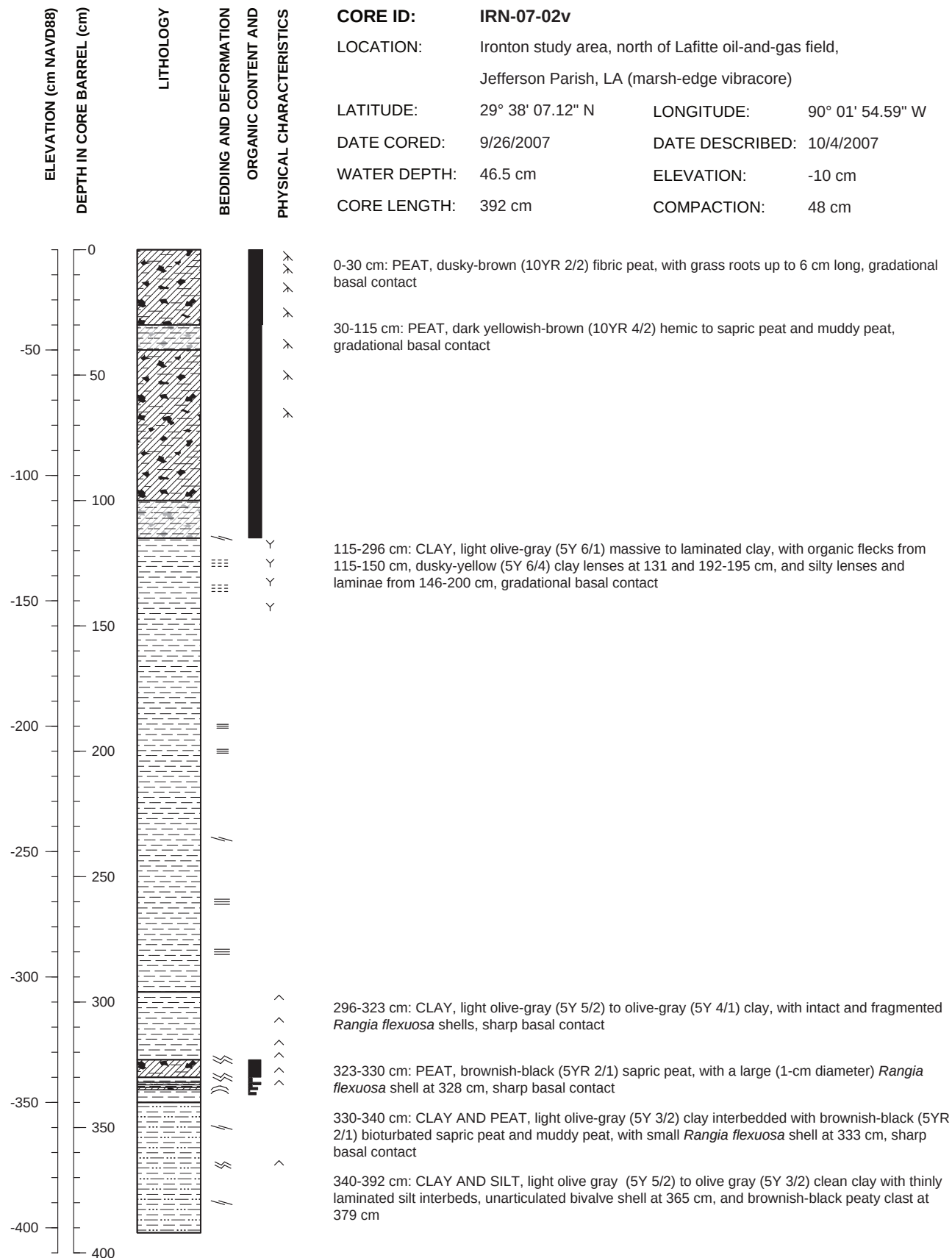


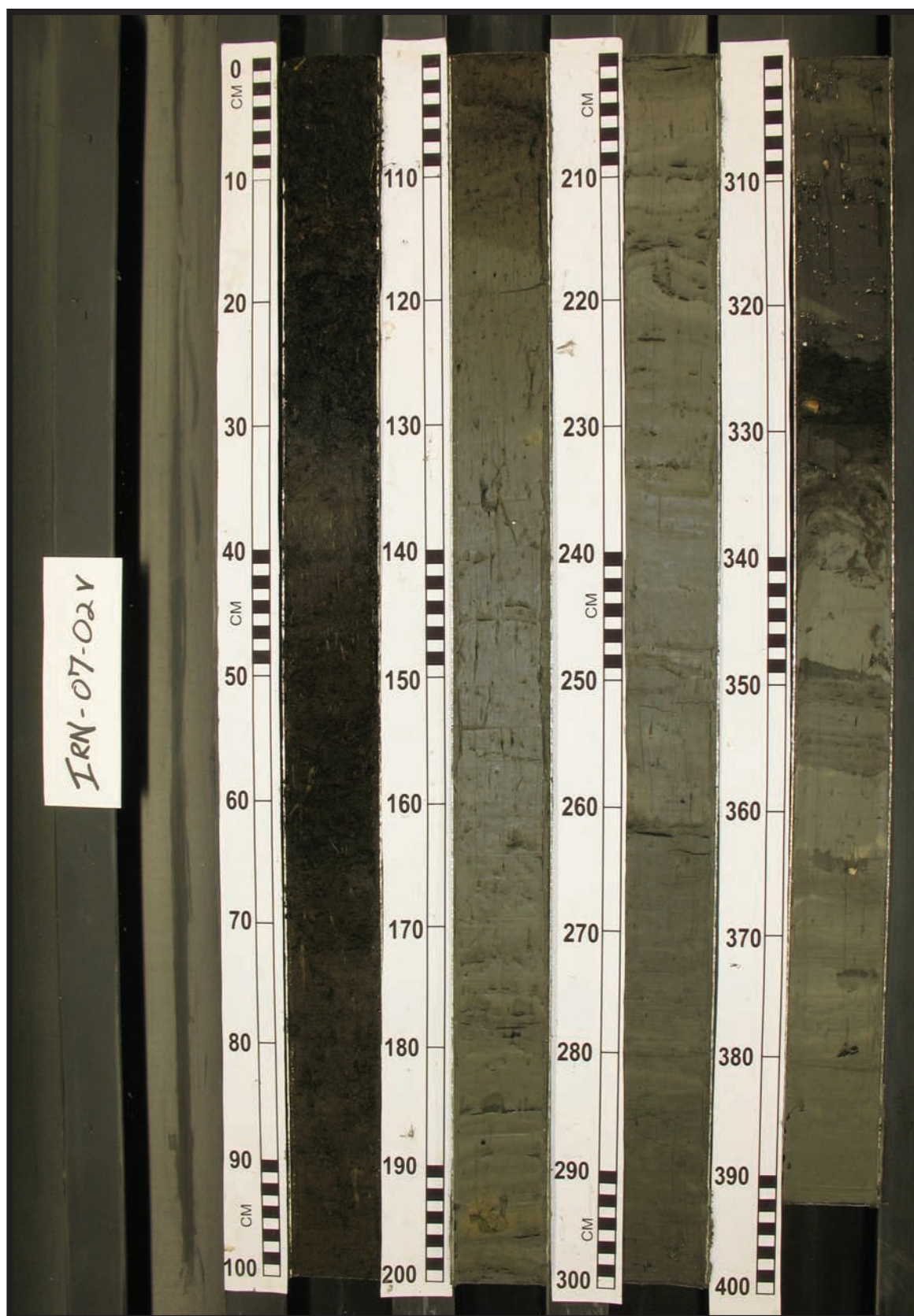














DEPTH IN CORE BARREL (cm)

LITHOLOGY

BEDDING AND DEFORMATION

ORGANIC CONTENT AND

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CORE ID:

IRN-07-03v

LOCATION:

Ironton study area, north of Lafitte oil-and-gas field,
Jefferson Parish, LA (open-water vibracore)

LATITUDE:

29° 38' 10.14" N

LONGITUDE:

90° 01' 53.41" W

DATE CORED:

9/6/2007

DATE DESCRIBED _____

10/5/2007

WATER DEPTH:

86.5 cm

ELEVATION:

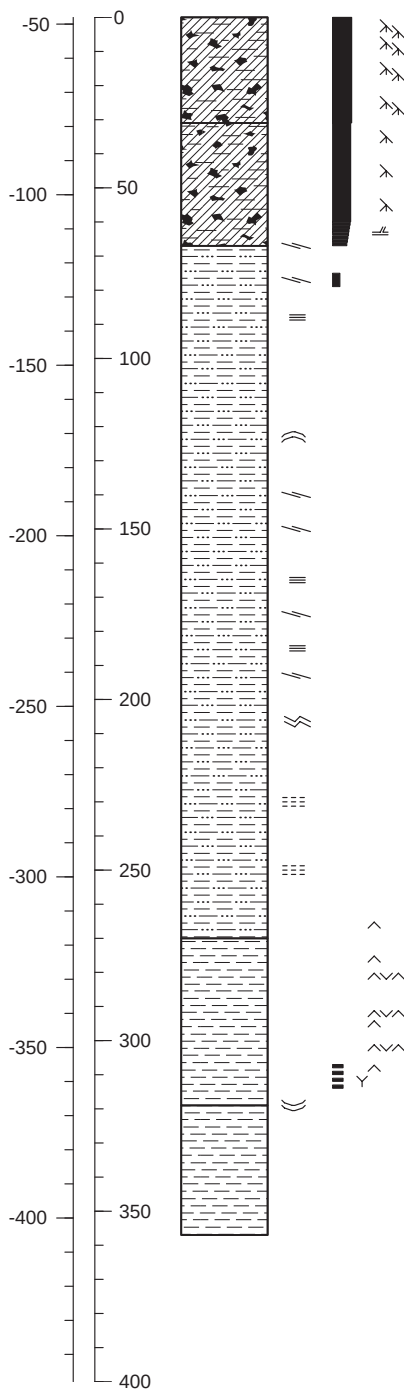
-48 cm

CORE LENGTH:

357 cm

COMPACTION:

86 cm



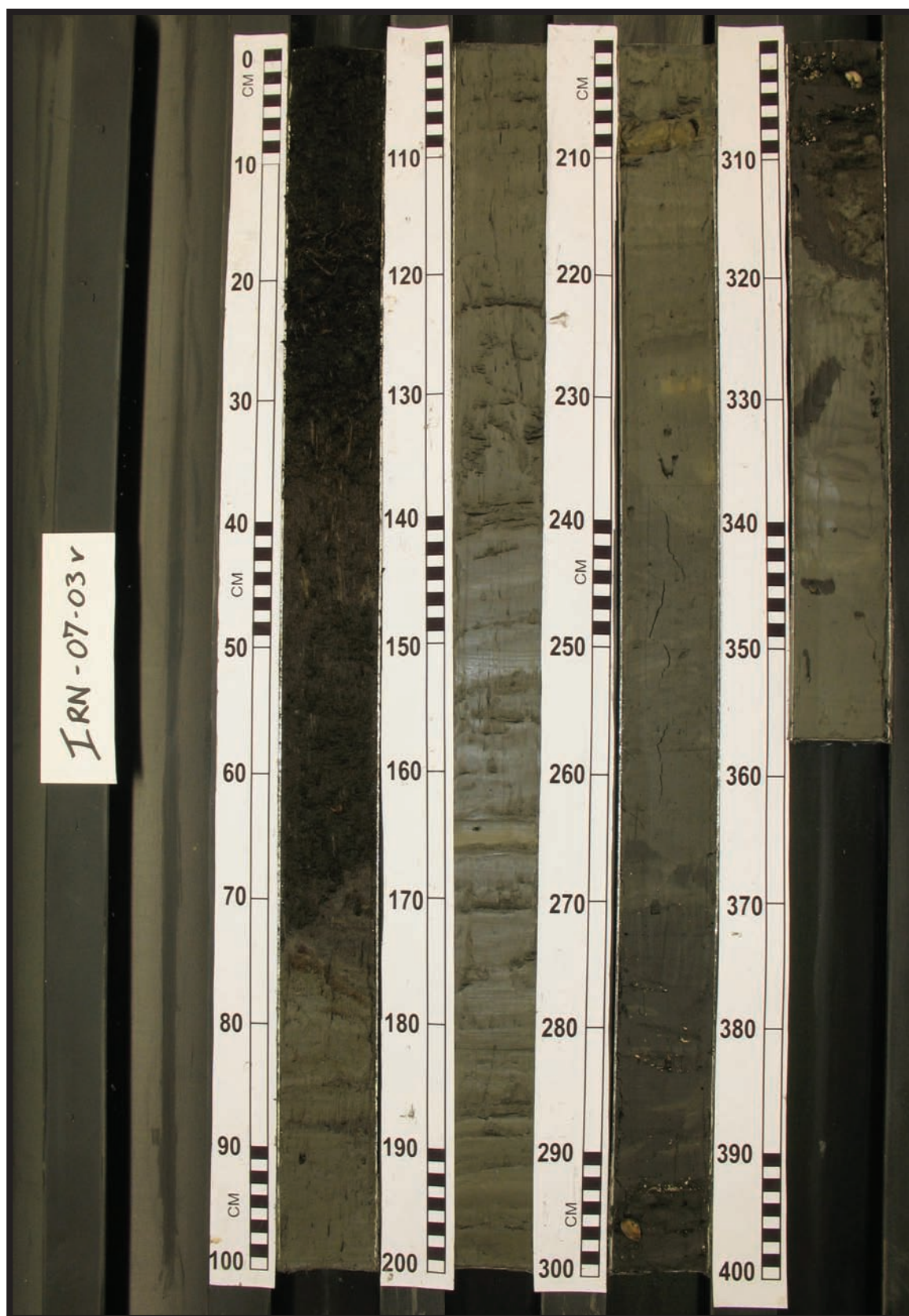
0-31 cm: PEAT, dusky-brown (5YR 2/2) muddy root mat, with grass blades up to 10 cm long, gradational basal contact

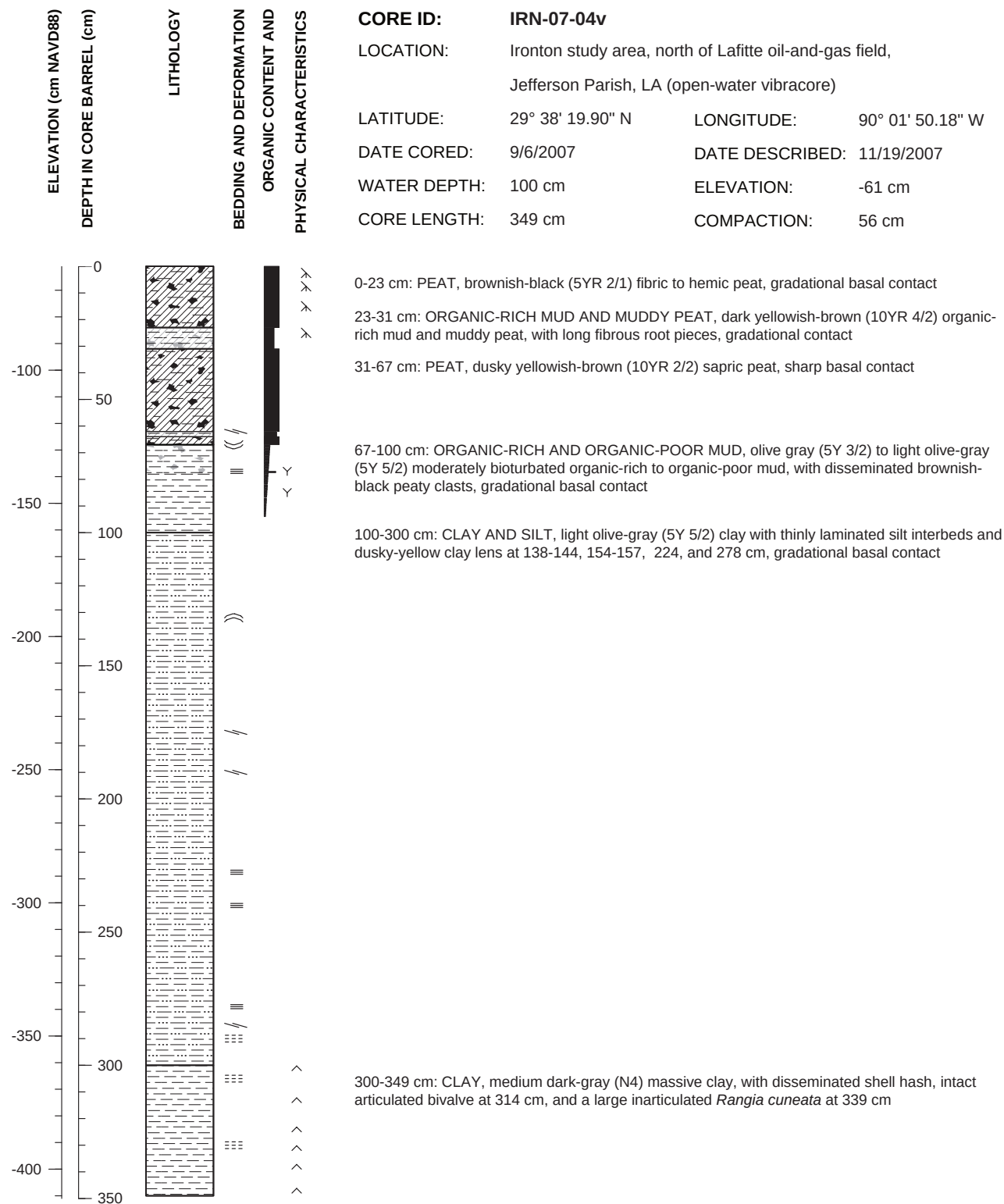
31-67 cm: PEAT, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/2) fibric to hemic peat, with woody fragment at 63 cm, sharp basal contact

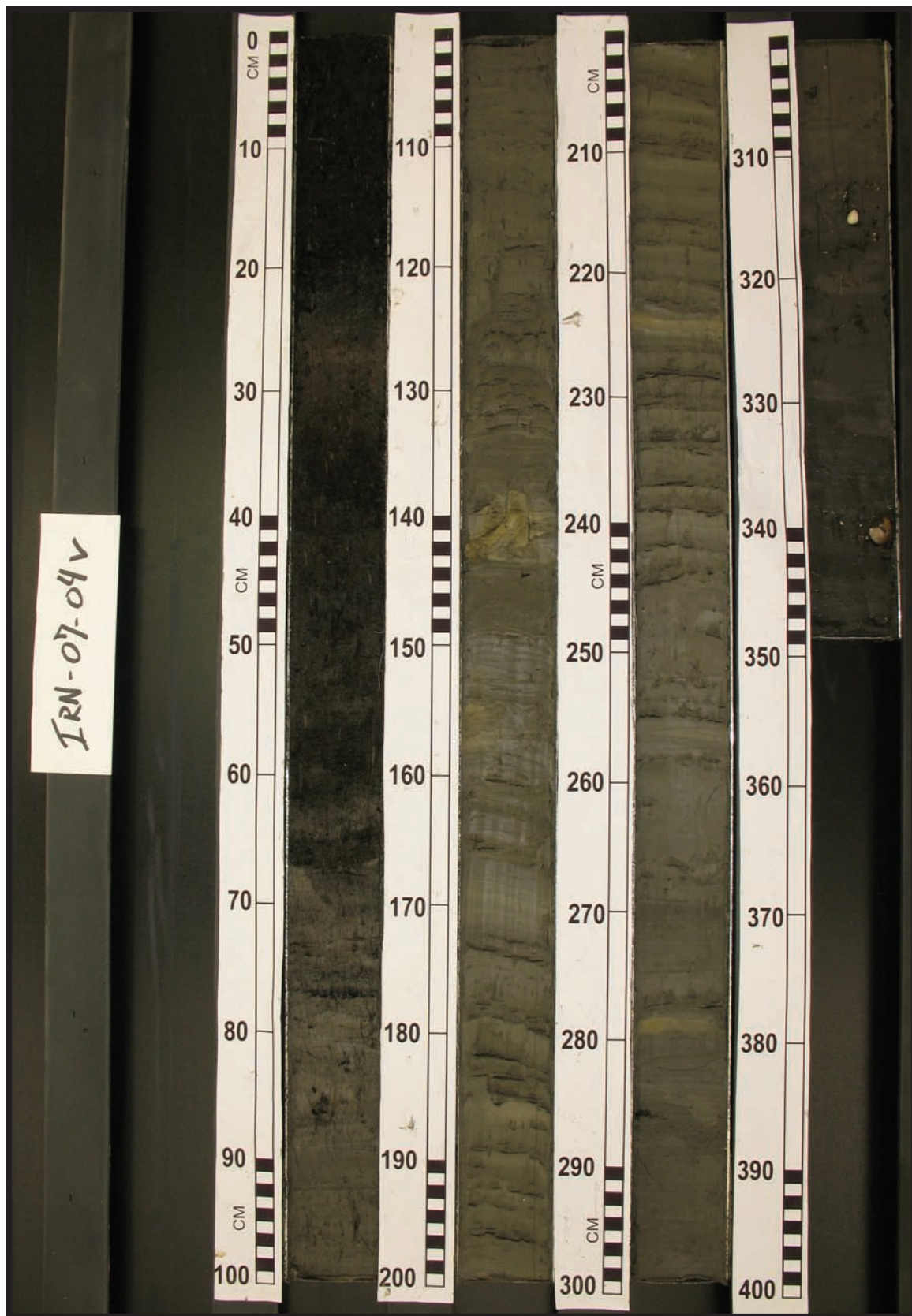
67-270 cm: CLAY AND SILT, light olive-gray (5Y 5/2) clay, with disseminated organic clasts and thinly laminated silt interbeds, a deformed organic-rich horizon from 75-79 cm, dusky-yellow clay horizons at 165 and 206.5 cm, and disseminated shell hash from 265-270 cm, sharp basal contact

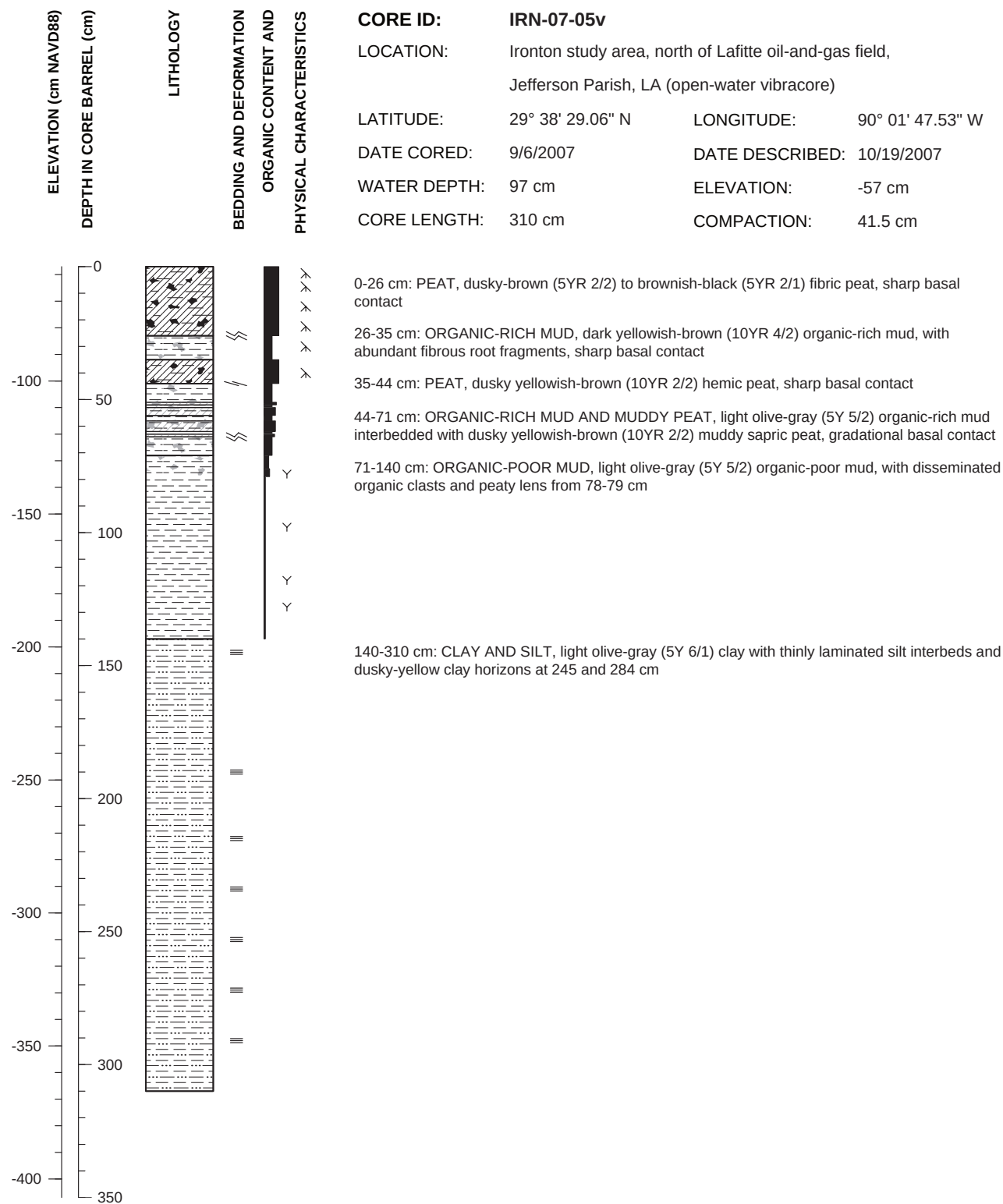
270-319 cm: CLAY AND ORGANIC-RICH MUD, olive-gray (5Y 3/2) clastic clay and organic-rich mud, with disseminated shell hash and thinly laminated shell horizons, intact articulated *Rangia flexuosa* at 296 cm, and dusky-brown organic clasts from 308-319 cm, sharp basal contact

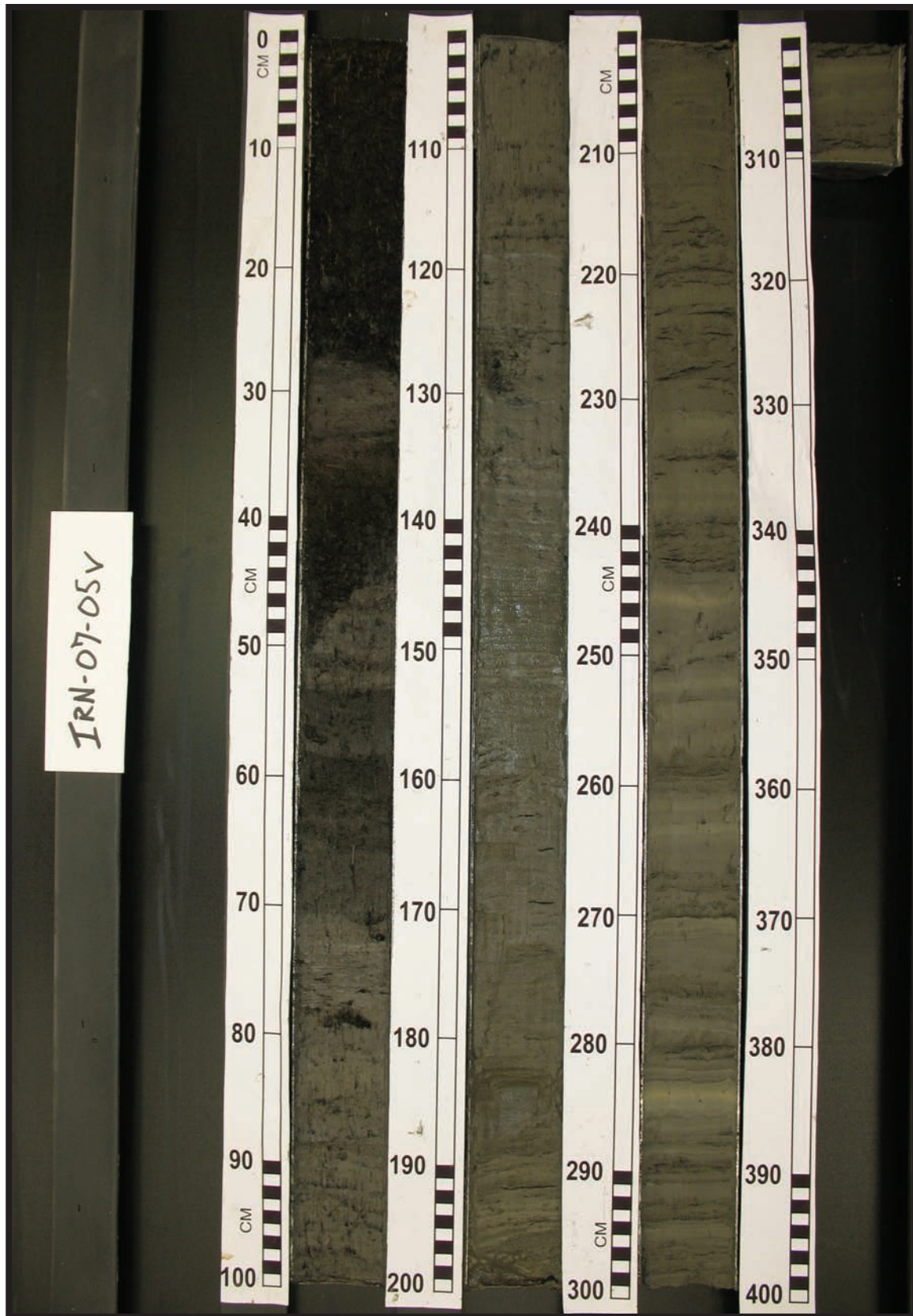
319-357 cm: CLAY, light olive-gray (5Y 5/2) clean clay, with olive-gray (5Y 3/2) clay lenses from 326-333 cm and 344.5-356 cm

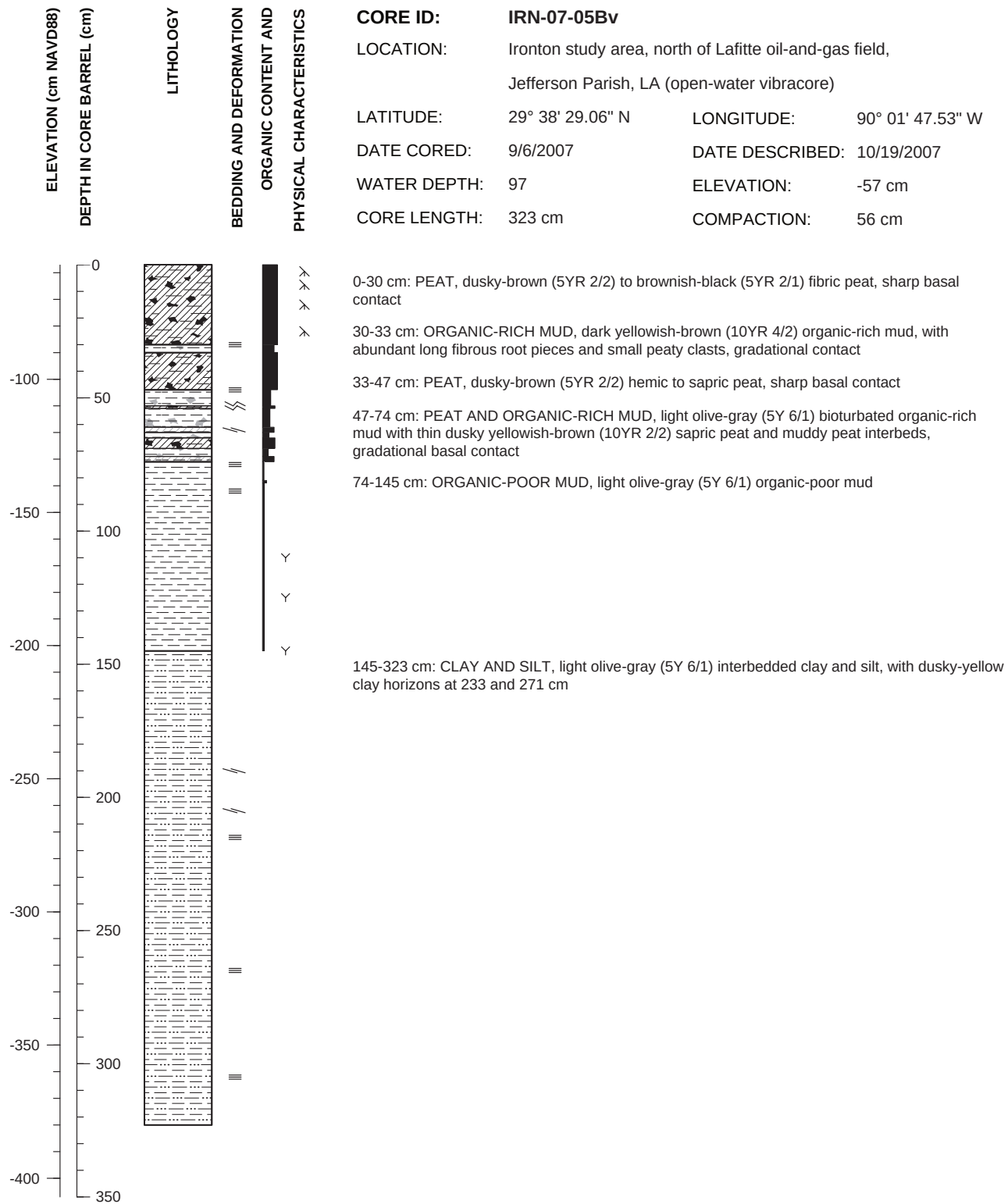


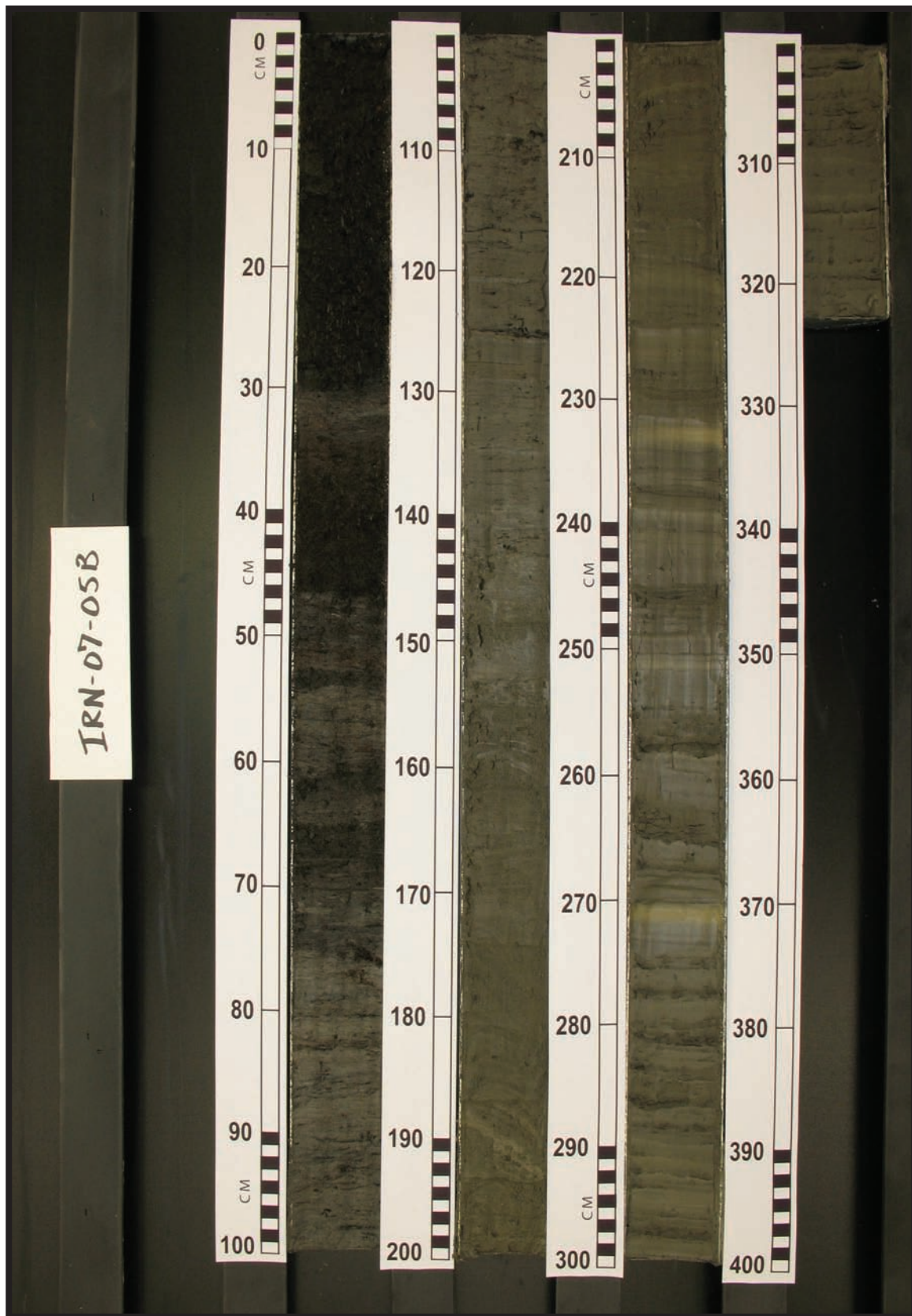


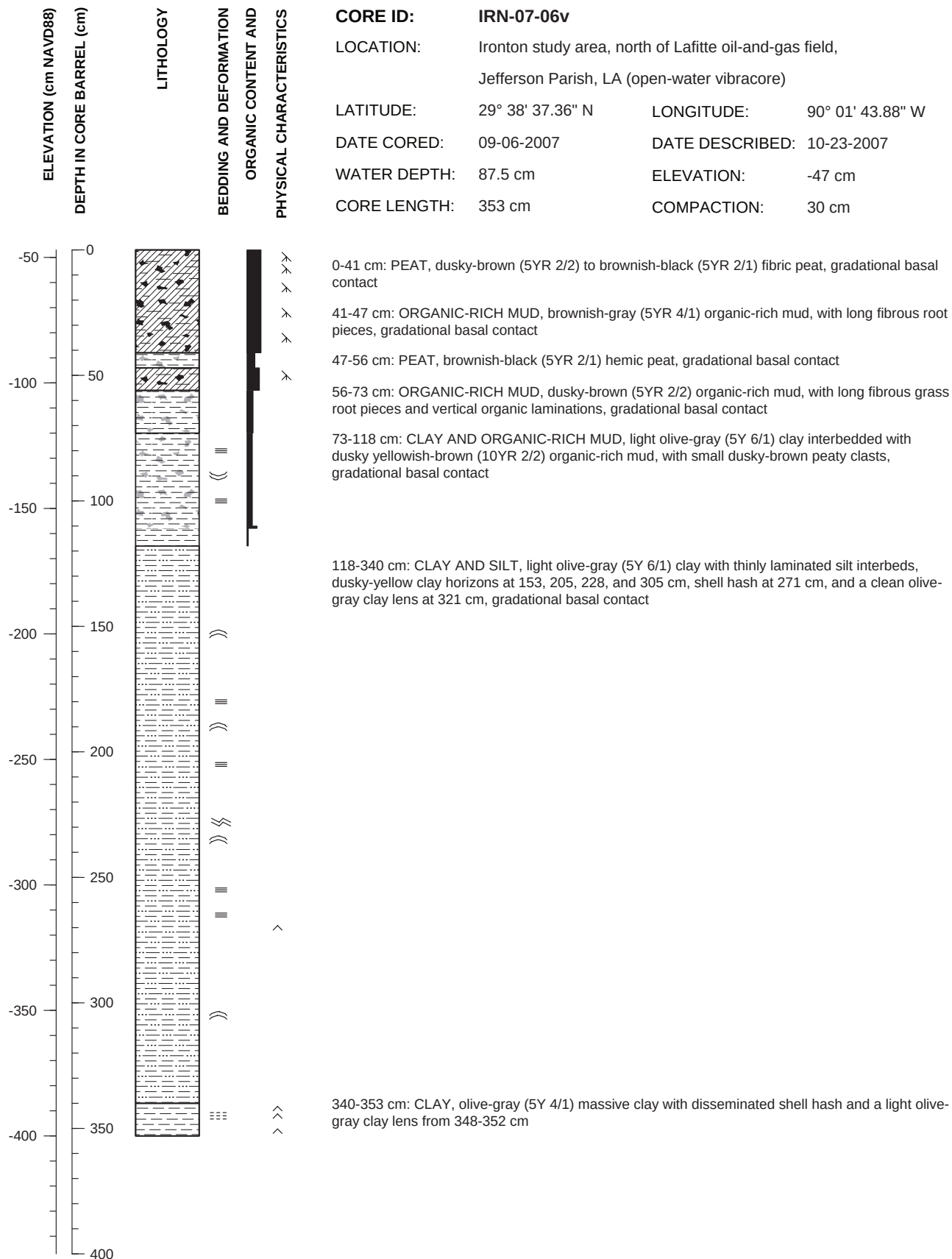


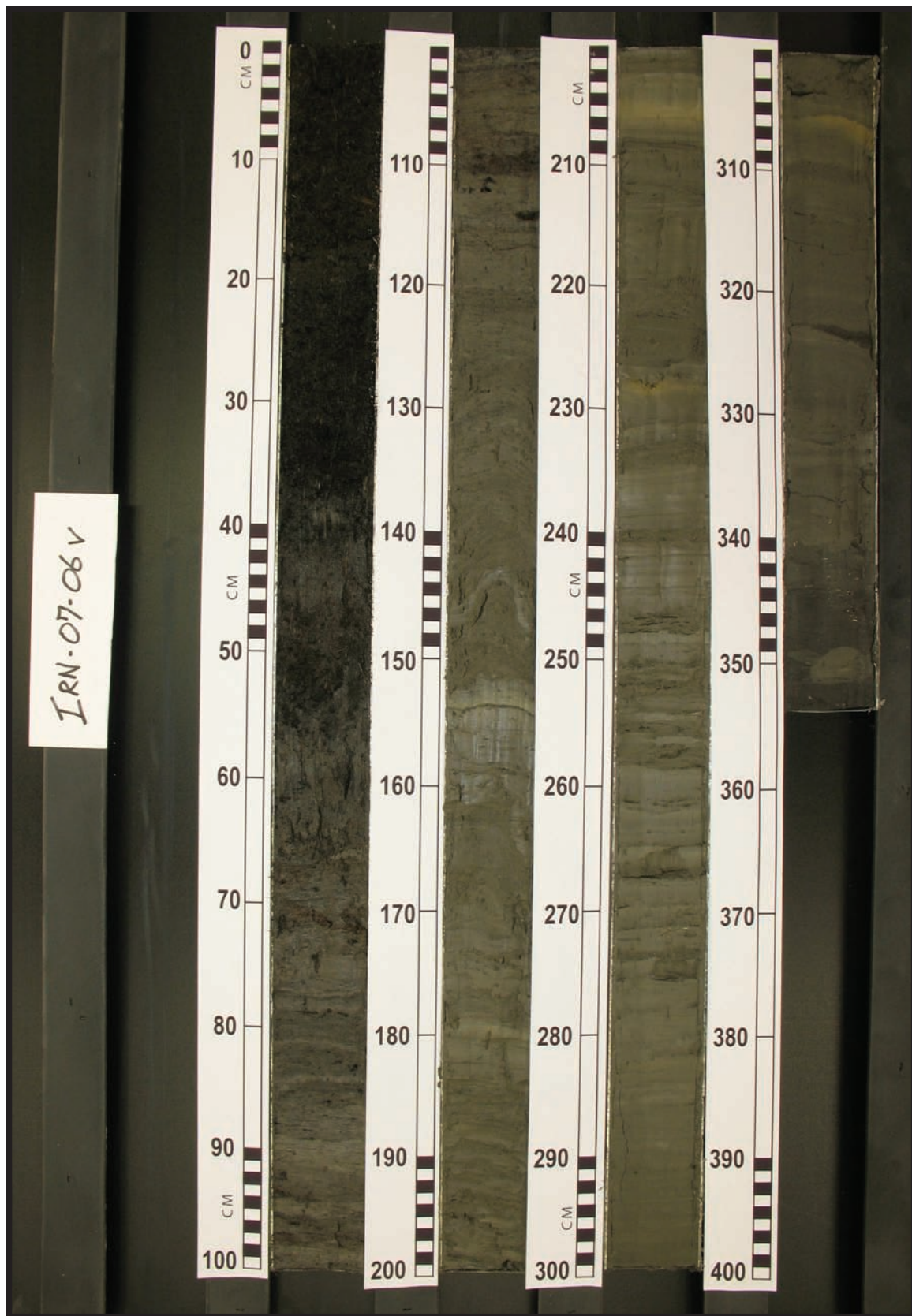


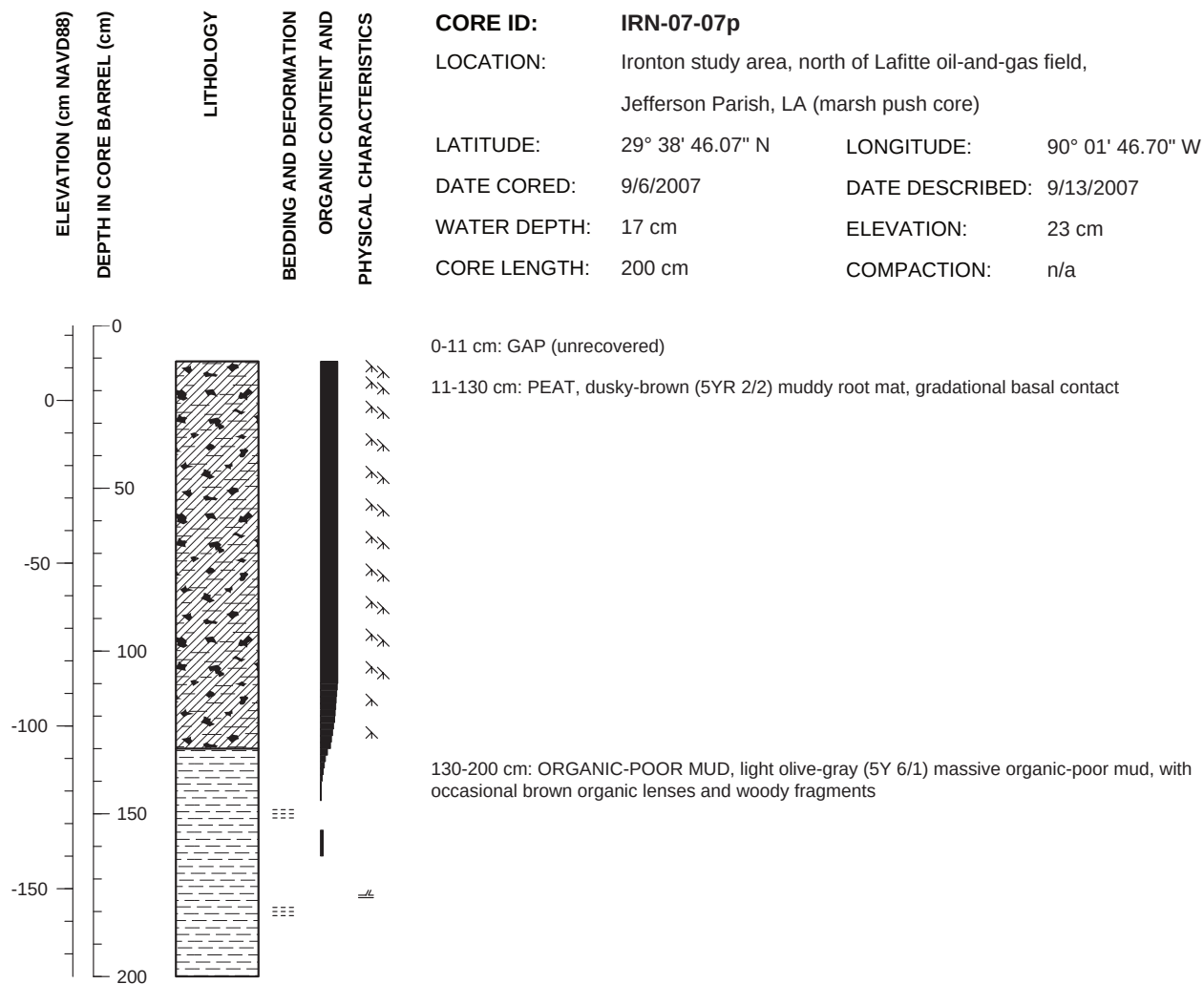




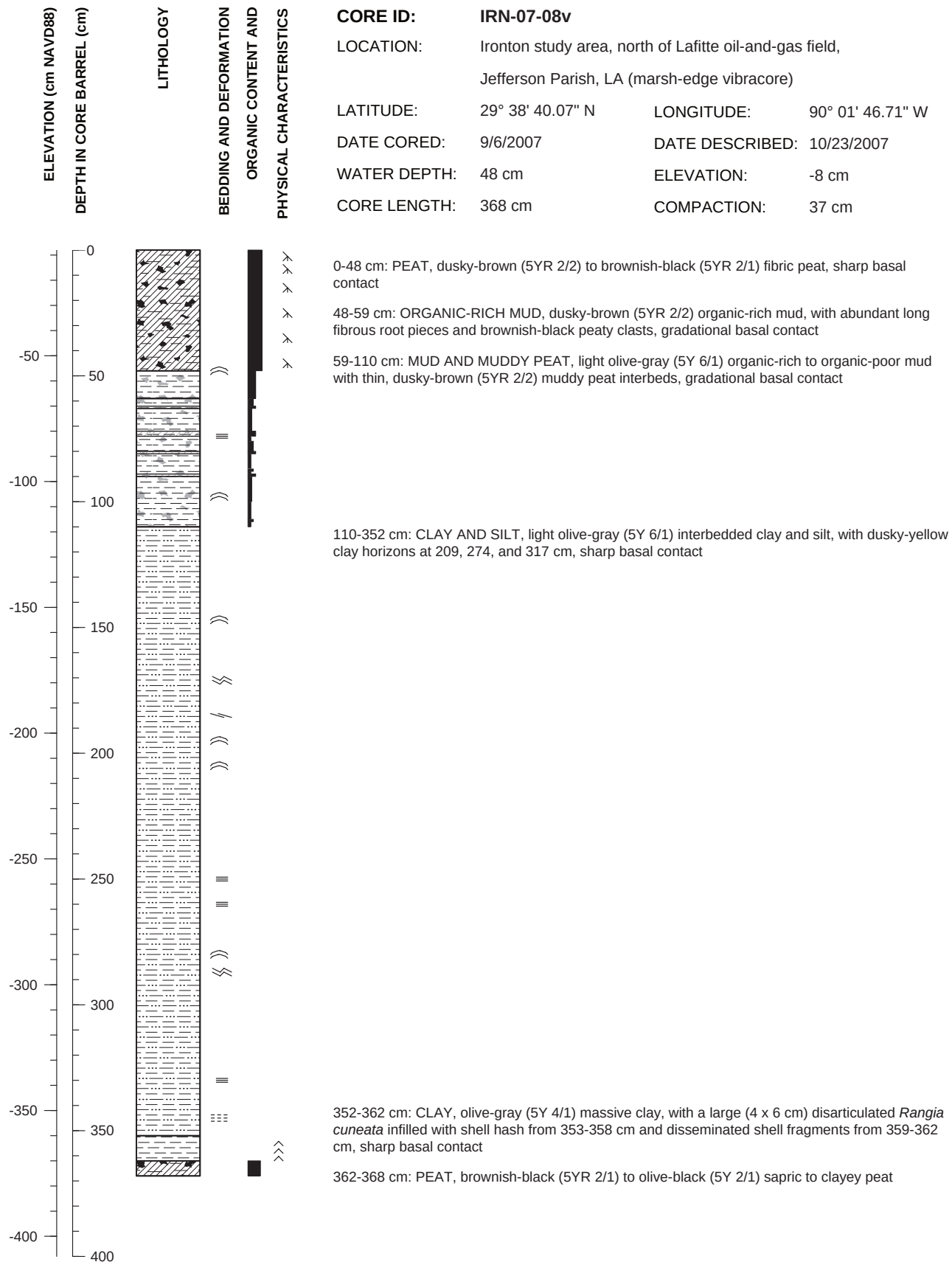


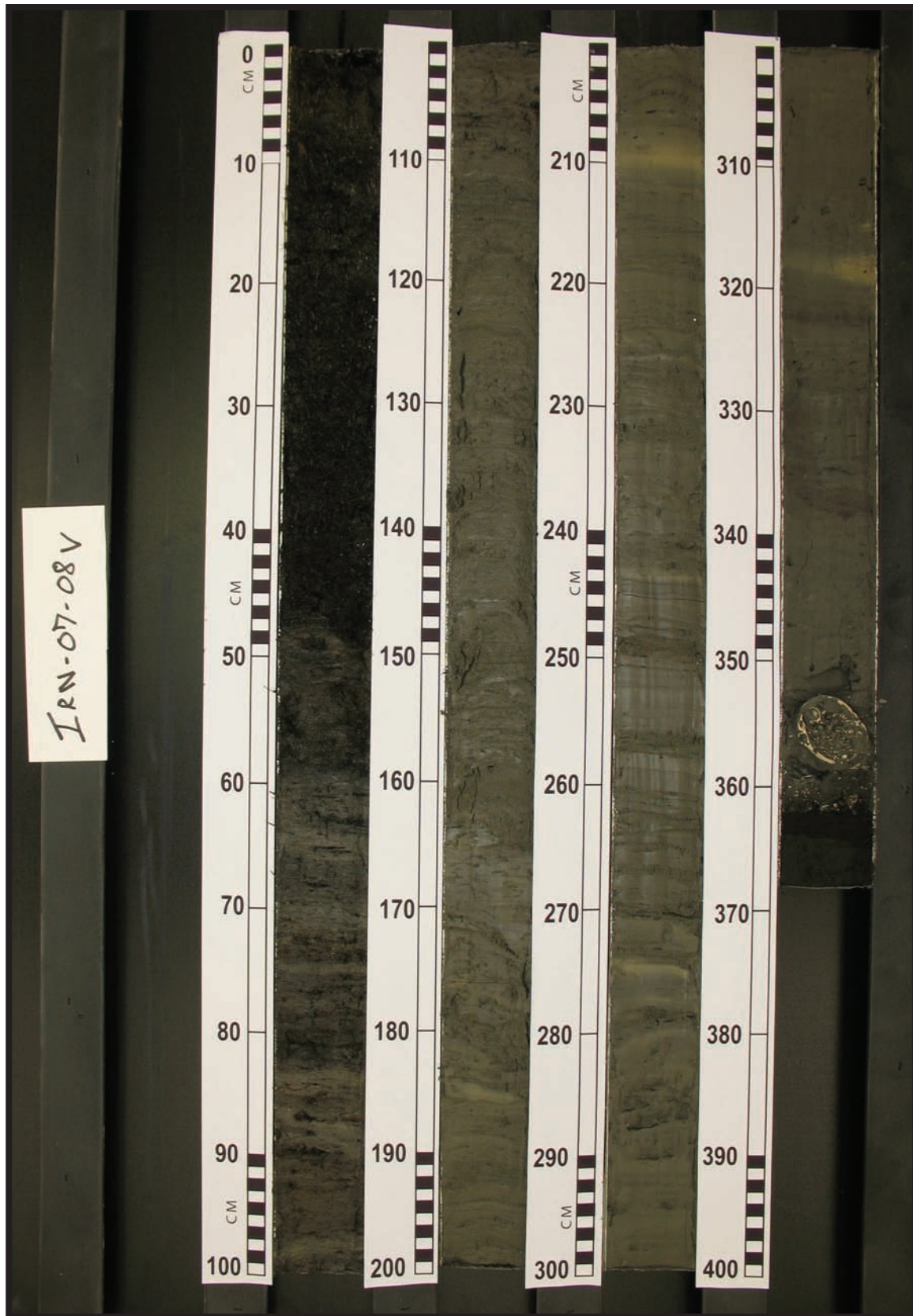


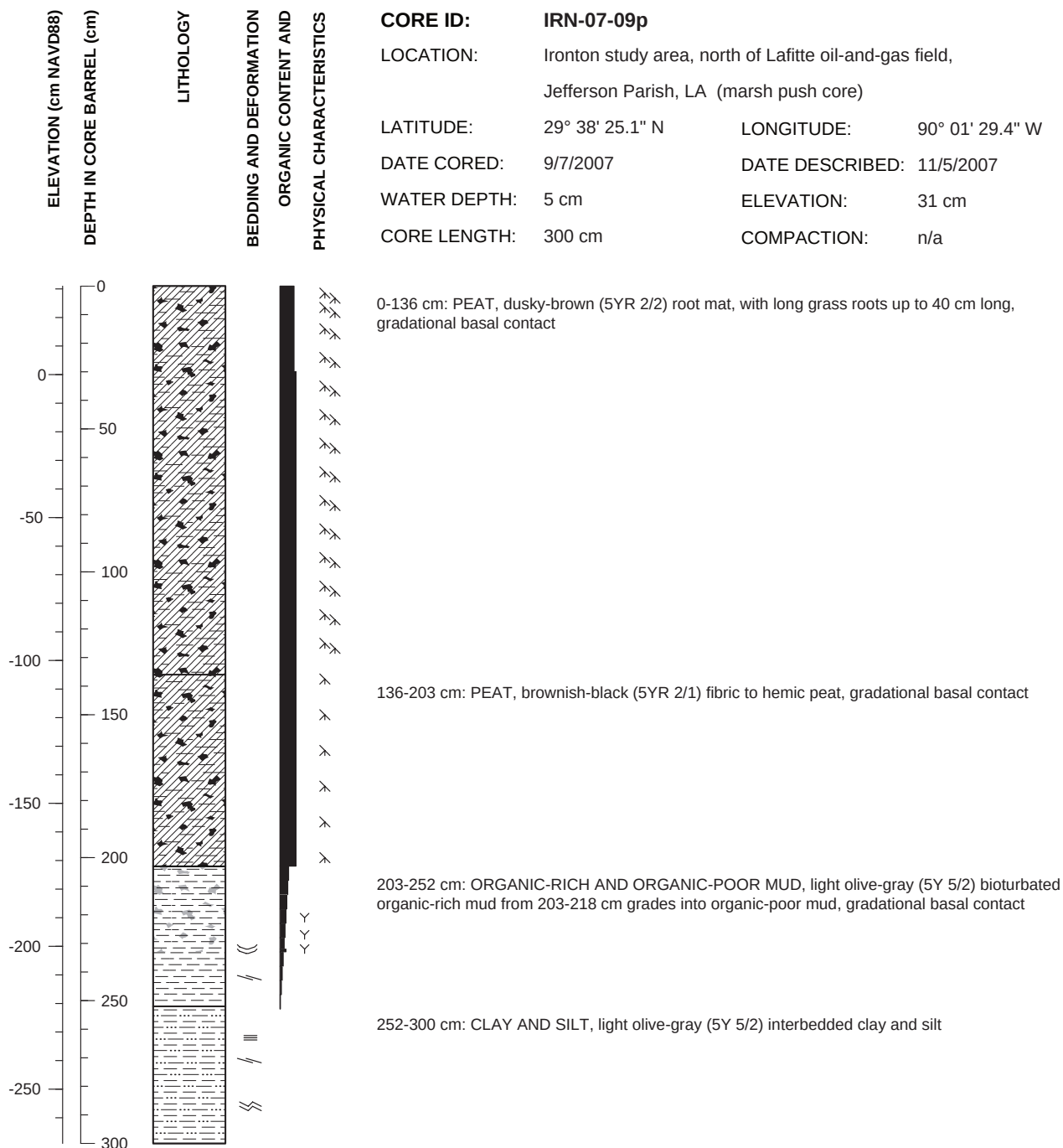


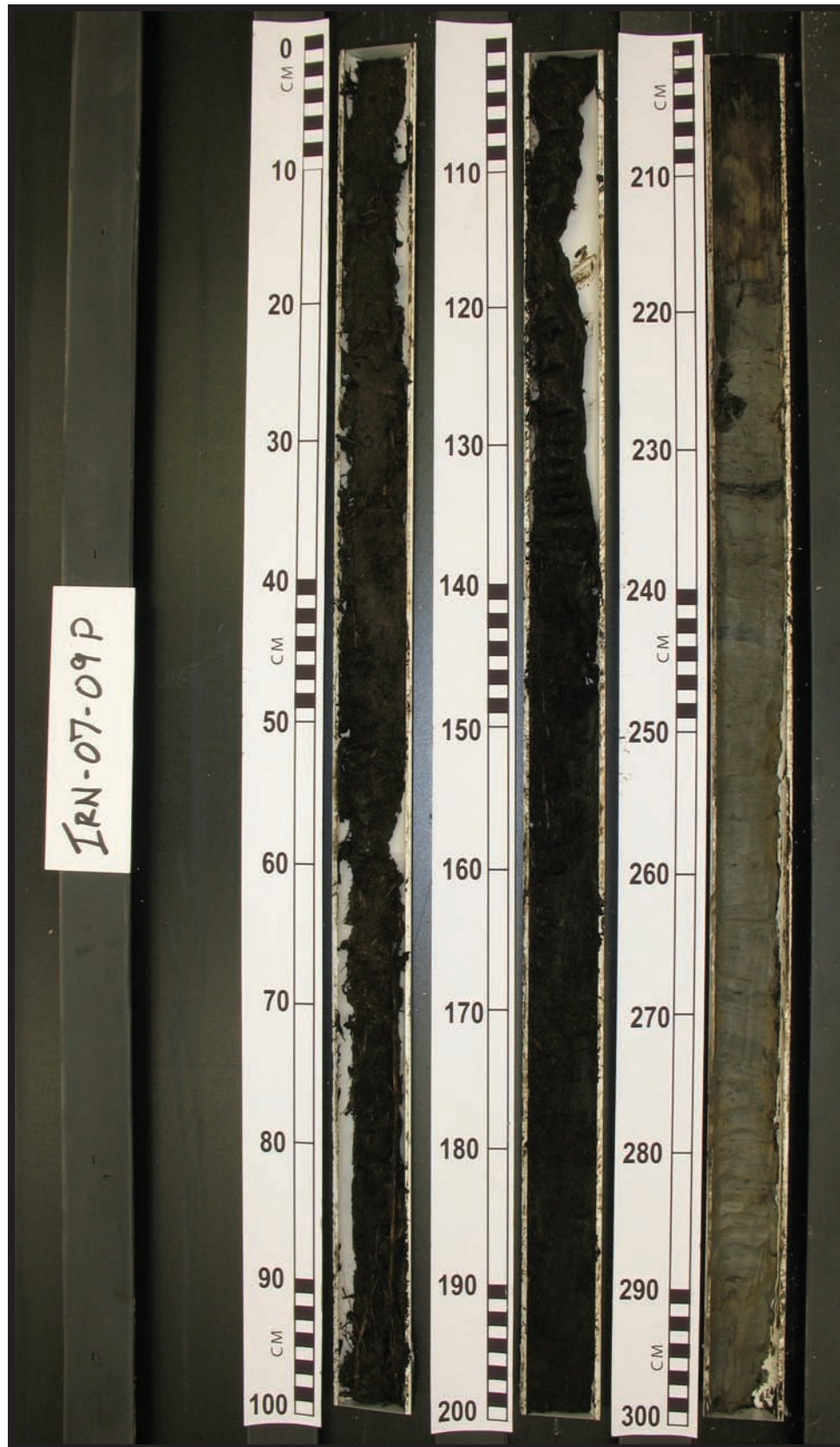


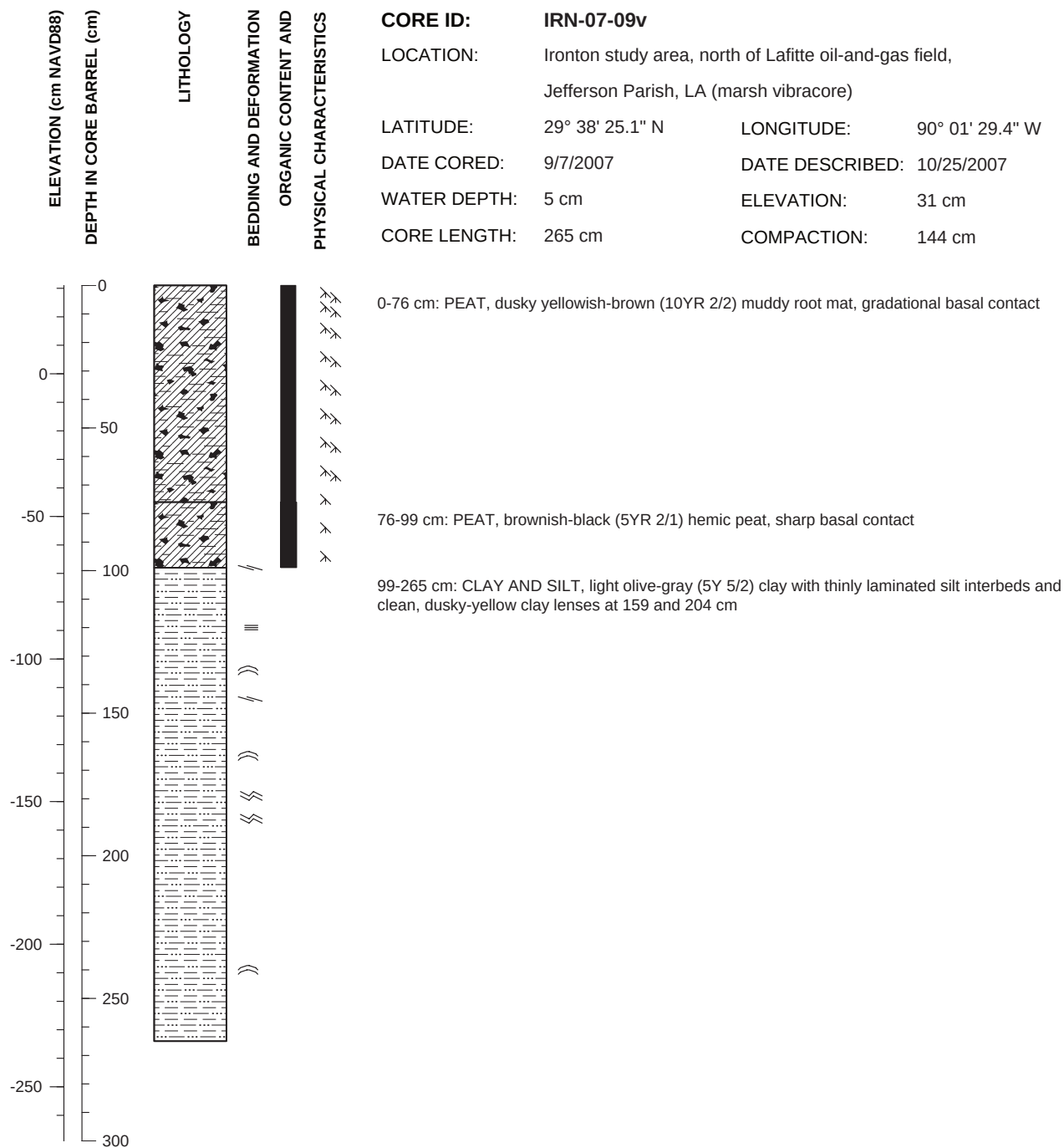


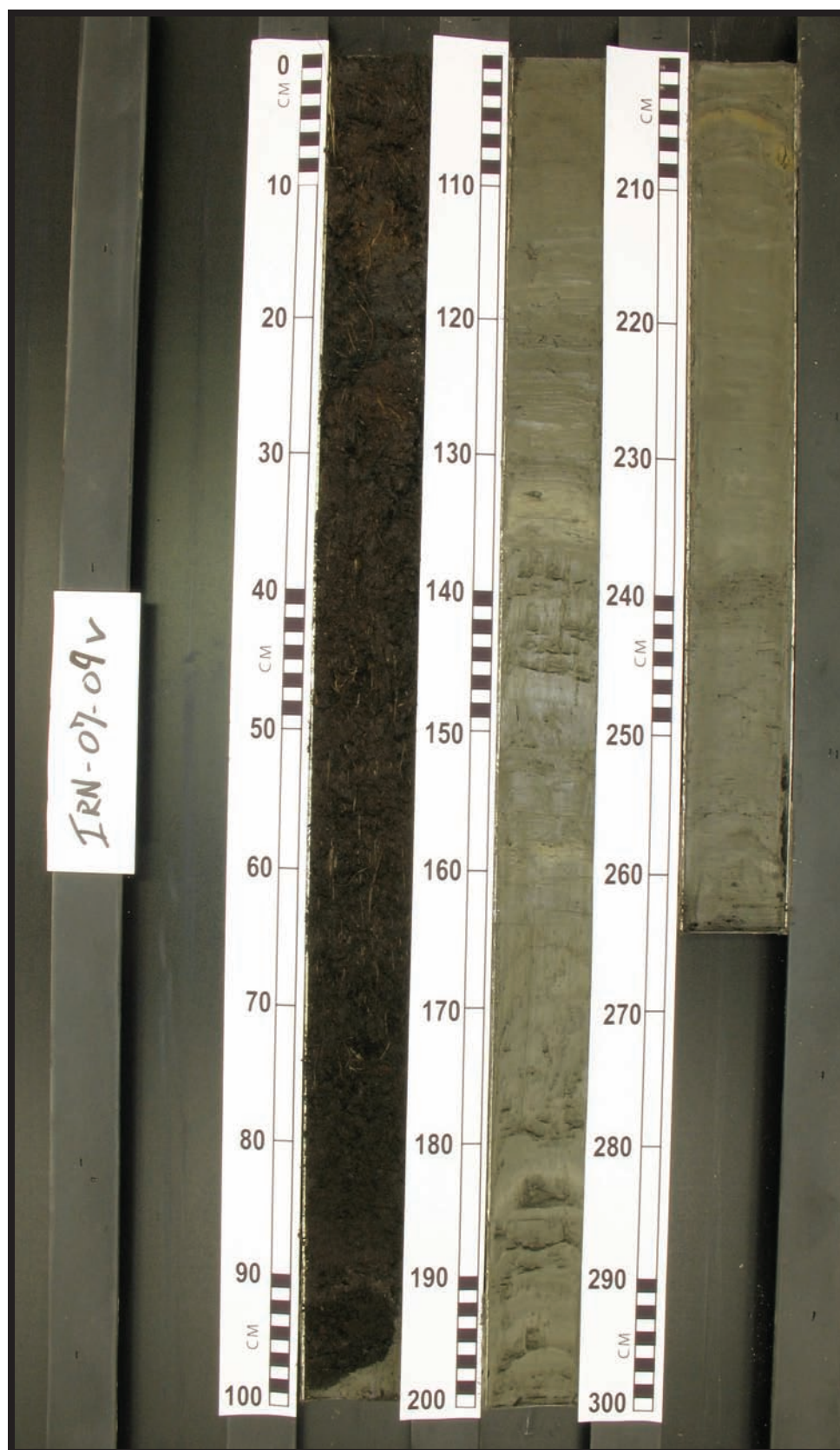


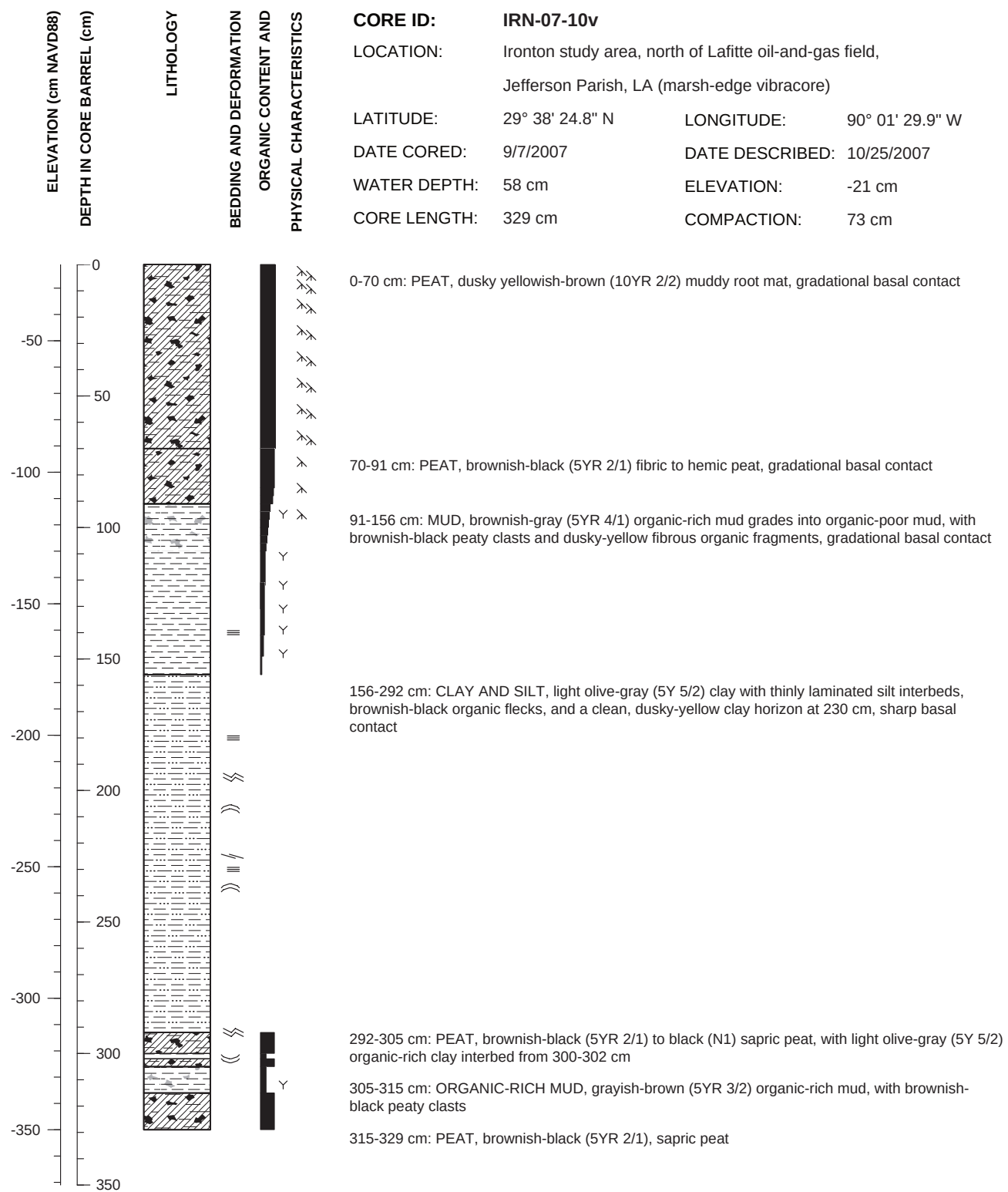


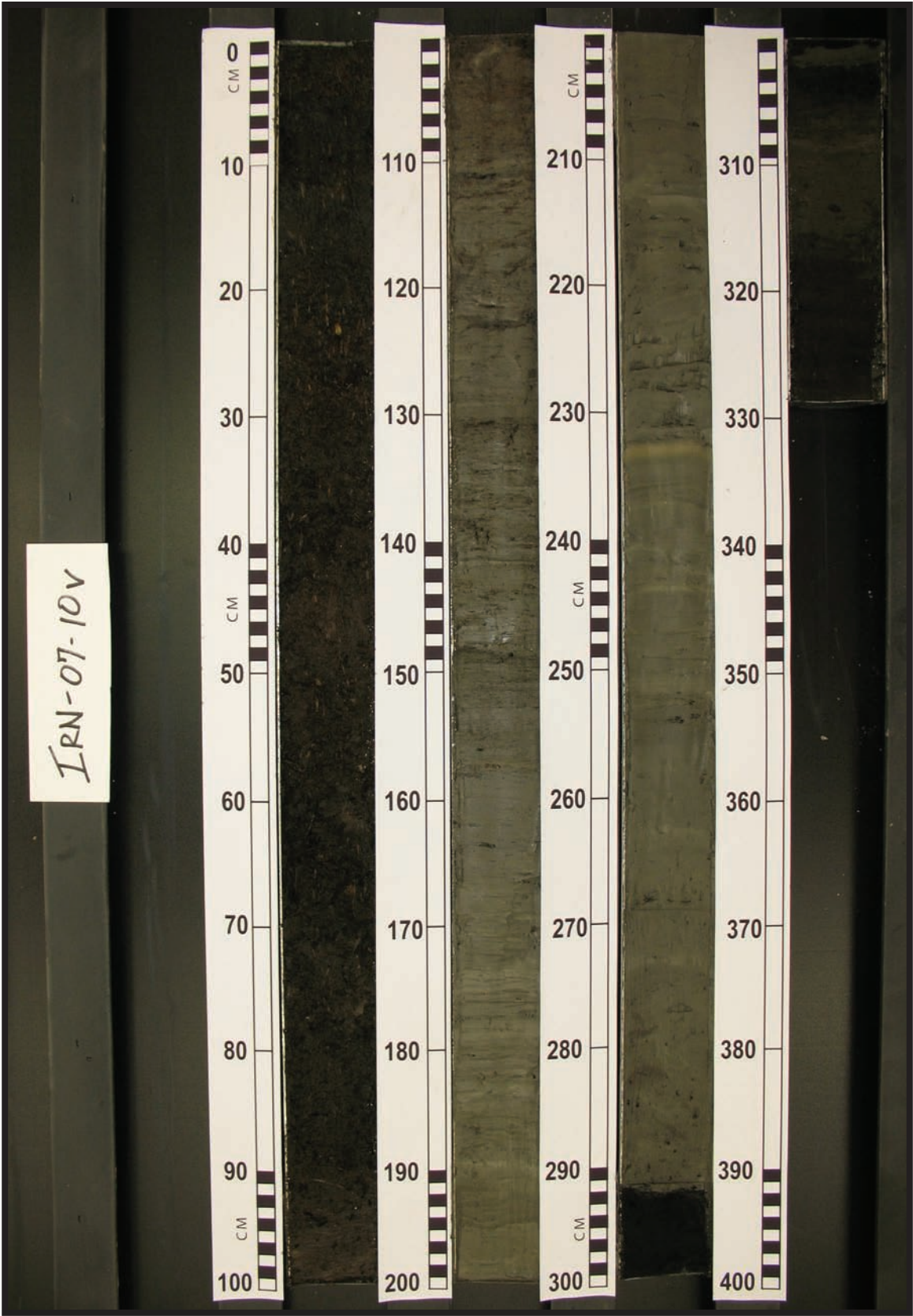


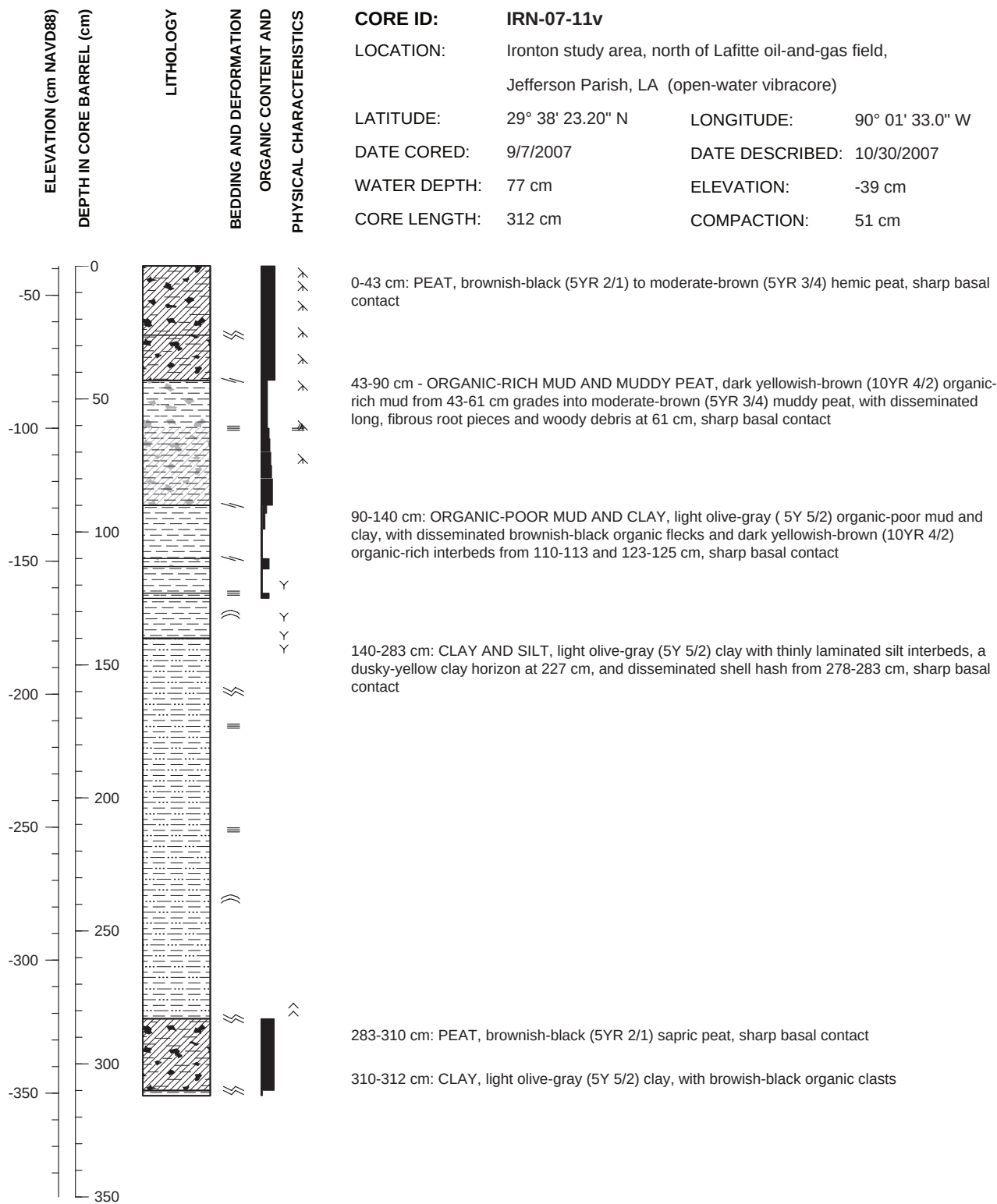


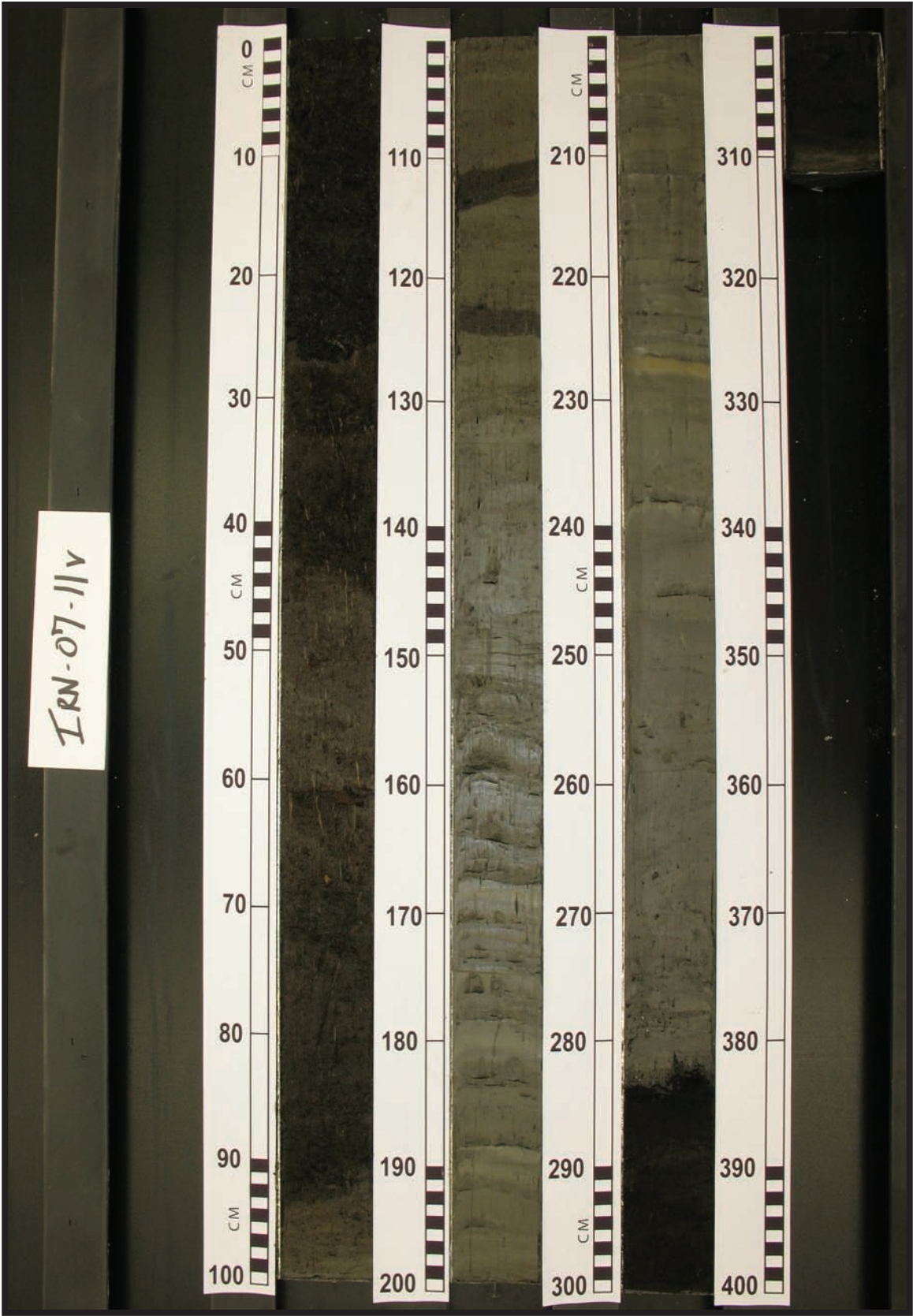


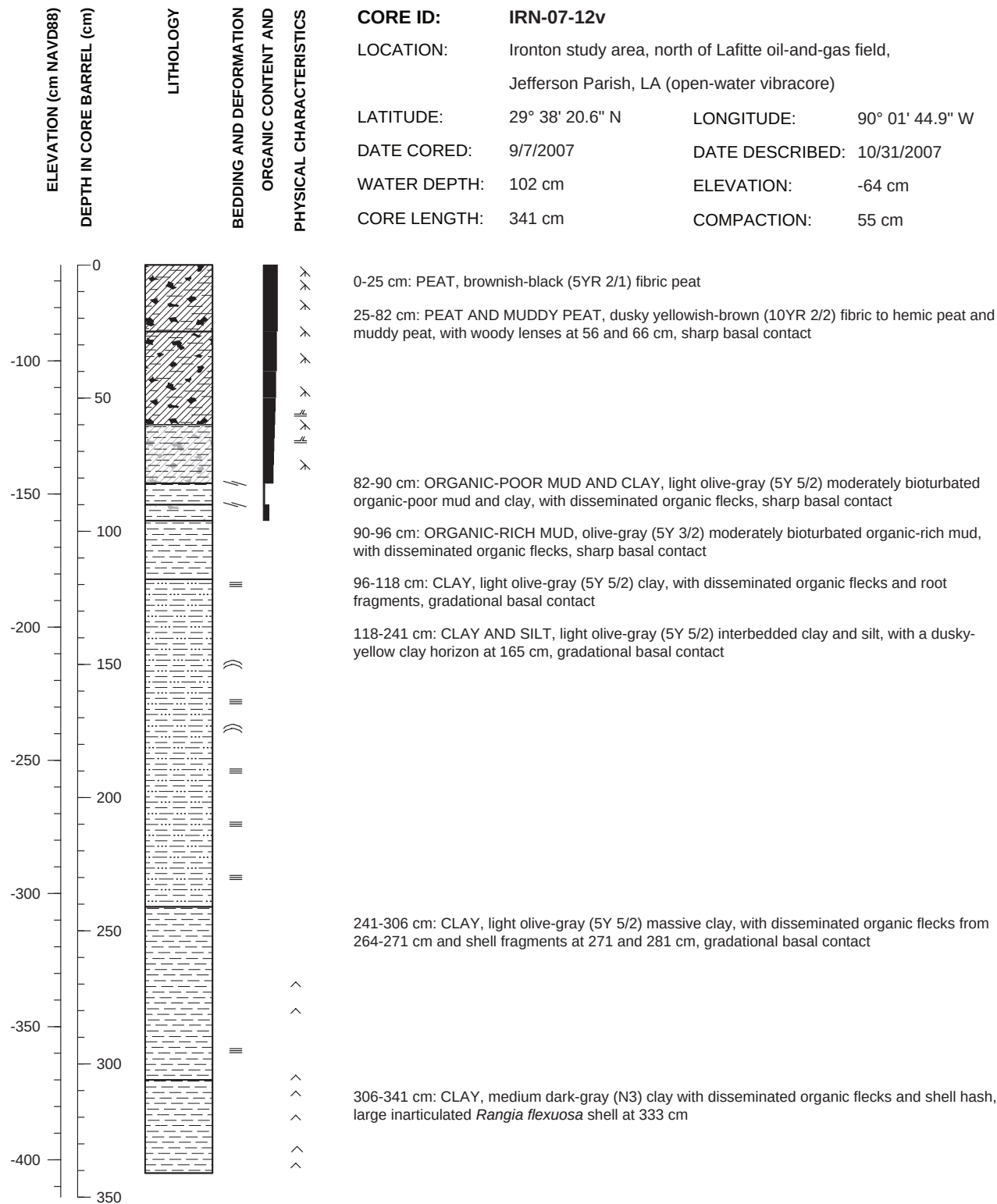


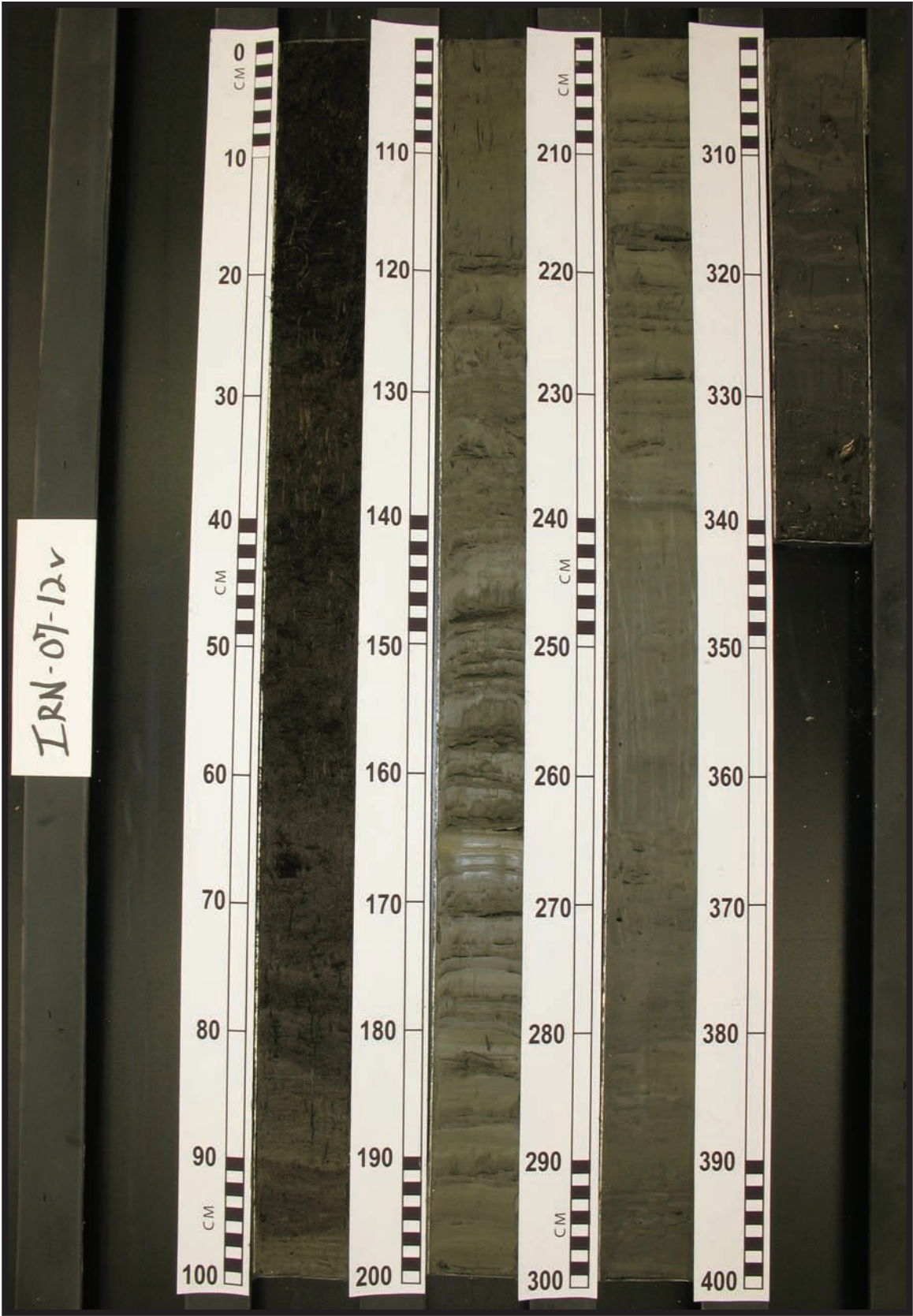


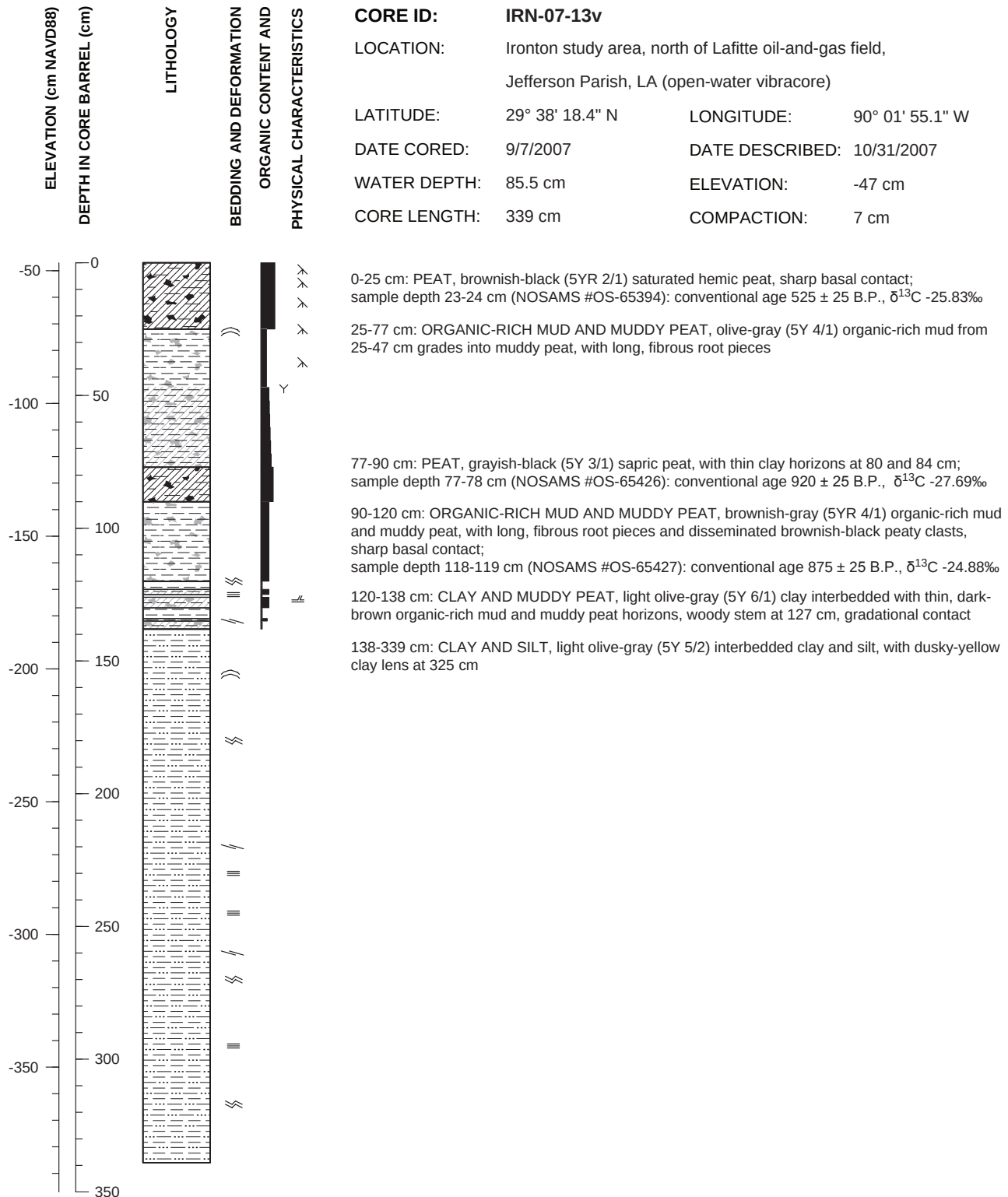


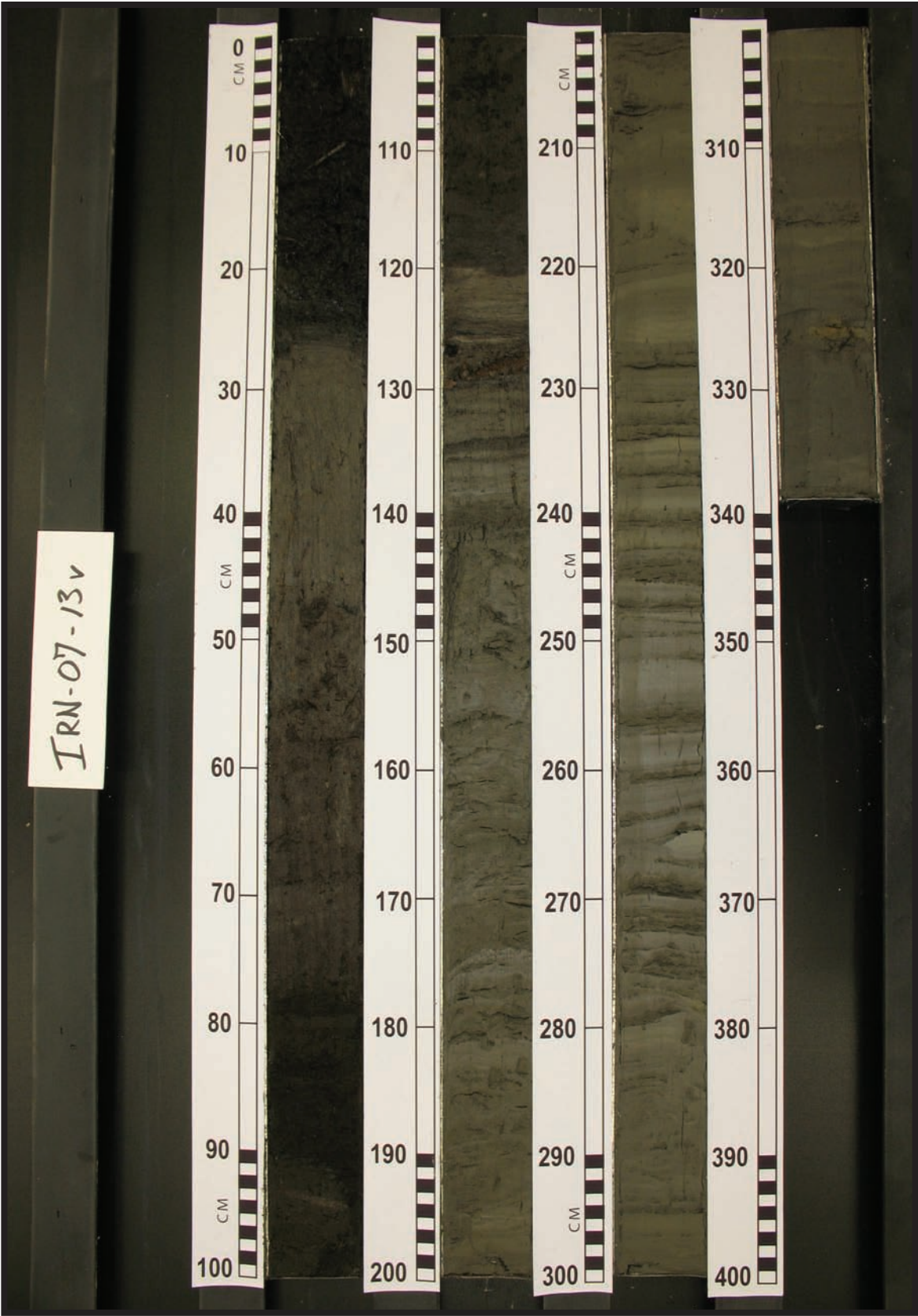


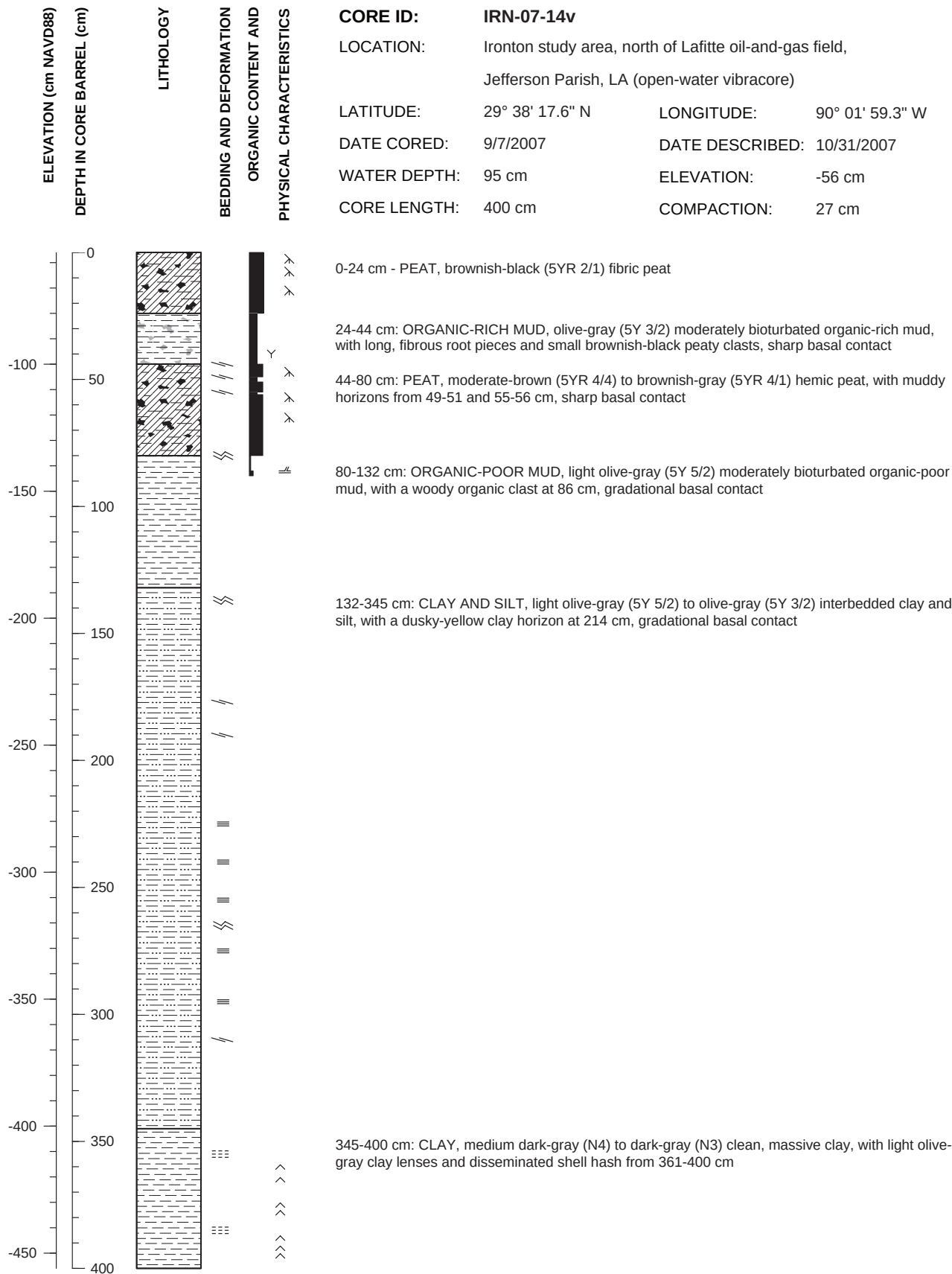


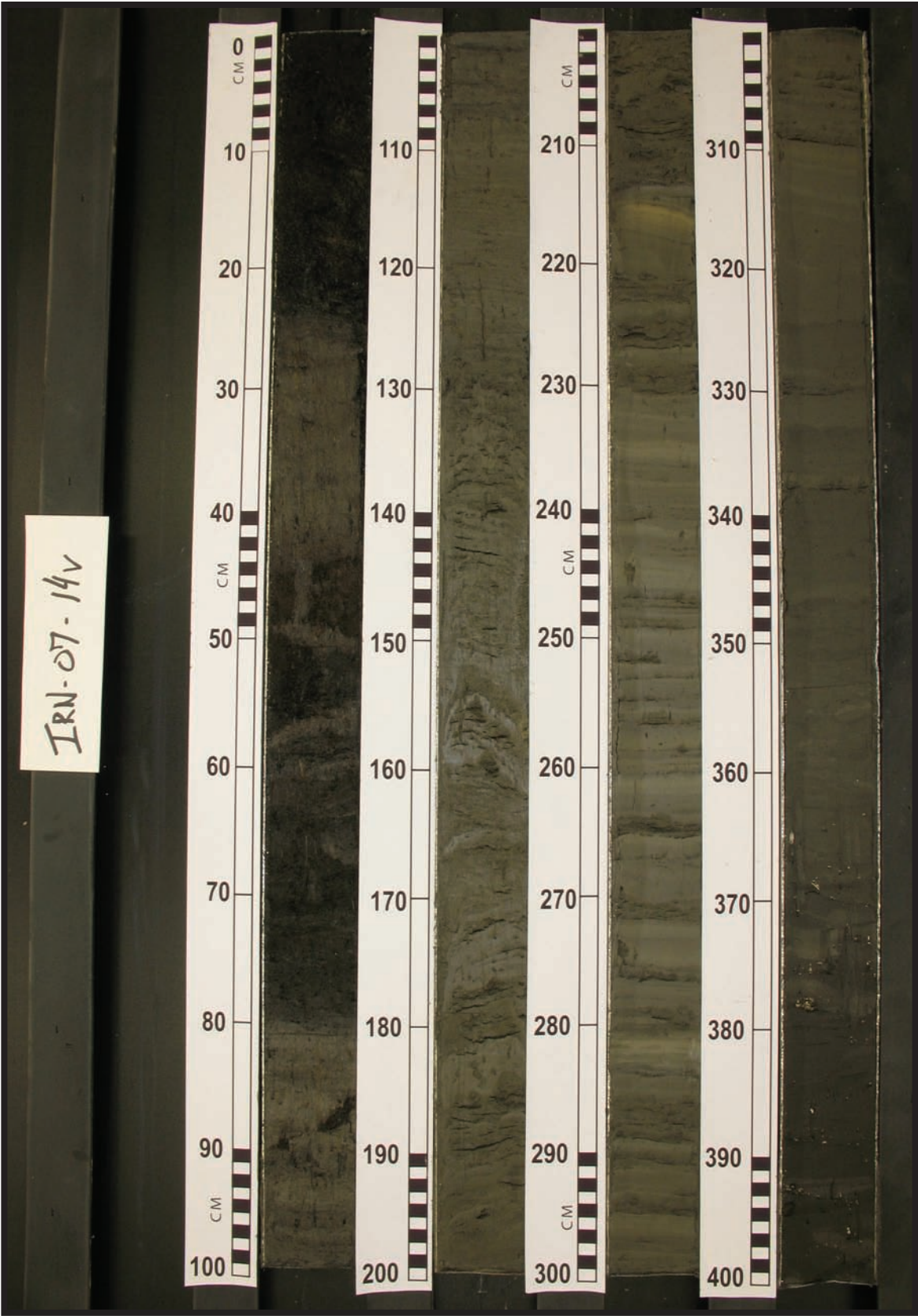


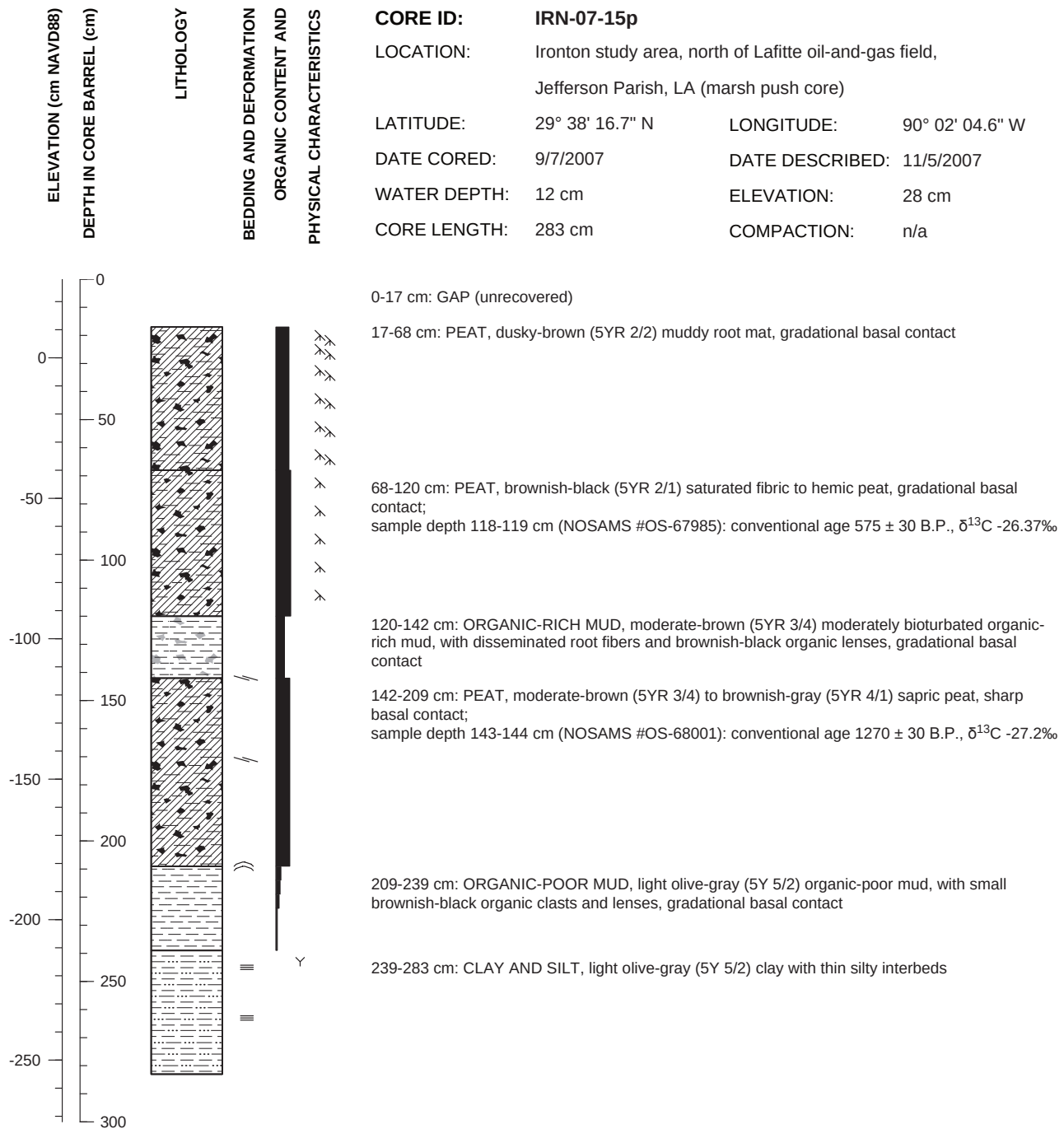


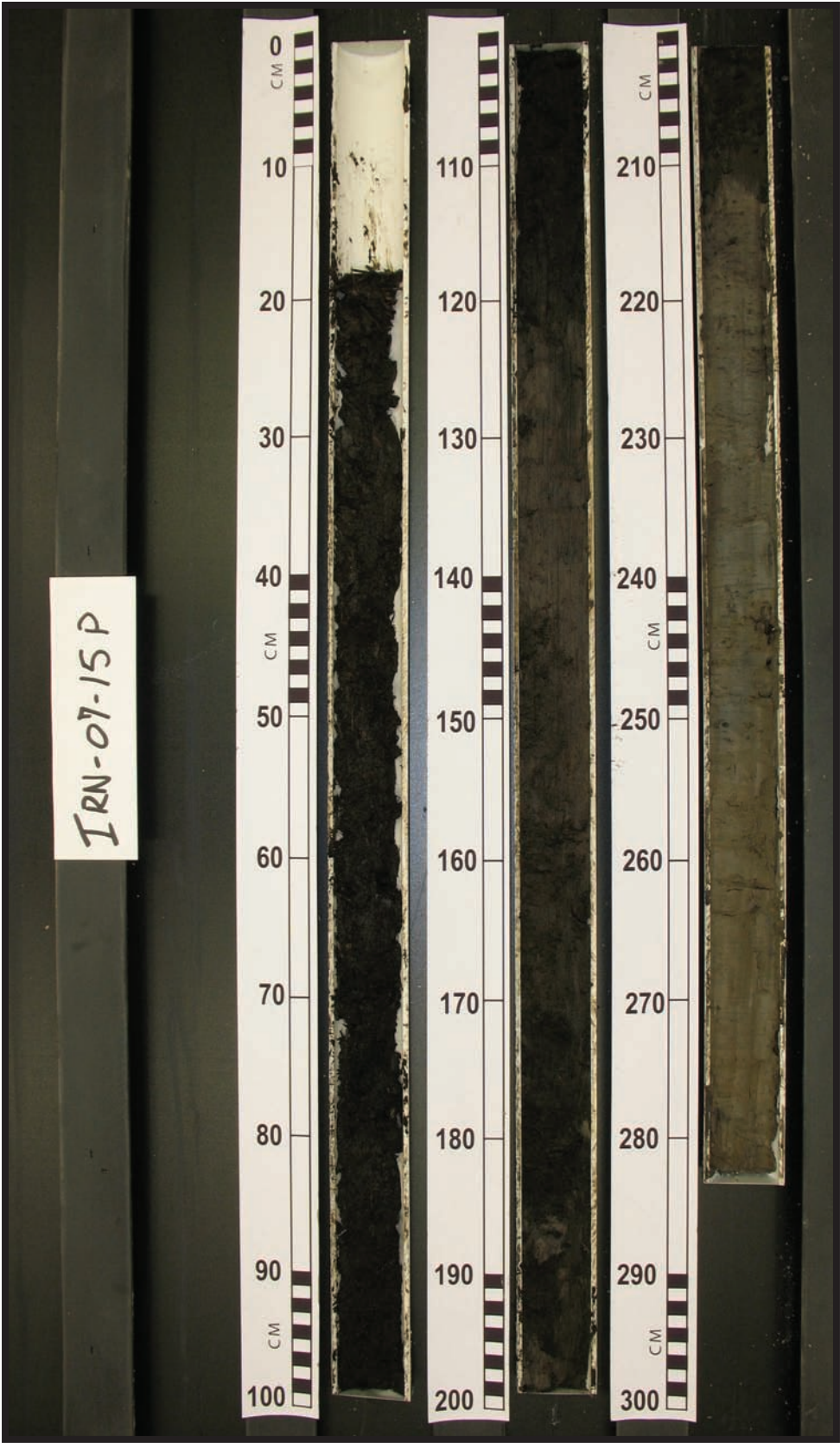


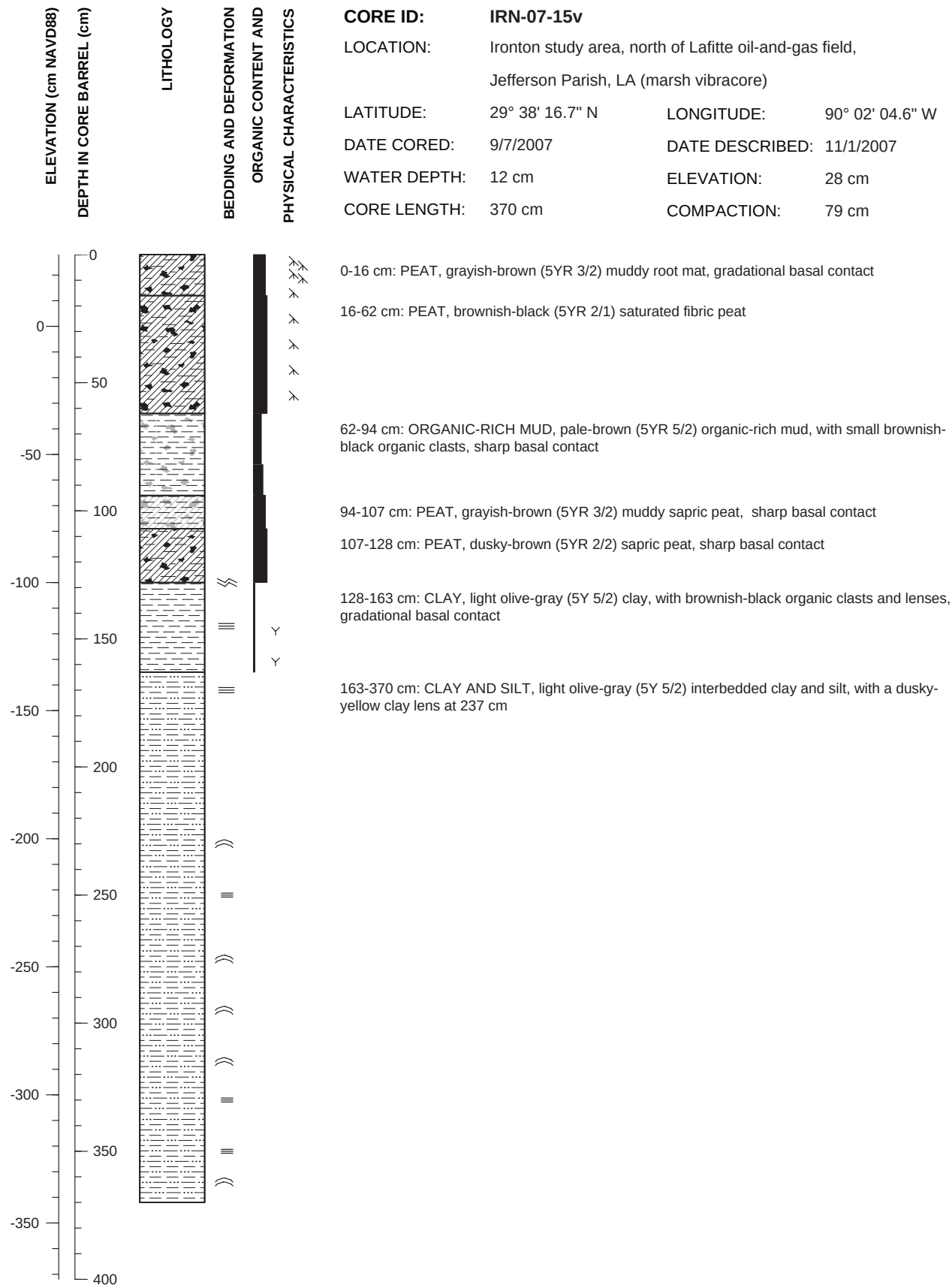


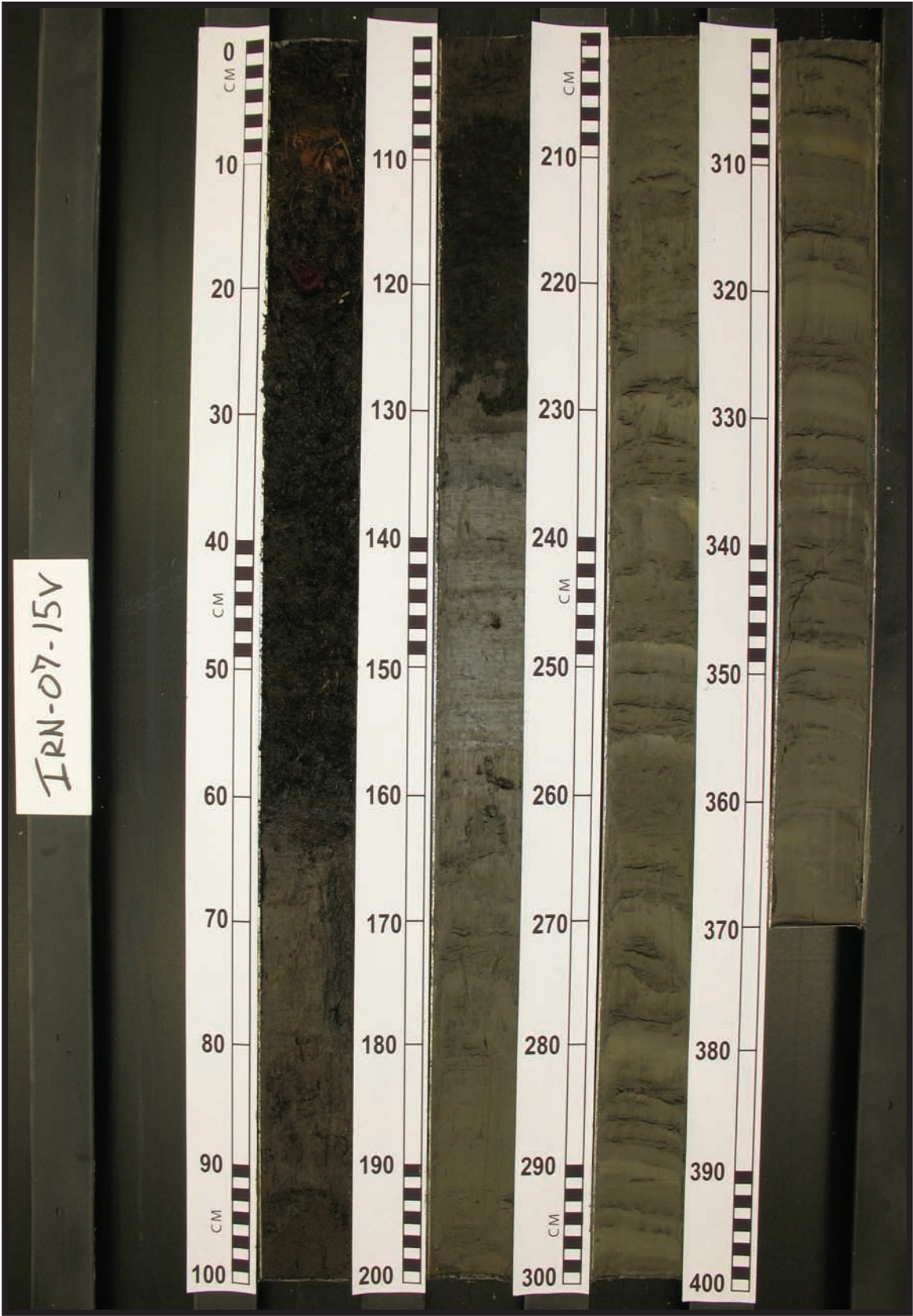


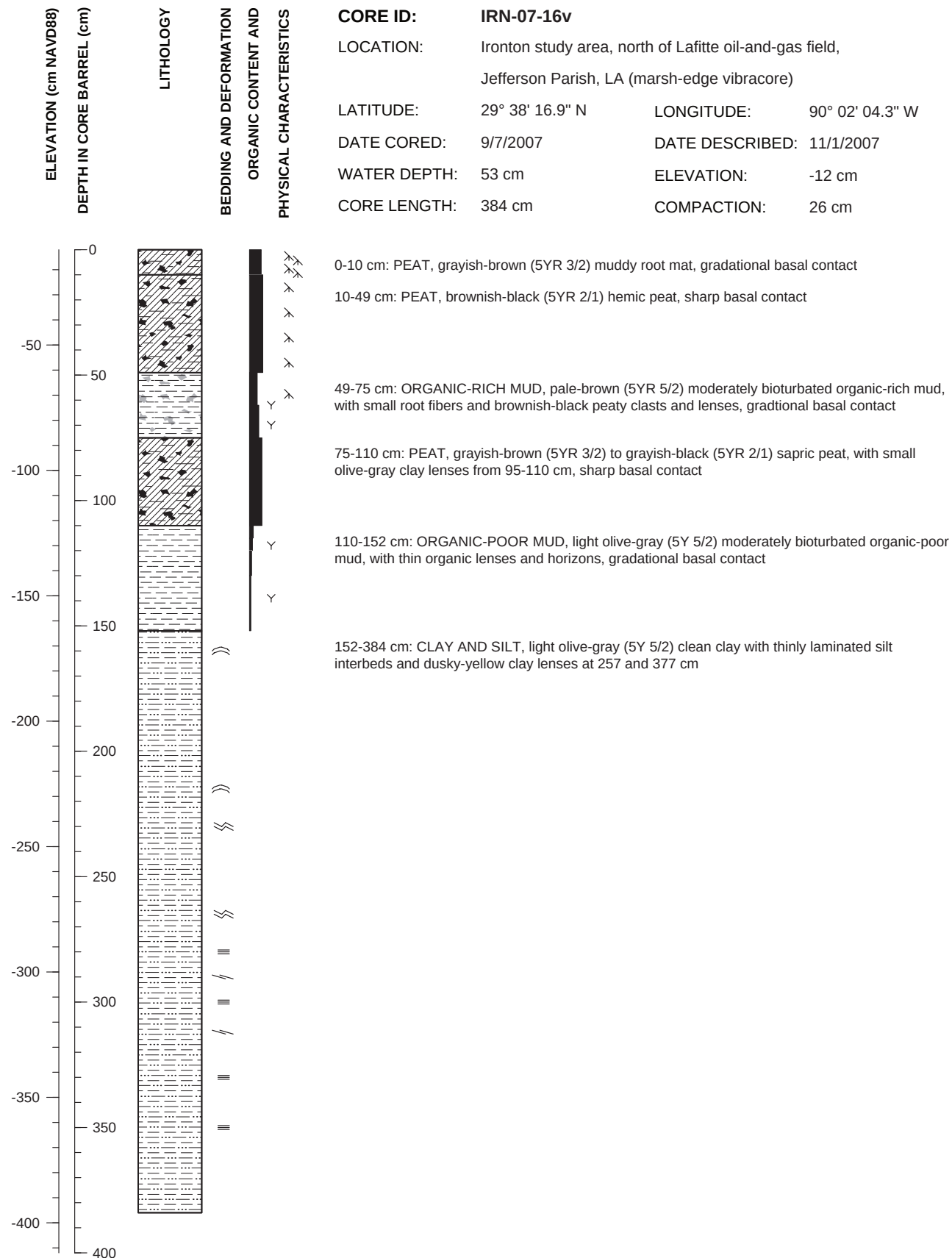


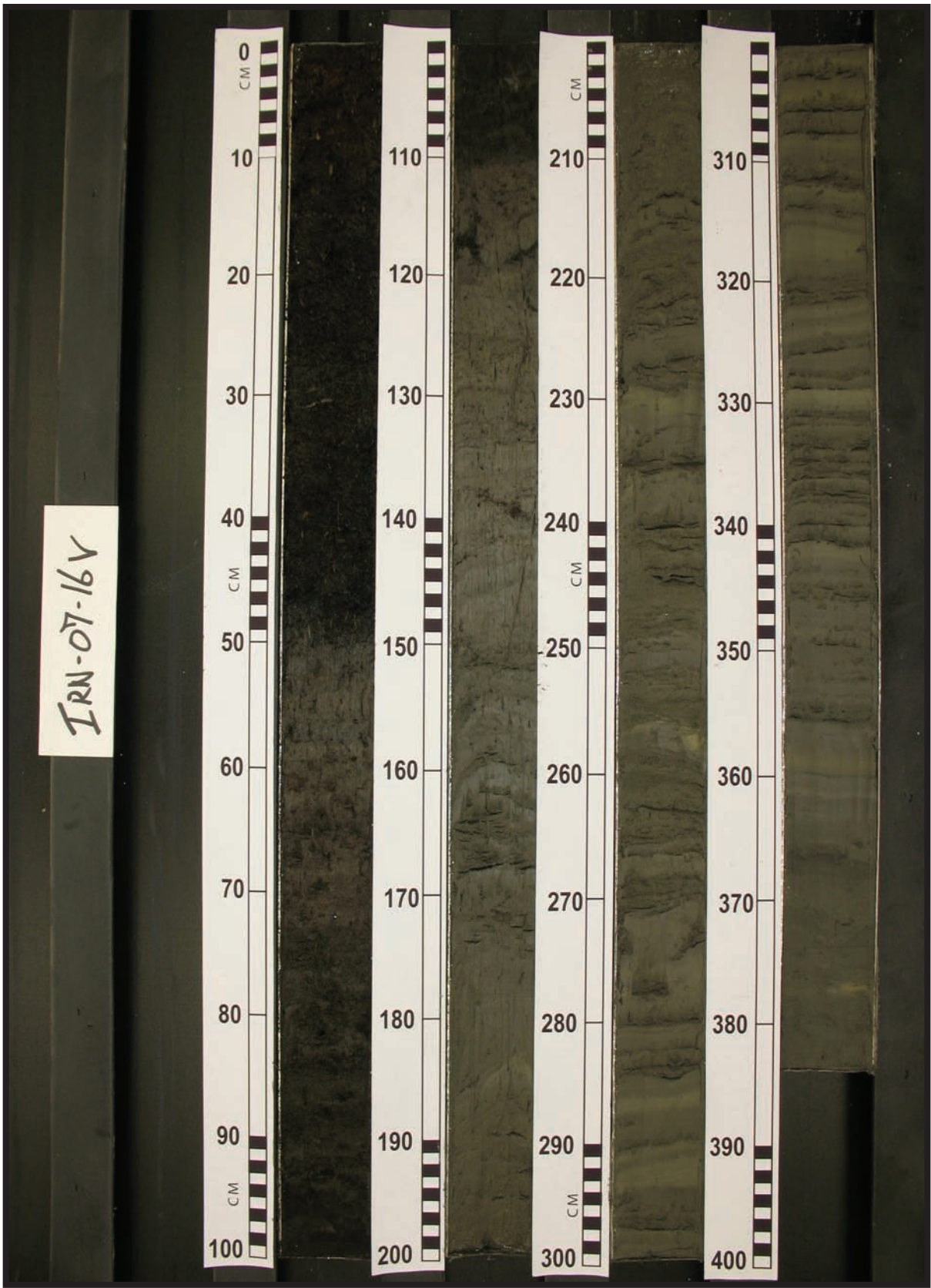


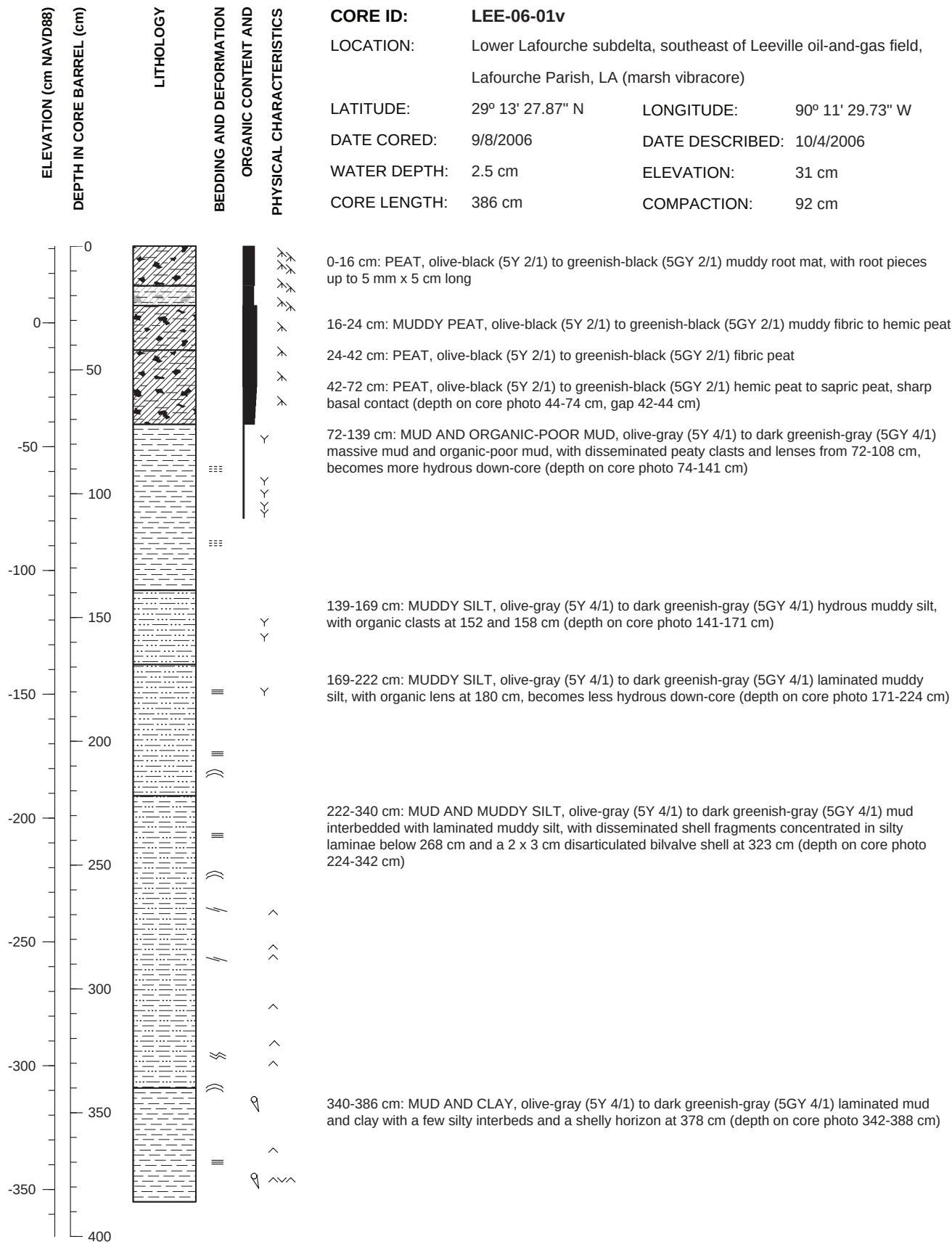


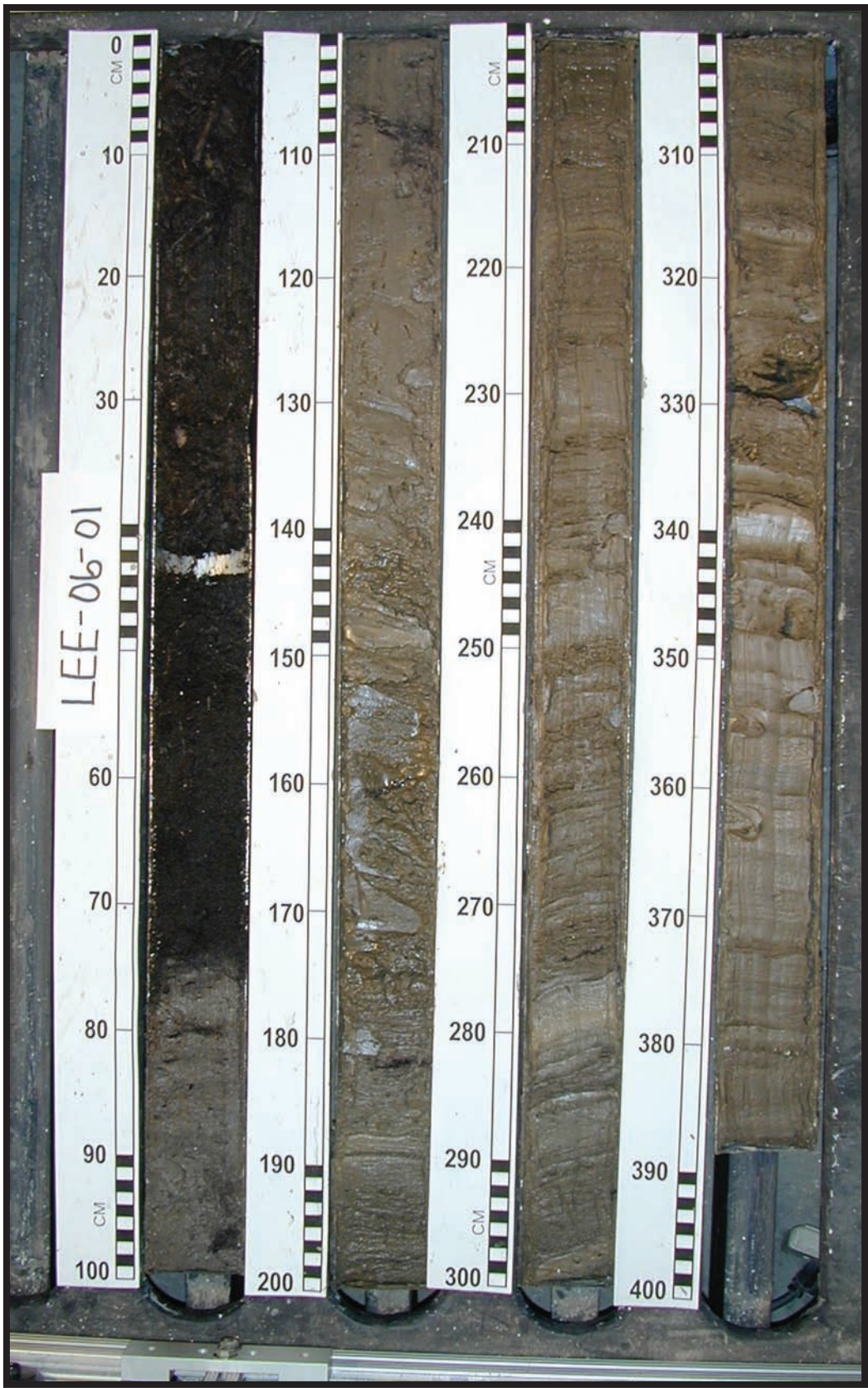


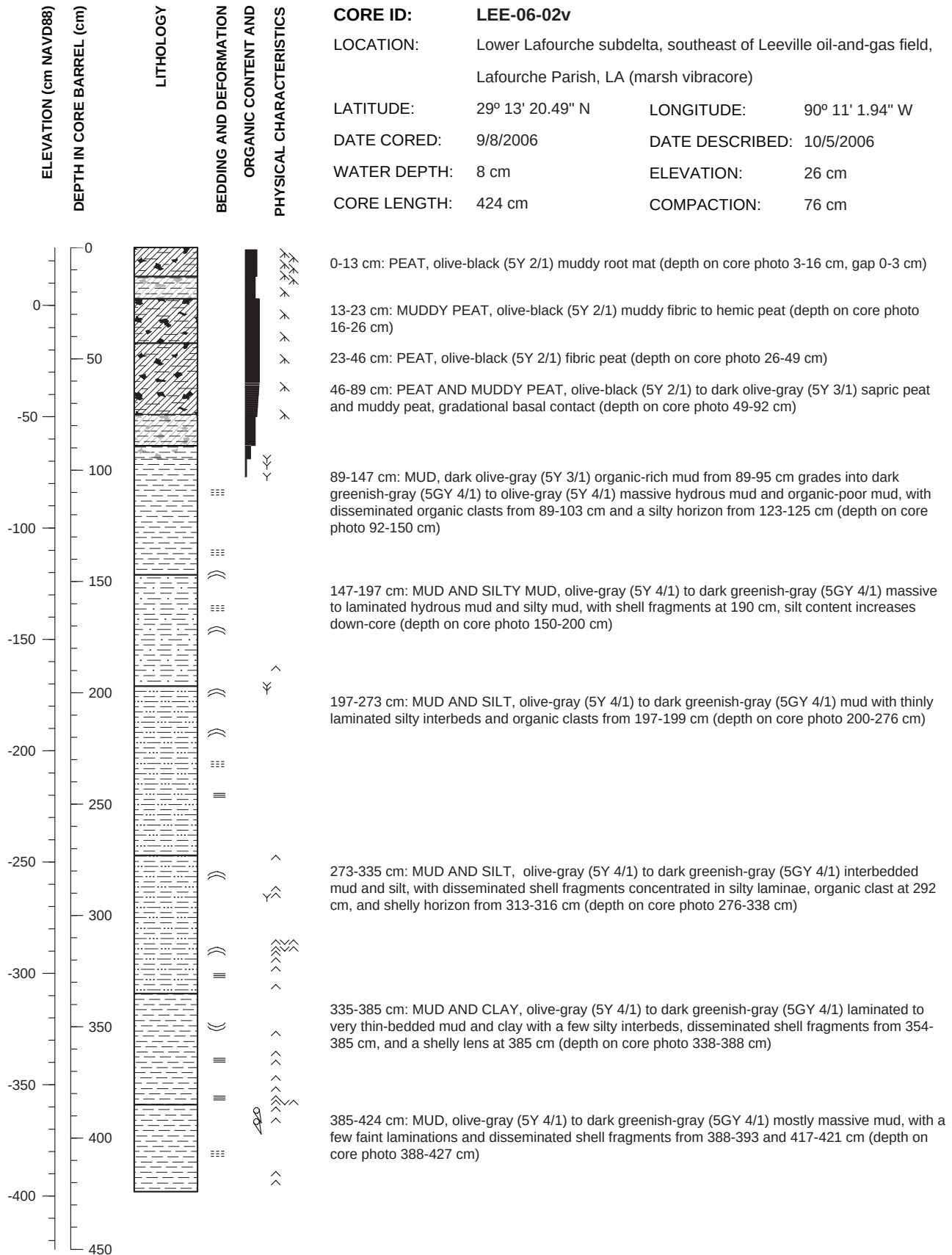


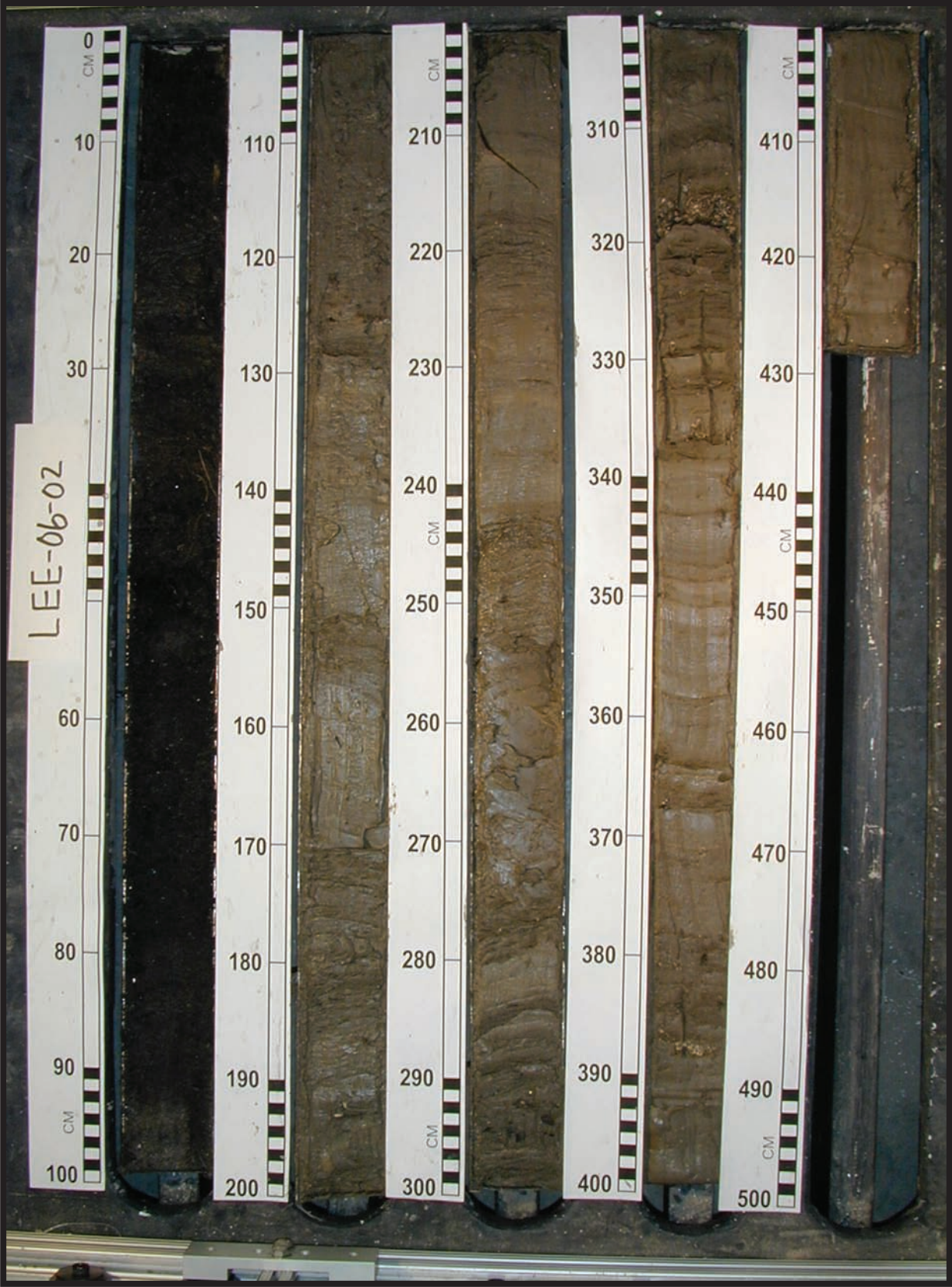












Recent Subsidence and Erosion at Diverse Wetland Sites in the Southeastern Mississippi Delta Plain

