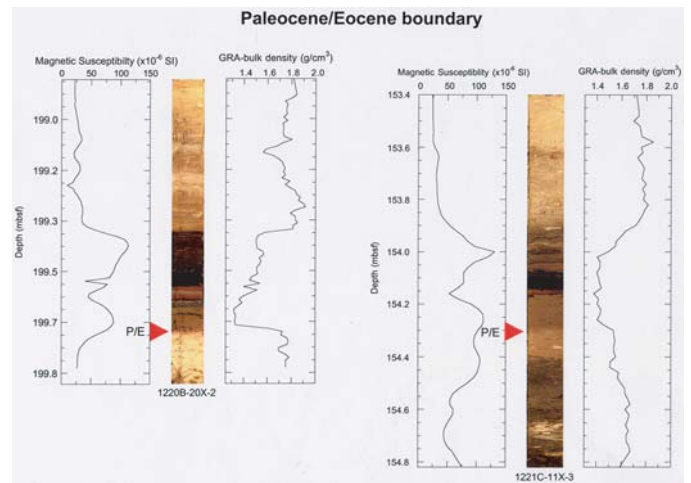


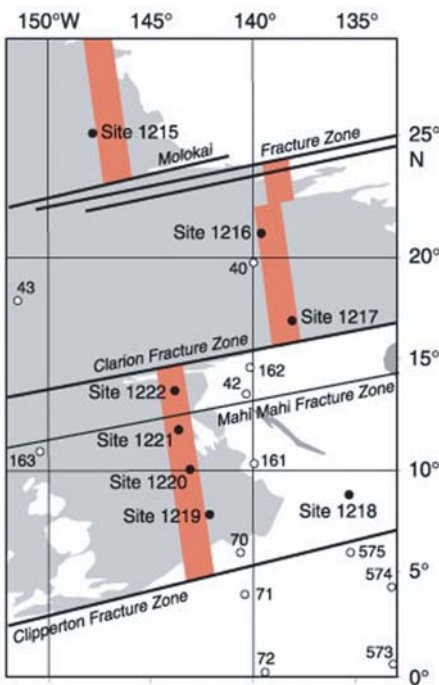
Marine geology research at the University of New Orleans focuses on the determination of the physical properties of sediments and the use of these properties to solve problems in deep-sea sedimentation and paleoceanography. This research has included studies of (1) burial transformation of sediments; (2) estimation of *in situ* sediment properties from the integration of core and borehole log data; and (3) determination of the controls on sediment density and velocity for identifying the significance of seismic reflectors. The research primarily has been based on data collected during Ocean Drilling Program cruises. Current projects center on the history of sedimentation in the equatorial Pacific from the Paleocene to present.



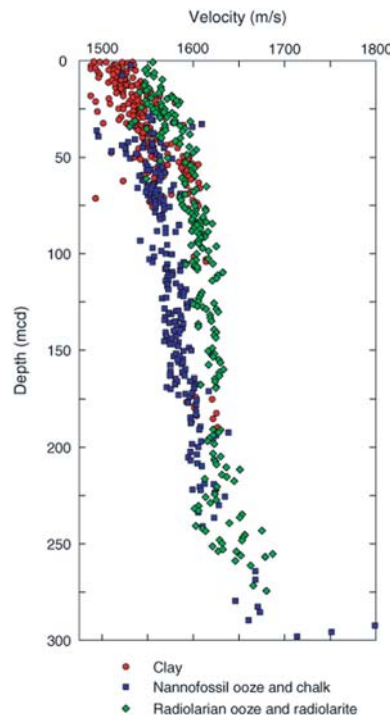
The Ocean Drilling Program drillship, *Joides Resolution*, in port in Honolulu.



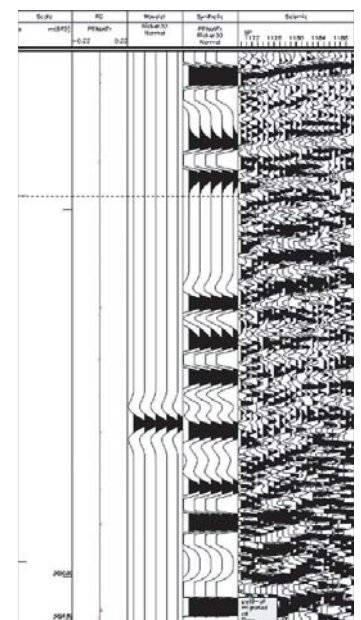
Sediments deposited during the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum at ODP Sites 1220 and 1221. Changes in sediment composition are reflected in profiles of magnetic susceptibility and bulk density.



Equatorial Pacific sites drilled during ODP Leg 199.



Composite depth profiles of in situ estimates of velocity from core data from Leg 199 drill sites. The data are distinguished by lithology.



Site 1218 synthetic seismogram derived from composite data from cores and borehole logs.