22. The reasons for the thinner sediment covering at higher latitudes are mainly two: slower production of carbonate skeletal matter in the colder waters, and rapid dissolution of calcium carbonate (by carbonic acid) at ocean depths greater than 4,000 meters.

23. Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, v. 19, Sites 183 and 192; v. 20, Sites 195, 196, and 199; v. 28, Sites 265 and 267; v. 29, Site 278.
Geotimes, v. 19 (1974), November, p. 16-17; v. 21 (1976), March, p. 21-22.
Also see Winterer, Ewing, et al., Initial Reports, v. 17, 1973, p. 412-427; and R. L. Larson, et al., Initial Reports, v. 32, 1975, p. 891-907, for discussions on lithification of chalk oozes in the deeper ocean floor.

24. Heezen and MacGregor, "The Evolution of the Pacific," p. 102.

25. Cook, "North American," p. 824.

26. T. A. Davies, "Oceanic Sediments and Their Diagenesis: Some Examples From Deep-Sea Drilling," Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, v. 43 (1973), p. 382.

27. E. L. Winterer, et al., Initial Reports, v. 7, 1971.

28. Ibid., p. 3, 49, 50, and 1,009.

29. Ibid., p. 54-55 and 847-853.

30. The 1,200 foot level in this column is classified by the authors as belonging to the Miocene Epoch, and the 1,800 foot level as Oligocene. Ibid., p. 49, 80, and 847.

31. In the "Lithology and biostratigraphy" columns of the Initial Reports, volume 7, the types of fossilized organisms found are shown almost meter-by-meter for the entire columns of the two holes drilled at Site 62 (p. 82-320). In these columns the terms "Foram nannofossil chalk ooze," "Nannofossil chalk ooze," and "Nannofossil chalk" are frequently found. The word "foram" is an abbreviation for Foraminifera, and the term "nannofossil" refers mainly to the very small (usually less than 25 microns) calcareous plates and other skeletal parts from unicellular plants, such as the coccolithophores.

32. Ibid., p. 473, 855-858, and 978.

33. Ibid., p. 478-500.

34. For an excellent, brief discussion of the cementation and hardening of deep-sea chalks, see J. M. Hancock and P. A. Scholle, "Chalk of the North Sea," in Petroleum and the Continental Shelf of Europe, A. W. Woodland, ed., 1975, v. 1, p. 413-425.

35. Winterer, et al., Initial Reports, v. 7, p. 1009.