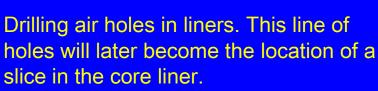
## **CORE PREPARATION**

Draining wet cores and drying them before splitting is a necessary step if soft, wet cores are to be split without additional deformation of muddy saturated sediment. Deformation during splitting can distort or destroy bedding.



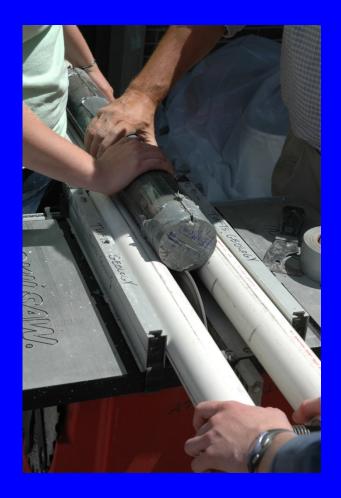




Air-drying cores in boxes that also have lids to slow the drying process if necessary. Each core section is 2.5 feet long. The boxes are constructed of high density polyethylene. Cores are elevated off the floor of the box.

## **CORE SPLITTING:**

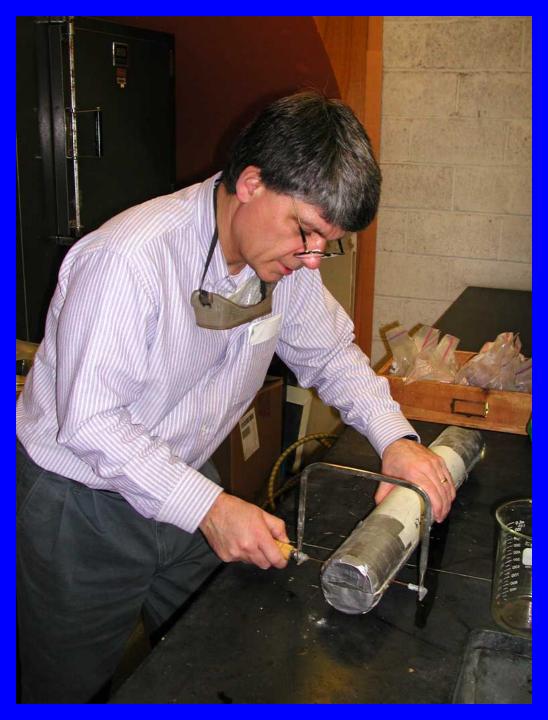
PVC core or core liner slicing with a table saw and guide made of PVC pipe. Only the core liner/tube is cut on opposite sides, not the sediment in the core. An abrasive saw blade is used for this procedure. BE CAREFUL!!





Left to right: Jack Ridge, Emily Voytek, Catherine Beck

Core splitting with a coping saw. A wire is often used for this procedure with clayey marine sediments but this is not recommended with glacial varves because concretions or dropstones may be encountered and varve sediment is often very compacted and tough, making sawing necessary.



After splitting, a light scraping of the surface of the core halves to remove saw marks can be done with a paint scraper or putty spatula. Core drying improves color contrast on varve images and allows for better gray scale analysis. When the cores become drier a razor scraper can be used to make the final preparation of the core surface for collecting digital images.



Core splitting, scraping, and shaving tools.

Shaving the dried cores after the silty and sandy layers are mostly dry greatly improves the resolution of laminations for collecting high resolution digital images.





The tool of choice for shaving cores is a wallpaper scraper that carries a long razor blade. The sharp corners of the blade have been ground off.

## **CORE PREPARATION**

Cores before they were dried and shaved compared to after these procedures. The details of bedding become much more distinct.



