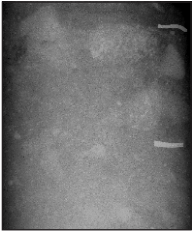
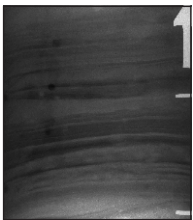
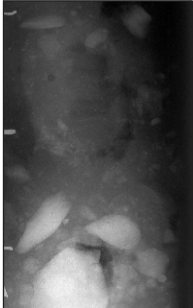
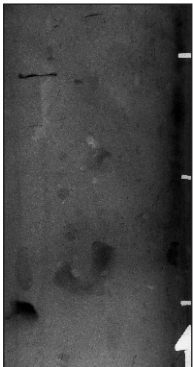


Unit	Sedimentological description	Interpretation
<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> 	<p>>70 - >150 cm thick, It consists of a dark grey, unsorted, homogeneous and clast-rich diamicton. Sharp upper boundary. Few fossils.</p>	<p>Basal till, deposited at the base of an ice stream.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> 	<p>8-45 cm thick, laminated clayey silt to silty clay, massive at top, no fossils. The laminae are caused by subtle changes in grain size.</p>	<p>Suspension deposits from meltwater plumes proximal to the ice margin.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> 	<p>120- >525 cm thick, moderately bioturbated, massive clay to clayey silt, transitional boundaries, low to high clast content, rich in micro- and macrofossils.</p>	<p>Glaciomarine suspension deposits, clasts interpreted as IRD.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">D</p> 	<p>12-170 cm thick, moderately to heavily bioturbated, massive clay and silt. Sporadic clasts. Rich in micro- and macrofossils.</p>	<p>Postglacial, marine sediments. Clasts due to bottom currents.</p>