

**In-Situ Stress and Pore Pressure at Sites 1324 and 1322, the Ursa Basin, Gulf of Mexico**

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The Pleistocene sediments at continental slope of the Gulf of Mexico are reported to be underconsolidated due to overpressure. This paper studied the pore pressure and in-situ stress field in this Pleistocene section,IODP Expedition 308 sites in the Ursa Basin,GOM.

In-situ stress and pressure were inferred from consolidation behavior. Horizontal in-situ stress was estimated based on core sample analysis. The results indicated a normal faulting or strike slip stress regime in this study area ( $S_v$  is larger than  $S_h$ ).

The stress ratio between horizontal effective stress and overburden effective stress is about 0.51 for normal consolidated sediment and higher than that for overconsolidated sediment, assuming that sediments is uniaxially consolidated.

Minimum in-situ pore pressure values estimated from consolidation tests show high overpressure condition ( $\lambda$  values to be 0.36-0.88) in the interval between sea floor and 200 mbsf at site U1324 and hydrostatic pressure in the interval of 0-50 mbsf at site U1322.