Expedition 310 collected evidence of changes in sea level during the last deglaciation, including a record of temperature and salinity changes in the southern Pacific. The replica of 310-20A-22R-2 displays coral sandstone and massive coral (*Porites*) in growth position with interbedded microbiolites. Cavities are filled with *Halimeda* (calcareous algae) segments, bivalves and microbiolites (microbiolites - organosedimentary deposits that have accreted as a result of benthic (prokaryotic or eukaryotic) communities, trapping and binding detrital sediment and/or forming the locus of mineral precipitation (Burne & Moore, 1987).
30.6-33.6 meters below sea floor

C1-
Mass Porifer (LS)

Cool Sandstone:
Massive sand in growth position
Some parts are soldered. Occurrence of microbialite interbedded
Some infilling inside cavities
Helcionida, Serioline
Occurrence of microbialite inside cavities
UNIT TYPE: Boundstone
MAJOR LITHOLOGY: Portos - massive
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: coral boundstone
massive coral in growth position
parts are bored
mb interbedded infillings contain hal, bivalves, mb
C1 massive Portos
FOSSILS: Bivalva; Halimeda; Microbial; Portos - massive
Mini Replicas of Expedition 310-20A-22R-2

Expedition 310 collected evidence of changes in sea level during the last deglaciation, including a record of temperature and salinity changes in the southern Pacific. The two 60cm replicas of 310-20A-22R-2 display coral sandstone and massive coral (*Porites*) in growth position with interbedded microbialites (organosedimentary deposits). Cavities are filled with *Halimeda* (calcareous algae) segments, gastropods, bivalves and microbialites.

Comparison of real core (left) and part A and B mini-replicas (right).