Figure F1. Example of graphic VCD summarizing data from macroscopic description, smear slide, core imaging, and physical property measurements. cps = counts per second.

Figure F2. Symbols used for visual core description.

Figure F3. Siliciclastic-calcareous-siliceous ternary diagram used for lithologic classification.

Figure F4. Timescale used during Expedition 353 with planktonic foraminifer, calcareous nannofossil, and diatom zones and datums through the 0–85 Ma interval. For calcareous nannofossils and foraminifers, B = bottom, T= top, Tc = top common, Bc = bottom common, X = crossover in abundance. For diatoms, FO = first occurrence, LO = last occurrence, LCO = last common occurrence, FCO = first common occurrence, AC = acme. Magnetostratigraphy, stages, and epochs are after the GTS2012 (Gradstein et al., 2012). Bold = biozone boundaries. A. 0–12 Ma. (Continued on next five pages.).

Figure F4 (continued). B. 12–24 Ma. (Continued on next page.)

Figure F4 (continued). C. 24–44 Ma. (Continued on next page.)

Figure F4 (continued). D. 44–67 Ma. (Continued on next page.)

Figure F4 (continued). E. 65–75 Ma. (Continued on next page.)

Figure F4 (continued). F. 75–85 Ma.

Figure F5. Schematic of archive- and working-half core orientations, Expedition 353.

Figure F6. Wireline tool strings deployed during Expedition 353: triple combo and FMS-sonic. LEH-MT = logging equipment head-mud temperature, EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde, APS = Accelerator Porosity Sonde, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde, HRLA = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, MSS = magnetic susceptibility sonde, DSI = Dipole Shear Sonic Imager, GPIT = General Purpose Inclinometry Tool.

Figure F7. Depth scales used during Expedition 353. Blue, brown, and purple = recovered core. Dashed and dotted lines = equivalent horizons. Core depth below seafloor and core composite depth below seafloor scales: "-A" and "-D" differentiate different methods of depth scale construction. The CSF-A scale is established by adding the curated core length to the core top DSF depth. Core expansion creates apparent overlaps and stratigraphic reversals when data are plotted on the CSF-A scale (red ovals). The CCSF-A scale is constructed based on correlation of distinct horizons identified in multiple holes at a given site (red dashed arrows). The primary splice (CCSF-D) is constructed by combining selected intervals (purple) such that coring gaps and disturbed section are excluded, resulting in a complete stratigraphic section (less any natural, sedimentological hiatuses). CCSF-A depth designations are not necessarily equivalent to CCSF-D for intervals not included in the splice (blue dashed lines).