Figure F1. IODP conventions for naming sites, holes, cores, and samples.

Figure F2. Ternary diagram showing lithologic classification of sediments.

Figure F3. Ternary diagram showing lithologic classification for siliciclastic terrigenous sediments according to their granular texture (modified from Shepard, 1954).

Figure F4. Sediment nomenclature for clay-sized siliciclastic material and carbonate. Calcareous ooze and limestone containing a significant amount of clay are defined as calcareous clay and calcareous claystone, respectively.

Figure F5. Graphic lithology patterns.

Figure F6. Symbols for sedimentary descriptions.

Figure F7. Representative examples of drilling disturbances observed during Expedition 354. A. Undisturbed sediment beds (U1450A-14F-3, 35–53 cm). B. Fall-in (U1450A-119F-1, 40–58 cm). C. Up-arching (U1449A-22F-3, 25–43 cm). D. Flow-in (U1450A-16F-2, 33–51 cm). E. Soupy (U1449A-8H-1, 129–147 cm). F. Void (U1450A-17F-4, 41–59 cm). G. Fracture (U1450A-134X-1, 31–49 cm). H. Biscuit (U1450A-136X-1, 56–74 cm).

Figure F8. Magnetic dipole moment of Section 354-U1450A-52F-1A measured three times using the SRM, illustrating position error. Y component is plotted here; similar errors were observed in X and Z components. Blue line = initial measurement, black solid line = first repeat measurement, black dotted line = second repeat measurement. Arrows = direction of offset in matching peaks, Arrow 1 = offset between initial and first repeat measurements, Arrow 2 = offset between first and second repeat measurements.

Figure F9. Summary of apparent dip reorientation technique. A. Perspective view of core drilled through dipping beds, illustrating relationship between coordinate axes (+*x* and +*y* shown; +*z* is downcore), cut face, strike of bedding plane, and (magnetic) north. Arrows = sense of increasing declination (*Dec*), strike (*S*), and α. B. Top view of core illustrated in A (+*z* into page). C. Side view (+*y* out of page). D. Front view (+*x* out of page).

Figure F10. Test of apparent dip reorientation technique using simulated magnetic declination/apparent dip pairs. A. Equal area plot of simulated characteristic remanence vectors (blue; solid circles = lower hemisphere projection), poles to bedding (red), and cut face (+*y* axis) directions (black) used as input for reorientation test. Note that test data set has a mean inclination of 0°. B. Simulated declination-apparent dip data (points) and best-fit sine curves. The curves (red and blue) correspond to two planes with identical strike and opposite dip directions.

Figure F11. Relationship between interstitial water chloride concentrations measured by titration and by ion chromatography, Site U1444 (Expedition 353) and Holes U1449A, U1449B, and U1450A. Solid line = 1:1 line.

Figure F12. Relationship between uncalibrated XRF calcium content data obtained in Soils mode and carbonate content measured by coulometry on the same intervals, Site U1449.

Figure F13. WRMSL on board the *JOIDES Resolution*. From left to right: *P*-wave velocity (PWL), magnetic susceptibility sensor, and wet bulk density (GRA).

Figure F14. Comparison of wet bulk densities obtained by different core logging techniques using both whole-round and split cores on the WRMSL and the SHMSL.

Figure F15. NGR system logger.

Figure F16. Thermal conductivity TK04 (Teka Bolin) system.

Figure F17. SHMSL for measurements of color reflectance and point magnetic susceptibility on archive section halves.

Figure F18. SHIL to obtain high-resolution digital color images and pixel-based red, green, and blue (RGB) data.

Figure F19. Caliper measurements of *P*-wave velocity.

Figure F20. Pycnometer cells for moisture and density measurements.

Figure F21. Wireline tool strings used during Expedition 354. LEH-MT = logging equipment head (mud temperature), EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde, HRLA = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde, MSS = magnetic susceptibility sonde, DSI = Dipole Shear Sonic Imager, FMS = Formation MicroScanner, GPIT = General Purpose Inclinometry Tool.