

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

Figure F2. Expedition 356 classification schema and decision tree used for entering macroscopic core descriptions into DESClogik and for naming lithologies. Descriptions were classified by primary features (blue shading; in DESClogik menu order) then secondary features (white). Within Principal lithology categories of >50% carbonate or >50% siliciclastic, each lithology name used the format major modifier (optional) + principal name (required) + minor modifier (optional). Major and minor modifiers were linked to the principal name with the prefix "rich" and the suffix "with," respectively (e.g., coral-rich grainstone with foraminifers). Carbonate (pink) and siliciclastic (orange) nodes give hierarchy and rules for determining principal name and major and minor modifiers. Principal name is based on texture (Figure F3) or dolomite percent. Major and minor modifiers reflect estimated percentages of major components or presence of minor components of interest. Fossil components (red dashed lines) were listed in the Fossils category under Other features and were available for use as major and/or minor modifiers. See text for the Lithification, Other features, and Drilling disturbance description options.

Figure F3. Classification of limestone based on depositional texture, Expedition 356. Numbers are the texture "rank" used to plot texture variations downcore. Figure after Dunham (1962), with modifications by Embry and Klován (1971) and Stow (2005).

Figure F4. Udden-Wentworth grain size classification of terrigenous sediments (after Wentworth, 1922), Expedition 356.

Figure F5. Diagram showing the classification scheme used for siliciclastic sediments and rocks (after Shepard, 1954), Expedition 356.

Figure F6. Symbols used in visual core and smear slide descriptions, Expedition 356.

Figure F7. Lithology patterns used in visual core and smear slide descriptions, Expedition 356.

Figure F8. Biostratigraphic framework used during Expedition 356. All biostratigraphic datums for planktonic foraminifers and nannofossils are calibrated to GTS2012 (Gradstein et al., 2012). Bold = main events found during Expedition 356. For calcareous nannofossils, the zonal schemes of Martini (1971) (NN code, as referenced in all site chapters), Okada and Bukry (1980) (CN code), and Backman et al. (2012) (CNPL and CNM codes) are indicated for comparison.

Figure F9. Summary of common modern shelf to bathyal foraminifer depth distributions off the western and southern coasts of Australia.

Figure F10. A. Paleomagnetic sample coordinate systems. B. SRM coordinate system on the *JOIDES Resolution*. C. Natsuhara-Giken sampling cubes (7 cm³ volume) shown with sample coordinate system used during Expedition 356. Hatched arrow is parallel to the "up" arrow on the sample cube and points in the -z-axis sample direction. (after Harris et al., 2013). D. Positioning of discrete samples in the automatic holder of the JR-6A spinner magnetometer.

Figure F11. Schematic illustration of depth scales used during Expedition 356. The black section in individual cores reflects the interval used to construct a continuous splice (black continuous sequence). Note the expansion in depth (affine growth) in the CCSF-A and -D depth scales. The CCSF-B scale corrects for this apparent expansion.