Figure F1. Dunham (1962) textural classification scheme with depositional textures described by Embry and Klovan (1972).

Figure F2. VCD form used during Expedition 359.

Figure F3. Lithologic patterns used in the Lithostratigraphic column and sedimentological and paleontological symbols used in VCDs, Expedition 359.

Figure F4. Smear slide analysis data worksheet used during Expedition 359.

Figure F5. Thin section analysis data worksheet used during Expedition 359.

Figure F6. Sieve grain size analysis worksheet used during Expedition 359. 12

Figure F7. Zonation and events for planktonic foraminifers and calcareous nannofossil datums, Expedition 359. This figure is available in an **oversized format**.

Figure F8. Calcareous nannofossils assemblage record sheet used during Expedition 359.

Figure F9. A. Coordinates for SRM and reported data (after Richter et al., 2007). B. Natsuhara-Giken sampling cubes (volume = 7 cm^3) shown with Expedition 359 sample coordinate system. Hatched arrow is parallel to the "up" arrow on the sample cube and points in the –*z* sample direction. C. SRM coordinate system.

Figure F10. Positioning of discrete samples in the automatic holder of the JR-6A magnetometer used during Expedition 359.

Figure F11. Paleolatitude reconstruction for the Maldives sites (Torsvik et al., 2012) used during Expedition 359.

Figure F12. Wireline tool strings planned for deployment during Expedition 359. For definitions of tool acronyms, see Table **T3**. LEH-QT = logging equipment head with tension.

Figure F13. Additional wireline tool strings used during Expedition 359. For definitions of tool acronyms, see Table **T3**. LEH-QT = logging equipment head with tension.

Figure F14. Interrelationship between cored material and depth scales, Expedition 359. Dashed lines = equivalent horizons.