Figure F1. Location map of Site U1472, the middle site of the southern transect, located near the outflow of the southern branch of Kardiva Channel into the Inner Sea.

Figure F2. Seismic section along the southern transect with Expedition 359 sites. Site U1472 is in the middle of the southern transect and penetrates through the drift deposits of the Inner Sea. Blue horizon = base of drift deposits in the basin. The site is actually located 488 m north of this seismic line and is projected onto it. CDP = common depth point.

Figure F3. Lithostratigraphic summary, Site U1472.

Figure F4. Components of Unit I. A. Grainstone texture (359-U1472A-1H-3, 76–86 cm). B. 250 µm sieve residue showing relatively pristine large fraction components such as planktonic foraminifers, pteropod fragments, stained lithoclasts, and mollusk fragments (1H-3).

Figure F5. Components of Subunit IIB. A. Main fine fraction composition of calcite crystals and micritized grains (359-U1472A-14H-2, 120 cm; plane-polarized light). B. Same as A; cross-polarized light showing the colorful interference colors of the calcite crystals. C. 250 µm sieve residue with skeletal components overgrown by calcite (28F-2).

Figure F6. Components of Unit I. A. Unlithified floatstone with grainstone matrix (359-U1472A-4H-1, 3–46 cm). Red box = area in B. B. Unlithified floatstone with large components such as a solitary coral (detail shown in C), intraclasts, echinoid fragments, and mollusk fragments (4H-1, 35.5–45.5 cm). C. Solitary coral.

Figure F7. Components of Unit II. A. Unlithified floatstone with grainstone matrix (359-U1472A-7H-1, 57–89.5 cm). Red box = area in B. B. Unlithified floatstone showing large components such as gastropod fragments, otoliths, and echinoid spines (7H-1, 76–89.5 cm). C. 250 µm sieve residue that consists mainly of planktonic and benthic foraminifers (7H-3).

Figure F8. Components of Unit IV. A. Inclined contact between unlithified to partially lithified packstone and grainstone (359-U1472A-32F-3, 24–55 cm). B. Fining-upward trend from a grainstone to packstone texture (34F-2, 2–15 cm). C. Cemented bioclastic grainstone with coral (arrow) (29F-2). D. *Halimeda* fragments (black arrows) and bivalve fragment (white arrow) within the same cemented bioclastic grainstone shown in C.

Figure F9. Biostratigraphic and paleoenvironmental summary, Site U1472. Calcareous nannofossil and planktonic foraminifer biozonation is shown with paleoenvironmental information provided by benthic foraminifers and calcareous nannofossils.

Figure F10. Age-depth plot, Site U1472. Details of each event plotted are given in Table **T2**.

Figure F11. IW Cl^-, alkalinity, and hydrogen (pH), Site U1472.

Figure F12. Relative concentrations of aragonite, HMC, LMC, dolomite, and quartz measured using XRD, Site U1472.

Figure F13. Methane in head space samples, Site U1472.

Figure F14. NRM intensity, declination, and inclination of APC and HLAPC cores, Hole U1472A. Solid black line = five-point smoothing. The first two sections of each core, which usually show extremely large NRM intensities, were not measured.

Figure F15. Paleomagnetic directions after AF demagnetization at 30 mT, Hole U1472A. Open symbols = directions projected in the upper hemisphere (i.e., negative inclinations). Directions arising from flux jump are at the east and west edges; most nearly vertical and negative inclinations are from the upper 20 m of the core.

Figure F16. NGR, GRA bulk density, and *P*-wave velocity, Site U1472. Poor quality low GRA density values were filtered out, and only the upper bound of the values are displayed.

Figure F17. Color reflectance and magnetic susceptibility, Site U1472.

Figure F18. Seismic section across Site U1472 displaying DS1–DS10. Dark blue line = horizon between platform and drift sequences.

Figure F19. Correlation of seismic and core data, Site U1472. Close-up of seismic Line 62 (M74) and cored drift sequences. Interval velocity is used to calculate the time-depth conversion.

Figure F20. Time-depth conversion, Site U1472.