Figure F1. Characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) inclinations of discrete samples across magnetic polarity zone boundaries compared with shipboard inclination data. Polarity is based on shipboard (left) and discrete sample (right) data. Black (white) stands for normal (reversed) polarity, and transitional phases are indicated by hatched pattern. Inner left column shows shipboard individual measurements (dots) with a 5-point running average (line). Inner right column shows discrete sample ChRM inclinations with maximum angular deviations (MADs) <15° in black, joined by a line. PCA inclinations with MADs >15° are shown as gray crosses. Arrows point toward the midpoint depths of the two data sets. CCSF = core composite depth below seafloor.

Figure F2. Results of alternating field (AF) demagnetization for selected samples with different demagnetization behaviors. For each sample, four panels are shown: (1) intensity after incremental AF demagnetization; (2) intensity, inclination, and declination for each field step, as well as the field steps used for PCA (stars); (3) equal area projections; and (4) Zijderfeld diagrams for demagnetization data. For the latter, blue lines indicate the fitted PCA inclination and declinations, which are also given in an inset together with the maximum angular deviation (MAD). A. Sample 361-U1475E-3H-3W, 142–144 cm, shows a clear demagnetization path. B. Although data are noisy, characteristic directions with a MAD of 7° were obtained for Sample 361-U1475F-2H-2W, 54–56 cm. C. For Sample 361-U1475E-4H-2W, 46–48 cm, data of individual field steps cluster and a ChRM direction with MAD <10° was computed. D. Sample 361-U1475B-10H-3W,108–110 cm, shows consistent but changing directions upon demagnetization, indicating the stepwise removal of various overprints. Analyses and graphics were produced using Puffinplot (Lurcock and Wilson, 2012).