Figure F1. Schematic of the APC system used during Expedition 363. ID = internal diameter.

Figure F2. Schematic of the XCB system used during Expedition 363.

Figure F3. IODP conventions used for naming sites, holes, cores, and samples during Expedition 363.

Figure F4. Example VCD form summarizing data from core imaging, macro- and microscopic description, and physical property measurements, Expedition 363.

Figure F5. Symbols used for VCD graphic reports, Expedition 363.

Figure F6. Standard visual composition chart for estimating relative percentages of sedimentary components (Rothwell, 1989), Expedition 363.

Figure F7. Lithologic classification, Expedition 363. A. Classification of siliciclastic sediments according to Shepard (1954). B. Modifiers used for secondary sedimentary components. This example is for biogenic and siliciclastic components.

Figure F8. Sediment smear slide worksheet, Expedition 363.

Figure F9. Biostratigraphic framework from 0 to 12 Ma, Expedition 363. For calcareous nannofossils, the zonal schemes of Martini (1971; NN code, as referenced in all site chapters) and Okada and Bukry (1980; CN code) are indicated for comparison. Ba = base acme, Bc = base common, Ta = top acme, Tc = top common. Note that Zones NN13 and NN14 are undifferentiated.

Figure F10. Biostratigraphic framework from 12 to 24 Ma, Expedition 363. For calcareous nannofossils, the zonal schemes of Martini (1971; NN code, as referenced in all site chapters) and Okada and Bukry (1980; CN code) are indicated for comparison. Bc = base common, Tc = top common.

Figure F11. Coordinate systems used during Expedition 363 for (A) archive- and working-half core sections, (B) the SQUID and software used by the SRM, and (C) the cube measurement position and its translation to the JR-6A discrete magnetometer coordinate system (after Richter et al., 2007). Note that the software and hardware conventions are different for the SRM and the JR-6A.

Figure F12. Orientation data from the FlexIT and Icefield MI-5 core orientation tools and the Icefield MI-5 core orientation tool within its pressure casing during Expedition 363 port call testing. In each test, the MTF was orientated to magnetic north using a handheld compass and then rotated 90° clockwise through the east, south, west, and finally north directions. For the Icefield MI-5 pressure casing test, the tool was inverted while still facing north after the four rotations. In each case, the tool recorded the expected declination direction within 15°, which can be accounted for by operator error and tool sensitivity.

Figure F13. Whole-Round Multisensor Logger, Expedition 363. The STMSL is almost identical, with only the *P*-wave logger excluded. The water standard measured at the end of each core for QA/QC purposes is also shown.

Figure F14. NGRL for whole-round cores, Expedition 363. The NGRL conducts 8 measurements at a time in 2 positions, resulting in 16 measurements per core when measuring at both positions.

Figure F15. Main elements of the NGRL (after Vasiliev et al., 2011), Expedition 363.

Figure F16. A. SHMG showing the *x*-axis caliper and *y*- and *z*-axis bayonets used to measure *P*-wave velocity on split-core sections of soft sediment or discrete samples of indurated sediment, Expedition 363. B. *x*-axis caliper tool in closed position. C. Schematic indicating the different axes in working-half core section.

Figure F17. Pycnometer used to measure volume of dry samples in small vials for discrete soft-sediment samples, Expedition 363.

Figure F18. A. SHIL used for high-resolution digital imaging of archive section halves, Expedition 363. B. Close-up of line-scan camera (JAI model CV107CL) with a macro lens (AF micro Nikkor 60 mm, 1:2.8) and LEDs.

Figure F19. A. SHMSL used for high-resolution measurements of color reflectance along archive section halves and discrete magnetic susceptibility measurements, Expedition 363. B. Ocean Optics USB4000 spectrophotometer and magnetic susceptibility point sensor.

Figure F20. Interrelationships between cored material and the depth scales used during Expedition 363. Note that we use mbsf to designate the CSF-A depth scale in the site chapters of the Expedition 363 *Proceedings* volume.

Figure F21. Triple combo and FMS-sonic tool strings used during Expedition 363. LEH-QT = logging equipment head–q tension, EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde, APS = Accelerator Porosity Sonde, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde, HRLS = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, MSS = magnetic susceptibility sonde, FMS = Formation MicroScanner, DSI = Dipole Sonic Imager, GPIT = General Purpose Inclinometry Tool. See Tables T13 and T14 for additional information.