

Expedition 363 summary, Figure F32. NRM intensity (Int.; blue) and azimuthally corrected declination (Dec.; red) after peak AF demagnetization for Expedition 363 sites. Higher intensity values at Sites U1484–U1487 are influenced by greater terrigenous flux (Sites U1484 and U1485) and volcanogenic inputs (Sites U1486 and U1487). Downhole reductions in intensity, most evident at Sites U1488 and U1489 but also occurring at Sites U1482 and U1483, reflect the influence of sediment diagenesis and the dissolution of magnetite at depth. Where NRM intensity values are low and approach the sensitivity of the magnetometer ( $10^{-5}$  A/m), declination becomes increasingly scattered and uninterpretable. In the higher NRM intensity intervals, magnetostratigraphic interpretations are made and age is assigned through correlation of declination to the geomagnetic polarity timescale (Cande and Kent, 1995) of the geologic timescale (Hilgen et al., 2012). <https://doi.org/10.14379/ioldp.proc.363.101.2018>

