

Figure F1. IODP conventions for coring operations, recovery demarcations, and naming sites, holes, cores, and samples, Expedition 366.

Figure F2. APC coring sequence for the first three cores from an Expedition 366 hole, illustrating the possibility of including push-in or fall-in material at the top of Cores 2 and 3.

Figure F3. General pattern of recovered material from the core receiving area on the catwalk through the laboratories, Expedition 366.

Figure F4. Example VCD showing various components compiled from DESClogik and the LIMS database, Expedition 366.

Figure F5. Symbols used in VCDs, Expedition 366.

Figure F6. Color assignment chart linking Munsell Colors used in DESClogik to color ranges used in VCDs, Expedition 366.

Figure F7. Modal classification scheme for plutonic igneous rocks (after Streckeisen, 1974).

Figure F8. Schematic sketches of four different serpentinite microtextures (from Kelemen, Kikawa, Miller, et al., 2004).

Figure F9. Protractor used to measure apparent dips, trends, plunges, and rakes on planar and linear features in a split core, Expedition 366.

Figure F10. Diagram of core reference frame and x -, y -, and z -coordinates used in orientation data calculations, Expedition 366.

Figure F11. Lower hemisphere equal area projection showing the procedure for converting 2-D measured data to 3-D diagrams, Expedition 366. Plane attitude determined using two apparent dips on two surfaces. Striation on the plane is also plotted.

Figure F12. Diagram showing calculation of plane orientation (shaded) from two apparent dips. Intersections of split core surface (half-circumference indicated by heavy dashed line), section perpendicular to split core surface, and section parallel to core direction with plane of interest (large parallelogram) are shown. (α_1, β_1) and (α_2, β_2) are the azimuths and dips of traces of the plane on two sections, respectively, v_1 and v_2 are unit vectors parallel to traces of the plane on two sections, and v_n is the unit vector normal to plane.

Figure F13. Diagrams of dip direction (α_d), right-hand rule strike (α_s), and dip (β) of a plane deduced from its normal azimuth (α_n) and dip (β_n). v_n denotes the unit vector normal to plane. A. $\beta_n < 0^\circ$. B. $\beta_n \geq 0^\circ$.

Figure F14. Comparison of ion chromatography and ICP-AES and titration methods used to analyze interstitial water samples, Expedition 366. A. Mg. B. K. C. Ca (317.9 nm spectral line). D. Na. E. Cl.

Figure F15. Na and Ca intensities from the ICP-AES showing nonlinear correlations related to detector saturation at higher abundance levels (0.5 \times to 1.0 \times seawater abundances, diluted 100:1). Intensity increases linearly.

Figure F16. Wireline tool string used during Expedition 366. LEH-MT = logging equipment head (mud temperature), EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde (run without active source for caliper data only), HRLA = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde, MSS = magnetic susceptibility sonde.