Figure F1. IODP conventions for naming sites, holes, cores, and samples, Expedition 369. CSF-A = core depth below seafloor, Method A, DSF = drilling depth below seafloor.

Figure F2. Section, bin, and piece lengths used during Expedition 369 for curaton and scientific analyses of hard rock cores.

Figure F3. Example VCD for sediment and sedimentary rock, Expedition 369.

Figure F4. Example VCD for igneous rock, Expedition 369.

Figure F5. Graphic patterns used for VCDs during Expedition 369.

Figure F6. Symbols and nomenclature used for VCDs during Expedition 369.

Figure F7. Siliciclastic-calcareous-biosiliceous ternary diagram used during Expedition 369 for sediment names of different compositions (Li et al., 2015).

Figure F8. Sediment classification summary used during Expedition 369. Refer to Sediment classification for more details.

Figure F9. Udden-Wentworth grain size classification of terrigenous sediments (Wentworth, 1922).

Figure F10. Lithologic textural name classification used during Expedition 369. A. Shepard ternary classification diagram (Shepard, 1954). B. Biogenic classification.

Figure F11. Limestone classification based on depositional texture (after Dunham, 1962, with modifications by Embry and Klovan, 1971), Expedition 369.

Figure F12. Neogene timescale. Planktonic foraminifer and calcareous nannofossil events, datums, and age assignments mainly follow Gradstein et al. (2012) and include additional Cenozoic datums recognized by Wade et al. (2011). The zonal scheme of Okada and Bukry (1980; CN–CP codes) is used for Neogene calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy. Planktonic foraminifer zonation follows the definition of the Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary at 2.59 Ma (Gibbard et al., 2010); Zone PL6 is retained and the zonation scheme was edited to be relevant to the subtropical Indo-Pacific. FCO = first common occurrence.

Figure F13. Paleogene timescale. Planktonic foraminifers and calcareous nannofossil events, datums, and age assignments follow Gradstein et al. (2012) and include additional Cenozoic datums recognized by Wade et al. (2011). The zonal scheme of Okada and Bukry (1980; CN–CP codes) was used for Paleogene calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy. LCO = last common occurrence.

Figure F14. Late Cretaceous timescale. Planktonic foraminifers and calcareous nannofossil events, datums, and age assignments follow Gradstein et al. (2012). The zonal scheme of Perch-Nielsen (1985; CC code) was used for calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy.

Figure F15. Early Cretaceous timescale. Planktonic foraminifers and calcareous nannofossil events, datums, and age assignments predominantly follow Gradstein et al. (2012). The zonal scheme of Perch-Nielsen (1985; CC code) was used for calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy. For planktonic foraminifers, the following modifications were included: (1) *Parathalmanninella appenninica* was changed to *Thalmanninella appenninica*, (2) *Paraticinella eubejaouaensis* was updated to *Paraticinella rohri*, (3) the *Hedbergella infracretacea* Zone was changed to the *Hedbergella trocoidea* Zone (Sigal, 1977), and (4) the Early Cretaceous biostratigraphic scheme between the *Leupoldina cabri* Zone and the *Favusella* (= *Globuligerina*) *hoterivica* Zone follows Coccioni et al. (2007).

Figure F16. Coordinate systems used for (A) pass-through SRM measurements of the archive section halves and (B) the JR-6A spinner magnetometer measurements of discrete samples taken from the working section halves.

Figure F17. WRMSL on board the *JOIDES Resolution*.

Figure F18. NGRL on board the *JOIDES Resolution*.

Figure F19. Main elements of the NGRL (Vasiliev et al., 2011).

Figure F20. Thermal conductivity TK04 (Teka Bolin) system largely showing the insulated case where the thermal conductivity measurements were obtained.

Figure F21. SHMSL for color reflectance and point magnetic susceptibility on archive section halves.

Figure F22. The *x*-axis caliper and *y*- and *z*-axis bayonets on the SHMG used to measure *P*-wave velocity on split core sections or discrete samples.

Figure F23. Pycnometer cells for MAD measurements.

Figure F24. Downhole logging tool strings, Expedition 369. A. Quambo (triple combo and sonic; no magnetic susceptibility tool) used in Holes U1512A, U1513A, and U1513E. LEH-QT = logging equipment head-Q tension, EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde, DSI = Dipole Sonic Imager, HRLA = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde. B. Quambo (triple combo and sonic with magnetic susceptibility tool) used in Holes U1513D and U1514C. MSS = magnetic susceptibility sonde. C. Standard triple combo (minus magnetic susceptibility) used in Hole U1513E. APS = Accelerator Porosity Sonde, GPIH = General-Purpose Inclinometry Housing. D. FMS and APS deployed in Hole U1513E. GPIT = General Purpose Inclinometry Tool. E. Vertical Seismic Imager (VSI) used in Hole U1513E.

Figure F25. VSI source deployment plan, Expedition 369.

Figure F26. Interrelationships between cored material and the depth scales used during Expedition 369. In this example, five hypothetical cores (1–5) are recovered from each of two holes (A and B). Hypothetical Core B1 is intentionally shorter than Core A1 to model an approach that would reduce the likelihood that intercore gaps would align between the two holes. Core B2 shows a core that unintentionally had less than full recovery, illustrating potential vagaries of drilling that can result in aligned core breaks despite informed drilling decisions. The CSF-A scale is established by adding the curated core length (brown intervals) to the depth of each core top determined by the DSF. If recovery is >100%, plotting recovery on the CSF-A scale will result in overlap between cores (red). The CCSF scale corrects for this and other inadequacies of the CSF-A (mbsf) scale. It is based on locating features common to cores in multiple holes at a given site and is constructed working from the top of the site downward to select tie points (red dashed lines) that correlate features in one hole to those in another. Due to core expansion and lack of complete recovery at the tops and bottoms of cores, Holes A and B on the CCSF scale are longer than they are on the CSF-A scale. The primary splice on the CCSF scale at the far right is constructed by combining selected intervals between tie points so that coring gaps and disturbed sections are excluded. This process ideally results in a complete stratigraphic sequence. The procedure assumes identical sediment thickness between tie points joining two holes, but this assumption is not always met, as illustrated by the green dashed lines joining the green horizon in Cores A3 and B3.