

Figure F1. APC system used during Expedition 374. ID = inner diameter.

Figure F2. XCB system used during Expedition 374.

Figure F3. RCB system used during Expedition 374. OD = outer diameter.

Figure F4. IODP conventions for naming sites, holes, cores, and samples.

Figure F5. Example VCD summarizing data from core imaging, macroscopic and microscopic description, and physical property measurements, Expedition 374.

Figure F6. Symbols used for VCDs, Expedition 374.

Figure F7. Classification for siliciclastic sediments/rocks without gravel, Expedition 374. A. Pelagic biogenic-siliciclastic-volcaniclastic ternary diagram modified from the ANDRILL MIS classification scheme (Naish et al., 2006). B. Ternary diagram for terrigenous clastic sediments composed of >50% siliciclastic material (after Shepard, 1954).

Figure F8. Classification scheme for siliciclastic sediments/rocks with a gravel component, Expedition 374 (after Moncrieff, 1989).

Figure F9. Classification scheme for sediments that contain mixtures of pelagic biogenic and siliciclastic components, Expedition 374.

Figure F10. Ichnofabric index legend, Expedition 374 (modified from Droser and Bottjer [1986] and Savrda et al. [2001]).

Figure F11. Smear slide description worksheet, Expedition 374.

Figure F12. Global and New Zealand chronostratigraphy and microfossil datums (0–24 Ma) used during Expedition 374. GTS2012 = Gradstein et al. (2012) geomagnetic polarity timescale. Upward-pointing triangles = first appearance datums (FADs), downward-pointing triangles = last appearance datums (LADs). Taxa in bold are zonal index species. See Tables T1–T4 for datum details. (Continued on next page.)

Figure F12 (continued).

Figure F13. A. Coordinate system used for archive- and working-half core sections. B. Coordinate system used for the SRM on board the *JOIDES Resolution*. C. Orientation of discrete cube samples collected from the working half.

Figure F14. Interpretation of the shape of AMS data. Top images illustrate (from left to right) isotropic, oblate, prolate, and triaxial ellipsoids. A–D. Selected data sets plotted as eigenvector directions on equal-area projections from individual samples. Squares = directions associated with maxi-

mum eigenvalues, triangles = directions associated with intermediate eigenvalues, circles = directions associated with minimum eigenvalues. E–H. Bootstrapped eigenvectors from A–D, respectively. Figure adapted from Tauxe et al. (2010).

Figure F15. Declinations after Icefield MI-5 core orientation tool results. Expected corrected declination is 0°; however, the observed data are nearly random.

Figure F16. Whole-Round Multisensor Logger (WRMSL). The water standard measured at the end of each core is for QA/QC purposes.

Figure F17. Natural Gamma Radiation Logger (NGRL).

Figure F18. Shipboard station for measuring thermal conductivity on whole-round and section-half cores.

Figure F19. Section Half Multisensor Logger (SHMSL).

Figure F20. Section Half Measurement Gantry (SHMG) for measuring *P*-wave velocity.

Figure F21. Equipment used for MAD analyses. A. Drying oven and dual balance system. B. Pycnometer used to measure volume of dry samples.

Figure F22. Interior of the NGRL, with sodium iodide (NaI) detectors and photomultiplier tubes.

Figure F23. Schematic of catwalk sampling during Expedition 374 for shipboard and shore-based geochemical and microbiological analyses at low resolution (~every third core).

Figure F24. Downhole logging strings used during Expedition 374. A. Standard triple combo tool string (first run at Site U1521). LEH-MT = logging equipment head-mud temperature, EDTC = Enhanced Digital Telemetry Cartridge, HNGS = Hostile Environment Natural Gamma Ray Sonde, APS = Accelerator Porosity Sonde, HLDS = Hostile Environment Litho-Density Sonde, HRLA = High-Resolution Laterolog Array, MSS = Magnetic Susceptibility Sonde. B. Modified triple combo tool string with Dipole Sonic Imager (DSI) and without APS (first run at Sites U1522 and U1523). C. Formation MicroScanner (FMS)-sonic tool string with DSI (second run at Site U1521; without DSI for third run at Site U1522 and second run at Site U1523). GPIT = General Purpose Inclination Tool. D. Vertical Seismic Imager (VSI) tool string (third run at Site U1521; second run at Site U1522).

Figure F25. Deployment of the Sercel G guns used with the VSI tool string for Sites U1521 and U1522.