Figure F1. IODP convention for naming sites, holes, cores, sections, and samples, Expedition 379. Ship positioning while coring was primarily accomplished with only GPS data; seafloor beacons were only prepared and ready for deployment if needed.

Figure F2. APC system used during Expedition 379 (Graber et al., 2002). The HLAPC system has the same design but is 4.7 m long.

Figure F3. XCB system used during Expedition 379 (Graber et al., 2002).

Figure F4. RCB system used during Expedition 379 (Graber et al., 2002).

Figure F5. Overall flow of cores, sections, analyses, and sampling implemented during Expedition 379. ICP-AES = inductively coupled plasma–atomic emission spectrometer (see Interstitial water collection for more information), IC = ion chromatography, SP = spectrophotometry. TC = total carbon, TOC = total organic carbon, TN = total nitrogen, TS = total sulfur, $CaCO_3$ = calcium carbonate. XRD = X-ray diffraction.

Figure F6. Example of handwritten VCD template automatically printed after each section was run on the SHIL, Expedition 379.

Figure F7. Example VCD summarizing data from core imaging, macroscopic description, and physical property measurements, Expedition 379. A biogenic material column was used for VCDs of cores from Holes U1532A and U1532B but was replaced with a diagenetic constituents column for VCDs of cores from Holes U1532C–U1532G and U1533A–U1533D.

Figure F8. Symbols used for VCDs, Expedition 379.

Figure F9. Classification for siliciclastic sediments/rocks without gravel, Expedition 379. A. Pelagic biogenic-siliciclastic-volcaniclastic ternary diagram modified from the ANDRILL McMurdo Ice Shelf Project classification scheme (Naish et al., 2006). B. Ternary diagram for terrigenous clastic sediments composed of >50% siliciclastic material without gravel (after Shepard, 1954).

Figure F10. Classification scheme for siliciclastic sediments/rocks with a gravel component, Expedition 379 (after Moncrieff, 1989).

Figure F11. Classification scheme for sediments that contain (A) mixtures of pelagic biogenic and siliciclastic components or (B) a mixture of volcanic grains and siliciclastic components, Expedition 379.

Figure F12. Ichnofabric index legend, Expedition 379 (modified from Droser and Bottjer, 1986, and Savrda et al., 2001).

Figure F13. Example of smear slide description worksheet, Expedition 379.

Figure F14. Chronostratigraphic age framework used during Expedition 379. FCO = first common occurrence, LCO = last common occurrence, LAD = last appearance datum, LAAD = last abundant appearance datum, FAAD = first abundant appearance datum.

Figure F15. A. Coordinate system used for archive and working halves. B. Coordinate system used for the SRM on board *JOIDES Resolution*. C. Orientation of discrete cube samples collected from the working half.

Figure F16. Positioning of discrete samples in the automatic holder of the JR-6A spinner magnetometer.

Figure F17. WRMSL. The water standard measured at the end of each core is for QA/QC purposes.

Figure F18. Equipment used to measure NGR. A. NGRL. B. Interior of the NGRL, with sodium iodide (NaI) detectors and photomultiplier tubes.

Figure F19. Shipboard station for measuring thermal conductivity on whole-round and section-half cores.

Figure F20. SHMSL.

Figure F21. SHMG for measuring *P*-wave velocity.

Figure F22. Equipment used for MAD analyses. A. Desiccator and dual-balance system. Drying oven is located below the desiccator. B. Pycnometer used to measure volume of dry samples.