Figure F1. IODP convention for naming sites, holes, cores, sections, and samples. Ship positioning while co ring 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 383 (see Graber et al., 2002). ID = inner diameter.

Figure F3. XCB system used during Expedition 383 (see Graber et al., 2002).

Figure F4. Overall flow of cores, sections, analyses, and sampling implemented during Expedition 383. WRMSL = Whole-Round Multisensor Logger, NGR = natural gamma radiation, SHMG = Section Half Measurement Gantry, ICP-AES = inductively coupled plasma–atomic emission spectrometry, XRD = X-ray diffraction, IC = ion chromatography, SP = spectrophotometry, TC = total carbon, TOC = total organic carbon, TN = total nitrogen, TS = total sulfur, $CaCO_3$ = calcium carbonate, XRF = X-ray fluorescence.

Figure F5. Example VCD, Expedition 383.

Figure F6. Lithologic key and symbols used for VCDs, Expedition 383.

Figure F7. Classification scheme for sediments that are mixtures of pelagic biogenic and terrigenous clastic components (modified from Expedition 318 Scientists, 2011) and ternary diagrams of lithology naming scheme for siliciclastic and biogenic sediment/rock without gravel after Mazzullo et al. (1988) and Dean et al. (1985).

Figure F8. Bioturbation index sketches and examples, Expedition 383 (modified from Droser and O'Connell (1992).

Figure F9. Annotated examples of types and intensity of coring disturbance index, Expedition 383 (modified from Jutzeler et al., 2014).

Figure F10. Biostratigraphic zonations and key datums for diatoms, radiolarians, calcareous nannofossils, and planktonic foraminifers, Expedition 383. This figure is also available in an **oversized** format.

Figure F11. Whole-Round Multisensor Logger (WRMSL). The water standard measured at the end of each core is for QA/QC purposes.

Figure F12. Equipment used to measure natural gamma radiation. A. Natural Gamma Radiation Logger (NGRL). B. Interior of the NGRL, with sodium iodide (NAI) detectors and photomultiplier tubes.

Figure F13. Shipboard station for measuring thermal conductivity on whole-round and section-half cores.

Figure F14. Section Half Multisensor Logger (SHMSL).

Figure F15. Section Half Measurement Gantry (SHMG) for measuring *P*-wave velocity.

Figure F16. 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.

Figure F17. APCT-3 tool insert into specially designed coring shoe.

Figure F18. Close-up of APCT-3 tool with scale.

Figure F19. Interrelationships between cored material and the depth scales used for Expedition 383. Brown and purple intervals represent recovered core. Dashed and dotted lines represent equivalent horizons. Red dashed lines represent tie points aligning specific, easily recognized features. The core depth below seafloor, Method A (CSF-A), scale is established by adding the curated core length to the core top drilling depth below seafloor (DSF) depth. Core expansion creates apparent overlaps and stratigraphic reversals when data are plotted on the CSF-A scale. The core composite depth below seafloor (CCSF) scale is constructed based on sequential identification of distinct horizons identified in multiple holes at a given site, working from the top of the section downward (red dashed lines). The primary splice (CCSF) is constructed by combining selected intervals between tie points (red) so that coring gaps and disturbed section are excluded, resulting in a complete stratigraphic sequence. CCSF depth designations are not necessarily equivalent to CCSF for intervals not included in the splice, which is illustrated by green dashed lines that symbolize the connection between the same sedimentary unit in all three holes.