

Figure F1. Agulhas Current and Indian–Atlantic water transports. Figure schematically displays main surface ocean features in the region. Note the spillage of Agulhas rings (blue circular arrows) into the South Atlantic. A far-field connection into the tropical Pacific and Indonesian Throughflow is indicated. From Gordon (2003). “The influence of the Agulhas system of currents and eddies around southern Africa extends far beyond that region. Hence the especial need for a better understanding of the complex phenomena” (Gordon, 2003).

Figure F2. Expedition 361 primary and alternate drilling site locations. Alternate site names are in parentheses.

Figure F3. Palaeoceanographic profiles along sediment Core MD96-2080 (location of proposed Site CAPE-01C). A. Planktonic  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  showing glacial–interglacial climates. B. Distribution of Agulhas leakage fauna (ALF) in neighboring Core MD96-2081. C. Temperature variation along Core MD96-2080 from planktonic Mg/Ca, insert displays ALF section from the same core. D. Salinity estimated from paleothermometry combining data from A and C. Data from Peeters et al. (2004) and Martinez-Mendez et al. (2010). SSS = sea-surface salinity, SST = sea-surface temperature.

Figure F4. T-S plot for the LGM. Based on the type of pore water data we propose to collect here, this plot shows several differences with the modern. Yellow dots are the location of modern bottom waters where the cores for the blue LGM points were collected. The ODP site numbers and green isopycnals provide context.