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Supporting Information for

Understanding the Role of Biogenic Magnetite in Geomagnetic Paleointensity Recording: Insights from Ontong Java Plateau Sediments

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Introduction

The following figures are provided to better illustrate some of the statements in our article. Terminologies and acronyms in these figures are not explained or spelled out, since they have been defined in the article. The interpretations of these figures are also presented in the corresponding places in the article.

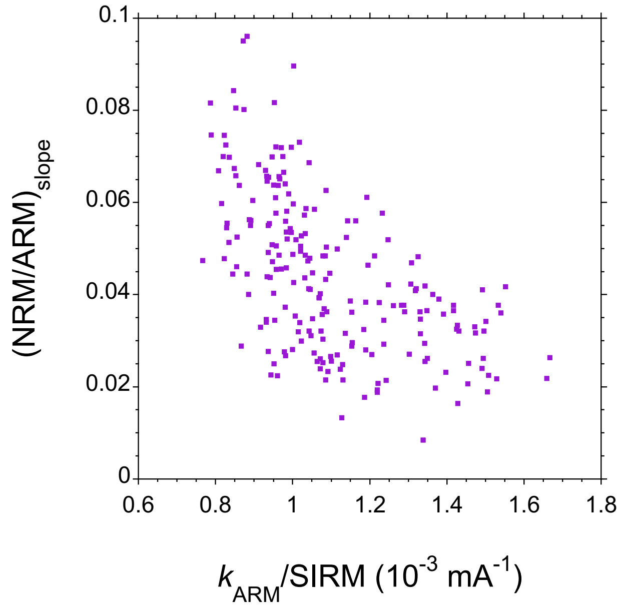

Figure S1. Relation between kARM/SIRM and NRM–ARM slope.

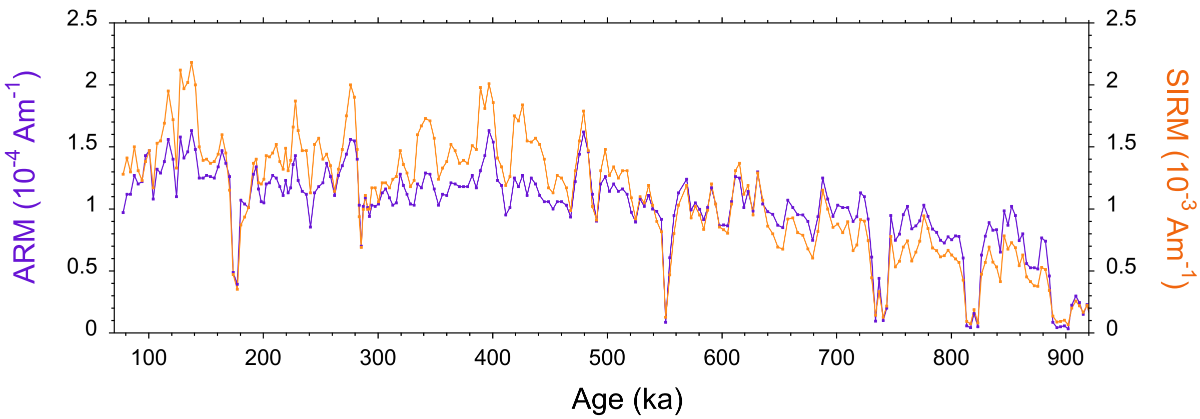

Figure S2. Downcore variations of ARM (purple) and SIRM (orange).

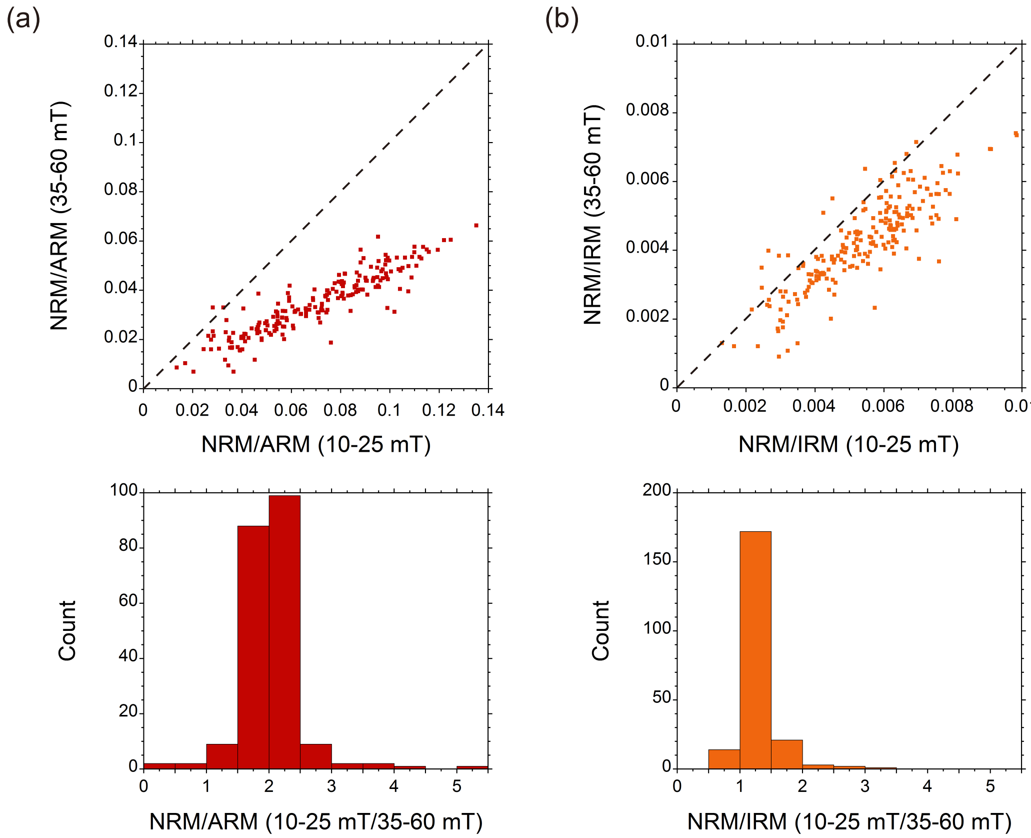

Figure S3. Comparison of RPI recording efficiency for biogenic (high-coercivity) and terrigenous (low-coercivity) components of core MR1402-PC4. RPIs are based on (a) NRM/ARM and (b) NRM/IRM in the high-coercivity window (vertical axis) against those in the low-coercivity window (horizontal axis). Dashed lines indicate a 1:1 relationship. Histograms indicate the distribution of differences in the RPI recording efficiency between the high-coercivity (biogenic) and low-coercivity (terrigenous) windows.