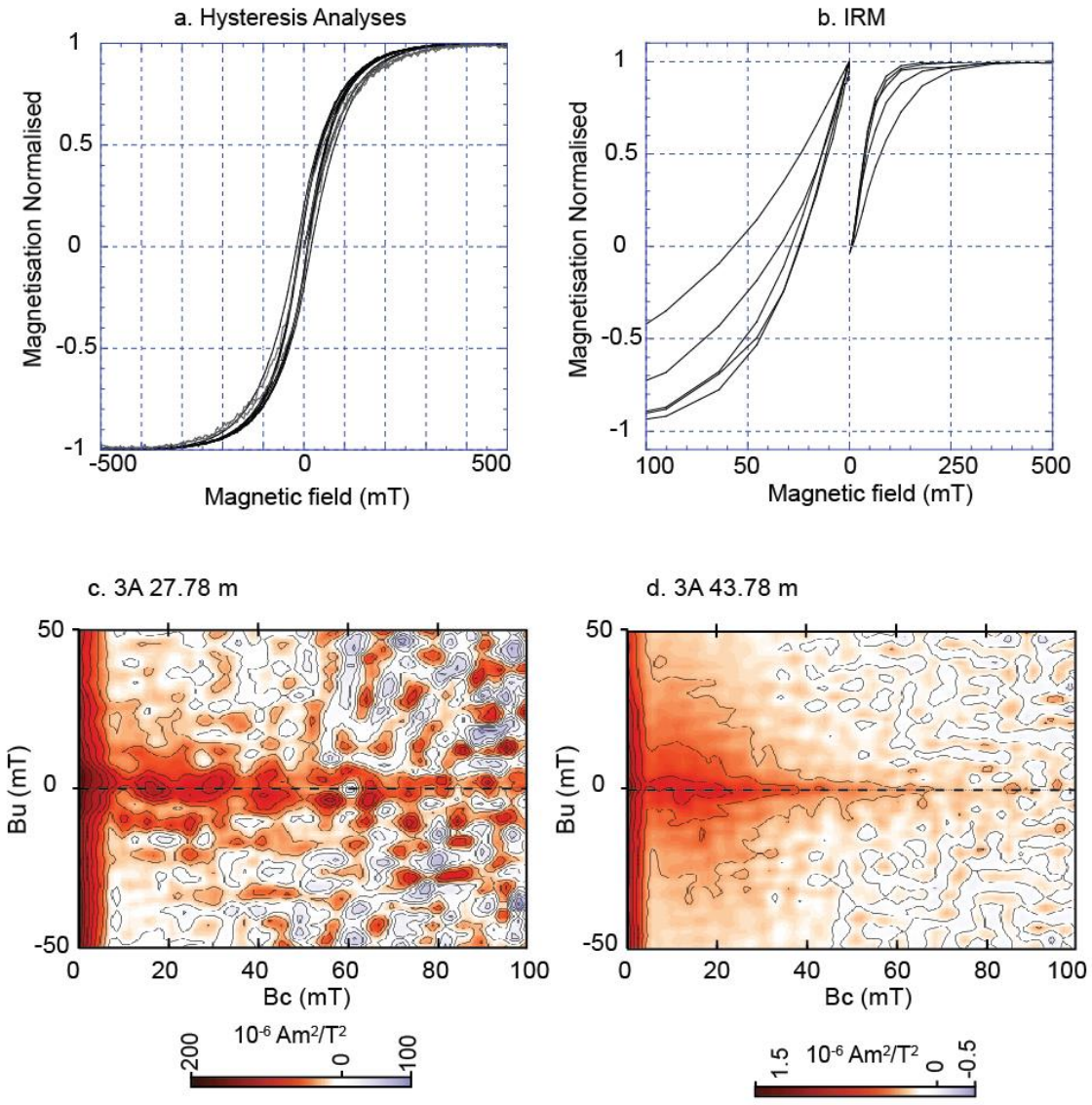

Figure 1. a) Hysteresis and IRM. b) data from five selected samples which shows that low-coercivity magnetic minerals are dominant. c) and d) First-Order Reversal Curve analyses which indicate mixtures of single-domain – multi-domain (c) and superparamagnetic – single-domain grains (d) low coercivity minerals are dominant magnetic mineral.

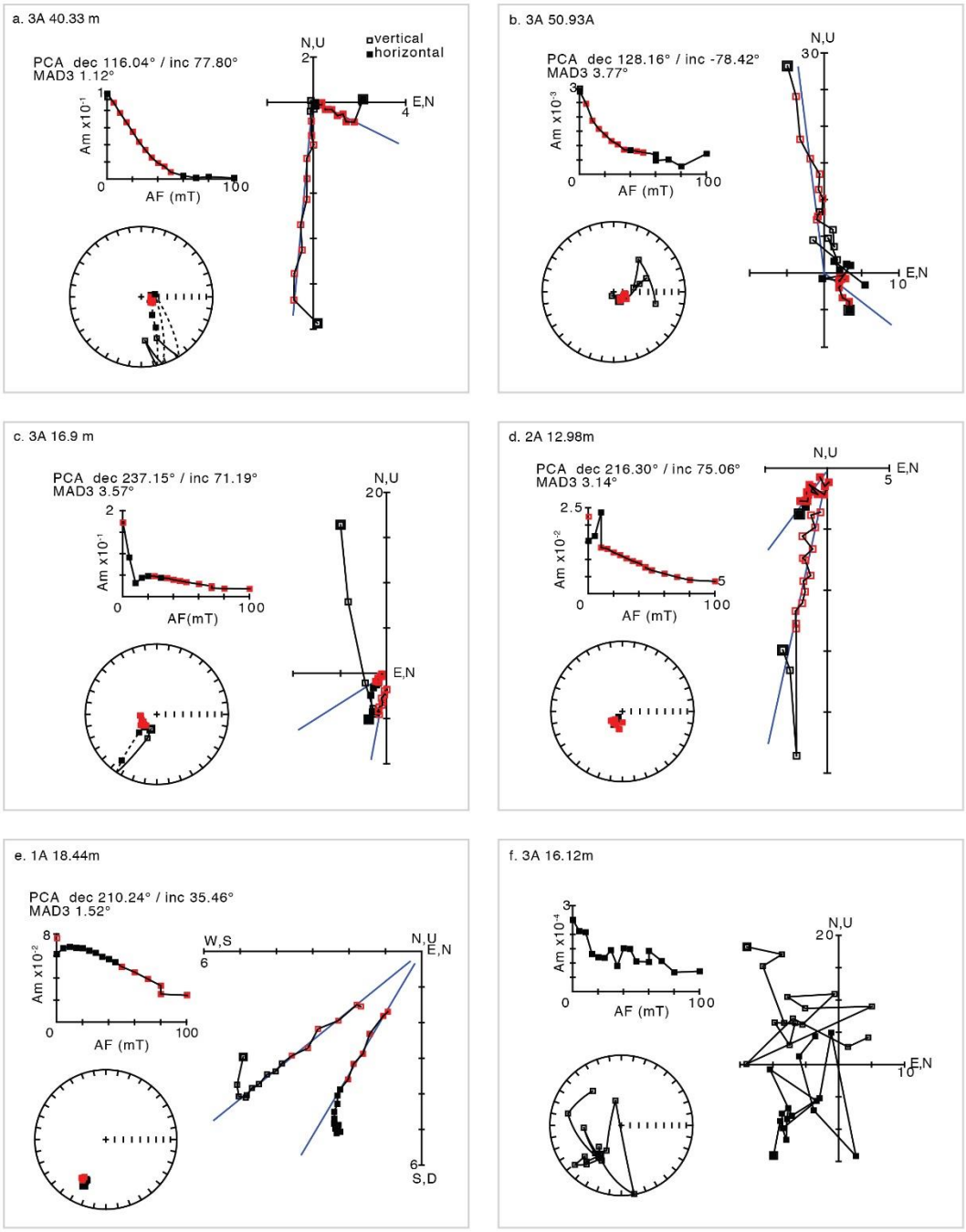

Figure 2. Demagnetisation behaviour of Friis Hills core samples from selected intervals. a) and b) are reversed and normal polarity samples with relatively low noise level and a weak normal polarity viscous overprint. c) and d) are two reverse polarity samples with stronger normal polarity viscous overprints which we suggest resulted from rotary drilling of cores in the field. e) an anomalously magnetised sample with a well-behaved, shallow inclination magnetisation which does not demagnetise completely at 100 mT. Such magnetisations most likely result from a strongly magnetised basement clast in the sample. f) a weakly magnetised sample which does not demagnetise.

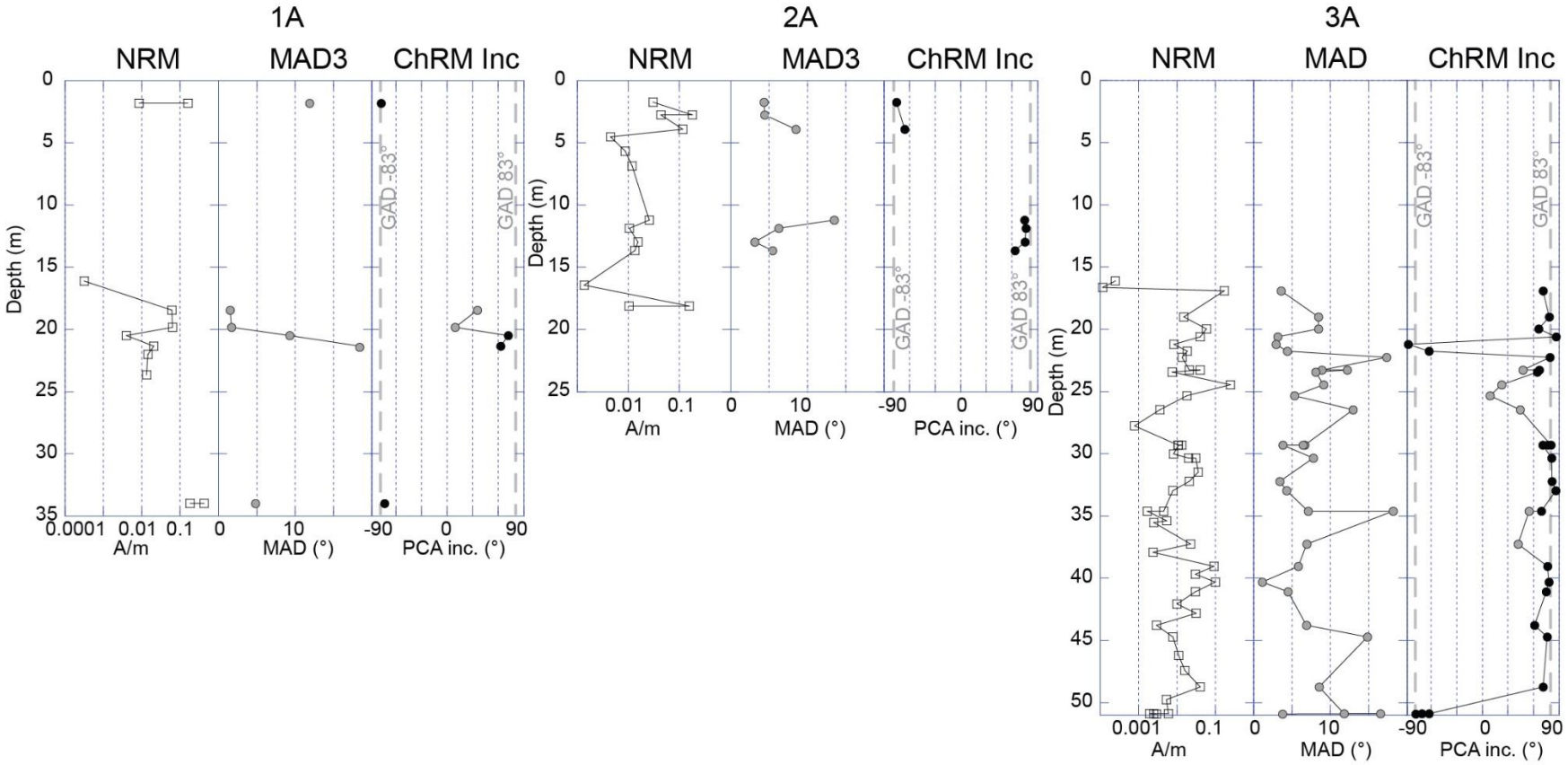

Figure 3. Downcore NRM magnetisation, MAD and ChRM inclination for each core. The geocentric axial dipole (GAD) field inclination for the site is marked as a dashed line on the inclination plots.