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# Merger Signatures are Common, but not Universal, in Massive, Recently Quenched Galaxies at $z \sim 0.7$

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## Abstract

We present visual classifications of merger-induced tidal disturbances in  $143 M_* \sim 10^{11} M_\odot$  post-starburst galaxies at  $z \sim 0.7$  identified in the SQUIGGLÉ Sample. This sample spectroscopically selects galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey that have stopped their primary epoch of star formation within the past  $\sim 500$  Myr. Visual classifications are performed on Hyper Suprime-Cam imaging. We compare to a control sample of mass- and redshift-matched star-forming and quiescent galaxies from the Large Early Galaxy Census and find that post-starburst galaxies are more likely to be classified as disturbed than either category. This corresponds to a factor of  $3.6_{-1.3}^{+2.9}$  times the disturbance rate of older quiescent galaxies and  $2.1_{-0.7}^{+1.9}$  times the disturbance rate of star-forming galaxies. Assuming tidal features persist for  $\lesssim 500$  Myr, this suggests merging is coincident with quenching in a significant fraction of these post-starbursts. Galaxies with tidal disturbances are younger on average than undisturbed post-starburst galaxies in our sample, suggesting tidal features from a major merger may have faded over time. This may be exacerbated by the fact that, on average, the undisturbed subset is fainter, rendering low-surface-brightness tidal features harder to identify. However, the presence of 10 young ( $\lesssim 150$  Myr since quenching) undisturbed galaxies suggests that major mergers are not the only fast physical mechanism that shut down the primary epoch of star formation in massive galaxies at intermediate redshift.

*Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts:* Post-starburst galaxies (2176); Galaxy quenching (2040); Galaxy evolution (594); Quenched galaxies (2016); Galaxies (573); Galaxy mergers (608)

## 1. Introduction

Galaxies in the local universe can be broadly divided into two categories: disk galaxies with high star formation rates (SFRs) and spiral arms, and elliptical galaxies that have quenched their star formation and are now “red and dead.” The processes by which galaxies shut off star formation and structurally transition are an area of active study. Recent evidence suggests that the shutdown of star formation can be rapid or drawn out in time, sometimes referred to as a fast and slow mode (e.g., Barro et al. 2013; Schawinski et al. 2014; Wild et al. 2016; Wu et al. 2018; Belli et al. 2019; Suess et al. 2021). At low redshift, the slow process dominates, and galaxies quench by exhausting the gas that they use to make stars, while observations of the spectra of quenched galaxies at high redshift suggests that the fast mode dominated at earlier times (e.g., Wu et al. 2018; Belli et al. 2019; Suess et al. 2021).

The exact physical drivers of this fast mode are still unclear; however, it appears that both the SFR and the morphology of these galaxies must ultimately change. There exist several proposed pathways to rapidly quench star formation in galaxies, including compaction due to violent disk instabilities (e.g., Franx et al. 2008; Dekel & Burkert 2013; Ceverino et al. 2015) and major galaxy mergers (e.g., Bekki et al. 2005; Hopkins et al. 2008; Wellons et al. 2015).

The merging of two or more galaxies can explain a change in both SFR and morphology. Gas-rich mergers can distort the ordered disks of star-forming galaxies and pull them apart into irregularly shaped galaxies with bridges and tidal tails (Toomre & Toomre 1972). Mergers can funnel gas to the centers of galaxies, making them more compact and suppressing future star formation (Wellons et al. 2015; Zheng et al. 2020; Pathak et al. 2021). Mergers play a crucial role in galaxy evolution in the early universe, with the average massive galaxy experiencing more than four major mergers at  $z > 1$  (Conselice 2006). Observationally, the disrupted morphologies induced by mergers can be identified through visual classification, (e.g., Lintott et al. 2008, 2011; Kartaltepe et al. 2015), nonparametric

structural measures (e.g., Lotz et al. 2008; Pawlik et al. 2016; Kado-Fong et al. 2018; Kim et al. 2021), or even neural networks (e.g., Bickley et al. 2021). Clear merger signatures are particularly common in ultraluminous infrared galaxies (Goto 2005a; Kartaltepe et al. 2012), luminous active galactic nuclei (AGNs; Goulding et al. 2018), and recently quenched galaxies (Lotz et al. 2008; Yang et al. 2008; Brown et al. 2009; Pracy et al. 2009; Pawlik et al. 2016), indicating that mergers may play a role in the enhancement of star formation and the subsequent feedback that could quench star formation in massive galaxies.

The simultaneity of major mergers and rapid quenching can be tested by looking for merger features in galaxies immediately after they experience a rapid shutdown in star formation. For this reason, we study post-starburst galaxies, a type of galaxy that has recently undergone a period of significant star formation that has rapidly ceased (for a detailed review of post-starburst galaxies, see French 2021). As transitional galaxies, post-starburst galaxies are an excellent test bed for studying the physical drivers of rapid quenching. A number of studies have used structures of post-starburst galaxies to test this simultaneity. Local studies have found that post-starburst galaxies are often irregular, with 23%–88% showing evidence of tidal disturbance that may indicate a recent major merger (Zabludoff et al. 1996; Yang et al. 2008; Brown et al. 2009; Pracy et al. 2009; Pawlik et al. 2016; Sazonova et al. 2021; Wilkinson et al. 2022). Massive post-starburst galaxies are rare but increase in number density with redshift (Whitaker et al. 2012a; Wild et al. 2016). In this work, we push morphological study of this critical population to earlier times, inching closer to the era when this phase represented a more dominant occurrence for the population of massive galaxies.

Throughout this paper, we quote AB magnitudes and adopt a concordance  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology with  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$ ,  $\Omega_m = 0.3$ , and  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ . We utilize deep images of post-starburst galaxies at  $z \sim 0.7$  to assess the role of mergers in quenching post-starburst galaxies and to supplement our structural analysis of these galaxies in Setton et al. (2022).

## 2. Data

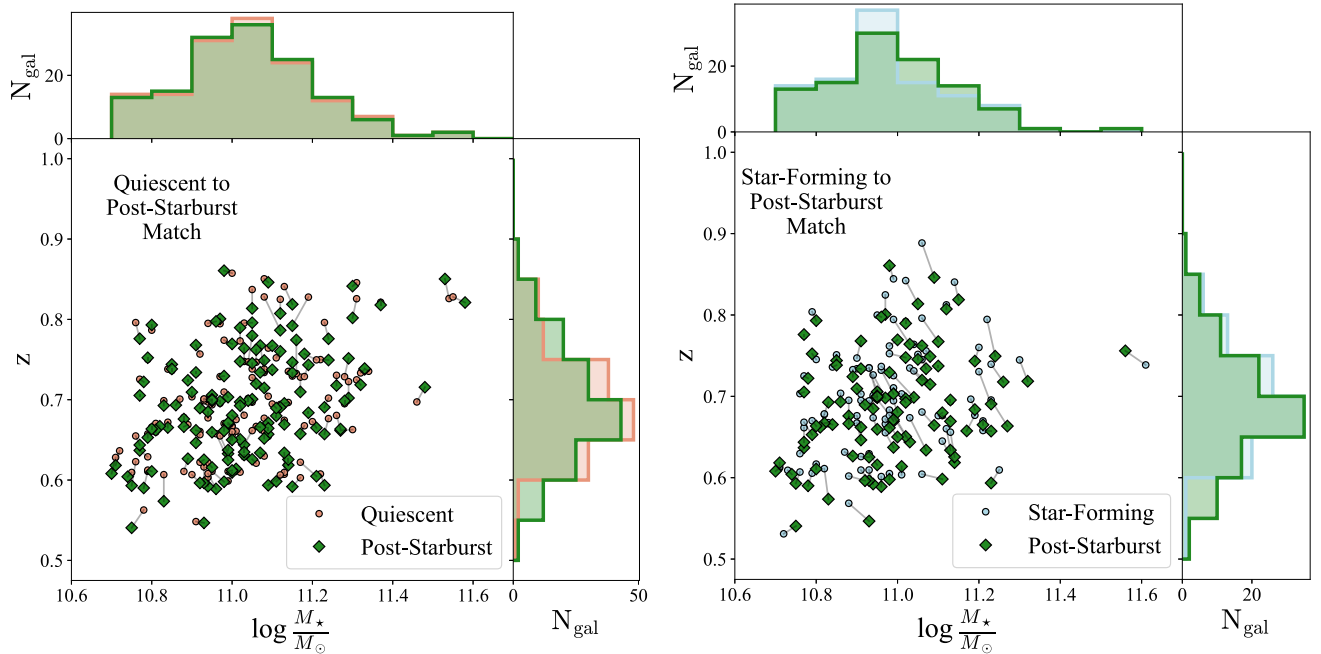
The SQuIGGLE sample of post-starburst galaxies was selected from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) DR14 spectroscopic sample (Abolfathi et al. 2018) to identify bright galaxies at intermediate redshift ( $z > 0.5$ ) that have recently quenched their primary epoch of star formation using the selection techniques described in Suess et al. (2022a). In short, the galaxies were selected with two rest-frame color cuts to isolate the Balmer break, identifying galaxies with strong breaks and blue slopes redward of the break, indicating a dominant “A”-type star population that formed in the past  $\sim 500 \text{ Myr}$ .

The sample consists of 1318 unique galaxies, each with SDSS spectroscopy and photometry. However, faint and compact galaxies are largely unresolved in SDSS imaging, making classification of structures and tidal features impossible. For this work, we utilize the subsample of SQuIGGLE galaxies that overlap with the Hyper Suprime-Cam (HSC) Survey PDR 3 (Aihara et al. 2018, 2022). For the purposes of this study, we restrict our analysis to the  $i$ -band imaging, which is observed under the best seeing conditions (point-spread function FWHM  $\sim 0''.6$ ) to ensure the highest

possible resolution imaging for identification of tidal features (limiting surface brightness for identifying tidal features  $\sim 26.4 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$ ; see Kado-Fong et al. 2018). After visually inspecting and removing galaxies with imaging artifacts, 145 post-starburst galaxies remain with HSC Wide imaging.

To compare to coeval quiescent and star-forming galaxies, we turn to the Large Early Galaxy Census (LEGA-C) Survey DR3 (van der Wel et al. 2021). The LEGA-C Survey deep ( $\sim 20 \text{ hr galaxy}^{-1}$ ) spectroscopic survey of  $\sim 4000$  galaxies at  $0.6 < z < 1.0$  in the COSMOS field is  $K$ -band selected to be mass-representative above  $\sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ . We use  $U - V$  and  $V - J$  rest-frame colors to robustly classify these galaxies into star-forming and quiescent populations following the technique described in Muzzin et al. (2013). Specifically, galaxies are classified as quiescent if (1)  $U - V > 1.3$ ,  $V - J < 1.5$  and (2)  $U - V > (V - J) \times 0.88 + 0.69$ . The majority of the LEGA-C star-forming galaxies fall on the star-forming main sequence given in Whitaker et al. (2012b). Considering this and that our control sample is at an intermediate redshift, it is unlikely that the star-forming control sample contains starburst galaxies that may be more likely to be merger remnants. However, it is possible that our star-forming control sample is contaminated with some starburst galaxies, and as such, it is possible that fewer true star-forming galaxies are disturbed than we classify in this work. Crucially, the galaxies in LEGA-C all overlap with the HSC footprint in the COSMOS ultra-deep area, and we utilize images at the HSC Wide depth for consistency with this analysis (see Aihara et al. 2018). There is no overlap between the SQuIGGLE and LEGA-C samples, as no SQuIGGLE galaxies fall in the COSMOS field.

The LEGA-C sample was selected using an evolving  $K$ -band magnitude limit, which was designed to select an approximately stellar mass-representative ( $\log M_*/M_{\odot} \gtrsim 10.3$ ) sample of galaxies (for more details, see van der Wel et al. 2016). The SQuIGGLE selection is more complicated due to its stringent spectroscopic signal-to-noise cut on top of the SDSS target selections (most SQuIGGLE galaxies come from bright, red sequence-selected BOSS). In addition, the LEGA-C survey has a sky area of approximately  $1.6 \text{ deg}^2$  (van der Wel et al. 2016), in contrast with the HSC Wide survey, which covers about  $1400 \text{ deg}^2$  (Aihara et al. 2018). Thus, SQuIGGLE is able to identify intrinsically more rare galaxies, which is useful in observing the brief post-starburst phase but skews masses to the very high end of the mass function. As a result, the mass and redshift distributions of LEGA-C and SQuIGGLE are quite different. To mitigate this effect, we choose to define a Euclidean distance in mass–redshift space and match each SQuIGGLE galaxy to a LEGA-C star-forming and quiescent galaxy such that the cumulative Euclidean distance between the samples is minimized. We then impose a limit in redshift distance of 0.05 and a limit in stellar-mass difference of 0.05 dex and remove any matches outside this limit from the sample. We also remove any control images that contain a foreground object and would therefore make visual identification of the central object impossible. Note that this differs from the method used in the companion paper Setton et al. (2022), in which galaxies were first matched in mass and later in redshift, resulting in a larger number of comparison galaxies. After mass and redshift matching, we are able to compare 143 post-starburst and quiescent galaxy pairs and 103 post-starburst and star-forming galaxy pairs.



**Figure 1.** Stellar mass vs. redshift of SQUIGGLE post-starburst and quiescent (left) and star-forming (right) LEGA-C control samples. To construct our comparison samples, we first define a Euclidean distance between galaxies in log mass–redshift space. We then minimize the cumulative distance in mass–redshift space between the post-starburst sample and each of the two control samples. After removing matches that exceed a difference of 0.05 dex in mass or 0.05 in redshift, we are able to compare 143 post-starburst galaxies to 143 quiescent galaxies and 103 post-starburst galaxies to 103 star-forming galaxies.

The results of this matching are shown in Figure 1. We are able to match all but two of the SQUIGGLE galaxies to a quiescent counterpart in LEGA-C, but due to the lower masses of star-forming galaxies at this redshift, we are left with only 103 matches to star-forming galaxies. Both samples agree well, with a median mass difference of 0.0010 dex between post-starburst and quiescent galaxies and 0.0010 dex between post-starburst and star-forming galaxies, and a median redshift difference of 0.006 between post-starburst and quiescent galaxies and 0.007 between post-starburst and star-forming galaxies.

### 3. Merger Incidence in Post-starburst Galaxies

Our goal is to identify significant tidal features that indicate the presence of a major galaxy merger immediately preceding or coincident with quenching. In order to quantify the merger fraction in each sample, we must cleanly distinguish between tidally disturbed and undisturbed galaxies. Quantitative measurements of disturbance, such as asymmetry, shape asymmetry, and Gini-M20, are generally designed to replicate the results of visual classification for large galaxy samples and must be calibrated using simulations and specific imaging characteristics (e.g., Lotz et al. 2008; Pawlik et al. 2016). Our sample is small enough that we elect to classify our galaxies visually.

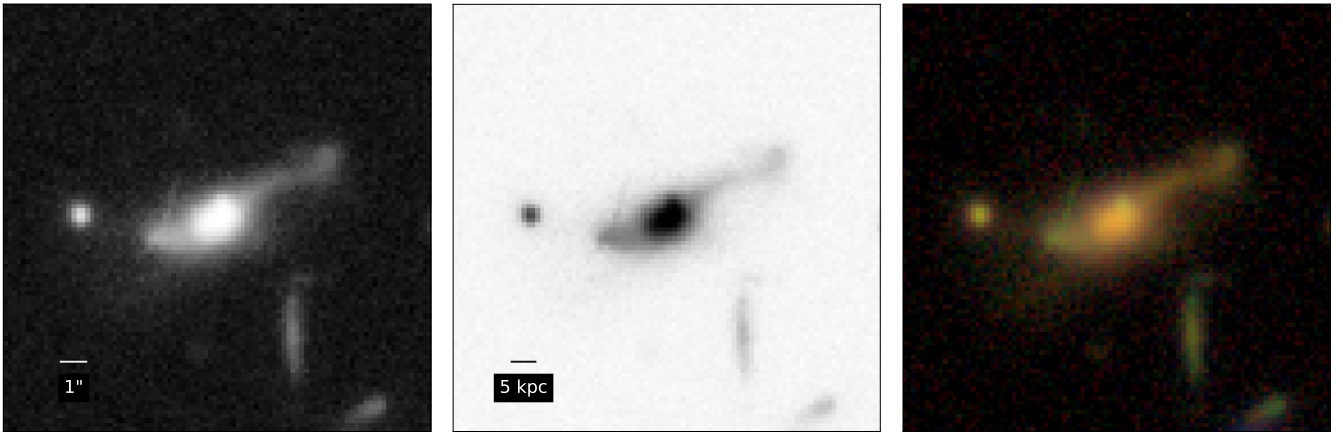
#### 3.1. Visual Classification of Tidal Disturbance

Nine members of our team (M.E.V., D.J.S., R.B., J.E.G., K. A.S., A.D.G., J.S.S., V.D., and G.K.) visually inspected our galaxy and comparison samples for asymmetry and major tidal disturbances. Before classifying, classifiers participated in a group training and classifying session, in which we classified a subsample of 50 galaxies over all three samples: 18 star-forming, 18 quiescent, and 17 post-starburst galaxies. For both

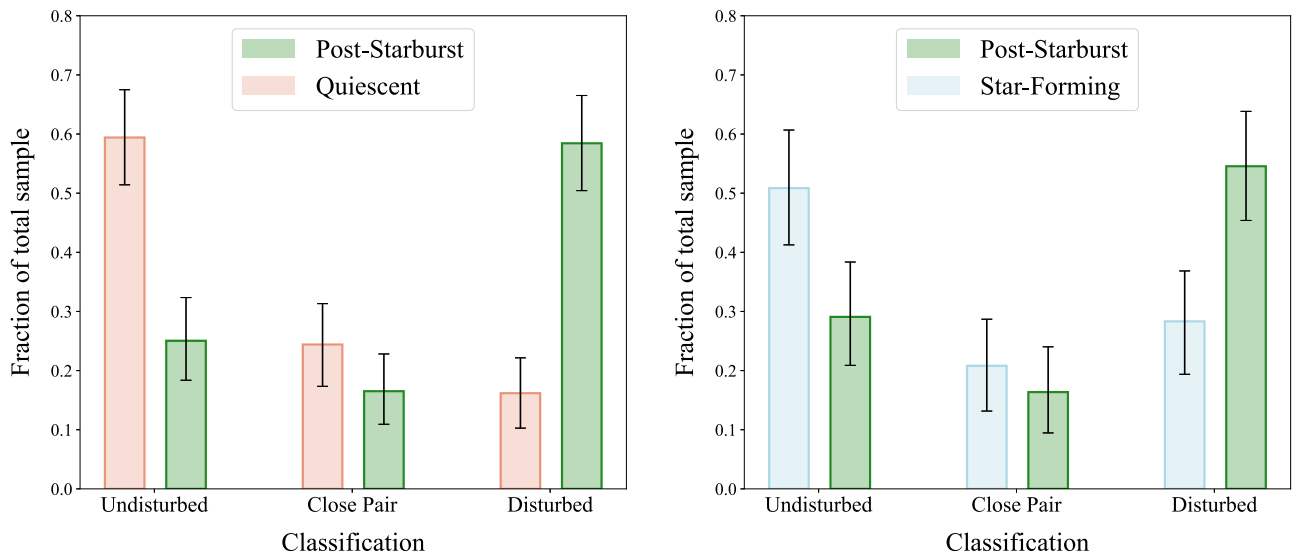
the group and individual classification, classifiers were given three images of most galaxies: two *i*-band images, one black on white, and one white on black, with the stretch determined after masking the central pixels of the galaxy of interest to allow faint tidal features to appear despite the scaling, and one three-color *riz* image using the Astropy implementation of the Lupton et al. (2004) procedure for generating RGB images, with the `stretch` parameter set to 2 (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2018). Some galaxies did not have *r*- or *z*-band imaging, so classifiers were only given the two *i*-band images. An example galaxy image is shown in Figure 2. To avoid bias, classifiers were not made aware of the original sample of each object. Classifiers flagged each galaxy as disturbed (2), close pair (1), or undisturbed (0). A “close pair” galaxy is a galaxy with a companion within 10 kpc in projected distance of the central galaxy. We choose to flag these galaxies because pre-coalescence close pairs have been shown to correlate with enhancement of SFR (Woods et al. 2010; Patton et al. 2013) whereas post-mergers, rather than close pairs, show an enhancement in PSB fraction (Goto 2005b; Yamauchi et al. 2008; Ellison et al. 2022). We note that because of the lack of spectroscopic confirmations of pairs, the close pair sample likely encompasses some chance encounters, but at projected distances of 10 kpc, we expect that most pairs should be associated for such massive galaxies (see Tal et al. 2013).

We consider the group classifications of each individual galaxy in the training subsample to be the “correct” classification for the galaxy. We compute the fraction of galaxies each reviewer identified correctly and weight each reviewer’s overall classifications by this fraction. With this weight, we compute the weighted average fraction of galaxies that are classified in each category for each of the three samples. In combination with the group training session, the weighted average mitigates the effect of any individual classifier who is not in agreement with the rest of the group.





**Figure 2.** An example of the images given to classifiers to perform a visual classification. The leftmost galaxy is *i*-band imaging plotted white on black, the center galaxy is *i*-band imaging plotted black on white, and the rightmost galaxy is a three-color *riz* image. For galaxies lacking *r*- or *z*-band imaging, we did not provide a color image.



**Figure 3.** Probability distribution functions for each of the samples of interest, with error bars indicating 95% confidence interval binomial errors. (Right) Post-starburst vs. quiescent galaxies. Post-starburst galaxies are about four times as likely to be classified as disturbed when compared to quiescent galaxies. (Left) Post-starburst vs. star-forming galaxies. Post-starburst galaxies are about twice as likely to be classified as disturbed when compared to star-forming galaxies.

Galleries of the full post-starburst, quiescent, and star-forming galaxy samples sorted by their classification scores are shown in the [Appendix](#).

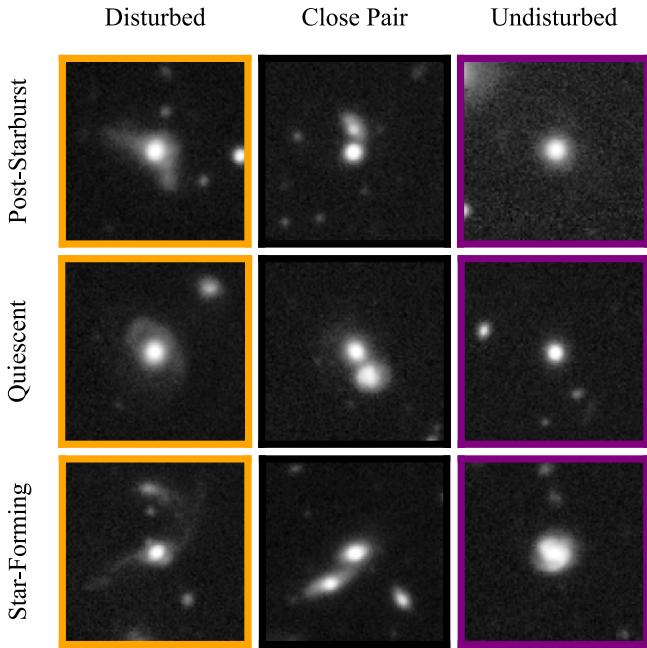
### 3.2. Results of Visual Classification

In Figure 3 we show the weighted classification fractions among each of the three samples. Post-starburst galaxies are overall more disturbed than the comparison galaxies, especially the quiescent control galaxies. Post-starburst galaxies are classified as disturbed on average about half of the time— $58^{+8.1}_{-8.0}\%$  of the time when compared to quiescent galaxies, and  $58^{+9.3}_{-9.2}\%$  when compared to star-forming galaxies. This is an excess of  $3.6^{+2.9}_{-1.3}$  times the quiescent control sample and  $2.1^{+1.9}_{-1.73}$  times the star-forming sample. As discussed above, it is also possible, though unlikely, that we have some starburst galaxies contaminating our control sample. It is therefore possible that post-starburst galaxies are even more disturbed relative to star-forming galaxies than the numbers we report in this study. The small number of galaxies in the SQUIGGLE survey with available HSC imaging means binomial error is dominant in this analysis. The weighted scores

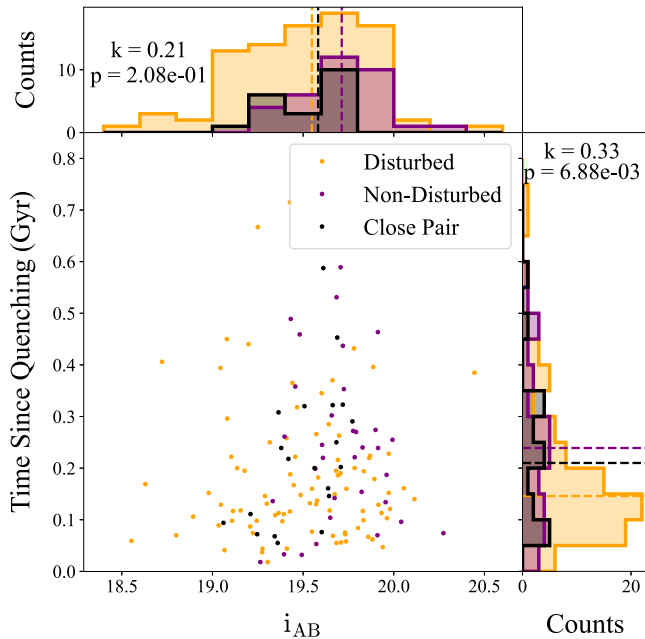
fractions are not substantially different from the raw fractions; the systematic error from classifier selection is less than 0.3% for all classification fractions. A representative sample of post-starburst, quiescent, and star-forming galaxies with associated classifications are shown in Figure 4. Galaxies outlined in orange are disturbed, galaxies outlined in purple are undisturbed, and the remaining galaxies are close pairs. Ambiguity may arise in visual classification, as tidal features and features like spiral arms, star-forming clumps, and satellite galaxies can be mistaken for one another. For this reason, the classification of an individual galaxy may be unclear; however, the overall comparisons between our post-starburst and control samples show a clear excess of post-merger features in post-starburst galaxies over the controls.

## 4. Discussion

When compared to coeval star-forming and quiescent galaxies, post-starbursts are more likely to be classified as disturbed. This finding is consistent with previous studies of low-redshift recently quenched galaxies (Zabludoff et al. 1996; Yang et al. 2008; Brown et al. 2009; Pracy et al. 2009;



**Figure 4.**  $12'' \times 12''$  cutouts of our SQuIGGLE post-starburst sample (top row) and our comparison LEGA-C samples (center row: quiescent, bottom row: star-forming). Galaxies are classified as either disturbed, close pair, or undisturbed. For the galaxies above, either all or all but one of the classifiers agreed on the classification. Full galleries of the images of all three samples are shown in the Appendix.



**Figure 5.** The time since quenching (as measured from spectrophotometric fits in Suess et al. 2022a) vs. the SDSS magnitude for the SQuIGGLE sample of post-starburst galaxies, split into disturbed (orange), undisturbed (purple), and close pair (black) samples. Younger galaxies are more often classified as disturbed (two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov score of  $k = 0.33$ ,  $p = 6.9 \times 10^{-3}$ ), as are brighter galaxies ( $k = 0.21$ ,  $p = 2.1 \times 10^{-1}$ ). Although we cannot rule out some observational bias against identifying older or intrinsically fainter tidal features, both bright and young post-starburst galaxies exist without any merger signatures.

Pawlik et al. 2016; Sazonova et al. 2021). If clear tidal features are the signatures of recent major mergers, the higher disturbance rate of post-starbursts is very suggestive of a

causal link between galaxy mergers and galaxy quenching, at least at this late epoch.

In Figure 5, we investigate the time since quenching, or the time since the end of the most recent starburst (see Suess et al. 2022a, 2022b), and SDSS  $i$ -band magnitudes of our disturbed and undisturbed samples to determine whether we are observing more than one path to quenching. The disturbed galaxies in our sample are, on the whole, younger and brighter than their undisturbed counterparts. The median time since quenching of the full sample is 154 Myr. We divide our sample into “young” and “old” galaxies for a time since quenching below or above the median, respectively. Approximately 70% of young galaxies and  $\sim 40\%$  of old galaxies are disturbed, and the distribution in time since quenching is very different for disturbed and undisturbed galaxies in the sample. Simulations suggest that tidal features fade over time on a timescale of  $\sim 250$  Myr and have faded entirely within the first gigayear since quenching (Pawlik et al. 2016; Sazonova et al. 2021), implying some of the older undisturbed galaxies in our sample may still be major merger remnants for which tidal features have faded from view. However, 10 of the young ( $\lesssim 150$  Myr post-quenching) galaxies in our sample appear to be undisturbed. Many physical factors of a galaxy merger can alter the brightness and scale of tidal features, including the mass and gas fractions of merging progenitor galaxies or the angle at which we view any given galaxy (Lotz et al. 2008; Pawlik et al. 2016). We therefore cannot rule out the possibility that these young undisturbed galaxies are also merger remnants but that we cannot see the tidal features associated with merging, either from physical or observational effects. Even so, it is also possible that these young undisturbed galaxies represent a nonmerger pathway to rapid quenching.

## 5. Conclusion

We visually classify tidal disturbance in deep HSC imaging of  $143 M_* \sim 10^{11} M_\odot$  post-starburst galaxies at  $z \sim 0.7$  and find that  $58^{+9.3}_{-2.0}\%$  of post-starburst galaxies show clear signs of tidal disturbance. Post-starbursts are  $3.6^{+2.9}_{-1.3}$  times more likely to be disturbed than comparison quiescent galaxies and  $2.1^{+1.9}_{-0.73}$  times more likely to be disturbed than star-forming galaxies. The disturbed galaxies are primarily bright and stopped forming stars within the last  $\sim 150$  Myr. This bias is likely driven by two effects. First, it is easier to visually classify low-surface-brightness features in brighter galaxies. Second, tidal features fade on timescales of hundreds of Myr, vanishing entirely about 700 Myr after a starburst (Conselice 2006; Lotz et al. 2008; Snyder et al. 2015; Pawlik et al. 2018; Sazonova et al. 2021). It is therefore possible that more galaxies found in our sample have undergone a major merger but, due to the timescale on which tidal features fade and their low surface brightness, are flagged as undisturbed in this study. Our sample is universally more compact than coeval star-forming and quiescent galaxies, which is also associated with gas-rich major mergers and may be a sign that this older population is indeed composed of merger remnants (Setton et al. 2022). However, the existence of 10 bright, recently quenched, yet undisturbed galaxies suggests that a recent major merging event may not be universal in our sample. We conclude that major mergers are likely a significant factor in, but not the sole pathway to, galaxy quenching in massive post-starburst galaxies at intermediate redshift.

The need for additional pathways to quiescence in our sample leads us in several more speculative directions. Optical AGNs are present in five of the SQuIGGLE galaxies presented in this analysis and  $5\% \pm 0.7\%$  of the total SQuIGGLE sample (compared to  $1.5\% \pm 0.4\%$  of the overall LEGA-C sample (Barišić et al. 2017) and likely play a role in galaxy quenching (Greene et al. 2020). The youngest post-starburst galaxies in our sample still host large molecular gas reservoirs (Bezanson et al. 2022), which can fuel pre-quenching star formation while simultaneously fueling a black hole. At the same time, our sample contains a galaxy with a large fraction of its cold gas in tidal tails, evidence that we see both cold gas reservoirs and the removal of cold gas in the SQuIGGLE sample (Spilker et al. 2022). The compactness of our sample may itself be tied to quenching, rather than just the remnant of major mergers (e.g., Franx et al. 2008). Although likely not a rapid driver, the massive dark matter halos surrounding massive galaxies may play a role in halting the fueling of those galaxies (Feldmann & Mayer 2015), although this may be in tension with the remaining hydrogen gas present in our sample. Further study is needed to investigate these young undisturbed galaxies and their pathway to quenching.

Spectroscopic data are required to precisely measure the timescales of quenching. While we are currently using the best spectroscopic control sample of both star-forming and quiescent galaxies available to us, LEGA-C is not a perfect comparison. Although we have matched in mass and redshift, we note that we have not accounted for systematic differences in, for example, the estimation of stellar masses. Furthermore, the current samples are relatively small, and their statistical power is still somewhat limited. Characterizing the importance of merging in driving quenching in massive galaxies also requires asking similar questions when the process dominates at Cosmic Noon (Whitaker et al. 2012a; Wild et al. 2016). Future surveys, like those planned with the Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph, will provide sufficiently large, wide-field data sets from which we will be able to select both post-starburst and mass-matched control star-forming and quiescent galaxies at higher and higher redshifts (Takada et al. 2014). These future data sets will be essential to understanding the process by which galaxies have transitioned from star formation to quiescence throughout the history of our universe.

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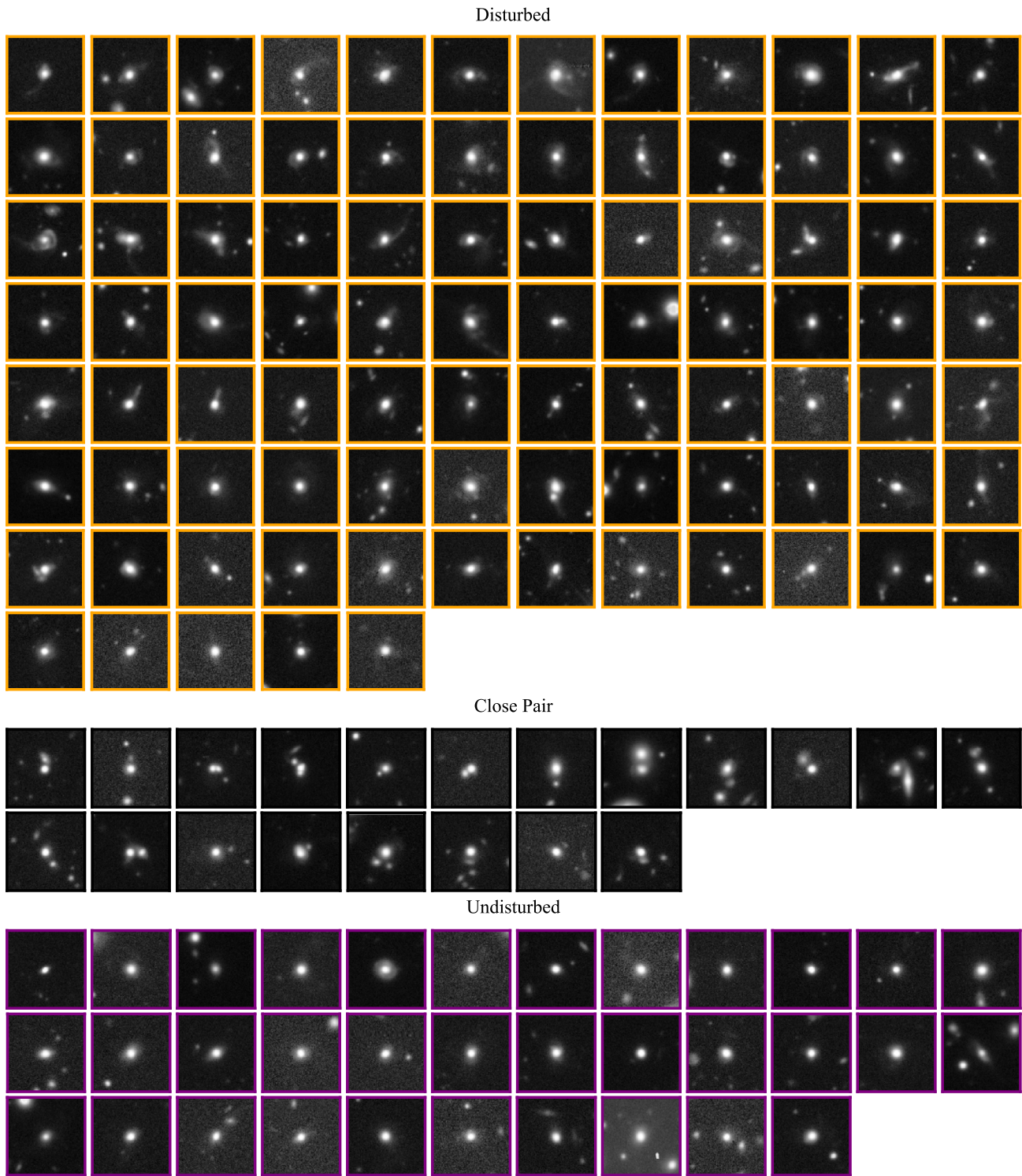
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## Appendix Full Image Galleries

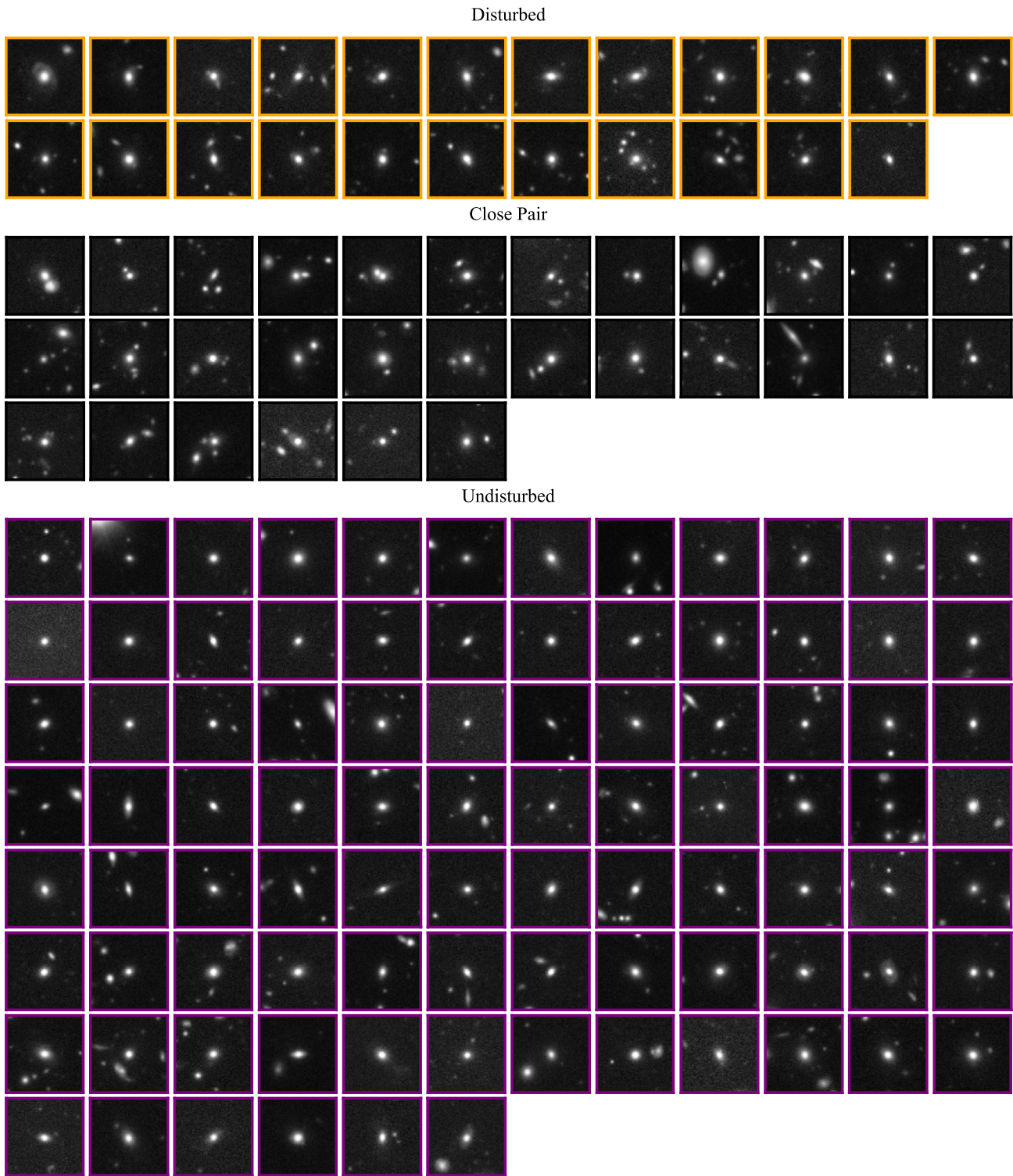
Here, we present galleries of the SQuIGGLE post-starburst (Figure 6), LEGA-C quiescent (Figure 7), and LEGA-C star-forming (Figure 8) galaxy cutouts for the entirety of each sample. The images are on the same  $12'' \times 12''$  scale as in Figure 4 and are sorted by their classification as disturbed, close pair, or undisturbed. Classification for an individual galaxy is determined by the most common classification given by our team of nine classifiers. As such, the fractions of disturbed, close pair, and undisturbed galaxies in these figures are not the same as the weighted fractions quoted in this paper.



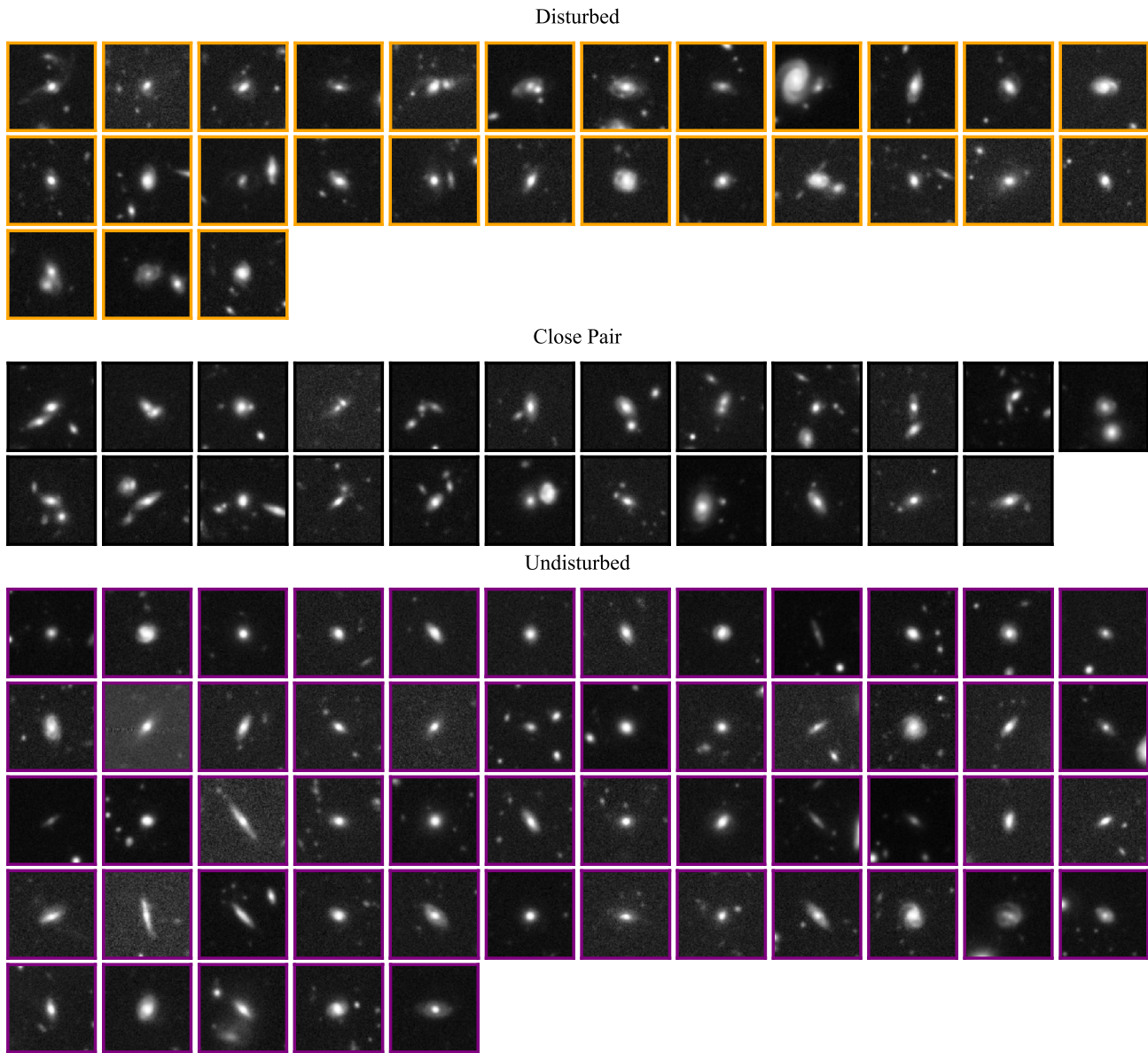


**Figure 6.** The full sample of SQuIGGLE post-starburst galaxies sorted into disturbed, close pair, and undisturbed galaxies. Galaxies bordered in orange are classified as disturbed, galaxies bordered in black are close pairs, and galaxies bordered in orange are undisturbed.





**Figure 7.** The full sample of LEGA-C quiescent comparison galaxies sorted into disturbed, close pair, and undisturbed galaxies. Galaxies bordered in orange are classified as disturbed, galaxies bordered in black are close pairs, and galaxies bordered in orange are undisturbed.



**Figure 8.** The full sample of LEGA-C star-forming comparison galaxies sorted into disturbed, close pair, and undisturbed galaxies. Galaxies bordered in orange are classified as disturbed, galaxies bordered in black are close pairs, and galaxies bordered in orange are undisturbed.

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