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| **Table S2. Eolian Architectural Element Types** | |
| **Architectural Element** | Discrete sedimentary bodies with distinctive sedimentological properties and are the result of deposition in a specific sub-environment (e.g. a dune). Non-eolian architectural elements (e.g. fluvial channels) are included in the database where they occur interfingered eolian-dominated deposits. |
| Dune-set | Dune-sets form the fundamental unit of deposition of an eolian sand dune; dune-sets are formed of packages of cross-strata; if dune sets migrate over each other, cross-stratified packages are truncated, delineating sets that are bounded by erosional surfaces. |
| Sandsheet | Sandsheet deposits are low-relief accumulations of eolian sediment in areas where dunes are generally absent; sandsheets can also comprise low-relief bedforms such as zibars. |
| Interdune | Interdune deposits are formed in the low-relief, flat, or gently sloping areas between dunes; neighboring dunes are separated by interdunes. |
| Alluvial | Deposits arising from, or relating to the action of streams and sediment gravity-flow processes. |
| Fluvial | Deposits arising from or relating to the action of streams and rivers. |
| Marine | Deposits arising from or relating to the action of the sea. |
| Lacustrine | Deposits arising from or relating to accumulation in perennial lakes. |
| Sabkha/Playa Lake | Sabkhas and playa lakes describe low-relief flats where evaporites, and in some cases carbonates, accumulate. The terms sabkha and playa lake were originally used to describe coastal and inland settings,however, the terms are now used interchangeably. |
| Paleosol | Preserved deposits of ancient soils |

All of the eolian and associated non-eolian architectural elements discussed in the text.