

Insights into the morphology, geometry, and post-impact erosion of the Araguainha peak-ring structure, central Brazil, by C. Lana, C.R. Souza Filho, Y.R. Marangoni, E. Yokoyama, R.I.F. Trindade, E. Tohver, and W.U. Reimold; *GSA Bulletin*; doi: 10.1130/B26142.1

Figure DR1. a) Digital elevation model (DEM) showing the topography of the Araguainha impact structure. The DEM data was derived from ASTER stereoscopic bands and converted into a triangular irregular network (TIN) surface. b) Landsat TM image of the Araguainha impact structure. The image is a false color composite of bands 432 displayed in RGB (short for Red, Green and Blue). This 432 band composite (known as near infrared composite) eliminates the visible blue band and uses a Near Infrared (NIR) band to produce a vivid color image of the structure. In contrast to a True Color Composite (bands 321 in RGB), which is commonly affected by haze in the atmosphere, shadows and clouds, the near infrared composite produces a bright image in which outcrop structures can be easily distinguished from vegetation.

Figure DR2. SW-NE profile across the northern margin of the Paraná Basin. The profile shows half of the Araguainha structure and the undisturbed Paraná strata outside the impact site. Note the topographic difference between the erosional surface created in the late-Triassic/early-Jurassic and the present level of erosion (Y axis in meters; X axis in kilometers). This topographic difference (200–220) represents the amount of impact-related material removed by recent erosion.



