

Figure DR1. Perspective views of 3-D seismic post-stack attributes for the Pt2 horizon draped on the mid-Pleistocene paleo-relief. These attributes have been used for stratigraphic interpretation

and canyon characterization. (A) Coherency highlights how much adjacent seismic traces are alike and, therefore, enhances variations in seismic data related to changes in continuity. In this dataset it is measured in a 30 ms window along Pt2 and helps distinguish canyon wall facies with high discontinuity from intercanyon facies with high coherency. Terraces and canyon wall gullies stand out on the coherency map. (B) Slope map shows the steepness of the Pt2 surface and clearly differentiates canyon walls from the thalweg. (C) Root-mean-square (RMS) amplitude map shows the overall reflection strength in a 30 ms window centered over the Pt2 surface. Although it is very sensitive to noise, the map illustrates paleo-canyon features such as crests, gullies and scarps.

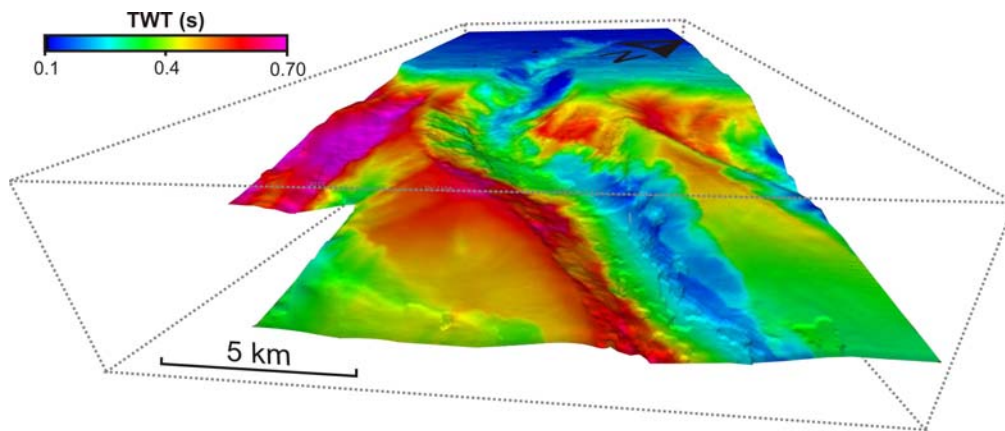


Figure DR2. Isopach map calculated between the seafloor and Pt2 horizon superimposed on the Pt2 paleo-relief. Warm colours indicate more accumulation than cold colours. Note the lateral migration of Orpesa Canyon to the NE and the burial of the adjacent canyons.