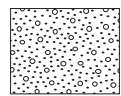
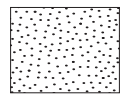


DR Figure 1 (a-l): Stratigraphic columns used in constructing figure 2 of manuscript. Location of measured sections is shown on figure 1B. Columns are summarized from L. Suttner (unpublished data). For detailed description of marine facies see Maples and Suttner (1990). Alluvial facies are represented schematically, however, thickness of alluvial facies is a true representation.

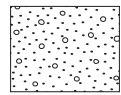
Key



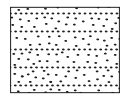
Alluvial facies: This unit is composed of all facies of terrestrial origin. Strat sections are simplified to reflect overall trends in alluvial facies, but in reality the alluvial facies are very complex and consist of stream deposits, debris flows, and flood deposits. See Sweet and Soreghan (2010) for a detailed study of the alluvial facies.



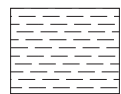
Foreshore facies: Composed predominantly of medium to coarse sandstone that typically fines up. Beds are 1-3 m thick and exhibit low-angle cross stratification with dip direction in the offshore direction. Stratification is commonly expressed by inversely graded laminae or sets of coarse and very coarse lenses.



Shoreface facies: Composed predominantly of coarse sand, granules, pebbles and some cobbles. Commonly bioturbated and exhibits planar cross-stratification with a trimodal dip direction (two modes parallel to shoreline and one in the offshore direction)



Offshore sand facies: Composed predominantly of hummocky cross-stratified fine sandstone that is commonly bioturbated. Facies is always found in association with offshore mud facies or atop transgressive lags.



Offshore mud facies: Composed predominantly of laminated silt and mud that is commonly bioturbated. Facies is always found in association with hummocky sandstone or atop transgressive lags.



Transgressive lag deposit: Distinctive bed found at base of marine successions and laterally persistent throughout study area. Unit is composed of a single layer of cobbles such that bed thickness is equivalent to individual cobble thicknesses.



Trimodal dip cross-stratification



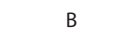
Low angle cross-stratification of foreshore deposits



Hummocky cross-stratification



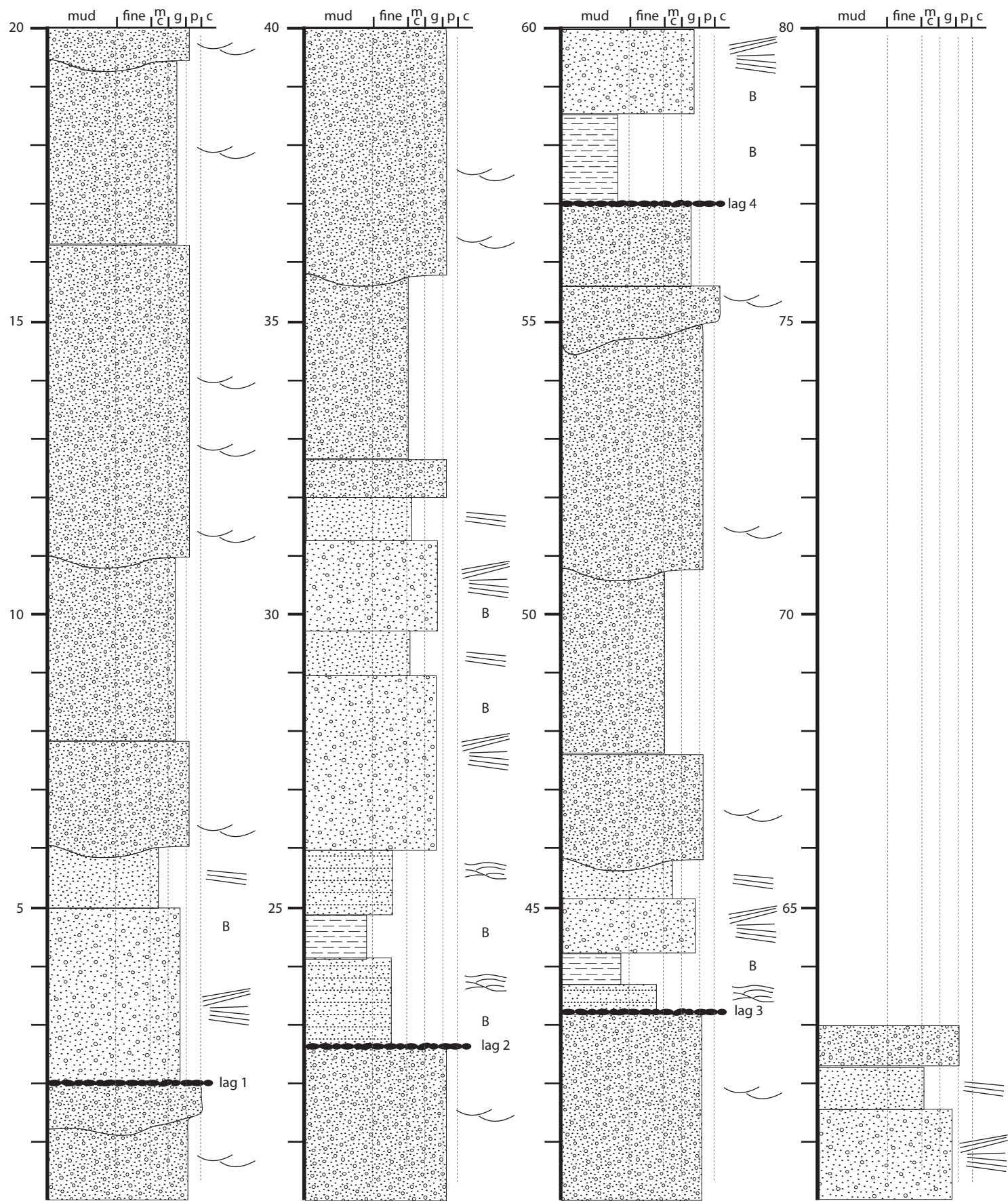
Alluvial channel fill structures including scour and fill, high-angle stratification, planar stratification.



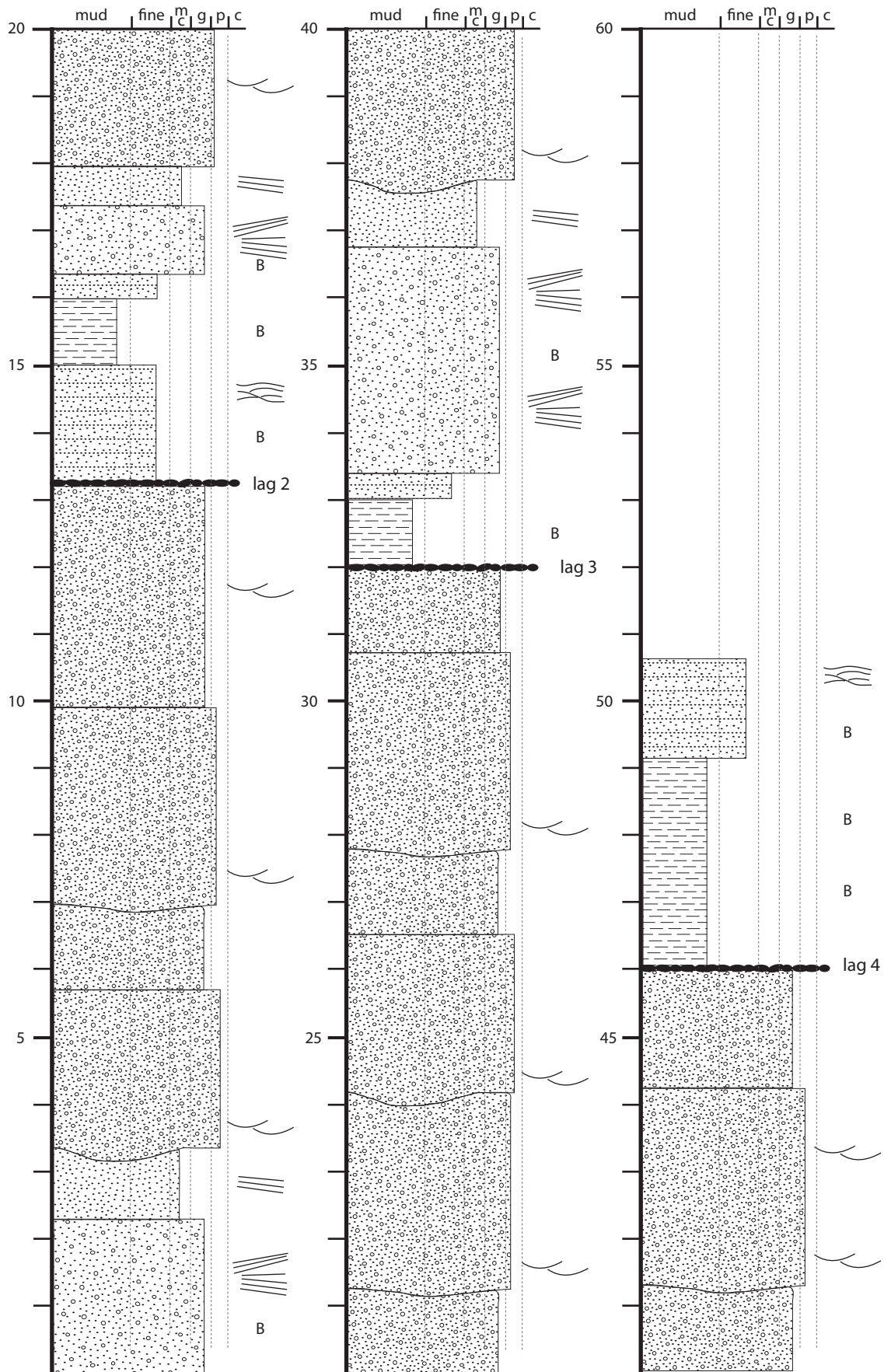
Marine bioturbation

Grain Size					
mud	fine	m	g	p	c
clay and silt	very fine - fine sand	medium - very coarse sand	granule	pebble	cobble

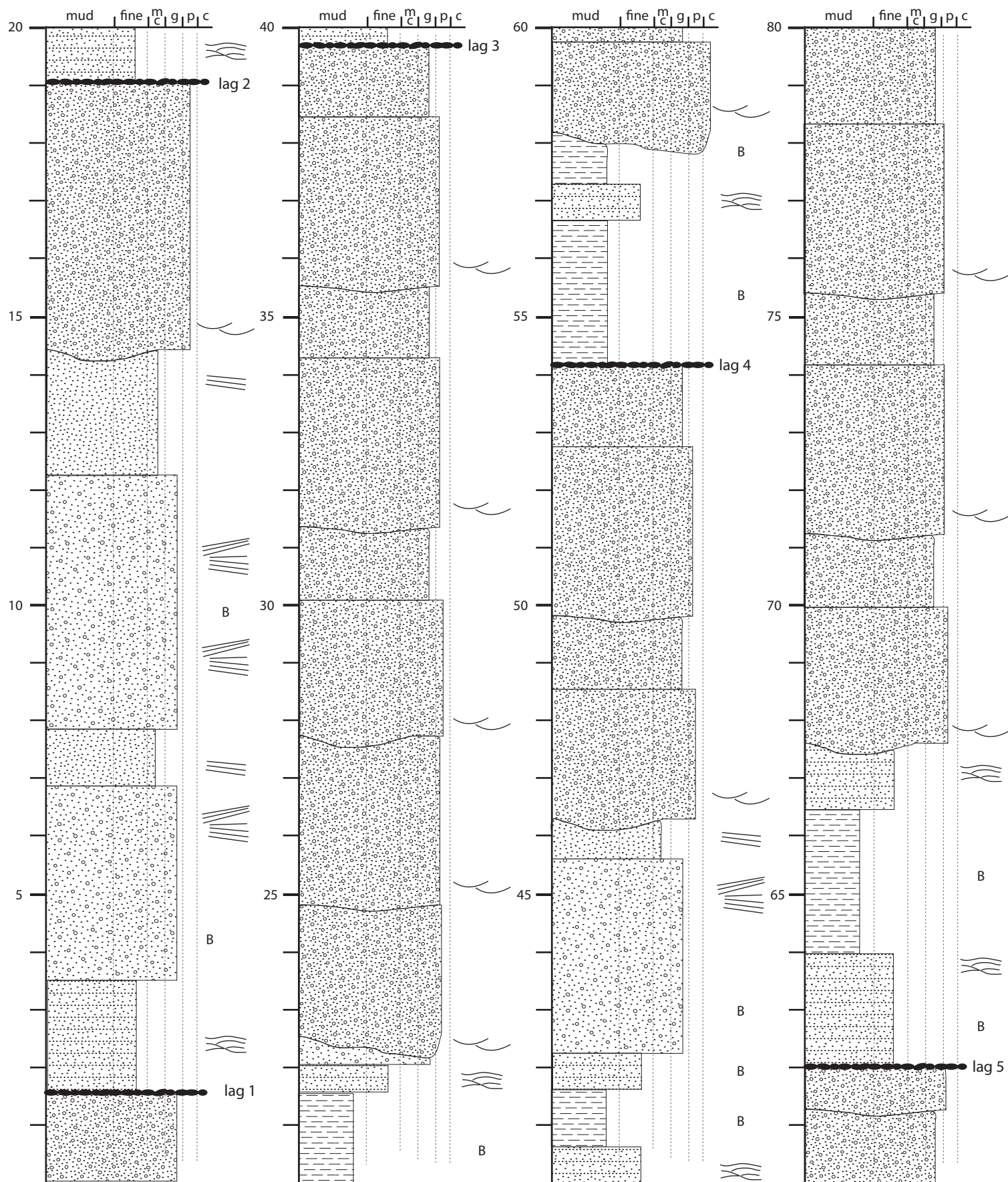
DR Figure 1a: Section 2



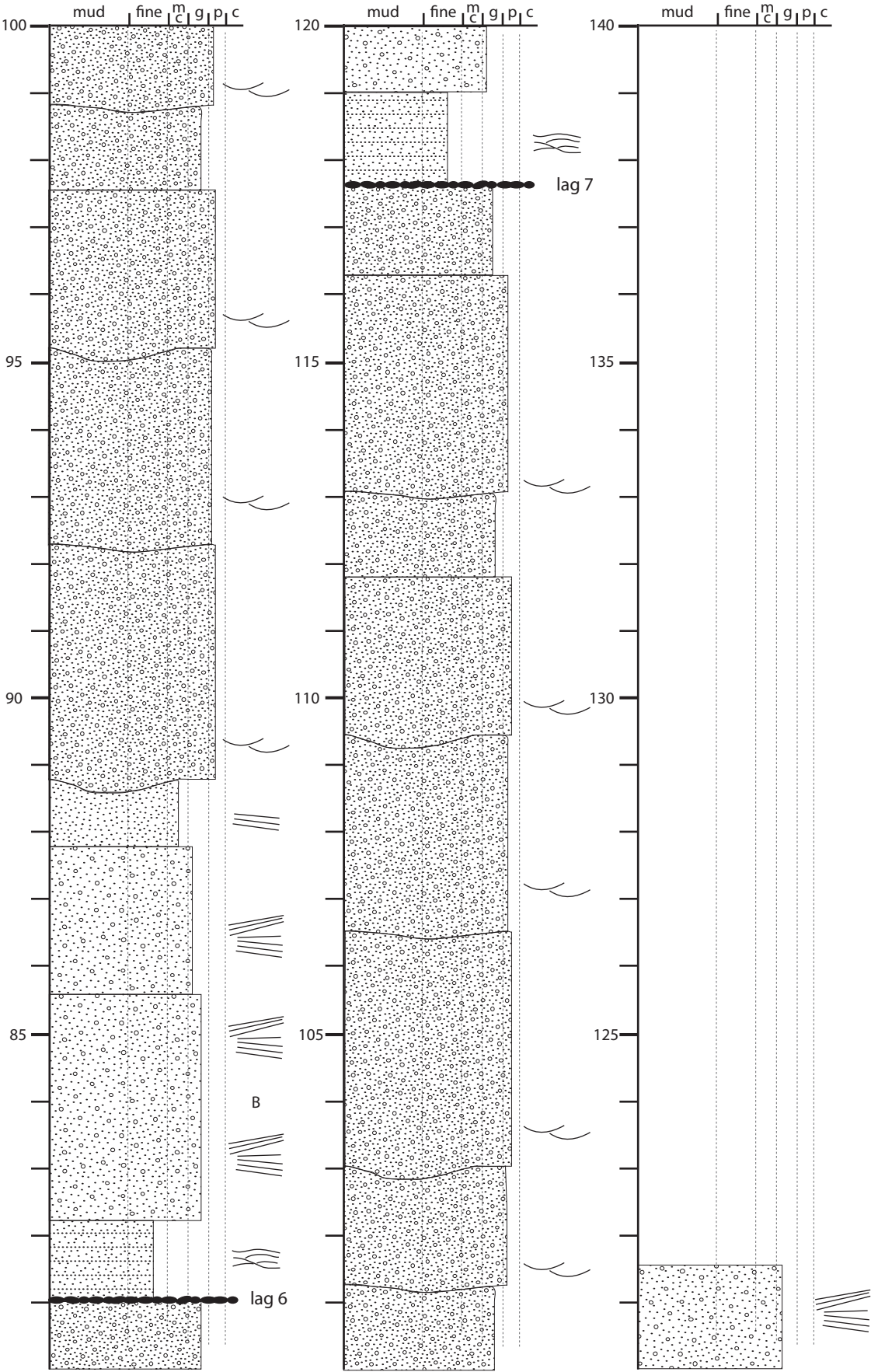
DR Figure 1b: Section 3



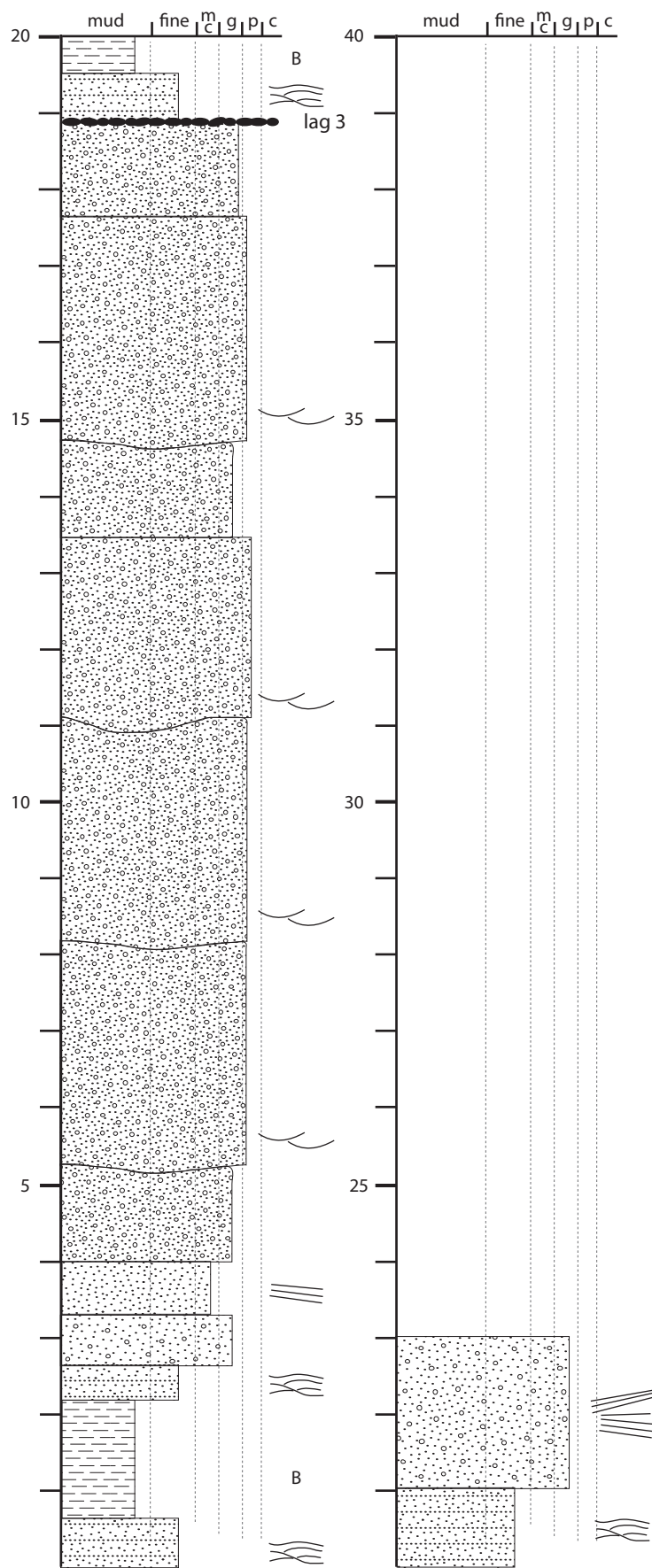
DR Figure 1c: Section 4



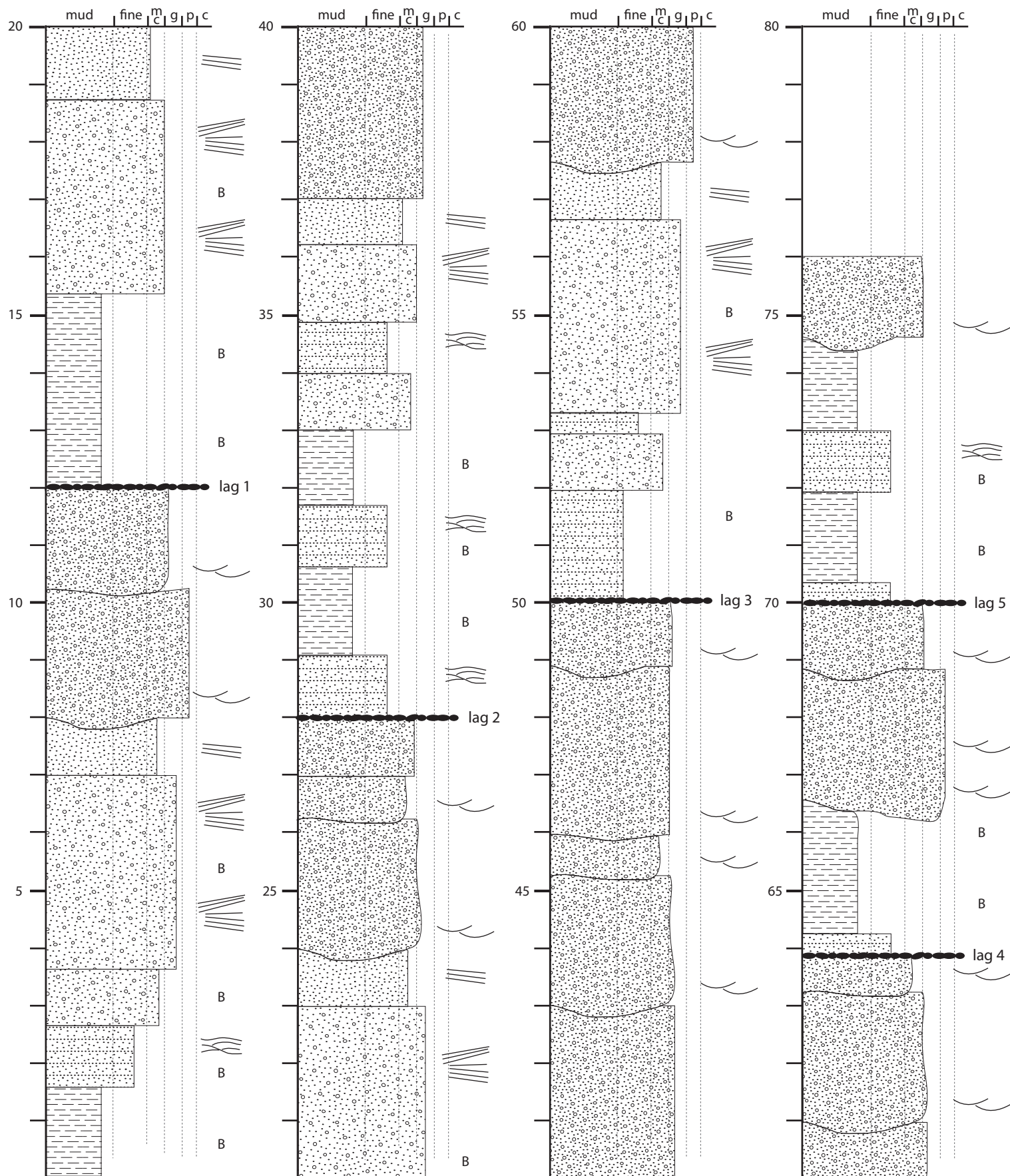
DR Figure 1c (continued): Section 4



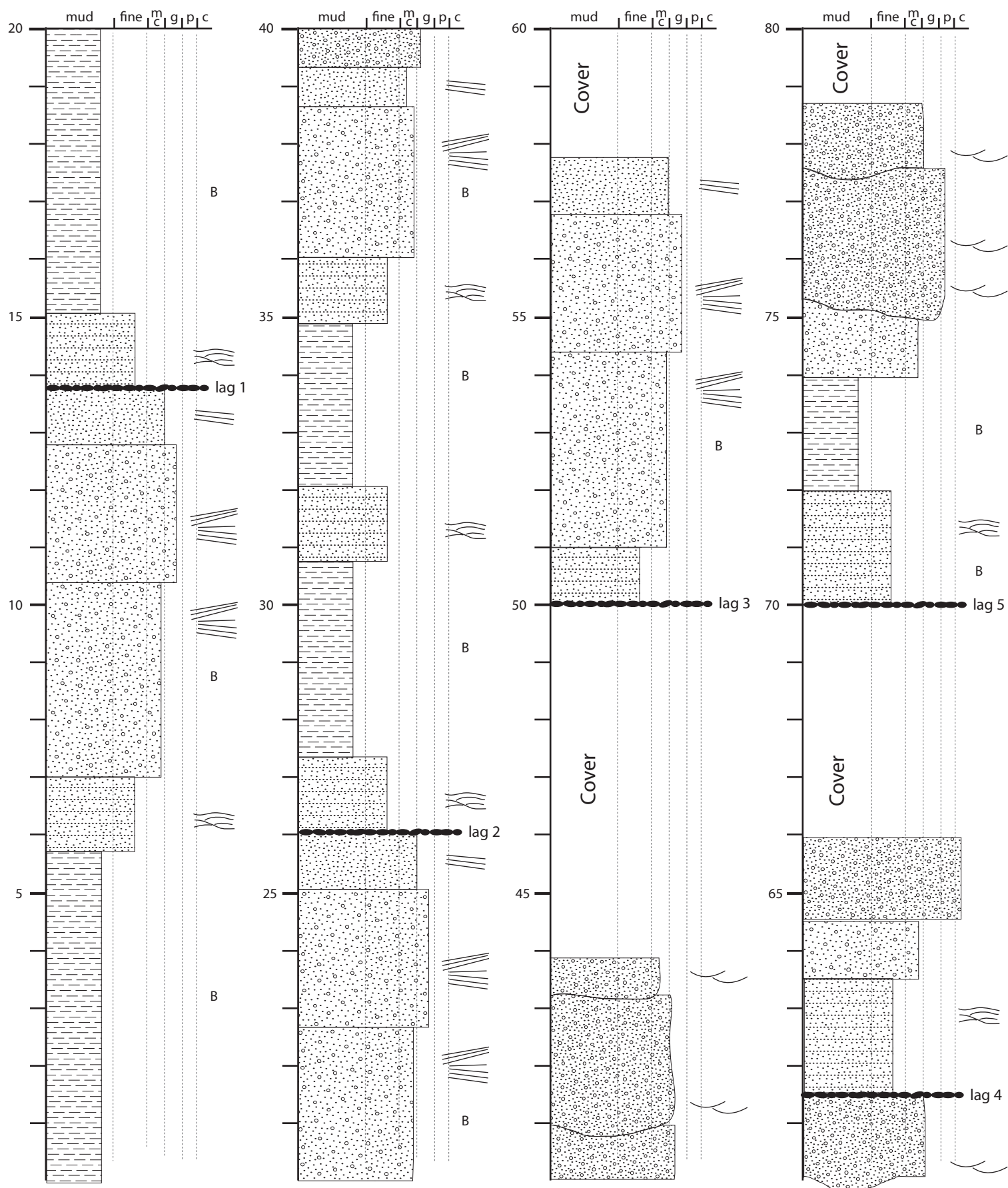
DR Figure 1d: Section 5



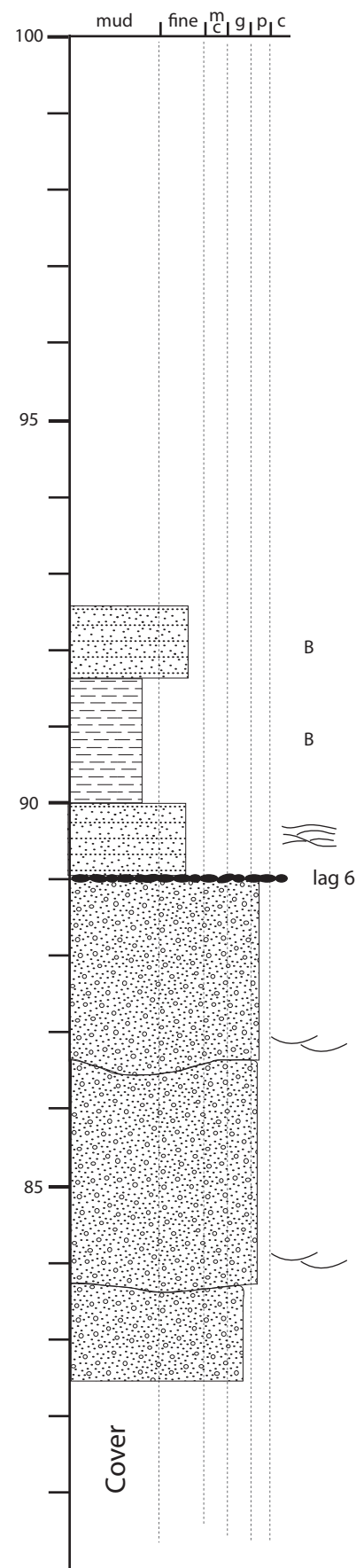
DR Figure 1e: Section 6



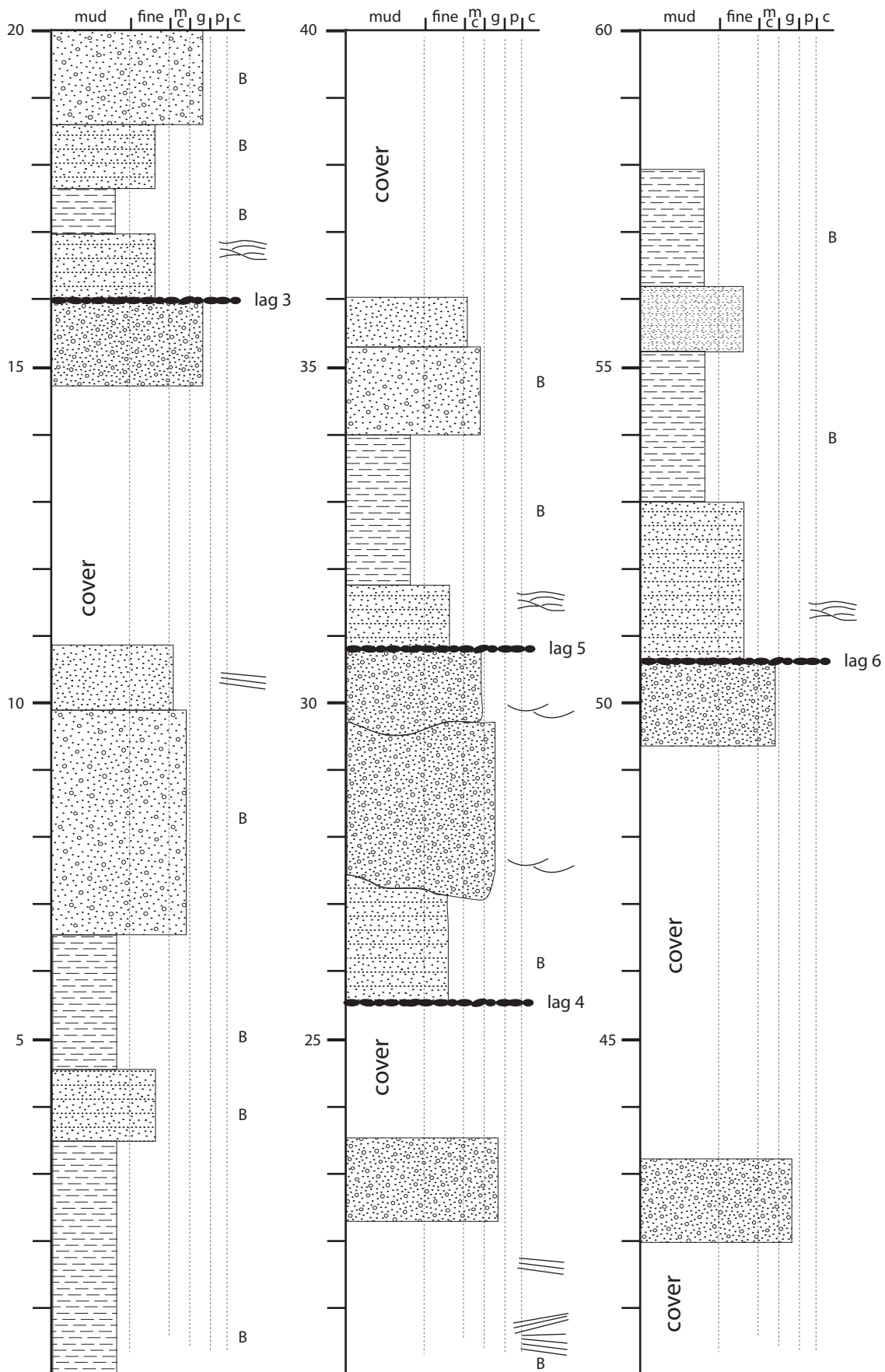
DR Figure 1f: Section 7



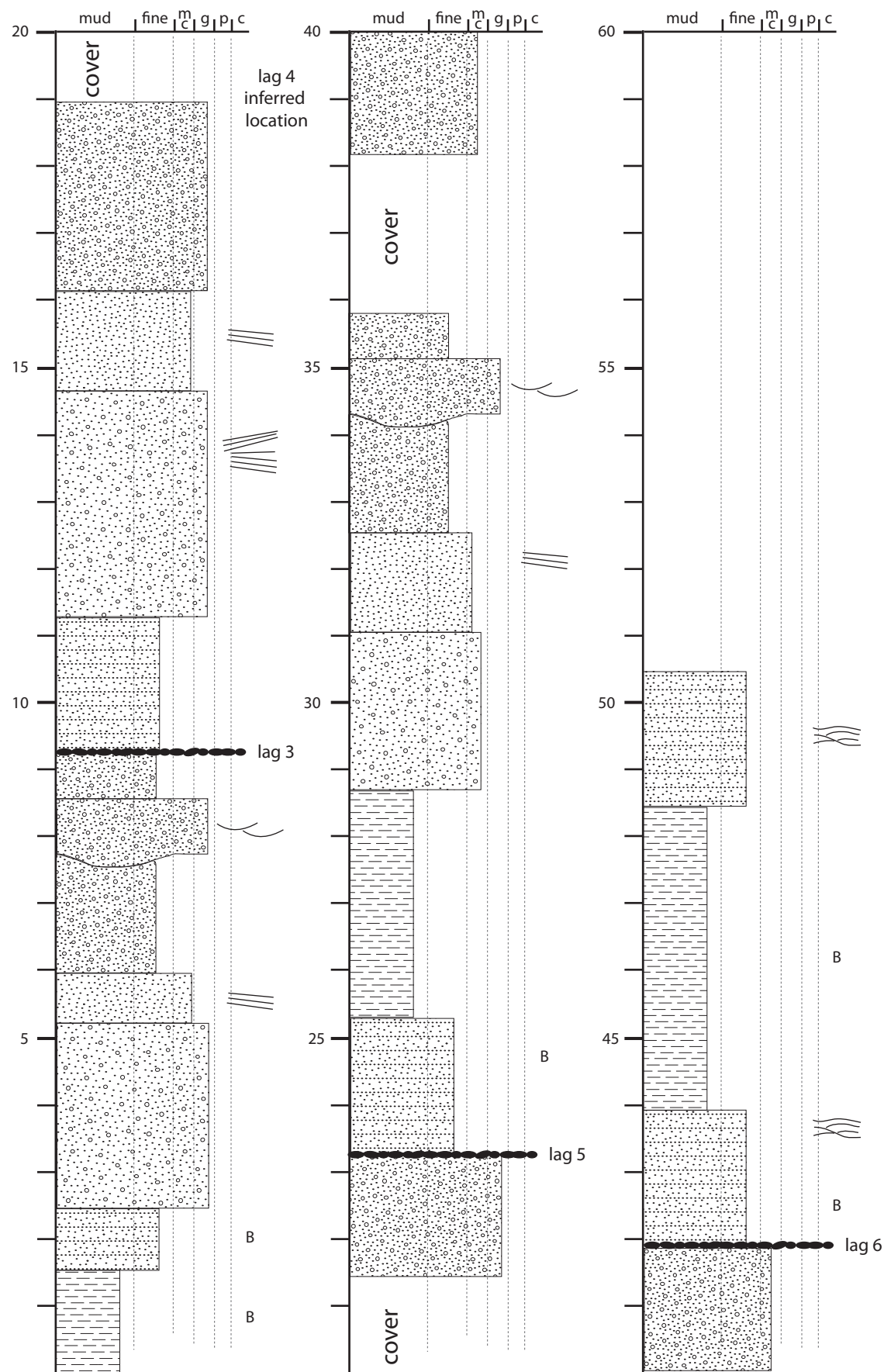
DR Figure 1f (continued): Section 7



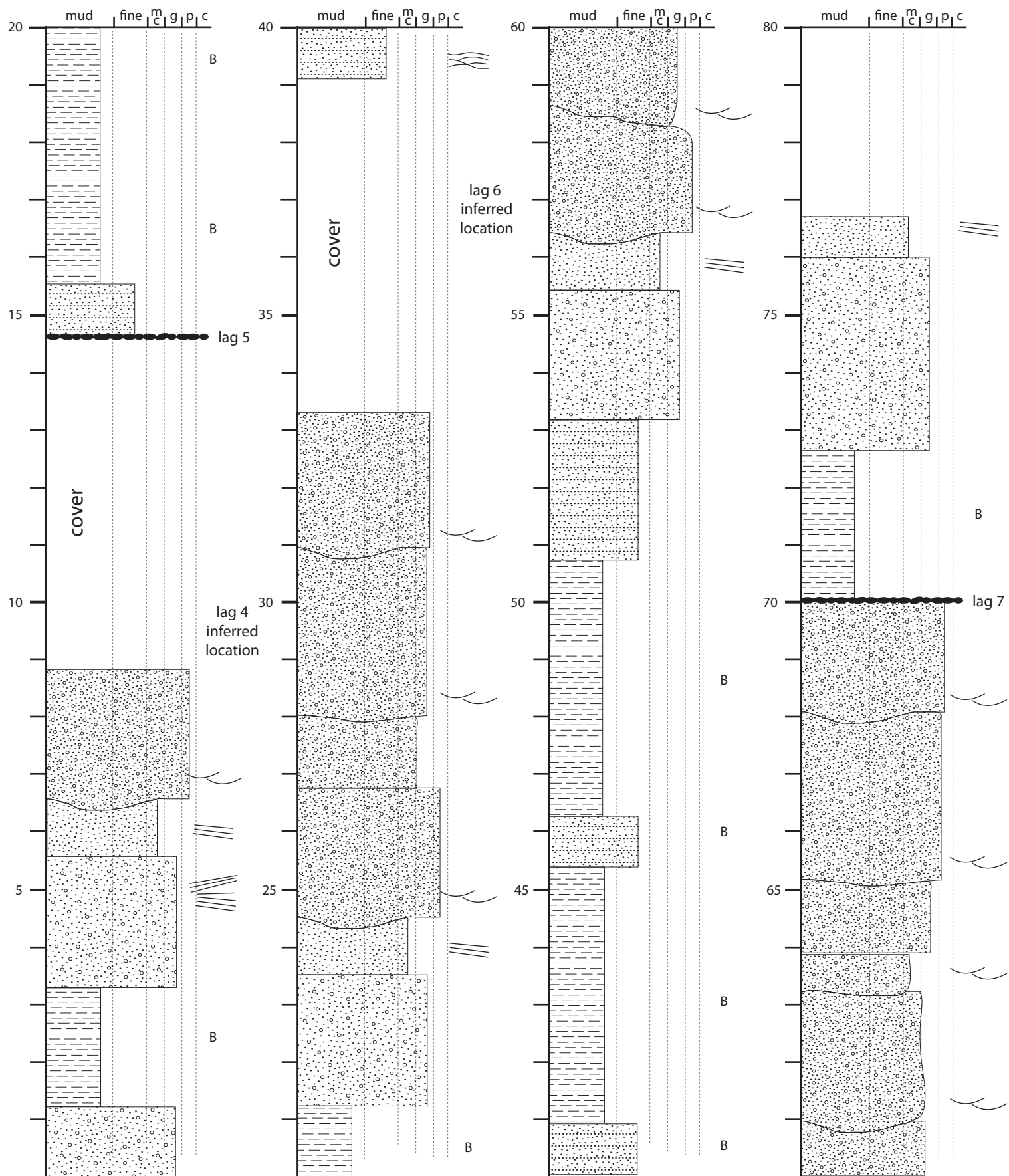
DR Figure 1g: Section 8



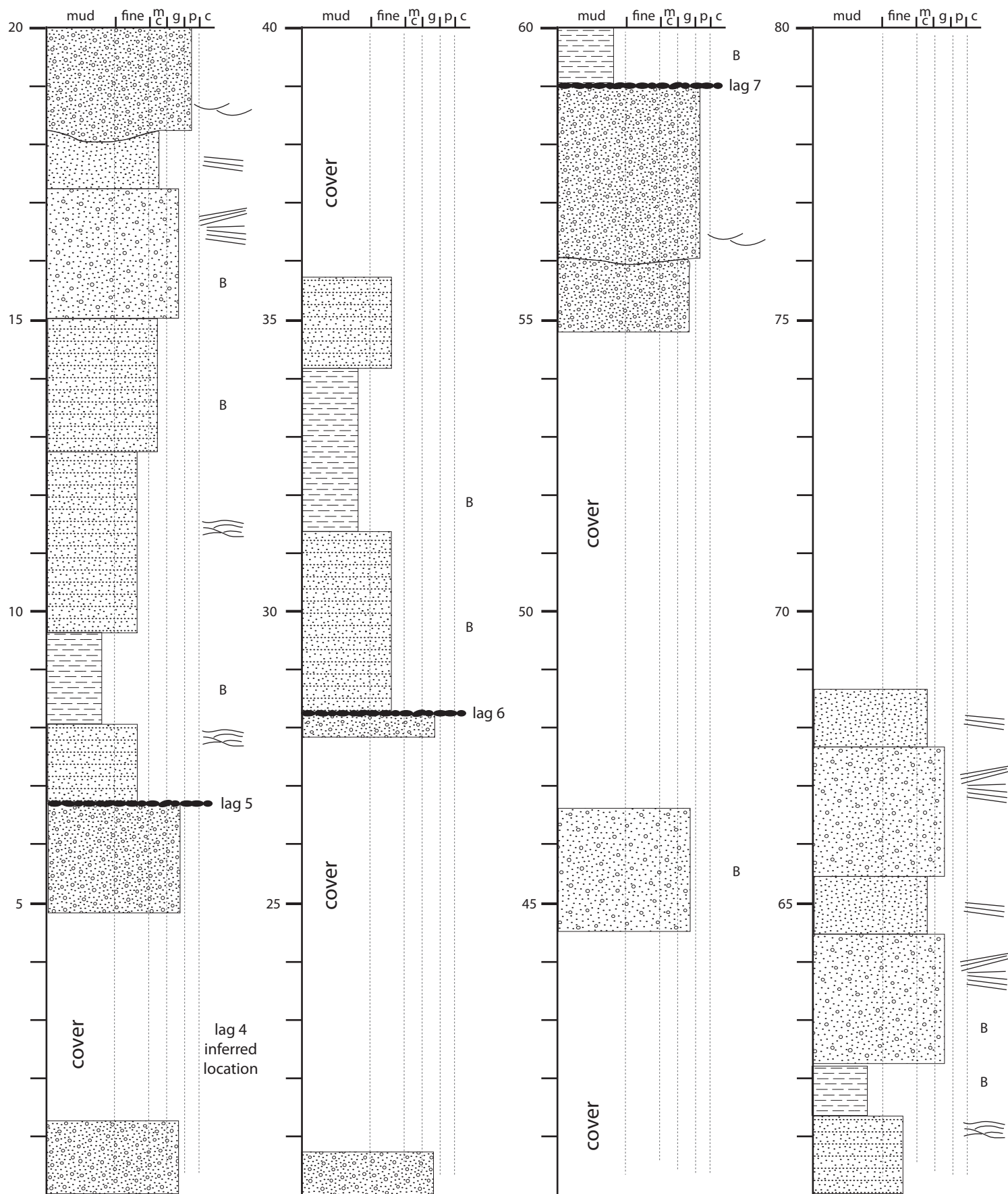
DR Figure 1h: Section 9



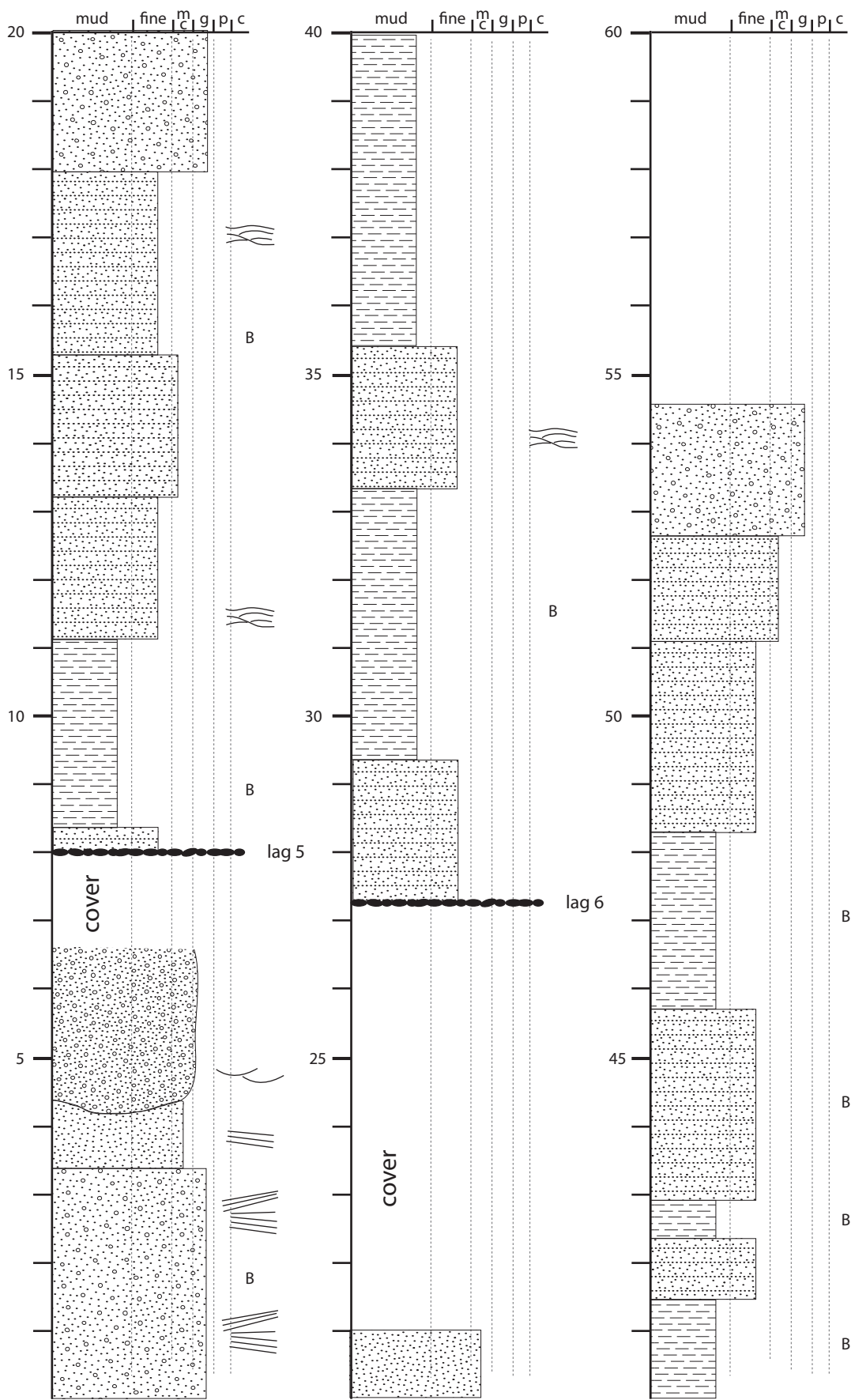
DR Figure 1i: Section 10



DR Figure 1j: Section 11



DR Figure 1k: Section 12



DR Figure 1l: Section 13

