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Table DR1. Radiocarbon dates of samples used in study. Rings sampled represent ring counts in respective chronology. Samples were pretreated to alpha cellulose following the method of Hoper et al. (1998) and converted to graphite on an iron catalyst using the zinc reduction method (Slota et al. 1987). The sample ¹⁴C/¹²C ratio was background corrected and normalized to the HOXII standard (SRM 4990C; National Institute of Standards and Technology). The radiocarbon ages were corrected for isotope fractionation using the AMS measured δ^{13} C, which accounts for both natural and machine fractionation. The radiocarbon age and one standard deviation were calculated using the Libby half-life of 5568 years following the methods of Stuiver and Polach (1977).

Lab ID	Chronology	Rings sampled	Radiocarbon age BP	δ13C (‰)	2σ calibrated range (cal. BP)
UB-3564	SBP	734-743	6709 ± 25	-24.4	7618 – 7560 (0.827)
					7542 - 7513 (0.173)
UB-3565	SBP	220-229	7234 ± 25	-23.7	8159 - 8086 (0.311)
					8072 - 7978 (0.689)
UBA-16364	BALDB	98-107	7235 ± 35	-24.6	8160 - 8082 (0.382)
					8078 - 7976 (0.618)
UBA-23041	BALDB	128-137	7234 ± 39	-23.9	8162 - 7974 (1.000)
					8161 - 8083 (0.333)
UBA-22896	BALDB	158-167	7230 ± 34	-22.3	0101 - 0003 (0.333)
					8075 - 7971 (0.007)
UBA-23049	BALDB	198-207	7102 ± 38	-21.2	8002 - 7915 (0.652)
					7908 - 7850 (0.348)



Figure DR1. Wiggle-match for the chronologies from Ballinderry and Sluggan Bog (based on Bronk Ramsey 2001). Light grey shading indicates the 2σ range of the radiocarbon measurement and the dark grey shading indicates the 95% confidence interval of the modeled sequence.