Supplementary Material: Figures S1-19

AUSTRALIAN MARINE RADIOCARBON RESERVOIR EFFECTS: ΔR ATLAS AND ΔR CALCULATOR FOR AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND COASTS AND NEAR-SHORE ISLANDS

Sean Ulm¹*, Damien O'Grady^{1,2}, Fiona Petchey^{3,1}, Quan Hua^{4,5}, Geraldine Jacobsen⁴, Lauren Linnenlucke^{1,4}, Bruno David⁶, Daniel Rosendahl⁷, Magdalena M E Bunbury¹, Michael I Bird⁸ and Paula J Reimer⁹

¹ ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage, College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University, PO Box 6811, Cairns, Queensland 4870, Australia

² NGIS, Level 22, 120 Spencer Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia

³ Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Division of Health, Engineering, Computing and Science, University of Waikato, 3240, New Zealand

⁴ Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Locked Bag 2001, Kirrawee DC, New South Wales 2232, Australia

⁵ School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4072, Australia

⁶ ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage, Monash Indigenous Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

⁷ College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University, PO Box 6811, Cairns, Queensland 4870, Australia

⁸ ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage, College of Science and Engineering, James Cook University, PO Box 6811, Cairns, Queensland 4870, Australia

⁹ The 14CHRONO Centre for Climate, the Environment and Chronology, Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, School of Natural and Built Environment, Queen's University Belfast BT7 1NN, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author. Email: sean.ulm@jcu.edu.au.



Figure S1 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 1 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Northern Territory, central north Australia.



Figure S2 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 2 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, northeast Australia.



Figure S3 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 3 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Torres Strait, Queensland, northeast Australia.



Figure S4 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 4 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Queensland and north New South Wales, central east Australia.



Figure S5 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 5 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Victoria, south New South Wales, east South Australia and Tasmania, southeast Australia.



Figure S6 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 6 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, South Australia, central south Australia.



Figure S7 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 7 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Western Australia, southwest Australia.



Figure S8 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 8 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Western Australia, central west Australia.



Figure S9 Atlas showing the location of all samples used in this study in the area of Sheet 9 (see key) plotted by laboratory number, Western Australia, northwest Australia.



Figure S10 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 1 (see key), Northern Territory, central north Australia.



Figure S11 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 2 (see key), Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, northeast Australia.



Figure S12 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 3 (see key), Torres Strait, Queensland, northeast Australia.



Figure S13 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 4 (see key), Queensland and north New South Wales, central east Australia.



Figure S14 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 5 (see key), Victoria, south New South Wales, east South Australia and Tasmania, southeast Australia.



Figure S15 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 6 (see key), South Australia, central south Australia.



Figure S16 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 7 (see key), Western Australia, southwest Australia.



Figure S17 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 8 (see key), Western Australia, central west Australia.



Figure S18 Atlas showing accepted ΔR_{20} values determined in this study in the area of Sheet 9 (see key), Western Australia, northwest Australia.



Figure S19 Semivariograms for accepted ΔR values, which plot semivariance of the ΔR values as pairs of points against the distance between them. Out of the standard models above, the spherical variogram has the lowest error and was selected for kriging with the following parameters: estimator: matheron; effective range: 3932406.89; sill: 5219.49; nugget: 0.00.