

Calibrating the Cryogenian

Francis A. Macdonald,^{1*} Mark D. Schmitz,² James L. Crowley,² Charles F. Roots,³ David S. Jones,⁴ Adam C. Maloof,⁵ Justin V. Strauss,⁶ Phoebe A. Cohen,¹ David T. Johnston,¹ Daniel P. Schrag¹

The Neoproterozoic was an era of great environmental and biological change, but a paucity of direct and precise age constraints on strata from this time has prevented the complete integration of these records. We present four high-precision U-Pb ages for Neoproterozoic rocks in northwestern Canada that constrain large perturbations in the carbon cycle, a major diversification and depletion in the microfossil record, and the onset of the Sturtian glaciation. A volcanic tuff interbedded with Sturtian glacial deposits, dated at 716.5 million years ago, is synchronous with the age of the Franklin large igneous province and paleomagnetic poles that pin Laurentia to an equatorial position. Ice was therefore grounded below sea level at very low paleolatitudes, which implies that the Sturtian glaciation was global in extent.

Middle Neoproterozoic or Cryogenian strata [850 to 635 million years ago (Ma)] contain evidence for the breakup of the supercontinent Rodinia, widespread glaciation (1, 2), high-amplitude fluctuations in geochemical proxy records (3), and the radiation of early eukaryotes (4); however, both relative and absolute age uncertainties have precluded a

better understanding of the nature and interrelationships of these events. Several first-order questions remain: How many Neoproterozoic glaciations were there? How were they triggered? What was their duration and extent? How did the biosphere respond? Answers to all of these questions hinge on our ability to precisely correlate and calibrate data from disparate stratigraphic records around the world.

The snowball Earth hypothesis (1, 2) was developed in response to strong paleomagnetic evidence for low-latitude glaciation from the Elatina Formation in Australia (5, 6). The Elatina Formation and its distinct cap carbonate have been correlated with chemo- and lithostratigraphy to Marinoan-age glacial deposits in the Ghaub Formation in Namibia (635.5 ± 0.6 Ma) (7); the Nantuo Formation in South China

(636.3 ± 4.9 Ma) (8), which underlies the cap carbonate of the basal Doushantuo Formation (635.2 ± 0.2 Ma) (9); and other glacial deposits around the globe, including the Ice Brook Formation in northwestern Canada (10). In contrast, a paucity of robust paleomagnetic poles and precise age constraints from volcanic rocks directly interbedded with early Cryogenian glacial deposits has precluded tests of the snowball Earth hypothesis for the Sturtian glaciation. The global nature of the Sturtian glaciation has been inferred from the ubiquitous occurrence of glacial deposits that are stratigraphically below Marinoan diamictite units (10) as well as banded iron formation within these deposits (1).

We present four high-precision U-Pb isotope dilution–thermal ionization mass spectrometry (ID-TIMS) dates from intrusive and volcanic rocks within Neoproterozoic strata of northwestern Canada. These dates, coupled with high-resolution $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ profiles (11), allow us to synthesize Cryogenian geological, geochemical, paleomagnetic, and paleontological data both regionally and globally. The accurate integration of these records places hard constraints on the timing and extent of the Sturtian glaciation and its relationship to the Franklin large igneous province (LIP) and the Cryogenian microfossil record.

Neoproterozoic strata are exposed in erosional windows (inliers) through Paleozoic carbonate rocks in northwestern Canada for more than 1500 km, from the Alaska border

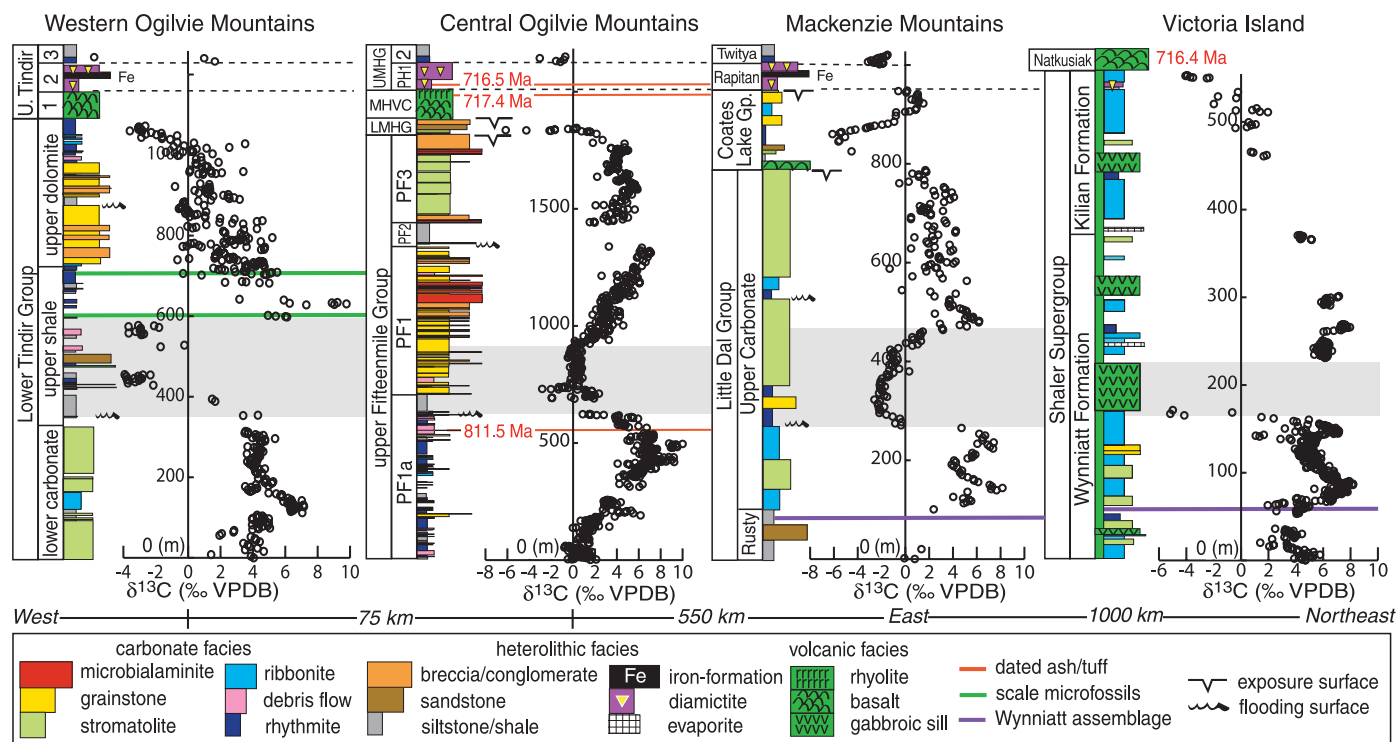


Fig. 1. Composite chemo- and lithostratigraphy of Neoproterozoic strata in northwestern Canada, including the Upper and Lower Tindir Groups (13), the Fifteenmile and Lower Mount Harper Group (table S2), the Little Dal Group (3), the Coates Lake Group (table S2), the Twitya Formation (3), and the Shaler Supergroup (18). Shaded area represents the Bitter Springs isotopic stage (3).

east through the Ogilvie and Wemecke Mountains of Yukon, to the Mackenzie Mountains of the Northwest Territories, and north to Victoria Island of Nunavut (fig. S1A). Exposures in the Coal Creek inlier of the central Ogilvie Mountains consist of mixed carbonate and siliciclastic rocks of the upper Fifteenmile and Lower Mount Harper Groups (LMHG), bimodal volcanic rocks of the Mount Harper volcanic complex (MHVC) (12), and glacial diamictite of the Upper Mount Harper Group (UMHG) (Fig. 1). A glacial origin for the UMHG is inferred from bed-penetrating dropstones with impact margins and outsized clasts in fine, laminated beds, and by striated clasts in exposures in the Hart River inlier of the eastern Ogilvie Mountains (fig. S2). Evidence for grounded ice is provided by glacial push structures and soft-sedimentary deformation (fig. S2). The UMHG and the iron-rich unit 2 of the Upper Tindir Group in the western Ogilvie Mountains are correlative with the Sturtian-age Sayunei Formation of the Rapitan Group in the Mackenzie Mountains (13, 14). The broad distribution of massive diamictite and stratified glacial deposits with coarse-grained ice-rafted debris in the Rapitan Group of the Northwest Territories (14, 15) and its correlatives in Yukon and Alaska (fig. S3) suggests the proximity to a marine ice grounding line.

The MHVC previously was dated with multigrain U-Pb ID-TIMS analyses at 751^{+26}_{-18} Ma (16). We collected a quartz-phyric rhyolite of member D from the same site (fig. S1) that yielded a weighted mean ^{206}Pb - ^{238}U zircon date of 717.43 ± 0.14 Ma, interpreted as the eruptive age of this unit (fig. S4). This ~33-million-year age revision is likely due to inherited cores in the previously dated multigrain zircon fractions, resulting in an artificially old age. Below the MHVC, a green, flinty, bedded tuff within allodapic dolostone beds near the top of unit PF1a of the Fifteenmile Group yielded a weighted mean ^{206}Pb - ^{238}U zircon date of 811.51 ± 0.25 Ma, interpreted as the time of deposition (fig. S4). Above the MHVC, a green to pink brecciated tuff within glacial deposits of the UMHG yielded a weighted mean ^{206}Pb - ^{238}U zircon date of 716.47 ± 0.24 Ma, interpreted as the deposition age (fig. S4).

In the Minto inlier on Victoria Island (fig. S1), zircon and baddeleyite from gabbroic sills and dikes from the Franklin LIP previously were dated at 723^{+4}_{-2} Ma and 718 ± 2 Ma (17). Our Franklin LIP sample is from a coarse-grained diabase sill, >20 m thick, intruding the middle of the Wynniatt Formation (18), which yielded a weighted mean ^{206}Pb - ^{238}U baddeleyite date of 716.33 ± 0.54 Ma (fig. S4). We interpret the apparent discrepancy between our result and previous ages (17) as an artifact of comparing upper intercept and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ dates with our $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates in light of recently recognized systematic error in the U decay constant ratio (11, 19).

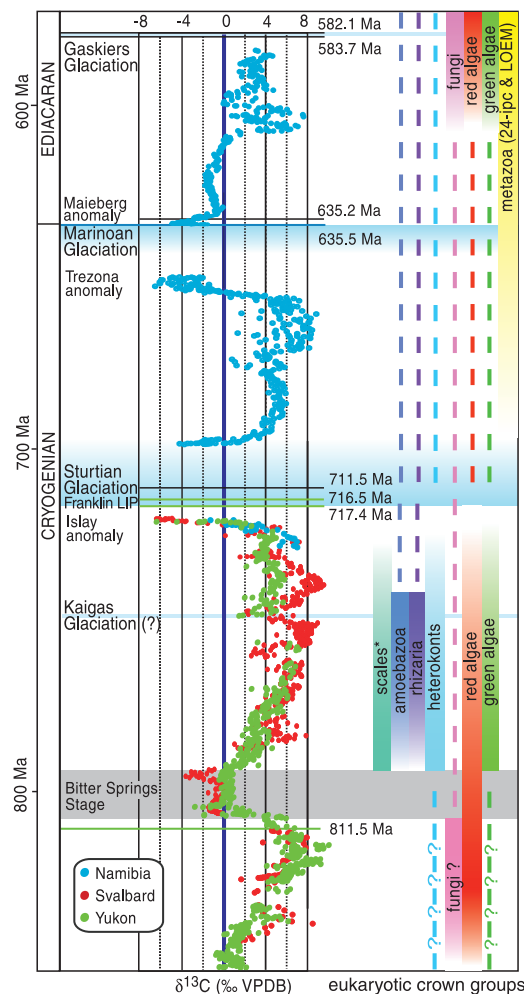
This geochronology reveals the >3000-km extent of the Franklin LIP (~716.5 Ma), from the Yukon-Alaska border to Ellesmere Island, where mafic dikes have been dated at 716 ± 1 Ma (20). Although no evidence for prevolcanic extension and rifting is present on Victoria Island (21), conspicuous normal faulting exists within the LMHG and the lower suite of the MHVC (12), temporally linking the Franklin LIP to extension on the northwestern Laurentian margin.

Several paleomagnetic studies on strongly magnetized mafic dikes, sills, and lavas have demonstrated that the Franklin LIP was emplaced when northwestern Laurentia was within 10° of the equator (6, 22, 23). The dated sill and the sediments that it intrudes on Victoria Island yield paleomagnetic data that are consistent with the previous low-latitude results (18). The age of the tuff interbedded with glacial deposits of the UMHG, 716.47 ± 0.24 Ma, is indistinguishable from the date of the Franklin LIP, 716.33 ± 0.54 Ma. Therefore, grounded ice was present on the northwestern margin of Laurentia at ~716.5 Ma, when it was situated at equatorial latitudes. Climate models have long predicted that if the ice line advanced equatorward of $\sim 30^\circ$ to 40° , an ice-albedo feedback would drive global

glaciation (24, 25). Thus, we conclude that the Sturtian glaciation at ~716.5 Ma was global in nature.

It is uncertain whether the Sturtian glacial epoch consisted of one discrete glaciation that lasted tens of millions of years, or multiple glacial episodes including the low-latitude glaciation at ~716.5 Ma. Prior to this study, minimum and maximum age constraints on the Sturtian glaciation were provided by a sample from South China dated at 662.9 ± 4.3 Ma (26) and the Leger Granite in Oman dated at 726 ± 1 Ma (27), respectively. We suggest that our age from member D of the MHVC, 717.43 ± 0.14 Ma, provides a maximum age constraint on the low-latitude Sturtian glaciation not only because glacial deposits have not been identified below member D, but also because models suggest extremely rapid ice advance once ice is below 30° latitude (24, 25), such that glaciation of equatorial latitudes should be synchronous around the globe. Evidence for a pre-Sturtian glaciation at ~750 Ma (referred to as the Kaigas glaciation) was reported in southern Namibia (28), Zambia (29), and northwestern China (30). However, at these localities the contact relationship of the purported glacial deposit with the dated unit and the glacial origin of the deposit are sus-

Fig. 2. Neoproterozoic composite carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ chemostratigraphy with U-Pb ID-TIMS ages that are directly linked to isotopic profiles (11). Bars indicate the time spans of fossil assemblages representing eukaryotic crown groups. Asterisks indicate fossil groups of uncertain taxonomic affinity. Bars faded upward reflect uncertainty in the minimum age constraint; bars faded downward reflect uncertainty in the maximum age constraint. Dashes represent the time span where a fossil record has not been identified but for which the eukaryotic group's presence is inferred from its occurrence in Ediacaran or Phanerozoic strata. Dashes with question marks indicate that earlier records have been proposed but the relationships between these fossils and the crown groups are uncertain.



pect (10). Moreover, because there are no robust paleolatitude constraints on these rocks, the Kaigas glaciation may have been regional in extent. Previous Sturtian synglacial constraints at ~685 Ma were reported from Idaho (31, 32). However, these results have been questioned because the glacial nature of these deposits is uncertain, contacts between dated volcanic rocks and diamictites are tectonic, and repeated analyses have given different results (10). A ^{206}Pb - ^{238}U ID-TIMS date of 711.52 ± 0.20 Ma was reported from volcanoclastic rocks interbedded with glacial deposits within the Ghubrah Formation in Oman (27). Thus, if the Ghubrah Formation is recording the same glacial episode as the UMHG, the Sturtian glaciation lasted a minimum of 5 million years.

Using a recalibrated and expanded $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ record, we can place the record of eukaryotic evolution in the context of geochemical perturbations and global glaciation (Fig. 2). The tuff dated at 811.5 Ma provides a maximum constraint on the Bitter Springs isotopic stage (3) and a useful benchmark for the calibration of early Neoproterozoic microfossil record. For instance, the chemostratigraphic position of the mineralized scale microfossils in the Lower Tindir Group of the western Ogilvie Mountains is above the Bitter Springs isotopic stage and below glacial deposits with banded iron formation that were previously correlated with the Rapitan Group (13). The Tindir microfossils are thus broadly coeval with complex microbiota described from the Chuar Formation in the Grand Canyon (older than 742 ± 6 Ma), the preglacial Beck Spring Formation of Death Valley, and the Svanbergfjellet Formation of Spitsbergen (11). Collectively, the calibration of these diverse microfossil records indicates that between the onset of the Bitter Springs isotopic stage (~811.5 Ma) and the Sturtian glaciation (~716.5 Ma), many major eukaryotic crown groups—members of Rhizaria, Amoebozoa, green and red algae, and vaucheriacean algae—had diverged and diversified. In contrast, the microfossil record between the Sturtian glaciation and the Marinoan glaciation (i.e., between ~716.5 and ~635 Ma) is depauperate; only simple acritarchs of unknown phylogenetic affinity have been described (4, 11). This apparent bottleneck might be due in part to poor preservation and limited sampling, and/or the survival of some groups as cryptic forms. It is clear that a diverse biosphere persisted through the Neoproterozoic glaciations (4), but the impact of global glaciation on eukaryotic evolution remains unresolved.

With high-precision ages directly tied to the stratigraphic record we can begin to address the mechanisms behind Neoproterozoic environmental change. The presence of the Islay $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ anomaly in the pre-Sturtian LMHG suggests a relationship between global carbon cycling and climate degradation (Figs. 1 and 2). Moreover, the synchrony among continental extension, the

Franklin LIP, and the Sturtian glaciation is consistent with the hypothesis that the drawdown of CO_2 via rifting and weathering of the low-latitude Franklin basalts could have produced a climate state that was more susceptible to glaciation (25, 33). However, even with the updated age constraints, it is unclear whether the bulk of the magmatism preceded or occurred during the glaciation.

References and Notes

1. J. L. Kirschvink, in *The Proterozoic Biosphere*, J. W. Schopf, C. Klein, Eds. (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1992), pp. 51–52.
2. P. F. Hoffman, A. J. Kaufman, G. P. Halverson, D. P. Schrag, *Science* **281**, 1342 (1998).
3. G. P. Halverson, in *Neoproterozoic Geobiology and Paleobiology*, S. Xiao, A. J. Kaufman, Eds. (Springer, New York, 2006), pp. 231–271.
4. A. H. Knoll, E. J. Javaux, D. Hewitt, P. A. Cohen, *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. Sec. B Biol. Sci.* **361**, 1023 (2006).
5. L. E. Sohl, N. Christie-Blick, D. V. Kent, *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* **111**, 1120 (1999).
6. D. A. D. Evans, *Am. J. Sci.* **300**, 347 (2000).
7. K. H. Hoffmann, D. J. Condon, S. A. Bowring, J. L. Crowley, *Geology* **32**, 817 (2004).
8. S. Zhang, G. Jiang, Y. Han, *Terra Nova* **20**, 289 (2008).
9. D. J. Condon et al., *Science* **308**, 95 (2005).
10. P. F. Hoffman, Z.-X. Li, *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* **277**, 158 (2009).
11. See supporting material on Science Online.
12. P. S. Mustard, C. F. Roots, *Geol. Surv. Canada Bull.* **492** (1997).
13. F. A. Macdonald, P. A. Cohen, F. O. Dudás, D. P. Schrag, *Geology* **38**, 143 (2010).
14. G. M. Yeo, *Geol. Surv. Canada Pap.* **81-10**, 25 (1981).
15. G. H. Eisbacher, *Geol. Surv. Canada Pap.* **77-35** (1978), p. 1.
16. C. F. Roots, R. R. Parrish, *Geol. Surv. Canada Pap.* **88-2** (1988), p. 29.
17. L. M. Heaman, A. N. LeCheminant, R. H. Rainbird, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.* **109**, 117 (1992).
18. D. S. Jones, thesis, Harvard University (2009).
19. B. Schoene, J. C. Crowley, D. J. Condon, M. D. Schmitz, S. A. Bowring, *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* **70**, 426 (2006).
20. S. W. Denysyn, D. W. Davis, H. C. Halls, *Can. J. Earth Sci.* **46**, 155 (2009).
21. R. H. Rainbird, *J. Geol.* **101**, 305 (1993).
22. J. K. Park, *Precambrian Res.* **69**, 95 (1994).
23. H. C. Palmer, W. R. A. Baragar, M. Fortier, J. H. Foster, *Can. J. Earth Sci.* **20**, 1456 (1983).
24. G. R. North, R. F. Cahalan, J. A. Coakley Jr., *Rev. Geophys. Space Phys.* **19**, 91 (1981).
25. J. Bendtsen, *Clim. Dyn.* **18**, 595 (2002).
26. C. Zhou et al., *Geology* **32**, 437 (2004).
27. S. A. Bowring et al., *Am. J. Sci.* **307**, 1097 (2007).
28. H. E. Frimmel, U. S. Klotzli, P. R. Siegfried, *J. Geol.* **104**, 459 (1996).
29. R. M. Key et al., *J. Afr. Earth Sci.* **33**, 503 (2001).
30. B. Xu et al., *Precambrian Res.* **168**, 247 (2009).
31. K. Lund, J. N. Aleinikoff, K. V. Evans, C. M. Fanning, *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* **115**, 349 (2003).
32. C. M. Fanning, P. K. Link, *Geology* **32**, 881 (2004).
33. Y. Donnadieu, Y. Goddard, G. Ramstein, A. Nédélec, J. Meert, *Nature* **428**, 303 (2004).
34. We thank the Yukon Geological Survey for assistance with logistics and helicopter support, T. Petach and S. Petersen for assistance in the field, and D. Pearce and H. Yntema for preparing samples. Supported by the Polar Continental Shelf Project and NSF Geobiology and Environmental Geochemistry Program grant EAR 0417422.

Supporting Online Material

www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/327/5970/1241/DC1
Materials and Methods
Figs. S1 to S4
Tables S1 and S2
References

14 October 2009; accepted 11 December 2009
10.1126/science.1183325

The Role of Sulfuric Acid in Atmospheric Nucleation

Mikko Sipilä,^{1,2,3*} Torsten Berndt,¹ Tuukka Petäjä,² David Brus,^{4,5} Joonas Vanhanen,² Frank Stratmann,¹ Johanna Patokoski,² Roy L. Mauldin III,⁶ Antti-Pekka Hyvärinen,⁵ Heikki Lihavainen,⁵ Markku Kulmala^{2,7}

Nucleation is a fundamental step in atmospheric new-particle formation. However, laboratory experiments on nucleation have systematically failed to demonstrate sulfuric acid particle formation rates as high as those necessary to account for ambient atmospheric concentrations, and the role of sulfuric acid in atmospheric nucleation has remained a mystery. Here, we report measurements of new particles (with diameters of approximately 1.5 nanometers) observed immediately after their formation at atmospherically relevant sulfuric acid concentrations. Furthermore, we show that correlations between measured nucleation rates and sulfuric acid concentrations suggest that freshly formed particles contain one to two sulfuric acid molecules, a number consistent with assumptions that are based on atmospheric observations. Incorporation of these findings into global models should improve the understanding of the impact of secondary particle formation on climate.

Nucleation of particles in the atmosphere has been observed to be strongly dependent on the abundance of sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) (1–4). Sulfur dioxide (SO_2), the precursor of H_2SO_4 , has both natural and anthropogenic sources. Anthropogenic SO_2 emissions can have

large indirect effects on climate if H_2SO_4 is responsible for atmospheric nucleation, but laboratory experiments have systematically failed to reproduce ambient new-particle formation rates as well as the nucleation rate dependence on the H_2SO_4 concentration (Table 1) (5–15).



Supporting Online Material for

Calibrating the Cryogenian

Francis A. Macdonald,* Mark D. Schmitz, James L. Crowley, Charles F. Roots, David S. Jones,
Adam C. Maloof, Justin V. Strauss, Phoebe A. Cohen, David T. Johnston, Daniel P. Schrag

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: fmacdon@fas.harvard.edu

Published 5 March 2010, *Science* **327**, 1241 (2010)
DOI: 10.1126/science.1183325

This PDF file includes:

Materials and Methods

Figs. S1 to S4

Tables S1 and S2

References

Supporting Online Material

Stratigraphic methods and results

The upper Fifteenmile Group (*S1*) was measured along the ridgeline due north of Mount Harper (Fig. S1). Map unit PF1a (previously assigned to PR4 and PR5 in *S1*) consists of ~700 m of carbonate rocks and shale. The carbonate strata are composed predominately of rhythmite and ribbonite (i.e., dolosiltite deposited above storm wave base), with stromatolite bioherms present along strike. Dark colored, organic-rich limestone in unit PF1a commonly host molar tooth structures. The ca. 811.5 Ma age is from a 0.5 m thick bed of silicified, apple green tuff within limestone rhythmite beds, 541.5 m above the base of the measured section. Above the tuff are an additional 83 m of carbonate breccia and 73 m of black shale with stromatolite patch reefs. Map unit PF1a is succeeded by unit PF1, which is comprised of >600 m of dolomite grainstone shoals and microbialaminite with multiple exposure surfaces. Unit PF2 is a major transgressive sequence, consisting

of over 100 m of black shale. These facies shallow upwards to the distinct stromatolitic dolostone of unit PF3, which is correlative with the Callison Lake Dolostone in the Hart River Inlier (*S2*). Unit PF3 is 337 m thick and is overlain by the Lower Mount Harper Group (LMHG), which is exposed along the north side of the north-side-down Mount Harper Fault where it consists of up to 1.1 km of talus breccia, debris flow fanglomerate, and coalescing alluvial fans (*S3-S5*). Only the lower portion of the LMHG, consisting of dolomitic breccia and shale with lenticular dolomite beds, was measured for this study.

The Mount Harper volcanic complex (MHVC) is divided into 6 informal units that are defined both stratigraphically and compositionally (*S5, S6*). A lower suite, constituting members A-C, is of a basaltic chemical composition, and is composed of several hundreds of meters of pillow basalt, hyaloclastic breccia, and block and ash flows. The upper suite, which unconformably overlies members A-C, includes rhyolite of member D and andesite of members E and F. Member F andesites form pillowed flows, breccias, tuffs, and invasive flows that interfinger with and intrude into diamictite units of the Upper Mount Harper Group (UMHG). The *ca* 717.4 Ma age is from a quartz-phyric rhyolite of member D exposed at the top of a hill with no rocks present that are stratigraphically higher.

At Tango Tarn (F840, F917) and on the south flank of Mount Harper (F836; Figs. S1, S3), a maroon-coloured mudstone with pebble- to cobble- sized limestones of dolomite and volcanic rocks forms the base of map unit PH1 of the UMHG. This rock closely resembles the Sayeuni Formation of the Rapitan Group in the Mackenzie Mountains (*S7*) and unit 2 of the Upper Tindir Group (*S8, S9*). The *ca* 716.5 Ma age is from an ~1 m thick, green to pink, brecciated tuff that rests above the maroon stratified

diamictite. We interpret this unit as a hyalo-tuff that formed in a subglacial eruption. The tuff interfingers with a massive diamictite unit that is >10 m thick and consists of dolomite and volcanic boulder clasts in a carbonate matrix. Above the massive diamictite is an additional ~10 m of fine-laminated, yellow weathering carbonate mudstone with bed-penetrating dropstones (Fig. S2). These dropstones display many characteristics of ice-rafted debris including impact margins and an association with many other small limestones within the fine-laminated sediment. At Tango Tarn, the well-stratified diamictite beds are overlain by an additional >50 m of massive, weakly stratified diamictite. The diamictite units of unit PH1 display large lateral facies changes, and contain soft sedimentary deformation, suggesting the presence of grounded ice. In the Hart River inlier the soft sedimentary deformation rests directly under massive diamictite units that contain striated clasts (Fig. S2). Both the Rapitan Group and the diamictite of the UMHG are capped with dark-grey, flaggy limestone and shale, which host sharp negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ anomalies (Fig. 1), characteristic of Sturtian-age cap carbonates globally (S10).

Construction of the composite Cryogenian carbon isotope curve and paleontological record

To minimize miscorrelations, we have used a minimum number of sections to construct our composite carbon isotope curve (Fig. 2). The curve is hung from the upper Fifteenmile Group as it is the only Cryogenian carbonate carbon-isotope curve with multiple U-Pb ID-TIMS age constraints directly tied to the stratigraphy. The upper Fifteenmile Group carbon-isotope data is stretched between the 811.5 Ma tuff in unit

PF1a, near the base of the Bitter Springs isotopic stage, and the 717.4 Ma rhyolite in the Mount Harper Group. We acknowledge that there may be a significant hiatus between units PF1 and PF2.

The age of the *Bangiomorpha* assemblage from the Hunting Formation in Arctic Canada, representing the red algae crown group (S11), is poorly constrained. The Hunting Formation overlies strata intruded by the 1267 ± 2 Ma Mackenzie dikes (S12) and is intruded by the 723-718 Ma Franklin magmatic suite (S13). An unpublished Pb-Pb age on carbonate from the presumably correlative Society Cliffs Formation on Baffin Island of 1198 ± 24 Ma has been previously used to support a ca. 1200 Ma age of the fossil assemblage (S11), but Pb can move freely in carbonate (S14), and thus this age cannot be relied upon. Carbon isotope values through the Hunting Formation range from +2 to +4‰, but lack any distinct features that permit a robust correlation (S15). In Figure 2 we use a faded bar to signify the age uncertainty for the Hunting Formation and the earliest evidence of red algae. As green algae are sister to red algae, the presence of crown group red algae as fossils also indicates the presence of total group green algae. Because there is a lack of direct fossil evidence for the presence of green algae before the Bitter Springs isotopic stage, we have placed a dashed line with question marks for green algae during this period.

The Wynnatt Formation of arctic Canada is one of the most fossiliferous units in the Proterozoic (S16-S18). Diverse and abundant well-preserved organic walled microfossils have been described from narrow horizons of black shale from near the top of member 2 of the Wynnatt Formation. The fossil biota includes numerous morphologically complex eukaryotes, including multicellular taxa. However, the

taxonomic affinities of most of these fossils, including *Tappania plana* and *Cheilofilum hysteriopsis*, remain enigmatic. Fungal affinities for both are possible, though not enough morphological characters exist for a definitive taxonomic assignment (S19). A similar, though less diverse assemblage, occurs in the Rusty Shale Formation of the Little Dal Group in the Mackenzie Mountains (S16). Carbon and strontium isotope analyses indicate that the lower Wynniatt Formation is correlative with the Rusty Shale Formation and that both were deposited prior to the Bitter Springs isotopic stage (S20). Despite the difficulties in placing these taxa within known crown groups, their morphologies indicate that by *ca* 811.5 Ma, eukaryotic organisms had evolved capabilities for cell differentiation, three-dimensional organization, and complex cytoskeletal architecture (S19).

The upper portion of the Lower Tindir Group of the western Ogilvie Mountains contain mineralized scale microfossils, and is correlated with PF1 of the upper Fifteenmile Group and the positive peak above the Bitter Springs stage (S8). This correlation is supported by Sr isotopes in strata bracketing the scale microfossils that give values between 0.7065 and 0.7068, which are typical for this interval (S8). The scale microfossils in the Lower Tindir Group likely represent the oldest known evidence of eukaryotic biomineralization, but their taxonomic affinity is uncertain (asterisk in Fig. 2) (S8). The ‘scales’ bar is faded upwards because it is unclear exactly when during this pre-Sturtian interval deposition of the Lower Tindir Group terminates.

The carbon isotope and paleontological record of the Akademikerbreen Group in Svalbard is split into three segments: a pre-G1 segment, a Bitter Springs segment, and a post S1 segment (S21). These segments are then stretched to fit the upper Fifteenmile

Group. *Palaeovaucheria* and *Proterocladus*, representing the crown groups of chromalveolates and green algae, respectively, have been described in the upper portion of the Svanbergfjellet Formation, which spans time above the S1 surface and the Bitter Springs isotopic stage (S19, S22, S23). Consequently we have faded the bars for chromalveolates and green algae upwards from the Bitter Springs isotopic stage. We have included a dash with question marks below the chromalveolates bar down to represent the possibility that the >1 Ga *Palaovaucheria* from Siberia is a xanthophyte (S19).

Members of the rhizarian and amoebazoan crown groups are represented in the pre-742 Ma Chuar Group (S24, S25). The 742 ± 6 Ma age is from an ash in the uppermost portion of the Chuar Group and provides a time horizon from which to hang the Chuar paleontological record. A *ca* 770 Ma age on authigenic monazite has been previously cited as a maximum age of the Chuar Group (S26), however, this monazite is secondary, and is strictly a minimum age. If the Chuar Group was deposited in a rift graben, relatively fast depositional rates could be inferred (S27), but this conclusion is not supported by the stratigraphy, which is notably lacking in coarse detritus and other typical rift related lithologies (S26). Thus, it is unclear when deposition of the Chuar Group began, and we have faded the bars for rhizarian and amoebazoan down from the 742 Ma age. It is unlikely that vase shaped microfossils in the Chuar Group occur prior to the Bitter Springs stage as they are in the Kwagunt Formation, which forms the uppermost portion of the Chuar Group. Because carbonate carbon isotopes are rare in the Chuar group, stable isotopes are not helpful in refining this age (S26).

Microfossils described in the Sturtian-age Kingston Peak Formation of Death Valley (S28, S29) are in a structurally complicated area, in strata that has been mapped as

the underlying Beck Springs Formation (*S30*), and are quite similar to the fauna described in the Beck Springs Formation (*S31*). With this level of uncertainty we have excluded these forms from the inter-glacial portion of our composite.

The portion of the carbon isotope curve between the Sturtian and Marinoan glaciation begins at the 711.52 ± 0.20 Ma date on volcanoclastic rocks within the Gubrah Formation in Oman (*S32*). However, we acknowledge that the termination of the Sturtian glaciation could be as late as 662.9 ± 4.3 Ma (*S33*), and consequently we have faded the bar for the Sturtian glaciation upwards to reflect this uncertainty.

The late Cryogenian portion of the carbon isotope curve is provided from the pre-635 Ma Abeneb Group of Namibia (*S34*, *S35*). The lower diamictite in Namibia, the BIF bearing Chuos Formation, is correlated with the Rapitan Group and the Sturtian glaciation. The Cryogenian carbon isotope record from Mongolia is not included because the correlation between the Tayshir anomaly and the Trezona anomaly remains uncertain (*S36*). Because the ages of the termination of the Sturtian glaciation and the onset of the Marinoan glaciation are also uncertain, and there are no precise ages directly linked to this portion of the composite carbon isotope curve, it remains relatively loosely constrained.

The Marinoan glaciation has been dated at 635.5 ± 0.6 Ma (U-Pb ID-TIMS) in Namibia (*S35*). The carbon isotope record from the Ediacaran is provided by the post-635.5 Ma Tsumeb Subgroup of Namibia (*S34*, *S37*). The Ediacaran carbon isotope record of Mongolia is split at a major sequence boundary in the Tsagaan Oloom Formation (*36*). The demosponge biomarker 24-isopropylcholestane, representing the metazoan crown group, is present in and above the Fiq diamictite in Oman (*S38*), which contains ca. 645

Ma detrital zircons and has been correlated with the ca. 635 Ma Marinoan glaciation. The presence of metazoa in the early Ediacaran is further confirmed in the basal Doushantuo of South China with the presence of putative animal embryos within ornamented acritarchs (*S39*) as well as the Ediacaran acritarch record itself (*S40*). Members of the red and green algae crown groups are present in the phosphorites of the Doushantuo Formation at Weng'an (*S41*). The bars representing these finds are faded down to reflect the uncertainty in age in these deposits.

The carbon isotope curves from Namibia and Mongolia are stretched up to the ca. 582 Ma Gaskiers glaciation (*S42*, *S43*). It is inferred that the carbon isotope downturn and base-level fall recorded in these sections is in response to the glaciation, however there are no direct age constraints available that test this correlation.

U-Pb ID-TIMS geochronology methods and results

U-Pb dates were obtained from zircon and baddeleyite by the isotope dilution thermal ionization mass spectrometry (ID-TIMS) method. Zircon was subjected to a modified version of the chemical abrasion method of (*S44*), reflecting a preference to prepare and analyze carefully selected single crystals. Zircon separates were placed in a muffle furnace at 900°C for 60 hours in quartz beakers. Single annealed grains were selected and transferred to 3 ml Teflon PFA beakers with ultrapure H₂O and then loaded into 300 µl Teflon PFA microcapsules. Fifteen microcapsules were placed in a large-capacity Parr vessel, and the crystals partially dissolved in 120 µl of 29 M HF for 10-12 hours at 180°C. The contents of each microcapsule were returned to 3 ml Teflon PFA beakers, the HF removed and the residual grains rinsed in ultrapure H₂O, immersed in 3.5 M HNO₃,

ultrasonically cleaned for an hour, and fluxed on a hotplate at 80°C for an hour. The HNO₃ was removed and the grains were rinsed several times with ultrapure H₂O before being reloaded into the same 300 µl Teflon PFA microcapsules (rinsed and fluxed in 6 M HCl during crystal sonication and washing) and spiked with the EARTHTIME mixed ²³³U-²³⁵U-²⁰⁵Pb tracer solution (ET535). The grains were dissolved in Parr vessels in 120 µl of 29 M HF with a trace of 3.5 M HNO₃ at 220°C for 48 hours, dried to salts, and then re-dissolved in 6 M HCl in Parr vessels at 180°C overnight. U and Pb were separated from the zircon matrix using an HCl-based anion-exchange chromatographic procedure (*S45*), eluted together and dried with 2 µl of 0.05 N H₃PO₄. Baddeleyite was treated in a similar manner to zircon, with the exceptions that it was not subjected to the annealing and chemical abrasion method, and it was fluxed in 3.5 M HNO₃ on a hotplate at 80°C for only 10 minutes prior to dissolution.

Pb and U were loaded on a single outgassed Re filament in 2 µl of a silica-gel/phosphoric acid mixture (*S46*), and U and Pb isotopic measurements made on a GVI (IsotopX) Isoprobe-T multicollector thermal ionization mass spectrometer equipped with an ion-counting Daly detector. Pb isotopes were measured by peak-jumping all isotopes on the Daly detector for 100 to 150 cycles, and corrected for $0.18 \pm 0.04\%$ /a.m.u. (atomic mass unit) mass fractionation. Transitory isobaric interferences due to high-molecular weight organics, particularly on ²⁰⁴Pb and ²⁰⁷Pb, disappeared within approximately 30 cycles, while ionization efficiency averaged 10⁴ cps/pg of each Pb isotope. Linearity (to $\geq 1.4 \times 10^6$ cps) and the associated deadtime correction of the Daly detector were monitored by repeated analyses of NBS982, and have been constant since installation. Uranium was analyzed as UO₂⁺ ions in static Faraday mode on 10¹¹ ohm resistors for 150

to 200 cycles, and corrected for isobaric interference of $^{233}\text{U}^{18}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}$ on $^{235}\text{U}^{16}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}$ with an $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ of 0.00206. Ionization efficiency averaged 20 mV/ng of each U isotope. U mass fractionation was corrected using the known $^{233}\text{U}/^{235}\text{U}$ ratio of the ET535 tracer solution.

U-Pb dates and uncertainties (2σ) were calculated using the algorithms of (S47), $^{235}\text{U}/^{205}\text{Pb} = 100.206$ and $^{233}\text{U}/^{235}\text{U} = 0.994746$ for the ET535 tracer solution (S48), and the U decay constants of (S49). $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ratios and dates were corrected for initial ^{230}Th disequilibrium using a $\text{Th}/\text{U}_{[\text{magma}]}$ of three, resulting in a systematic increase in the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates of ~ 90 kyr. All common Pb in analyses was attributed to laboratory blank and subtracted based on the measured laboratory Pb isotopic composition and associated uncertainty. U blanks were < 0.1 pg, and small compared to sample amounts. Over the course of the experiment, analyses of the 500 Ma EARTHTIME standard solution yielded a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 499.85 ± 0.06 (n = 14, MSWD = 0.84), and a weighted mean $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age of 499.73 ± 0.42 (n = 14, MSWD = 1.4).

Ages of samples are interpreted from weighted means of equivalent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates. All data sets yield majority clusters of concordant (considering decay constant errors) and equivalent single zircon dates that we interpret as the igneous crystallization age of the zircons, and which approximate the eruption and deposition, or intrusive ages of the samples. We discard from age calculations the dates that are resolvably different than the majority cluster at the 95% confidence interval. Grains with older dates are interpreted as being xenocrysts and those with younger dates that are commonly discordant are interpreted as having suffered severe Pb loss not completely mitigated by chemical abrasion. Errors on individual analyses are based upon non-systematic

analytical uncertainties, including counting statistics, tracer subtraction, and blank Pb subtraction. Similarly non-systematic errors on the sample weighted mean ages are reported as internal 2σ , given the high probability of fit for all sample ages. These error estimates should be considered when comparing our $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates with those from other laboratories that used the same EARTHTIME tracer solution or one that was cross-calibrated using EARTHTIME gravimetric standards. When comparing our dates with those derived from other decay schemes (e.g., $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$, ^{187}Re - ^{187}Os), the systematic uncertainties in tracer calibration and the ^{238}U decay constant should be added to the internal error in quadrature. This total systematic error ranges from ± 0.81 Ma for the youngest sample to ± 0.91 Ma for the oldest sample.

Sample F834_147.5

Four of eight dated zircons from F834_147.5 yielded concordant analyses with a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 811.51 ± 0.25 Ma (MSWD = 0.01), which is interpreted as the eruptive age (Fig. S4). Excluding one grain with an obvious inherited component, the rest of the analyses fall along a discordia array and are interpreted to have experienced variable amounts of recent Pb loss.

Sample F837B

Seven of ten dated zircons from F837B yielded concordant analyses with a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 717.43 ± 0.14 Ma (MSWD = 0.8), which is interpreted as the eruptive age (Fig. S4). Two slightly older grains were possibly inherited from the magma chamber, and the one younger grain likely experienced Pb loss. The ~33 million year age

revision from the previous date (*S50*) is most likely the result of inherited cores within the previous multigrain zircon analyses.

Sample F840A

Six of fourteen zircons dated from F840A form a majority cluster of concordant and equivalent analyses with a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ID-TIMS date of 716.47 ± 0.24 Ma (MSWD = 1.1)(Fig. S4), interpreted as the eruptive age of the tuff. Excluding one grain with an obvious inherited component, the rest of the analyses fall along a discordia array and are interpreted to have experienced variable amounts of recent Pb loss only partially mitigated by chemical abrasion. Longer chemical abrasion times (for fractions z21-z30) improved the recovery of concordant and equivalent ~ 716.5 Ma grains, supporting the interpretation of Pb loss in the younger grains. Nonetheless, we acknowledge the statistically less probable interpretation that a minor cluster of three grains with a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ID-TIMS date of 714.17 ± 0.23 Ma (Fig. S4) could represent the eruptive age if all ~ 716.5 Ma grains were inherited from the underlying volcanic complex.

Sample S8

Gabbroic sills and dikes on Victoria Island that are part of the Franklin LIP were previously dated at $723 +4/-2$ Ma and 718 ± 2 Ma based on U-Pb upper intercept ages of discordant multi-grain fractions of zircon and baddeleyite (*S13*). We analyzed small (<100 ng) single baddeleyite crystals from sample S8. Five of seven grains yielded a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ date of 716.33 ± 0.54 Ma (MSWD = 0.6), which is interpreted

as the emplacement age (Fig. S4). The two discordant grains fall on a discordia array, consistent with Pb loss. We interpret the apparent discrepancy of several million years between our result and previous ages (*S13*) as an artifact of comparing upper intercept (and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) dates from the previous study with our $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates in light of recently recognized systematic error in the U decay constant ratio (*S51*). In fact, with one exception, the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates from (*S13*) are consistent with our more precise age estimate for Franklin LIP emplacement.

Carbon and oxygen isotope methods

During our mapping we collected samples at 1-4 m resolution for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ analyses within measured stratigraphic sections. All samples were cut perpendicular to lamination, revealing internal textures. Between 5 and 20 mg of powder were micro-drilled from the individual laminations (where visible), avoiding veining, cleavage, and siliciclastic components. All subsequent isotopic analyses were performed on aliquots of this powder. Carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ isotopic data were acquired simultaneously on a VG Optima dual inlet mass spectrometer attached to a VG Isocarb preparation device (Micromass, Milford, MA) in the Harvard University Laboratory for Geochemical Oceanography. Approximately, 1-mg micro-drilled samples were reacted in a common, purified H_3PO_4 bath at 90°C . Evolved CO_2 was collected cryogenically and analyzed using an in-house reference gas. External error (1σ) from standards was better than $\pm 0.1\text{‰}$ for both $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. Samples were calibrated to VPDB (Value of the Pee-Dee Belemnite) using the Cararra marble standard. Potential memory effect resulting from the common acid-bath system was minimized by increasing the reaction time for dolomite samples. Memory

effect is estimated at <0.1‰ based on variability of standards run after dolomite samples.

Carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) isotopic results are reported in per mil notation of $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, respectively, relative to the standard VPDB.

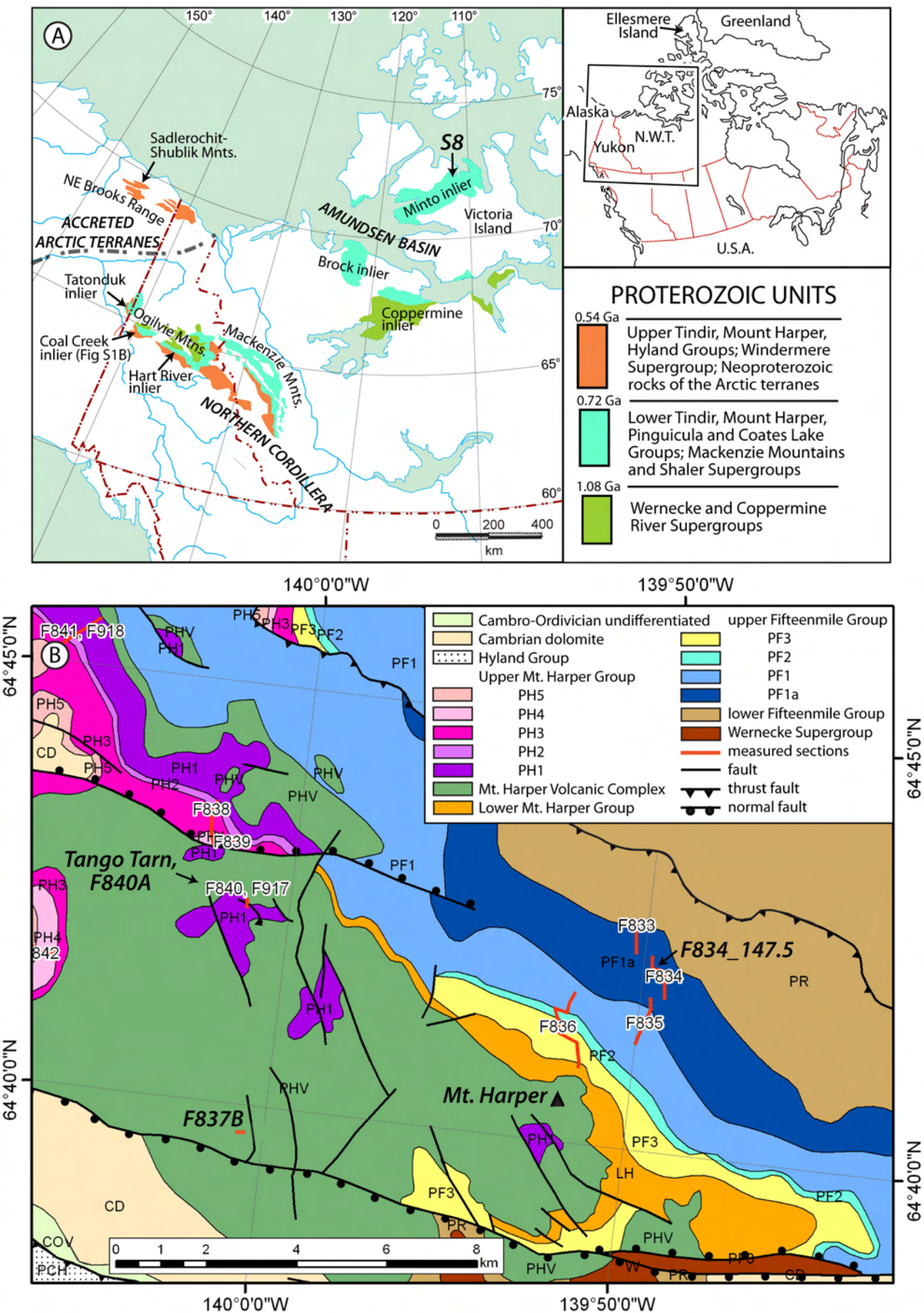


Figure S1: A) Location map of Proterozoic inliers in the northern Cordillera, modified from (S52). B) Geological map of the Mount Harper area, with locations of measured sections. Geological mapping by F.A. Macdonald and modified from (S1, S5).

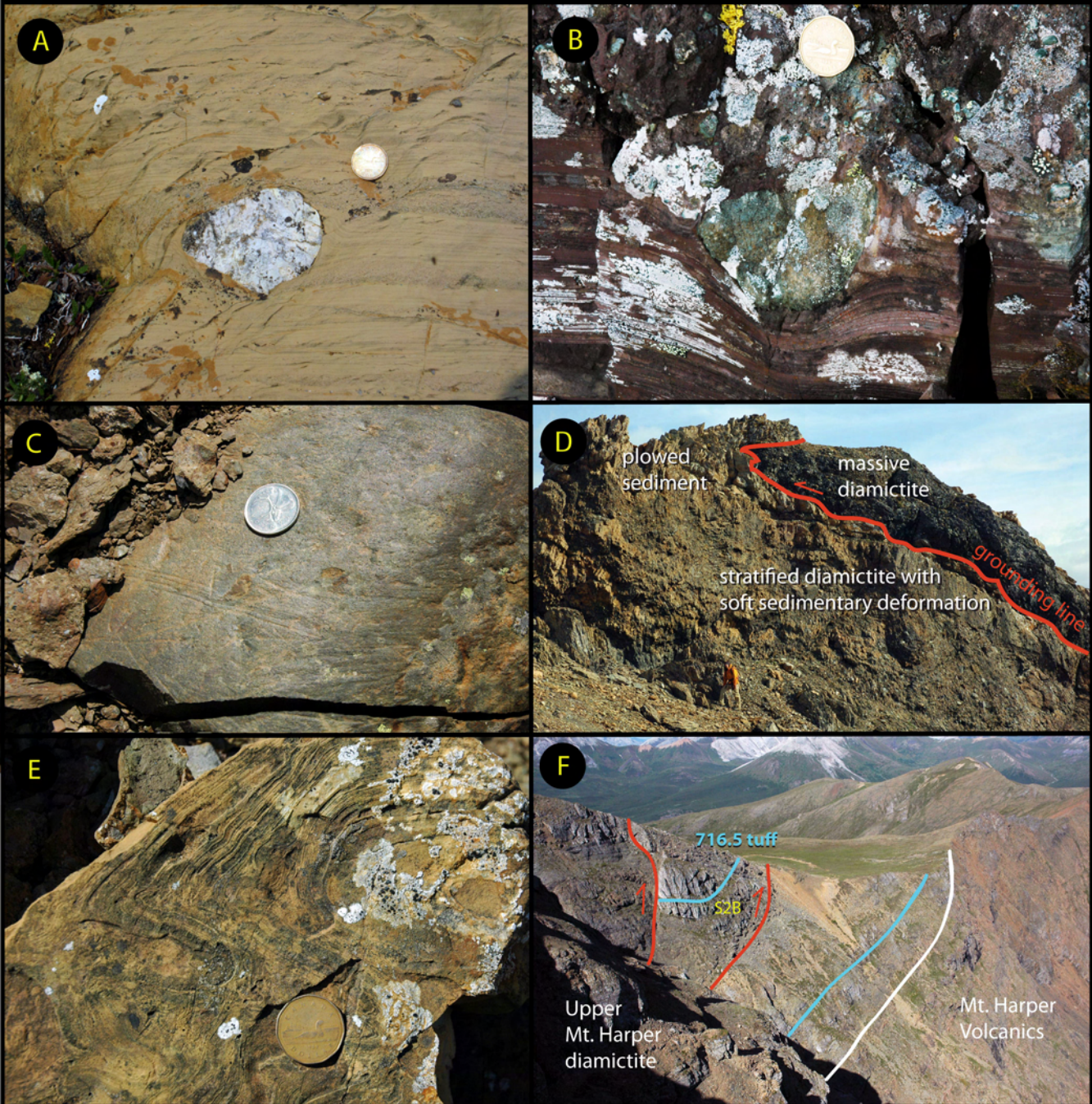


Figure S2: A) Glacial dropstone with impact margins from the Upper Mt. Harper Group (UMHG) in a unit above the 716.5 Ma tuff. The clast is composed of silicified dolomite from the underlying Fifteenmile Group. Canadian loonie for scale is 26.5 mm diameter. B) Bed-penetrating glacial dropstone in a maroon mudstone matrix from the UMHG below the 716.5 Ma tuff. Clast is composed of rhyolite from the Mt. Harper volcanic complex (MHVC). Canadian loonie for scale is 26.5 mm in diameter. See Fig. S2F for the location that the photo was taken. C) Striated clast from the UMHG in the Hart River inlier. Canadian quarter for scale is 23.8 mm in diameter. D) Glacial push structures with massive diamictite folding a yellow, dolomite matrix, stratified diamictite unit of the UMHG. View is southeastward with push-structures verging to the north. Hart River inlier at F936; geologist for scale. E) Soft sedimentary folds formed under grounded ice in the UMHG at Tango Tarn. Canadian loonie for scale is 26.5 mm in diameter. F) Exposure of 716.4 Ma tuff in the UMHG looking northwest, sections F840A and F917. Red lines are thrust faults with less than 20 m displacement, blue line is the dated volcanic horizon, and the white line is the contact between the MHVC and the UMHG. The yellow letters indicate the position of Fig. S2B. See Fig. S3 for a stratigraphic log of the section.

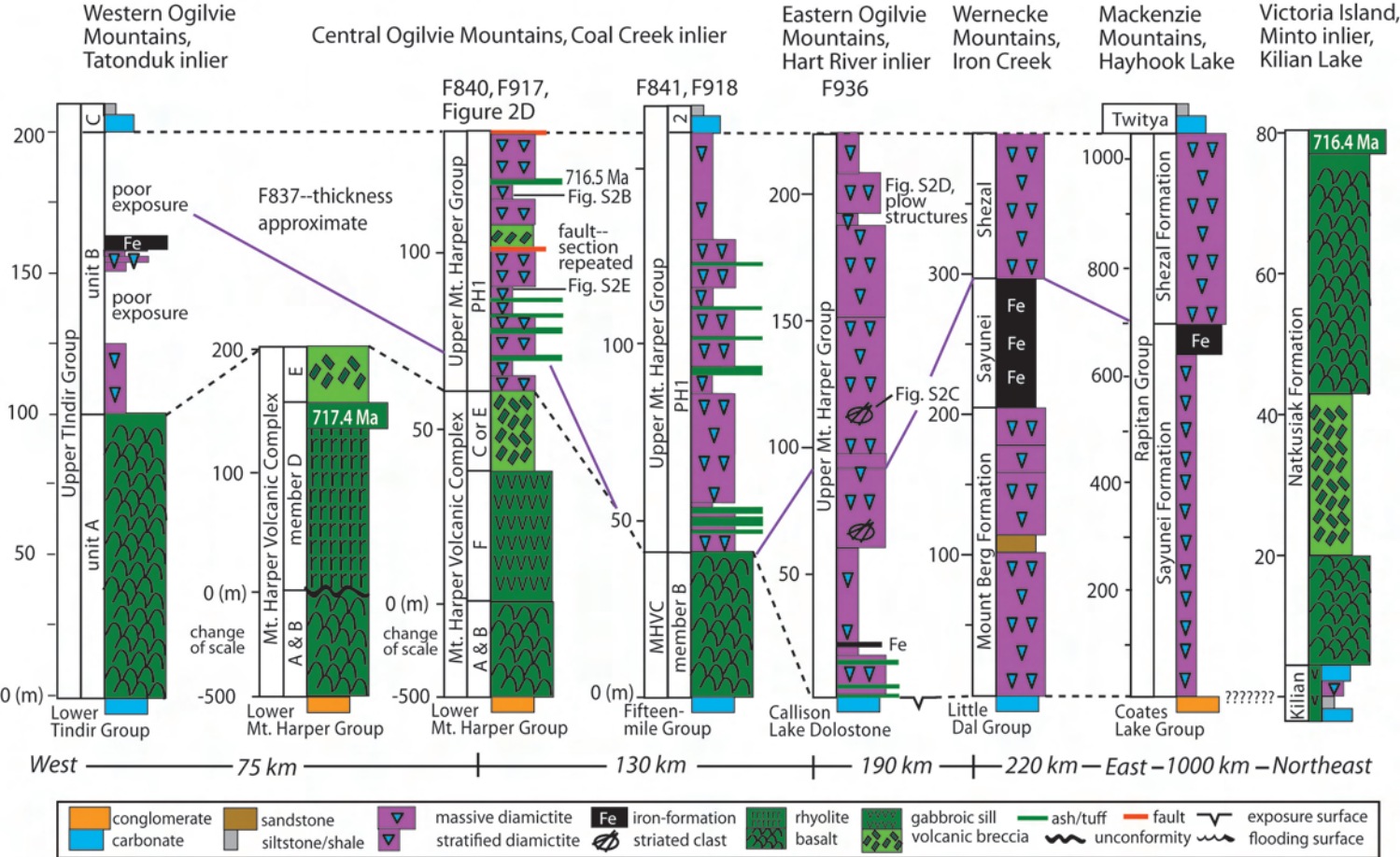


Figure S3: Measured sections of diamictite units in the Upper Tindir Group of the Tatonduk inlier from Macdonald et al. (S8), the Upper Mount Harper Group ~6 km west of Mount Harper (F837), Tango Tarn (F840, F917), ~6 km northwest of Tango Tarn (F841, F918), and in the Hart River inlier (F936), compared to those of the Rapitan Group in the Wernecke and Mackenzie Mountains (data courtesy of Paul Hoffman), and the Kilian and Natusiak Formations of the Minto inlier. Purple line marks the top of the diamictite units with a maroon siltstone matrix, characteristic of the Sayunei Formation. Stratigraphic positions of diamictite facies photographed in Figure 2 are marked.

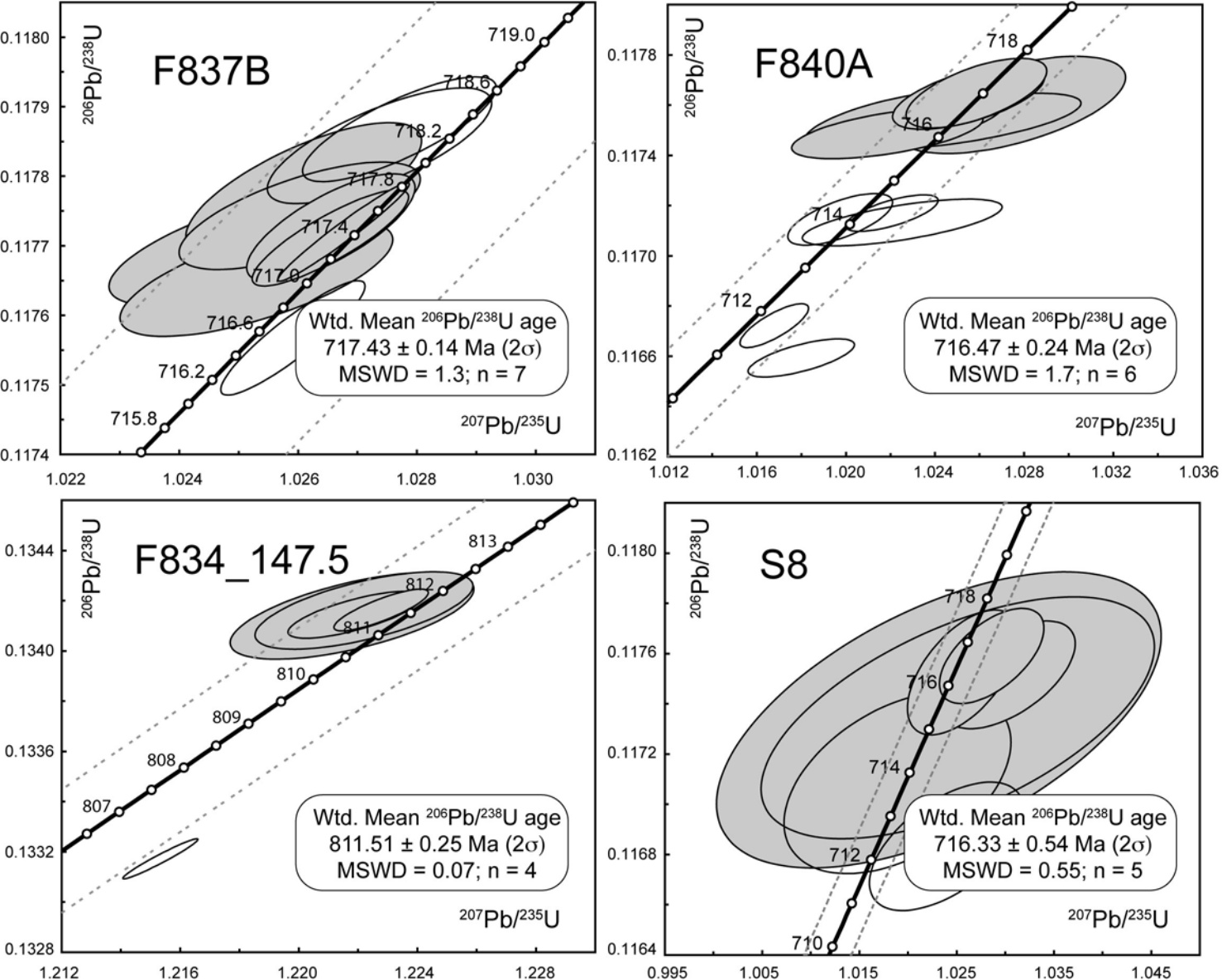


Figure S4: U-Pb Concordia diagrams for samples F834, F837B, F840A, and S8. Error ellipses are plotted at the 95% confidence interval; analyses accepted in the weighted mean calculations are shaded.

Table S1. U-Pb isotopic data

Sample	Wt. μg (b)	Compositional Parameters						Radiogenic Isotope Ratios										Isotopic Ages						
		U ppm (c)	Th U (d)	Pb ppm (c)	²⁰⁶ Pb* x10 ⁻¹⁵ mol (e)	mol % ²⁰⁶ Pb* (e)	Pb/Pb _c (e)	Pb _c (pg) (e)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²⁰⁴ Pb (f)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb (g)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb (g)	% err (h)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁸ U (g)	% err (h)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U (g)	% err (h)	corr. coef. (h)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb (i)	± (h)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U (i)	± (h)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U (i)	± (h)	
F837B (N64°39.757', W140°00.482')																								
z1	7.5	86	0.610	11.2	3.1613	99.25%	42	1.95	2493	0.189	0.063174	0.160	1.025224	0.193	0.117702	0.058	0.681	714.08	3.4	716.54	0.99	717.32	0.39	
z2	7.7	204	0.348	24.3	7.7066	99.85%	201	0.93	12733	0.108	0.063286	0.052	1.025916	0.097	0.117572	0.056	0.905	717.86	1.1	716.88	0.50	716.57	0.38	
z3	4.5	292	0.365	35.0	6.4441	99.82%	159	0.98	10071	0.113	0.063241	0.082	1.026553	0.113	0.117728	0.053	0.741	716.35	1.7	717.20	0.58	717.47	0.36	
z4	4.0	111	0.617	14.5	2.1961	99.32%	46	1.23	2748	0.191	0.063203	0.151	1.025294	0.184	0.117656	0.057	0.680	715.05	3.2	716.57	0.94	717.06	0.39	
z5	5.1	201	0.536	25.2	5.0615	99.75%	124	1.03	7500	0.166	0.063249	0.070	1.026547	0.105	0.117713	0.047	0.850	716.61	1.5	717.20	0.54	717.39	0.32	
z6	4.9	173	0.347	20.6	4.1900	99.87%	224	0.45	14203	0.107	0.063258	0.043	1.026774	0.088	0.117722	0.048	0.973	716.92	0.9	717.31	0.45	717.44	0.33	
z7	7.6	65	0.550	8.2	2.4040	99.57%	72	0.85	4366	0.170	0.063238	0.095	1.027715	0.130	0.117867	0.051	0.795	716.24	2.0	717.78	0.67	718.28	0.35	
z8	2.2	136	0.595	17.5	1.4804	99.47%	59	0.65	3510	0.184	0.063183	0.120	1.026096	0.158	0.117784	0.065	0.725	714.40	2.6	716.97	0.81	717.79	0.44	
z9	2.2	257	0.227	30.1	2.8028	99.45%	51	1.28	3358	0.070	0.063200	0.132	1.026026	0.163	0.117745	0.053	0.683	714.96	2.8	716.94	0.84	717.57	0.36	
z10	1.5	267	0.633	34.7	1.9102	99.48%	60	0.82	3568	0.195	0.063230	0.116	1.027382	0.151	0.117844	0.057	0.737	715.98	2.5	717.62	0.78	718.14	0.39	
F840A (N64°42.431', W140°01.312')																								
z3	1.3	196	0.323	23.6	1.2472	99.30%	42	0.72	2676	0.100	0.063131	0.152	1.019713	0.189	0.117147	0.071	0.661	712.65	3.2	713.77	0.97	714.12	0.48	
z5	1.7	317	0.388	38.1	2.6580	99.64%	83	0.78	5203	0.120	0.063171	0.086	1.016726	0.125	0.116731	0.060	0.789	713.99	1.8	712.27	0.64	711.72	0.40	
z6	0.69	343	0.512	44.1	1.1586	98.75%	24	1.21	1487	0.158	0.063081	0.310	1.021829	0.344	0.117485	0.068	0.573	710.95	6.6	714.83	1.77	716.07	0.46	
z8	0.60	256	0.446	33.6	0.7629	98.31%	18	1.08	1099	0.140	0.065036	0.379	1.074841	0.450	0.119864	0.173	0.572	775.51	8.0	741.11	2.37	729.78	1.19	
z9	1.1	459	0.437	55.1	2.3611	99.67%	91	0.64	5626	0.136	0.063161	0.085	1.002469	0.122	0.115112	0.055	0.788	713.66	1.8	705.06	0.62	702.37	0.37	
z10	0.92	350	0.417	34.8	1.2794	99.67%	90	0.35	5572	0.136	0.063159	0.088	0.831078	0.133	0.095434	0.074	0.786	713.59	1.9	614.21	0.61	587.60	0.42	
z21	0.60	422	0.465	53.3	1.2484	99.03%	31	1.00	1927	0.144	0.063244	0.207	1.025859	0.253	0.117643	0.094	0.631	716.45	4.4	716.85	1.30	716.98	0.64	
z22	0.69	490	0.406	59.9	1.6392	99.25%	39	1.02	2473	0.126	0.063315	0.161	1.017949	0.193	0.116605	0.052	0.693	718.84	3.4	712.88	0.99	710.99	0.35	
z23	0.60	704	0.421	86.4	2.0517	99.39%	49	1.03	3066	0.130	0.063262	0.137	1.022039	0.167	0.117172	0.050	0.691	717.05	2.9	714.94	0.86	714.27	0.34	
z24	0.46	368	0.462	46.5	0.8287	98.93%	28	0.74	1742	0.143	0.063230	0.229	1.025504	0.272	0.117629	0.088	0.611	715.98	4.9	716.68	1.40	716.90	0.60	
z25	0.50	241	0.396	30.3	0.5965	98.53%	20	0.73	1263	0.122	0.063105	0.319	1.022620	0.363	0.117531	0.086	0.606	711.76	6.8	715.23	1.87	716.34	0.58	
z28	0.46	265	0.589	35.1	0.5955	98.37%	19	0.81	1141	0.182	0.063366	0.353	1.027428	0.410	0.117597	0.133	0.567	720.53	7.5	717.64	2.11	716.72	0.90	
z29	0.41	505	0.310	61.9	1.0196	98.59%	20	1.20	1319	0.096	0.063311	0.322	1.022513	0.360	0.117135	0.064	0.661	718.70	6.8	715.18	1.85	714.05	0.43	
z30	0.46	311	0.329	38.9	0.7002	98.21%	16	1.05	1038	0.102	0.063267	0.377	1.025276	0.421	0.117533	0.076	0.637	717.22	8.0	716.56	2.16	716.35	0.51	
F834_147.5 (N64°42', W139°51')																								
z1	8.4	298	0.668	43.5	13.9105	99.93%	474	0.77	27610	0.206	0.066180	0.041	1.215305	0.085	0.133185	0.048	0.970	812.08	0.9	807.63	0.47	806.01	0.36	
z2	3.6	483	0.599	67.0	9.3940	99.86%	218	1.11	12921	0.186	0.065966	0.050	1.164535	0.090	0.128036	0.046	0.933	805.29	1.1	784.08	0.49	776.65	0.34	
z3	4.4	147	0.570	21.2	3.6234	99.76%	132	0.70	7886	0.175	0.066103	0.071	1.222788	0.107	0.134161	0.050	0.831	809.65	1.5	811.05	0.60	811.56	0.38	
z4	2.2	227	0.486	55.0	4.6614	99.75%	122	0.97	7355	0.149	0.088094	0.066	2.740633	0.122	0.225634	0.083	0.859	1384.53	1.3	1339.55	0.91	1311.57	0.98	
z5	2.6	491	0.595	68.9	6.8215	99.78%	145	1.21	8608	0.184	0.066006	0.061	1.178502	0.099	0.129494	0.047	0.886	806.56	1.3	790.62	0.54	784.98	0.35	
z6	1.4	203	0.599	30.2	1.5652	99.04%	32	1.25	1930	0.184	0.066073	0.200	1.222218	0.247	0.134159	0.093	0.639	808.70	4.2	810.79	1.38	811.55	0.71	
z8	0.84	247	0.560	36.6	1.1645	98.91%	28	1.06	1702	0.172	0.066062	0.228	1.221812	0.277	0.134138	0.104	0.621	808.34	4.8	810.60	1.55	811.43	0.79	
z9	3.0	133	0.560	19.4	2.2363	99.46%	57	1.01	3418	0.172	0.066065	0.116	1.221903	0.151	0.134142	0.056	0.737	808.44	2.4	810.65	0.85	811.45	0.43	
S8 (N72°11.275', W111°45.549')																								
b1	0.09	509	0.079	61.1	0.2302	97.37%	10	0.51	707	0.025	0.063560	0.555	1.023981	0.636	0.116844	0.176	0.571	727.02	11.8	715.91	3.27	712.37	1.19	
b2	0.09	672	0.098	79.0	0.2911	98.27%	16	0.42	1078	0.030	0.063445	0.369	1.028663	0.429	0.117591	0.130	0.584	723.18	7.8	718.26	2.21	716.68	0.88	
b4	0.06	846	0.059	100.1	0.2566	97.82%	12	0.47	853	0.018	0.063594	0.474	1.030432	0.543	0.117517	0.147	0.578	728.16	10.0	719.14	2.80	716.26	1.00	
b5	0.05	680	0.124	96.0	0.1699	93.05%	4	1.04	267	0.038	0.063358	1.453	1.025140	1.622	0.117349	0.330	0.588	720.28	30.8	716.49	8.34	715.29	2.24	
b6	0.07	983	0.089	115.5	0.3195	98.24%	15	0.47	1056	0.028	0.063298	0.387	1.025707	0.458	0.117526	0.170	0.575	718.25	8.2	716.78	2.36	716.31	1.15	
b7	0.07	611	0.183	76.6	0.1979	96.96%	9	0.51	611	0.057	0.063110	0.860	1.018902	0.941	0.117094	0.249	0.445	711.93	18.3	713.36	4.82	713.82	1.68	
b8	0.08	335	0.087	47.6	0.1305	92.59%	3	0.86	251	0.027	0.063243	1.638	1.023190	1.834	0.117340	0.404	0.569	716.40	34.8	715.52	9.42	715.24	2.74	

(a) z1, b2 etc. are labels single zircon (z) or baddeleyite (b) grains or fragments; all zircon grains were annealed and chemically abraded after Mattinson (2005), baddeleyite needles were analyzed without abrasion.

(b) Nominal fraction weights estimated from photomicrographic grain dimensions, adjusted for partial dissolution during chemical abrasion.

(c) Nominal U and total Pb concentrations subject to uncertainty in photomicrographic estimation of weight and partial dissolution during chemical abrasion.

(d) Model Th/U ratio calculated from radiogenic ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratio and ²⁰⁷Pb/²³⁵U age.(e) Pb* and Pb_c represent radiogenic and common Pb, respectively; mol % ²⁰⁶Pb* with respect to radiogenic, blank and initial common Pb.

(f) Measured ratio corrected for spike and fractionation only. Mass fractionation correction of 0.18 ± 0.02 (1-sigma) ‰/amu (atomic mass unit) was applied to all single-collector

Daly analyses, based on analysis of NBS-981 and NBS-982.

(g) Corrected for fractionation, spike, and common Pb; all common Pb was assumed to be procedural blank: ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb = 18.60 ± 0.80%; ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb = 15.69 ± 0.32%;²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb = 38.51 ± 0.74% (all uncertainties 1-sigma). ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U and ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ages corrected for initial disequilibrium in ²³⁰Th/²³⁸U using Th/U [magma] = 3.

(h) Errors are 2-sigma, propagated using the algorithms of Schmitz and Schoene (2007).

(i) Calculations are based on the decay constants of Jaffey et al. (1971). ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U and ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ages corrected for initial disequilibrium in ²³⁰Th/²³⁸U using Th/U [magma] = 3.

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

Base of F833 at: N64°42.702', W139°50.074'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit	cumulative thickness (m)
F833	1.0	1.58	-5.67	PF1a	1.0
F833	2.6	2.11	-4.82	PF1a	2.6
F833	3.2	-0.13	-6.42	PF1a	3.2
F833	4.0	-0.48	-6.07	PF1a	4.0
F833	5.0	0.08	-6.35	PF1a	5.0
F833	9.0	1.18	-5.86	PF1a	9.0
F833	11.4	0.81	-6.63	PF1a	11.4
F833	12.0	1.39	-6.42	PF1a	12.0
F833	13.0	1.48	-6.27	PF1a	13.0
F833	14.0	0.60	-5.77	PF1a	14.0
F833	15.0	1.64	-6.20	PF1a	15.0
F833	16.0	1.73	-6.25	PF1a	16.0
F833	17.0	1.42	-5.79	PF1a	17.0
F833	18.0	1.25	-6.99	PF1a	18.0
F833	19.0	1.15	-8.14	PF1a	19.0
F833	20.0	1.21	-7.36	PF1a	20.0
F833	21.1	1.19	-6.34	PF1a	21.1
F833	22.0	0.97	-6.02	PF1a	22.0
F833	23.0	0.77	-6.25	PF1a	23.0
F833	25.0	1.26	-6.30	PF1a	25.0
F833	27.0	1.34	-6.03	PF1a	27.0
F833	28.0	1.03	-7.72	PF1a	28.0
F833	29.0	1.44	-6.68	PF1a	29.0
F833	30.0	1.07	-7.06	PF1a	30.0
F833	31.0	0.95	-6.51	PF1a	31.0
F833	33.0	0.27	-6.79	PF1a	33.0
F833	34.0	0.12	-5.93	PF1a	34.0
F833	35.0	1.71	-5.62	PF1a	35.0
F833	36.3	0.34	-7.45	PF1a	36.3
F833	37.0	1.44	-6.07	PF1a	37.0
F833	38.0	0.73	-6.73	PF1a	38.0
F833	39.0	-0.43	-7.35	PF1a	39.0
F833	40.0	1.05	-6.58	PF1a	40.0
F833	41.0	-0.07	-6.56	PF1a	41.0
F833	44.0	0.62	-6.86	PF1a	44.0
F833	45.0	1.18	-6.36	PF1a	45.0
F833	46.0	0.71	-5.86	PF1a	46.0
F833	47.0	0.01	-6.11	PF1a	47.0
F833	49.0	0.25	-6.71	PF1a	49.0
F833	50.0	0.39	-5.90	PF1a	50.0
F833	51.1	-0.33	-6.13	PF1a	51.1
F833	52.0	0.36	-6.58	PF1a	52.0
F833	53.0	0.57	-6.57	PF1a	53.0
F833	54.0	-0.80	-6.87	PF1a	54.0
F833	55.0	0.63	-5.81	PF1a	55.0
F833	56.0	-0.17	-5.74	PF1a	56.0
F833	57.0	-0.32	-6.16	PF1a	57.0
F833	58.0	-0.71	-4.30	PF1a	58.0
F833	59.0	-0.46	-5.32	PF1a	59.0
F833	60.0	-0.37	-6.40	PF1a	60.0
F833	60.8	-0.70	-6.01	PF1a	60.8
F833	69.6	0.32	-6.61	PF1a	69.6
F833	70.5	1.38	-6.65	PF1a	70.5
F833	71.5	1.49	-6.06	PF1a	71.5
F833	88.2	0.41	-5.97	PF1a	88.2
F833	89.0	1.48	-5.82	PF1a	89.0
F833	90.0	1.37	-5.44	PF1a	90.0
F833	91.0	0.88	-5.93	PF1a	91.0
F833	92.0	1.16	-5.97	PF1a	92.0
F833	93.0	1.23	-5.44	PF1a	93.0
F833	94.0	1.25	-5.67	PF1a	94.0
F833	95.0	1.37	-6.78	PF1a	95.0
F833	96.0	1.23	-5.67	PF1a	96.0
F833	98.0	0.59	-6.20	PF1a	98.0
F833	106.6	0.93	-5.81	PF1a	106.6
F833	107.5	1.17	-6.75	PF1a	107.5
F833	115.0	1.42	-6.81	PF1a	115.0
F833	116.0	1.22	-5.84	PF1a	116.0
F833	117.0	0.62	-6.19	PF1a	117.0
F833	118.0	0.91	-5.85	PF1a	118.0
F833	119.6	1.15	-6.77	PF1a	119.6
F833	121.0	0.99	-7.31	PF1a	121.0
F833	122.0	1.46	-7.06	PF1a	122.0
F833	123.0	1.08	-7.10	PF1a	123.0
F833	124.0	1.39	-6.58	PF1a	124.0
F833	125.0	1.08	-7.40	PF1a	125.0
F833	126.0	1.77	-5.92	PF1a	126.0
F833	127.0	1.40	-5.88	PF1a	127.0
F833	128.0	1.40	-6.46	PF1a	128.0
F833	129.0	1.50	-6.23	PF1a	129.0
F833	130.0	1.39	-6.48	PF1a	130.0
F833	131.0	1.42	-6.34	PF1a	131.0
F833	132.0	1.32	-6.47	PF1a	132.0
F833	133.0	1.00	-6.22	PF1a	133.0
F833	134.0	1.46	-6.47	PF1a	134.0
F833	135.3	1.40	-5.63	PF1a	135.3
F833	136.0	1.53	-5.68	PF1a	136.0
F833	138.0	-0.02	-6.54	PF1a	138.0
F833	139.0	0.26	-6.53	PF1a	139.0
F833	141.0	1.97	-5.46	PF1a	141.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F833	143.0	3.31	-4.18	PF1a	143.0
F833	144.0	1.28	-4.61	PF1a	144.0
F833	145.0	2.36	-4.81	PF1a	145.0
F833	145.9	1.18	-5.90	PF1a	145.9
F833	146.0	1.21	-6.10	PF1a	146.0
F833	147.0	1.67	-5.92	PF1a	147.0
F833	148.0	1.45	-5.83	PF1a	148.0
F833	150.0	1.55	-5.87	PF1a	150.0
F833	151.0	1.50	-6.11	PF1a	151.0
F833	151.8	2.02	-5.19	PF1a	151.8
F833	153.0	1.44	-6.06	PF1a	153.0
F833	154.0	1.55	-6.02	PF1a	154.0
F833	155.0	1.80	-5.72	PF1a	155.0
F833	157.0	1.64	-6.09	PF1a	157.0
F833	158.0	1.53	-5.98	PF1a	158.0
F833	159.0	1.75	-5.82	PF1a	159.0
F833	160.0	1.87	-5.97	PF1a	160.0
F833	161.0	1.96	-5.78	PF1a	161.0
F833	163.0	1.75	-6.12	PF1a	163.0
F833	163.2	1.73	-5.95	PF1a	163.2
F833	164.0	1.17	-5.81	PF1a	164.0
F833	165.0	1.47	-5.97	PF1a	165.0
F833	166.0	2.28	-5.57	PF1a	166.0
F833	168.0	0.69	-6.23	PF1a	168.0
F833	169.2	1.55	-5.83	PF1a	169.2
F833	169.8	1.15	-6.95	PF1a	169.8
F833	171.2	1.72	-5.82	PF1a	171.2
F833	172.0	1.84	-6.51	PF1a	172.0
F833	173.2	1.75	-6.20	PF1a	173.2
F833	174.0	1.74	-5.77	PF1a	174.0
F833	175.0	1.58	-6.30	PF1a	175.0
F833	176.0	1.98	-5.59	PF1a	176.0
F833	177.0	2.01	-5.43	PF1a	177.0
F833	178.0	2.12	-5.77	PF1a	178.0
F833	179.0	2.18	-6.34	PF1a	179.0
F833	180.0	1.97	-6.11	PF1a	180.0
F833	181.0	2.12	-6.42	PF1a	181.0
F833	182.0	2.07	-6.24	PF1a	182.0
F833	183.0	2.31	-5.82	PF1a	183.0
F833	184.0	2.04	-6.03	PF1a	184.0
F833	185.0	2.47	-5.79	PF1a	185.0
F833	186.0	3.81	-4.83	PF1a	186.0
F833	191.0	6.16	-7.53	PF1a	191.0
F833	200.0	5.49	-7.45	PF1a	200.0
F833	202.0	4.18	-7.62	PF1a	202.0
F833	203.0	2.94	-5.18	PF1a	203.0
F833	204.0	4.66	-5.57	PF1a	204.0
F833	205.0	4.79	-7.50	PF1a	205.0
F833	206.0	4.21	-6.19	PF1a	206.0
F833	207.0	4.16	-6.01	PF1a	207.0
F833	208.0	4.16	-5.62	PF1a	208.0
F833	209.0	4.89	-5.86	PF1a	209.0
F833	210.0	4.07	-6.19	PF1a	210.0
F833	211.0	5.30	-5.76	PF1a	211.0
F833	212.0	3.55	-5.99	PF1a	212.0
F833	215.2	2.73	-6.55	PF1a	215.2
F833	235.5	2.85	-5.64	PF1a	235.5
F833	236.0	3.06	-5.60	PF1a	236.0
F833	237.0	3.18	-5.91	PF1a	237.0
F833	238.5	3.58	-5.70	PF1a	238.5
F833	239.0	4.01	-5.41	PF1a	239.0
F833	240.0	3.31	-5.45	PF1a	240.0
F833	241.0	2.89	-5.48	PF1a	241.0
F833	242.0	3.07	-5.32	PF1a	242.0
F833	243.0	3.11	-5.56	PF1a	243.0
F833	244.0	2.93	-5.82	PF1a	244.0
F833	247.0	4.35	-6.00	PF1a	247.0
F833	248.0	3.53	-1.69	PF1a	248.0
F833	250.0	3.66	-5.41	PF1a	250.0
F833	251.0	2.79	-5.52	PF1a	251.0
F833	255.0	3.46	-6.06	PF1a	255.0
F833	256.0	3.02	-5.31	PF1a	256.0
F833	257.0	3.15	-5.94	PF1a	257.0
F833	313.0	6.05	-4.79	PF1a	313.0
F833	314.0	5.16	-5.02	PF1a	314.0
F833	323.5	6.34	-4.52	PF1a	323.5
F833	324.5	4.97	-4.75	PF1a	324.5
F833	325.3	4.23	-4.87	PF1a	325.3
F833	353.0	4.21	-4.73	PF1a	353.0
F833	355.0	5.73	-4.24	PF1a	355.0
F833	356.0	5.54	-4.80	PF1a	356.0
F833	357.0	6.10	-3.74	PF1a	357.0
F833	358.0	4.89	-5.41	PF1a	358.0
F833	359.0	4.70	-5.34	PF1a	359.0
F833	361.0	5.86	-4.44	PF1a	361.0
F833	362.0	5.41	-4.05	PF1a	362.0
F833	363.0	5.24	-3.92	PF1a	363.0
F833	364.0	5.22	-5.43	PF1a	364.0
F833	366.0	4.60	-5.50	PF1a	366.0
F833	367.0	5.54	-4.84	PF1a	367.0
F833	368.0	5.87	-3.47	PF1a	368.0
F833	369.0	5.34	-5.54	PF1a	369.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F833	370.0	6.30	-5.99	PF1a	370.0
F833	371.0	5.62	-3.89	PF1a	371.0
F833	374.0	5.96	-3.62	PF1a	374.0
F833	375.0	5.62	-4.51	PF1a	375.0
F833	376.0	5.79	-5.22	PF1a	376.0
F833	377.0	5.66	-5.66	PF1a	377.0
F833	378.0	6.15	-4.98	PF1a	378.0
F833	380.0	6.44	-4.62	PF1a	380.0
F833	381.0	6.05	-5.14	PF1a	381.0
F833	382.0	5.92	-4.57	PF1a	382.0
F833	383.0	6.00	-5.33	PF1a	383.0
F833	384.0	5.68	-6.15	PF1a	384.0
F833	385.0	5.76	-6.07	PF1a	385.0
F833	386.0	5.67	-6.02	PF1a	386.0
F833	387.0	5.96	-4.89	PF1a	387.0
F833	388.0	6.49	-5.12	PF1a	388.0
F833	389.0	7.12	-3.08	PF1a	389.0
F833	390.5	5.91	-5.22	PF1a	390.5
F833	391.5	7.52	-5.21	PF1a	391.5
F833	392.5	6.39	-5.32	PF1a	392.5
F833	393.0	7.54	-5.24	PF1a	393.0
F833	394.0	5.96	-5.27	PF1a	394.0
F833	395.0	6.64	-5.36	PF1a	395.0
F833	396.0	6.08	-5.51	PF1a	396.0
F833	397.0	6.60	-5.63	PF1a	397.0
F833	398.0	6.32	-6.09	PF1a	398.0
F833	399.0	6.39	-5.45	PF1a	399.0
F833	400.0	6.28	-5.71	PF1a	400.0
F833	401.0	6.80	-5.75	PF1a	401.0
F833	402.0	6.57	-5.42	PF1a	402.0
F833	403.0	6.23	-5.67	PF1a	403.0
F833	404.0	6.99	-4.88	PF1a	404.0
F833	405.0	6.88	-2.90	PF1a	405.0
F833	406.0	6.49	-5.56	PF1a	406.0
F833	407.0	6.98	-4.56	PF1a	407.0
F833	408.0	6.93	-7.42	PF1a	408.0
F833	409.0	5.12	-5.32	PF1a	409.0

Base of F834 at: ~N64°42', W139°51'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit	cumulative thickness (m)
F834	0.0	5.76	-5.97	PF1a	394.0
F834	1.0	6.12	-3.14	PF1a	395.0
F834	2.0	6.39	-5.84	PF1a	396.0
F834	3.0	6.13	-5.99	PF1a	397.0
F834	4.0	6.35	-5.92	PF1a	398.0
F834	6.0	6.71	-6.25	PF1a	400.0
F834	7.0	6.06	-6.44	PF1a	401.0
F834	8.0	6.11	-6.76	PF1a	402.0
F834	9.0	6.16	-6.02	PF1a	403.0
F834	10.0	6.12	-6.14	PF1a	404.0
F834	11.0	6.69	-5.55	PF1a	405.0
F834	12.0	6.38	-5.68	PF1a	406.0
F834	13.0	6.69	-6.01	PF1a	407.0
F834	14.0	6.89	-3.32	PF1a	408.0
F834	15.0	5.13	-4.95	PF1a	409.0
F834	16.0	6.39	-4.55	PF1a	410.0
F834	17.0	4.96	-4.66	PF1a	411.0
F834	18.0	4.07	-5.06	PF1a	412.0
F834	19.0	6.95	-4.70	PF1a	413.0
F834	20.0	6.33	-4.35	PF1a	414.0
F834	21.0	5.67	-3.82	PF1a	415.0
F834	22.0	6.87	-2.41	PF1a	416.0
F834	23.0	7.72	-3.65	PF1a	417.0
F834	24.0	7.30	-2.89	PF1a	418.0
F834	25.0	9.23	-4.00	PF1a	419.0
F834	26.0	8.07	-5.42	PF1a	420.0
F834	27.0	8.49	-5.25	PF1a	421.0
F834	28.0	6.89	-5.57	PF1a	422.0
F834	29.0	7.49	-5.67	PF1a	423.0
F834	30.0	7.78	-5.85	PF1a	424.0
F834	31.0	7.65	-6.50	PF1a	425.0
F834	32.5	7.39	-5.53	PF1a	426.5
F834	33.0	8.12	-3.81	PF1a	427.0
F834	34.0	9.02	-4.15	PF1a	428.0
F834	35.0	8.68	-3.29	PF1a	429.0
F834	36.0	7.50	-6.10	PF1a	430.0
F834	37.0	7.74	-5.45	PF1a	431.0
F834	44.0	8.30	-6.81	PF1a	438.0
F834	45.0	9.19	-5.99	PF1a	439.0
F834	46.0	8.75	-5.88	PF1a	440.0
F834	49.0	6.64	-6.93	PF1a	443.0
F834	50.0	7.84	-7.26	PF1a	444.0
F834	51.0	6.62	-7.27	PF1a	445.0
F834	52.0	6.58	-7.32	PF1a	446.0
F834	53.0	7.05	-6.89	PF1a	447.0
F834	54.0	6.84	-6.62	PF1a	448.0
F834	55.0	6.33	-6.95	PF1a	449.0
F834	56.0	6.72	-7.05	PF1a	450.0
F834	57.0	6.90	-7.10	PF1a	451.0
F834	58.0	6.72	-6.55	PF1a	452.0
F834	59.0	6.73	-6.37	PF1a	453.0
F834	60.0	6.05	-8.08	PF1a	454.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F834	61.0	7.23	-7.03	PF1a	455.0
F834	62.0	6.32	-7.48	PF1a	456.0
F834	65.0	6.86	-6.87	PF1a	459.0
F834	66.0	6.62	-7.34	PF1a	460.0
F834	67.0	6.55	-7.48	PF1a	461.0
F834	68.0	6.56	-7.54	PF1a	462.0
F834	69.0	6.81	-7.24	PF1a	463.0
F834	70.0	6.56	-6.72	PF1a	464.0
F834	73.0	6.89	-6.53	PF1a	467.0
F834	74.0	5.60	-5.55	PF1a	468.0
F834	75.0	6.77	-4.44	PF1a	469.0
F834	76.0	7.34	-6.21	PF1a	470.0
F834	77.0	6.72	-5.84	PF1a	471.0
F834	78.0	7.56	-4.21	PF1a	472.0
F834	79.0	7.45	-2.86	PF1a	473.0
F834	80.0	7.19	-6.77	PF1a	474.0
F834	81.0	7.66	-3.57	PF1a	475.0
F834	82.0	7.31	-10.78	PF1a	476.0
F834	83.0	6.46	-6.43	PF1a	477.0
F834	84.0	6.98	-6.52	PF1a	478.0
F834	86.0	9.07	-7.49	PF1a	480.0
F834	87.0	8.93	-6.26	PF1a	481.0
F834	88.0	9.15	-4.85	PF1a	482.0
F834	89.0	9.49	-6.29	PF1a	483.0
F834	90.0	9.01	-6.89	PF1a	484.0
F834	91.0	9.51	-6.34	PF1a	485.0
F834	93.0	7.02	-7.73	PF1a	487.0
F834	94.0	6.63	-5.61	PF1a	488.0
F834	95.0	5.86	-6.64	PF1a	489.0
F834	96.0	6.83	-6.94	PF1a	490.0
F834	97.0	6.57	-6.71	PF1a	491.0
F834	98.0	6.49	-6.52	PF1a	492.0
F834	99.0	9.08	-6.78	PF1a	493.0
F834	100.0	9.39	-7.20	PF1a	494.0
F834	102.0	10.00	-7.35	PF1a	496.0
F834	104.0	8.77	-7.63	PF1a	498.0
F834	105.0	6.61	-7.57	PF1a	499.0
F834	116.0	5.20	-3.79	PF1a	510.0
F834	117.5	4.97	-6.77	PF1a	511.5
F834	123.0	6.70	-0.18	PF1a	517.0
F834	124.0	7.27	-0.02	PF1a	518.0
F834	125.0	7.07	-0.67	PF1a	519.0
F834	126.0	6.39	-2.57	PF1a	520.0
F834	127.0	7.30	0.23	PF1a	521.0
F834	128.0	7.25	-0.24	PF1a	522.0
F834	129.0	6.99	0.41	PF1a	523.0
F834	130.0	6.98	0.36	PF1a	524.0
F834	131.0	7.33	0.85	PF1a	525.0
F834	131.9	5.28	-1.76	PF1a	525.9
F834	133.0	6.15	-2.57	PF1a	527.0
F834	134.0	5.75	-6.27	PF1a	528.0
F834	135.0	6.30	-1.94	PF1a	529.0
F834	137.0	6.81	-2.35	PF1a	531.0
F834	139.0	7.32	-0.27	PF1a	533.0
F834	139.5	6.59	-0.55	PF1a	533.5
F834	141.0	6.84	-0.04	PF1a	535.0
F834	143.0	7.34	-2.53	PF1a	537.0
F834	145.0	6.83	-1.48	PF1a	539.0
F834	147.0	6.46	0.50	PF1a	541.0
F834	171.0	6.72	-5.10	PF1a	565.0
F834	173.0	5.09	-4.66	PF1a	567.0
F834	178.0	5.97	-5.05	PF1a	572.0
F834	180.0	4.59	-4.49	PF1a	574.0
F834	182.0	4.78	-2.07	PF1a	576.0
F834	184.0	4.09	-5.57	PF1a	578.0
F834	186.0	4.32	-5.91	PF1a	580.0
F834	188.0	4.40	-5.47	PF1a	582.0
F834	190.0	4.66	-5.46	PF1a	584.0
F834	192.0	4.29	-4.61	PF1a	586.0
F834	198.0	4.14	-5.94	PF1a	592.0
F834	202.0	4.17	-5.64	PF1a	596.0
F834	206.0	3.92	-6.16	PF1a	600.0
F834	210.0	5.93	-1.61	PF1a	604.0
F834	213.0	5.49	-3.90	PF1a	607.0
F834	214.0	5.01	-6.08	PF1a	608.0
F834	216.0	5.39	-2.13	PF1a	610.0
F834	217.0	5.32	-2.08	PF1a	611.0
F834	218.0	3.84	-1.12	PF1a	612.0
F834	219.0	4.05	-10.14	PF1a	613.0
F834	224.0	4.18	-10.02	PF1a	618.0
F834	225.0	2.15	-10.01	PF1a	619.0
F834	226.0	2.80	-10.41	PF1a	620.0
F834	227.0	1.62	-8.97	PF1a	621.0
F834	228.0	1.43	-9.95	PF1a	622.0
F834	229.0	0.88	-9.03	PF1a	623.0
F834	230.0	1.53	-10.79	PF1a	624.0

Base of F835 at:~N64°42', W139°51'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit	cumulative thickness (m)
F835	65.0	0.12	-3.90	PF1a	689.0
F835	66.5	1.91	-1.14	PF1a	690.5
F835	68.2	-1.91	-2.98	PF1a	692.2

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F835	69.4	-1.96	-4.23	PF1a	693.4
F835	73.0	-0.19	-4.75	PF1a	697.0
F835	74.0	1.11	-2.83	PF1a	698.0
F835	75.0	1.62	-3.66	PF1a	699.0
F835	76.0	1.21	-3.89	PF1a	700.0
F835	77.0	1.42	-3.85	PF1a	701.0
F835	78.0	1.19	-4.33	PF1a	702.0
F835	79.0	1.70	-3.20	PF1a	703.0
F835	80.0	1.98	-4.07	PF1a	704.0
F835	81.0	1.40	-6.56	PF1a	705.0
F835	83.0	1.42	-4.91	PF1a	707.0
F835	85.0	1.37	-3.73	PF1a	709.0
F835	87.0	2.36	-3.75	PF1a	711.0
F835	89.0	1.22	-5.12	PF1a	713.0
F835	91.0	1.19	-3.51	PF1a	715.0
F835	95.0	1.17	-4.12	PF1a	719.0
F835	97.0	1.71	-3.97	PF1a	721.0
F835	99.0	1.70	-3.03	PF1a	723.0
F835	101.0	1.15	-4.11	PF1a	725.0
F835	103.0	1.09	-3.98	PF1a	727.0
F835	104.0	0.40	-4.31	PF1a	728.0
F835	105.0	-1.33	-5.18	PF1a	729.0
F835	106.0	-2.02	-5.10	PF1a	730.0
F835	107.0	-2.82	-5.45	PF1a	731.0
F835	111.0	-0.44	-2.35	PF1	735.0
F835	112.0	-0.73	-2.99	PF1	736.0
F835	113.0	-1.00	-2.80	PF1	737.0
F835	115.0	-1.31	-2.47	PF1	739.0
F835	117.0	-0.80	-2.61	PF1	741.0
F835	119.0	0.42	-2.90	PF1	743.0
F835	121.0	0.51	-3.10	PF1	745.0
F835	125.0	-0.11	-3.05	PF1	749.0
F835	129.0	-0.04	-3.53	PF1	753.0
F835	131.0	-0.04	-2.81	PF1	755.0
F835	133.0	-0.28	-3.55	PF1	757.0
F835	144.0	0.63	-2.40	PF1	768.0
F835	146.0	0.50	-2.62	PF1	770.0
F835	150.0	-0.21	-3.00	PF1	774.0
F835	154.0	0.86	-2.78	PF1	778.0
F835	156.0	0.19	-3.46	PF1	780.0
F835	158.0	0.49	-3.30	PF1	782.0
F835	162.0	0.47	-2.84	PF1	786.0
F835	164.0	0.51	-3.08	PF1	788.0
F835	165.0	0.13	-4.70	PF1	789.0
F835	170.0	0.40	-4.21	PF1	794.0
F835	174.0	-0.10	-4.03	PF1	798.0
F835	176.0	0.53	-3.33	PF1	800.0
F835	178.0	0.10	-3.14	PF1	802.0
F835	180.0	0.69	-3.04	PF1	804.0
F835	182.0	0.45	-3.08	PF1	806.0
F835	184.0	0.44	-4.85	PF1	808.0
F835	186.0	0.70	-3.65	PF1	810.0
F835	190.0	0.48	-3.97	PF1	814.0
F835	194.0	0.64	-4.80	PF1	818.0
F835	196.0	0.81	-4.18	PF1	820.0
F835	200.0	-0.28	-3.28	PF1	824.0
F835	202.0	0.46	-3.59	PF1	826.0
F835	204.0	0.25	-5.00	PF1	828.0
F835	206.0	-0.02	-4.83	PF1	830.0
F835	210.0	0.14	-3.62	PF1	834.0
F835	212.0	0.19	-5.13	PF1	836.0
F835	214.0	0.33	-5.75	PF1	838.0
F835	216.0	0.68	-4.32	PF1	840.0
F835	218.0	0.37	-5.12	PF1	842.0
F835	223.0	0.53	-4.55	PF1	847.0
F835	230.0	0.61	-4.04	PF1	854.0
F835	233.0	0.76	-3.83	PF1	857.0
F835	239.0	0.05	-3.28	PF1	863.0
F835	241.0	-0.48	-2.80	PF1	865.0
F835	243.0	-0.42	-2.62	PF1	867.0
F835	245.5	-0.08	-3.39	PF1	869.5
F835	250.0	-0.27	-3.89	PF1	874.0
F835	254.0	0.52	-5.59	PF1	878.0
F835	256.0	0.19	-4.64	PF1	880.0
F835	260.0	-0.28	-4.84	PF1	884.0
F835	262.1	-0.31	-8.26	PF1	886.1
F835	264.0	0.32	-3.62	PF1	888.0
F835	266.0	0.80	-3.02	PF1	890.0
F835	268.0	-0.12	-3.70	PF1	892.0
F835	270.0	-0.09	-5.33	PF1	894.0
F835	272.0	0.65	-3.82	PF1	896.0
F835	276.0	0.15	-7.06	PF1	900.0
F835	278.0	-0.21	-3.13	PF1	902.0
F835	280.0	0.63	-3.94	PF1	904.0
F835	284.0	0.02	-4.74	PF1	908.0
F835	286.0	0.24	-5.60	PF1	910.0
F835	288.0	0.11	-3.40	PF1	912.0
F835	292.0	0.14	-3.18	PF1	916.0
F835	294.0	0.49	-4.57	PF1	918.0
F835	296.0	0.71	-3.37	PF1	920.0
F835	298.0	0.39	-3.96	PF1	922.0
F835	300.0	1.53	-4.45	PF1	924.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F835	302.0	0.27	-3.91	PF1	926.0
F835	304.0	0.80	-4.28	PF1	928.0
F835	306.0	0.70	-3.31	PF1	930.0
F835	308.0	1.14	-4.06	PF1	932.0
F835	312.0	0.15	-4.47	PF1	936.0

Base of F836 at: N64°41.806', W139°51.802'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit	cumulative thickness (m)
F836	0.3	3.27	-2.75	PF1	940.3
F836	2.0	1.81	-2.16	PF1	942.0
F836	4.0	1.81	-2.33	PF1	944.0
F836	6.0	1.38	-2.91	PF1	946.0
F836	8.0	2.04	-2.67	PF1	948.0
F836	10.0	1.97	-3.10	PF1	950.0
F836	12.0	1.61	-3.71	PF1	952.0
F836	14.0	1.80	-2.62	PF1	954.0
F836	16.0	0.96	-5.94	PF1	956.0
F836	18.0	1.67	-2.93	PF1	958.0
F836	20.0	2.84	-3.10	PF1	960.0
F836	22.0	1.82	-2.96	PF1	962.0
F836	24.0	2.36	-2.83	PF1	964.0
F836	26.0	2.64	-3.53	PF1	966.0
F836	28.0	2.78	-3.12	PF1	968.0
F836	30.0	1.75	-3.04	PF1	970.0
F836	32.0	1.83	-2.33	PF1	972.0
F836	34.0	2.35	-4.98	PF1	974.0
F836	36.0	1.38	-1.72	PF1	976.0
F836	38.0	3.29	-1.12	PF1	978.0
F836	40.0	1.98	-2.49	PF1	980.0
F836	42.0	2.74	-1.60	PF1	982.0
F836	44.0	3.20	-1.94	PF1	984.0
F836	46.0	1.60	-1.75	PF1	986.0
F836	48.0	3.37	-2.49	PF1	988.0
F836	50.0	2.92	-2.32	PF1	990.0
F836	52.0	2.24	-2.22	PF1	992.0
F836	54.0	2.95	-1.38	PF1	994.0
F836	56.0	2.18	-3.10	PF1	996.0
F836	58.0	2.33	-2.25	PF1	998.0
F836	60.0	1.54	-1.20	PF1	1000.0
F836	62.0	4.58	-0.62	PF1	1002.0
F836	64.0	3.61	-1.67	PF1	1004.0
F836	68.0	3.21	-1.58	PF1	1008.0
F836	72.0	2.60	-2.17	PF1	1012.0
F836	76.0	2.07	-1.80	PF1	1016.0
F836	78.0	2.37	-3.49	PF1	1018.0
F836	80.0	4.11	-3.67	PF1	1020.0
F836	82.0	3.28	-2.08	PF1	1022.0
F836	84.0	2.50	-2.13	PF1	1024.0
F836	86.0	2.79	-2.07	PF1	1026.0
F836	88.0	2.48	-4.19	PF1	1028.0
F836	90.0	2.90	-3.68	PF1	1030.0
F836	92.0	2.72	-2.31	PF1	1032.0
F836	94.0	3.41	-2.59	PF1	1034.0
F836	96.0	2.29	-3.62	PF1	1036.0
F836	98.0	3.23	-1.76	PF1	1038.0
F836	100.0	4.22	-2.01	PF1	1040.0
F836	102.0	3.07	-2.92	PF1	1042.0
F836	104.0	4.27	-0.76	PF1	1044.0
F836	106.0	3.12	-2.37	PF1	1046.0
F836	108.0	1.78	-6.54	PF1	1048.0
F836	112.0	2.92	-3.16	PF1	1052.0
F836	114.0	3.16	-3.99	PF1	1054.0
F836	116.0	2.75	-4.07	PF1	1056.0
F836	118.0	3.56	-1.80	PF1	1058.0
F836	120.0	4.09	-3.55	PF1	1060.0
F836	122.0	4.26	-3.13	PF1	1062.0
F836	124.0	2.88	-4.86	PF1	1064.0
F836	128.0	3.79	-2.43	PF1	1068.0
F836	130.0	2.10	-4.33	PF1	1070.0
F836	132.0	2.52	-3.40	PF1	1072.0
F836	134.0	3.04	-5.53	PF1	1074.0
F836	142.0	3.29	-4.62	PF1	1082.0
F836	148.0	2.74	-4.17	PF1	1088.0
F836	152.0	3.14	-3.19	PF1	1092.0
F836	156.0	3.20	-2.64	PF1	1096.0
F836	160.0	2.53	-5.17	PF1	1100.0
F836	164.0	3.03	-4.57	PF1	1104.0
F836	166.0	2.51	-2.35	PF1	1106.0
F836	170.0	3.76	-2.55	PF1	1110.0
F836	172.0	3.96	-1.39	PF1	1112.0
F836	174.0	3.15	-2.18	PF1	1114.0
F836	176.0	4.20	-3.02	PF1	1116.0
F836	178.0	2.70	-6.29	PF1	1118.0
F836	180.0	3.13	-5.49	PF1	1120.0
F836	182.0	2.69	-2.77	PF1	1122.0
F836	184.0	3.96	-1.71	PF1	1124.0
F836	186.0	4.29	-5.97	PF1	1126.0
F836	188.0	5.12	-1.24	PF1	1128.0
F836	190.0	3.03	-3.23	PF1	1130.0
F836	192.0	5.60	-2.95	PF1	1132.0
F836	194.0	4.59	-2.30	PF1	1134.0
F836	196.0	3.60	-5.62	PF1	1136.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F836	198.0	4.94	-2.69	PF1	1138.0
F836	200.0	3.91	-0.80	PF1	1140.0
F836	202.0	3.83	-2.55	PF1	1142.0
F836	204.0	5.14	-1.77	PF1	1144.0
F836	206.0	3.88	-2.78	PF1	1146.0
F836	208.0	4.18	-0.99	PF1	1148.0
F836	210.0	5.40	-1.79	PF1	1150.0
F836	212.0	3.70	-4.78	PF1	1152.0
F836	214.0	3.80	-1.78	PF1	1154.0
F836	218.0	4.28	-2.53	PF1	1158.0
F836	220.0	4.00	-2.57	PF1	1160.0
F836	224.0	5.06	0.29	PF1	1164.0
F836	226.0	4.08	-2.80	PF1	1166.0
F836	230.0	4.76	-2.65	PF1	1170.0
F836	232.0	4.47	-2.01	PF1	1172.0
F836	238.0	5.19	-2.36	PF1	1178.0
F836	240.0	5.16	-1.79	PF1	1180.0
F836	242.0	6.05	-1.64	PF1	1182.0
F836	246.0	4.81	-1.95	PF1	1186.0
F836	248.0	6.08	-2.42	PF1	1188.0
F836	250.0	5.39	-2.25	PF1	1190.0
F836	252.0	4.03	-3.85	PF1	1192.0
F836	258.0	5.62	-2.07	PF1	1198.0
F836	260.0	4.86	-2.01	PF1	1200.0
F836	264.0	5.21	-1.86	PF1	1204.0
F836	266.0	5.90	-1.08	PF1	1206.0
F836	268.0	4.94	-2.68	PF1	1208.0
F836	270.0	4.12	-2.53	PF1	1210.0
F836	272.0	5.75	0.33	PF1	1212.0
F836	274.0	2.60	-1.39	PF1	1214.0
F836	276.0	4.80	-2.83	PF1	1216.0
F836	278.0	4.00	-3.99	PF1	1218.0
F836	293.0	5.46	-4.98	PF1	1233.0
F836	296.0	5.84	-2.20	PF1	1236.0
F836	298.0	5.73	-1.93	PF1	1238.0
F836	304.0	5.56	-2.01	PF1	1244.0
F836	308.0	5.52	-2.61	PF1	1248.0
F836	312.0	5.56	-3.25	PF1	1252.0
F836	316.0	6.28	-1.41	PF1	1256.0
F836	333.0	6.62	-2.01	PF1	1273.0
F836	340.0	6.37	-2.16	PF1	1280.0
F836	352.0	5.84	-1.39	PF1	1292.0
F836	354.0	6.81	-1.05	PF1	1294.0
F836	358.0	5.97	-1.67	PF1	1298.0
F836	364.0	6.24	-1.69	PF1	1304.0
F836	366.0	6.24	-1.27	PF1	1306.0
F836	368.0	6.88	-1.17	PF1	1308.0
F836	370.0	7.02	-1.71	PF1	1310.0
F836	372.0	7.10	-1.47	PF1	1312.0
F836	374.0	6.86	-1.11	PF1	1314.0
F836	376.0	6.99	-0.43	PF1	1316.0
F836	378.0	6.09	0.79	PF1	1318.0
F836	380.0	6.98	-1.70	PF1	1320.0
F836	382.0	6.18	-0.61	PF1	1322.0
F836	394.0	6.28	-1.29	PF1	1334.0
F836	399.0	3.27	1.33	PF1	1339.0
F836	501.0	1.97	-3.83	PF2	1441.0
F836	503.0	1.52	-3.19	PF2	1443.0
F836	505.0	1.90	-4.34	PF2	1445.0
F836	507.0	3.22	-3.17	PF3	1447.0
F836	509.0	3.69	-0.65	PF3	1449.0
F836	511.0	3.17	-1.56	PF3	1451.0
F836	513.0	3.59	-3.28	PF3	1453.0
F836	515.0	4.53	-0.75	PF3	1455.0
F836	519.0	2.79	1.68	PF3	1459.0
F836	523.0	5.01	0.41	PF3	1463.0
F836	527.0	4.63	-0.52	PF3	1467.0
F836	531.0	2.97	0.18	PF3	1471.0
F836	535.0	4.50	-3.54	PF3	1475.0
F836	539.0	3.36	-1.56	PF3	1479.0
F836	543.0	3.99	-3.31	PF3	1483.0
F836	547.0	4.14	-0.94	PF3	1487.0
F836	551.0	3.92	-0.61	PF3	1491.0
F836	555.0	4.58	-1.08	PF3	1495.0
F836	557.0	5.63	0.25	PF3	1497.0
F836	559.0	5.00	-0.60	PF3	1499.0
F836	563.0	4.06	-2.64	PF3	1503.0
F836	567.0	3.62	1.67	PF3	1507.0
F836	571.0	3.60	-1.09	PF3	1511.0
F836	575.0	2.06	0.98	PF3	1515.0
F836	576.0	2.80	1.43	PF3	1516.0
F836	586.0	3.66	-0.37	PF3	1526.0
F836	587.0	4.94	-4.87	PF3	1527.0
F836	591.0	4.42	2.66	PF3	1531.0
F836	595.0	4.38	0.35	PF3	1535.0
F836	599.0	4.77	0.79	PF3	1539.0
F836	603.0	3.87	0.21	PF3	1543.0
F836	609.0	4.54	1.58	PF3	1549.0
F836	613.0	4.52	-0.23	PF3	1553.0
F836	617.0	4.90	1.18	PF3	1557.0
F836	621.0	5.37	1.38	PF3	1561.0
F836	625.0	5.00	2.41	PF3	1565.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F836	629.0	5.11	1.47	PF3	1569.0
F836	631.0	5.04	2.16	PF3	1571.0
F836	633.0	4.53	-3.29	PF3	1573.0
F836	635.0	4.75	0.37	PF3	1575.0
F836	637.0	4.60	-1.10	PF3	1577.0
F836	639.0	4.65	0.91	PF3	1579.0
F836	641.0	5.18	1.51	PF3	1581.0
F836	643.0	5.88	2.62	PF3	1583.0
F836	645.0	5.43	1.57	PF3	1585.0
F836	647.0	5.62	1.67	PF3	1587.0
F836	649.0	5.81	2.53	PF3	1589.0
F836	651.0	5.35	-0.03	PF3	1591.0
F836	659.0	5.19	1.66	PF3	1599.0
F836	661.0	5.67	1.05	PF3	1601.0
F836	663.0	5.52	0.64	PF3	1603.0
F836	665.0	5.63	-0.78	PF3	1605.0
F836	667.0	5.20	-0.24	PF3	1607.0
F836	671.0	5.37	0.30	PF3	1611.0
F836	673.0	5.18	0.17	PF3	1613.0
F836	677.0	4.14	-0.01	PF3	1617.0
F836	679.0	4.29	-1.13	PF3	1619.0
F836	681.0	3.95	0.62	PF3	1621.0
F836	683.0	4.38	-2.49	PF3	1623.0
F836	685.0	4.90	0.87	PF3	1625.0
F836	687.0	4.47	0.18	PF3	1627.0
F836	689.0	4.38	0.08	PF3	1629.0
F836	691.0	4.86	0.55	PF3	1631.0
F836	693.0	4.70	-2.95	PF3	1633.0
F836	697.0	2.20	-0.89	PF3	1637.0
F836	699.0	4.75	-1.70	PF3	1639.0
F836	701.0	4.71	-2.84	PF3	1641.0
F836	705.0	4.90	-0.51	PF3	1645.0
F836	707.0	5.13	-0.69	PF3	1647.0
F836	709.0	4.86	-4.20	PF3	1649.0
F836	711.0	4.86	-0.22	PF3	1651.0
F836	713.0	4.37	0.03	PF3	1653.0
F836	717.0	3.17	1.09	PF3	1657.0
F836	720.0	3.27	0.24	PF3	1660.0
F836	726.0	3.44	-2.88	PF3	1666.0
F836	728.0	4.07	-0.87	PF3	1668.0
F836	730.0	3.59	-1.56	PF3	1670.0
F836	732.0	3.36	1.57	PF3	1672.0
F836	734.0	3.61	1.21	PF3	1674.0
F836	736.0	4.08	1.85	PF3	1676.0
F836	738.0	4.12	1.46	PF3	1678.0
F836	740.0	4.01	0.80	PF3	1680.0
F836	742.0	3.92	2.36	PF3	1682.0
F836	744.0	3.39	2.00	PF3	1684.0
F836	746.0	3.16	-1.04	PF3	1686.0
F836	748.0	3.68	-2.17	PF3	1688.0
F836	750.0	3.08	-0.77	PF3	1690.0
F836	752.0	3.83	-1.06	PF3	1692.0
F836	754.0	3.81	-2.81	PF3	1694.0
F836	756.0	3.98	-2.72	PF3	1696.0
F836	758.0	4.09	-4.68	PF3	1698.0
F836	760.0	4.00	-1.65	PF3	1700.0
F836	762.0	4.02	-3.97	PF3	1702.0
F836	764.0	4.17	-0.57	PF3	1704.0
F836	766.0	3.79	-4.07	PF3	1706.0
F836	768.0	3.91	-2.88	PF3	1708.0
F836	770.0	4.02	-1.27	PF3	1710.0
F836	772.0	3.95	-3.15	PF3	1712.0
F836	774.0	3.70	-3.95	PF3	1714.0
F836	776.0	3.80	-2.23	PF3	1716.0
F836	778.0	3.78	-1.31	PF3	1718.0
F836	780.0	3.91	1.83	PF3	1720.0
F836	782.0	3.75	-2.94	PF3	1722.0
F836	784.0	3.96	-4.03	PF3	1724.0
F836	786.0	3.78	-3.79	PF3	1726.0
F836	788.0	4.21	-3.58	PF3	1728.0
F836	790.0	4.12	-0.39	PF3	1730.0
F836	794.0	4.11	-1.92	PF3	1734.0
F836	798.0	4.03	0.80	PF3	1738.0
F836	800.0	4.43	-0.77	PF3	1740.0
F836	802.0	4.10	1.50	PF3	1742.0
F836	804.0	4.06	-3.11	PF3	1744.0
F836	806.0	4.67	0.46	PF3	1746.0
F836	808.0	4.86	1.32	PF3	1748.0
F836	810.0	5.02	0.96	PF3	1750.0
F836	812.0	4.27	-1.14	PF3	1752.0
F836	814.0	3.94	-0.15	PF3	1754.0
F836	816.0	4.06	-0.90	PF3	1756.0
F836	818.0	3.48	1.24	PF3	1758.0
F836	820.0	3.46	-1.08	PF3	1760.0
F836	822.0	4.69	-0.62	PF3	1762.0
F836	838.0	4.70	-0.79	PF3	1778.0
F836	842.0	1.81	-4.00	LMH	1782.0
F836	854.0	2.69	-3.65	LMH	1794.0
F836	880.0	2.14	-4.53	LMH	1820.0
F836	888.0	1.59	-7.06	LMH	1828.0
F836	889.0	1.27	-8.38	LMH	1829.0
F836	890.0	1.48	-9.16	LMH	1830.0

Table S2. Carbon and oxygen isotope data tables

F836	891.0	0.78	-1.44	LMH	1831.0
F836	893.0	-2.02	-1.24	LMH	1833.0
F836	894.0	-2.15	-2.94	LMH	1834.0
F836	895.0	-4.27	-2.63	LMH	1835.0
F836	896.0	-6.15	-2.19	LMH	1836.0
F836	897.0	-1.67	-4.09	LMH	1837.0
F836	899.0	-1.68	-4.55	LMH	1839.0
F836	900.0	0.03	-4.37	LMH	1840.0
F836	901.0	-0.45	-4.68	LMH	1841.0
F836	902.0	0.24	-2.13	LMH	1842.0
F836	904.0	0.27	-4.94	LMH	1844.0
F836	905.5	0.32	-3.41	LMH	1845.5

F837 at: N64°39.757', W140°00.482'

F840 at: N64°42.431', W140°01.312'

Base of F841 at: N64°45.364', W140°06.928'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit
F841	0.3	0.58	-2.22	PH2
F841	0.5	-3.75	-13.57	PH2
F841	4.0	-2.87	-13.86	PH2
F841	5.0	0.04	-6.53	PH2
F841	6.5	0.36	-5.00	PH2
F841	14.0	0.60	-5.45	PH2
F841	22.0	7.31	-10.05	PH2
F841	24.2	-0.12	-6.86	PH2
F841	40.6	-2.45	-5.35	PH3
F841	40.8	-2.46	-5.30	PH3
F841	41.0	-2.52	-5.26	PH3
F841	41.2	-2.55	-5.28	PH3
F841	41.4	-2.32	-4.73	PH3
F841	41.6	-2.60	-5.53	PH3
F841	41.9	-2.98	-5.68	PH3
F841	42.2	-3.21	-6.29	PH3
F841	42.5	-3.31	-6.00	PH3
F841	43.0	-3.57	-5.62	PH3

Base of F917 at: N64°42.458', W140°01.217'

Base of 918 at: N64°45.746', W140°06.449'

Base of 936 at: N64°34.417', W136°50.977'

S8 at: N72°11.275', W111°45.549'

Coates Lake Group at Moose Horn at: ~N63°34', W127°02'

section	height (m)	d13C	d18O	unit
P9E	38.0	-4.52	-1.00	CC
P9E	58.0	-5.62	-1.36	CC
P9E	60.0	-5.53	-3.12	CC
P9E	67.0	-5.07	-2.43	CC
P9E	73.0	-6.12	-8.79	CC
P9E	75.0	-5.49	-8.24	CC
P9E	77.0	-5.36	-8.93	CC
P9E	80.0	-4.61	-8.44	CC
P9E	82.0	-4.20	-8.98	CC
P9E	85.0	-3.32	-9.57	CC
P9E	86.0	-3.20	-5.67	CC
P9E	88.0	-2.96	-6.24	CC
P9E	90.0	-2.58	-7.96	CC
P9E	92.0	-1.95	-12.95	CC
P9E	94.0	-1.47	-13.49	CC
P9E	98.0	-0.94	-13.37	CC
P9E	110.0	-0.80	-12.46	CC
P9E	117.0	-0.78	-8.68	CC
P9E	118.0	-0.01	-7.76	CC
P9E	119.0	0.36	-6.21	CC
P9E	122.0	0.85	-1.98	CC
P9E	125.0	0.94	0.11	CC
P9E	135.0	1.51	2.17	CC
P9E	140.0	1.15	2.74	CC
P9E	141.0	0.85	0.42	CC
P9E	143.0	0.52	1.09	CC
P9E	146.0	1.06	0.33	CC
P9E	150.0	0.95	0.24	CC
P9E	154.0	1.04	-1.16	CC
P9E	157.0	0.08	-3.04	CC
P9E	160.0	-0.59	-5.13	CC
P9E	161.0	0.15	-2.23	CC

References and notes.

- S1. R. I. Thompson, C. F. Roots, P. S. Mustard, *Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2849*, (1994).
- S2. G. Abbott, *Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Bulletin 9*, 1 (1997).
- S3. P. S. Mustard, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **103**, 1346 (1991).
- S4. P. S. Mustard, J. A. Donaldson, *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* **60**, 525 (1990).
- S5. P. S. Mustard, C. F. Roots, *Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin* **492**, 0 (1997).
- S6. C. F. Roots, Carleton University (1987).
- S7. G. H. Eisbacher, *Geological Survey of Canada Paper 77-35*, 1 (1978).
- S8. F. A. Macdonald, P. A. Cohen, F. O. Dudás, D. P. Schrag, *Geology* **XXX**, XXX (2010).
- S9. G. M. Young, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **93**, 759 (1982).
- S10. P. F. Hoffman, D. P. Schrag, *Terra Nova* **14**, 129 (2002).
- S11. N. J. Butterfield, *Precambrian Research* **111**, 235 (2001).
- S12. A. N. LeCheminant, L. M. Heaman, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* **96**, 38 (1989).
- S13. L. M. Heaman, A. N. LeCheminant, R. H. Rainbird, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* **109**, 117 (1992).
- S14. D. Y. Sumner, S. A. Bowring, *Precambrian Research* **79**, 25 (1996).
- S15. L. C. Kah, A. G. Sherman, G. M. Narbonne, A. H. Knoll, A. J. Kaufman, *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences* **36**, 313 (1999).
- S16. N. J. Butterfield, R. H. Rainbird, *Geology* **26**, 963 (1998).

- S17. N. J. Butterfield, *Lethaia* **38**, 155 (2005).
- S18. N. J. Butterfield, *Paleobiology* **31**, 165 (2005).
- S19. A. H. Knoll, E. Javaux, D. Hewitt, P. A. Cohen, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences* **361**, 1023 (2006).
- S20. D. S. Jones, Ph.D. thesis, Harvard University (2009).
- S21. A. C. Maloof, G. P. Halverson, J. L. Kirschvink, P. F. Hoffman, D. P. Schrag, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **118**, 1099 (2004).
- S22. N. J. Butterfield, *Paleobiology* **30**, 231 (2004).
- S23. G. P. Halverson, A. C. Maloof, D. P. Schrag, F. O. Dudas, M. T. Hurtgen, *Chemical Geology* **237**, 5 (2007).
- S24. S. Porter, R. Meisterfeld, A. H. Knoll, *Journal of Paleontology* **77**, 409 (2003).
- S25. K. E. Karlstrom *et al.*, *Geology* **28**, 619 (2000).
- S26. C. M. Dehler *et al.*, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **117**, 32 (2005).
- S27. M. J. Timmons, K. E. Karlstrom, C. M. Dehler, J. W. Geissman, M. T. Heizler, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **113**, 163 (2001).
- S28. F. A. Corsetti, A. N. Olcott, C. Bakermans, *Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology* **232**, 114 (2006).
- S29. F. A. Corsetti, S. M. Awramik, D. Pierce, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **100**, 4399 (2003).
- S30. J. D. Walker, D. W. Klepacki, B. C. Burchfield, *Geology* **14**, 15 (1986).
- S31. G. R. Licari, *Journal of Paleontology* **52**, 767 (1978).
- S32. S. A. Bowring, J. P. Grotzinger, D. J. Condon, J. Ramezani, M. Newall, *American Journal of Science* **307**, 1097 (2007).

- S33. C. Zhou *et al.*, *Geology* **32**, 437 (2004).
- S34. G. P. Halverson, P. F. Hoffman, D. P. Schrag, A. C. Maloof, A. H. N. Rice, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **117**, 1181 (2005).
- S35. K. H. Hoffmann, D. J. Condon, S. A. Bowring, J. L. Crowley, *Geology* **32**, 817 (2004).
- S36. F. A. Macdonald, D. S. Jones, D. P. Schrag, *Geology* **37**, 123 (2009).
- S37. D. J. Condon *et al.*, *Science* **308**, 95 (2005).
- S38. G. D. Love *et al.*, *Nature* **457**, 718 (2009).
- S39. L. Yin *et al.*, *Nature* **446**, 661 (2007).
- S40. P. A. Cohen, A. H. Knoll, R. B. Kodner, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, (2009).
- S41. S. Xiao, A. H. Knoll, X. Yuan, C. M. Poeschel, *American Journal of Botany* **91**, 214 (2004).
- S42. P. F. Hoffman, Z.-X. Li, *Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology* **277**, 158 (2009).
- S43. S. A. Bowring, P. M. Myrow, E. Landing, J. Ramezani, *Geophysical Research Abstracts* **5**, 219 (2003).
- S44. J. M. Mattinson, *Chemical Geology* **220**, 47 (2005).
- S45. T. E. Krogh, *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **37**, 485 (1973).
- S46. H. Gerstenberger, G. Haase, *Chemical Geology* **136**, 309 (1997).
- S47. M. D. Schmitz, B. Schoene, *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems - G³* **8**, no. 8 (2007).

- S48. D. Condon *et al.*, *Eos, Transactions, American Geophysical Union* **88**, Abstract V41E (2007).
- S49. A. H. Jaffey, K. F. Flynn, L. E. Glendenin, W. C. Bentley, A. M. Essling, *Physical Review C* **4**, 1889 (1971).
- S50. C. F. Roots, R. R. Parrish, *Radiogenic age and isotopic studies, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 88-2*, 29 (1988).
- S51. B. Schoene, J. C. Crowley, D. J. Condon, M. D. Schmitz, S. A. Bowring, *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **70**, 426 (2006).
- S52. R. H. Rainbird, C. W. Jefferson, G. M. Young, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **108**, 454 (1996).