



Supplement of

Co- and postseismic subaquatic evidence for prehistoric fault activity near Coyhaique, Aysén Region, Chile

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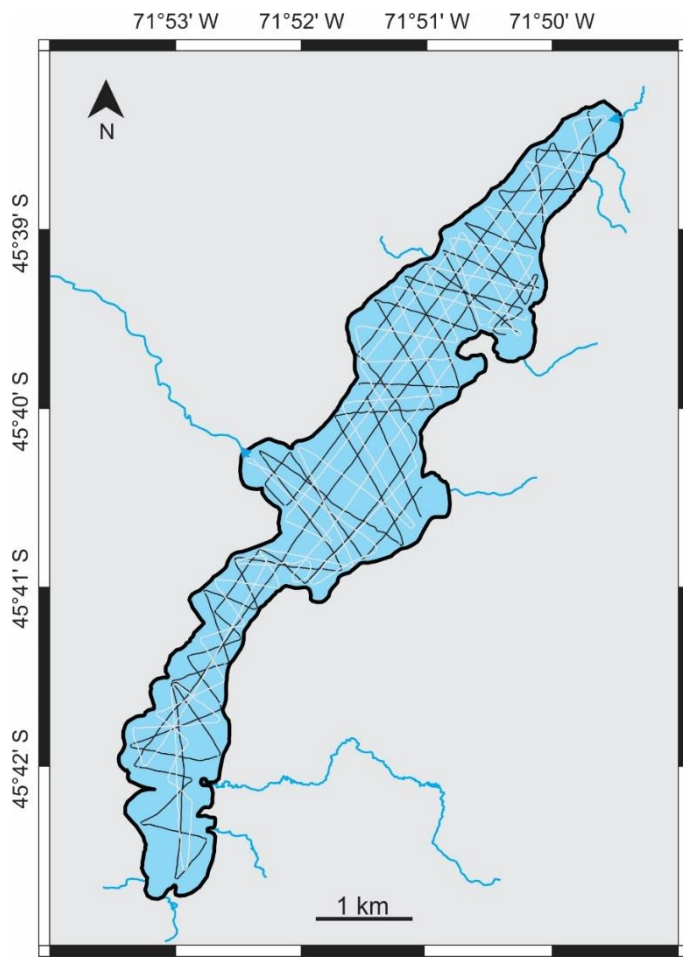


Figure S1. Geophysical survey grid in Lago Pollux (Aysén Region, Chile): sparker profiles are indicated in light grey, pinger profiles in black.

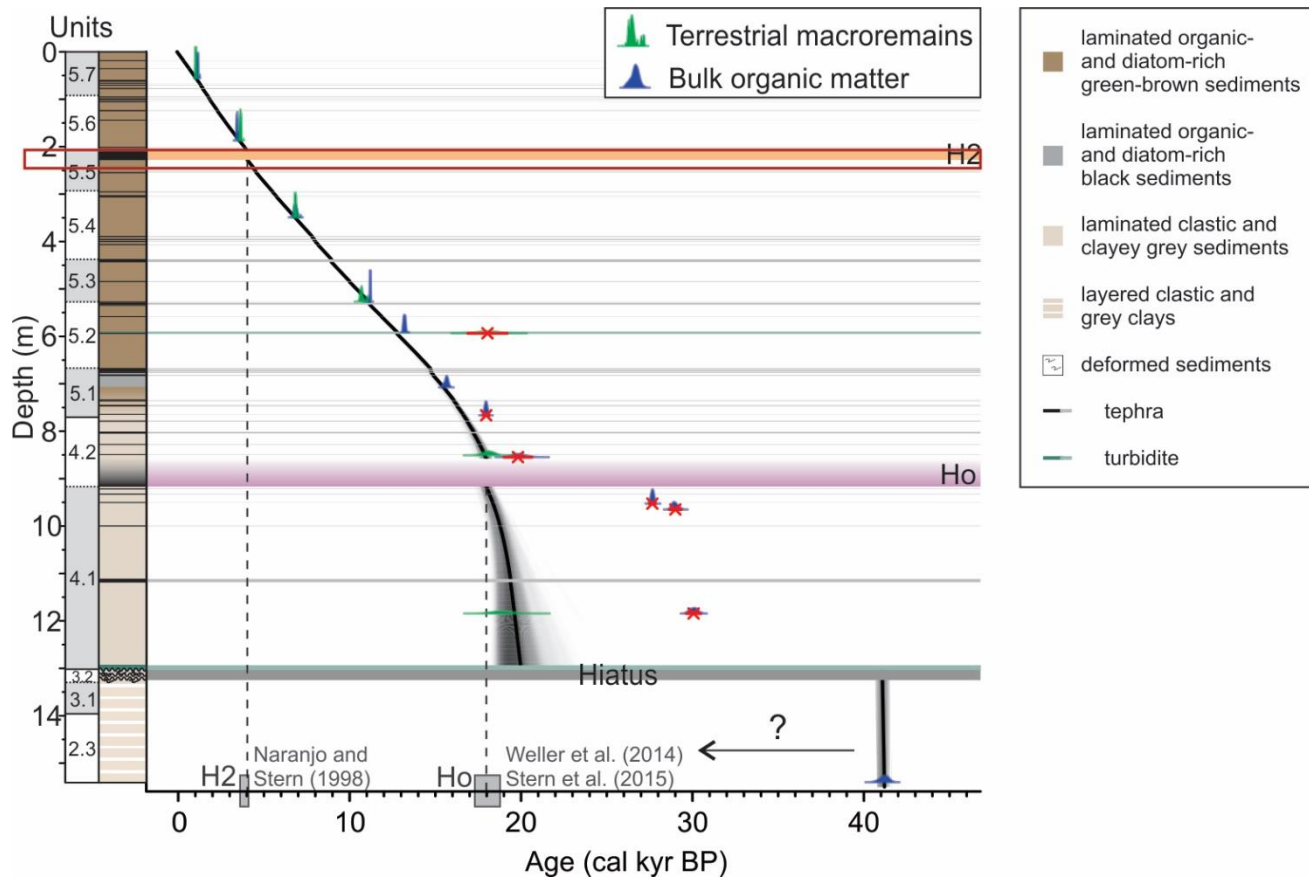


Figure S2. Seismic units, lithology and age model (based on 20 radiocarbon ages) of the Lago Castor sediment core. Tephra layers (54 in total) are indicated by grey rectangles, the purple and orange rectangle represent the Ho (17.30-17.44 cal yr BP) and H2 (4.09-3.61 cal yr BP) Hudson Volcano tephra layers, respectively. Turbidites (3 in total) are indicated by green rectangles. The red rectangle indicates the focus of the study (modified after Van Daele et al., 2016).

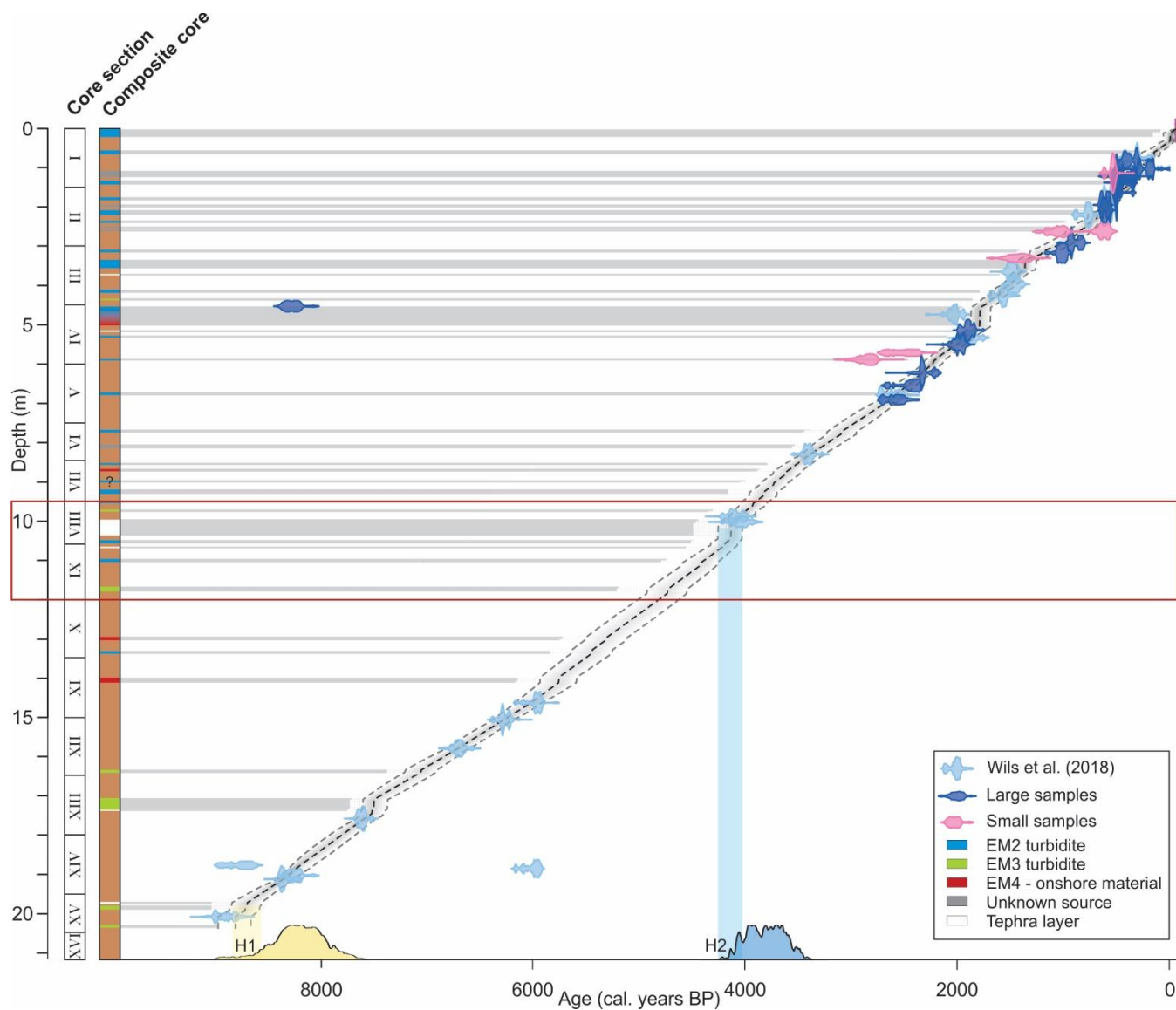


Figure S3. Core sections, composite core and age model (based on 23 radiocarbon ages) of the MD07-3117 Aysén Fjord sediment core. Tephra layers are indicated by white rectangles, the yellow and blue rectangles and plots represent the H1 (8.50-8.01 cal yr BP) and H2 (4.09-3.61 cal yr BP) Hudson Volcano tephra layers, respectively. The red rectangle indicates the focus of the study (modified after Wils et al., 2020).

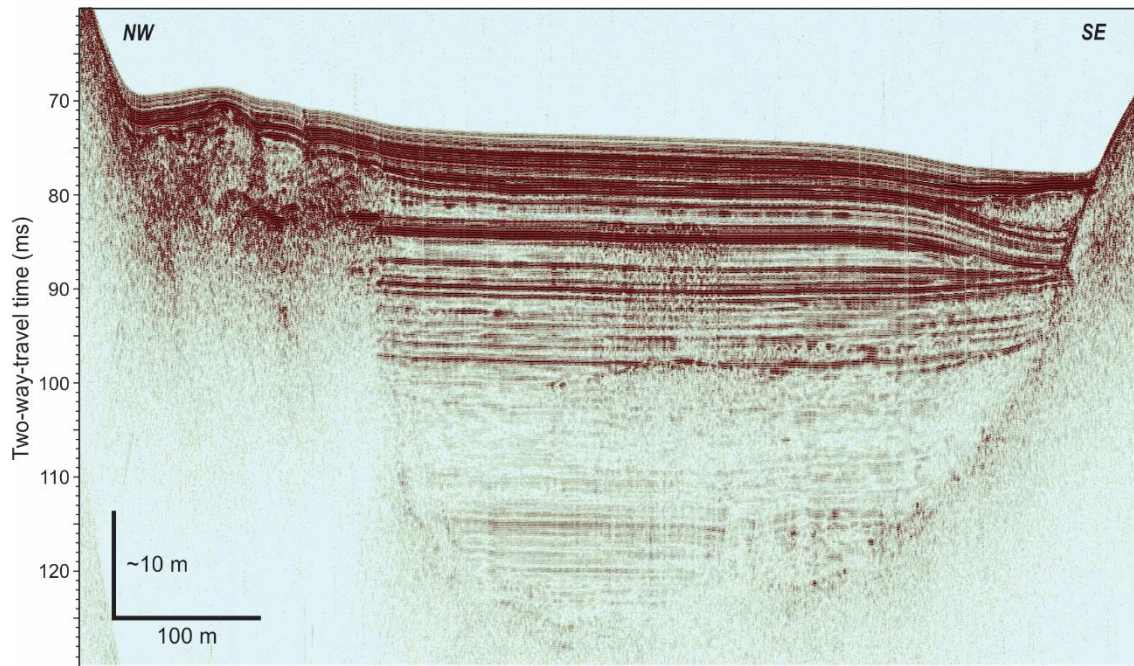
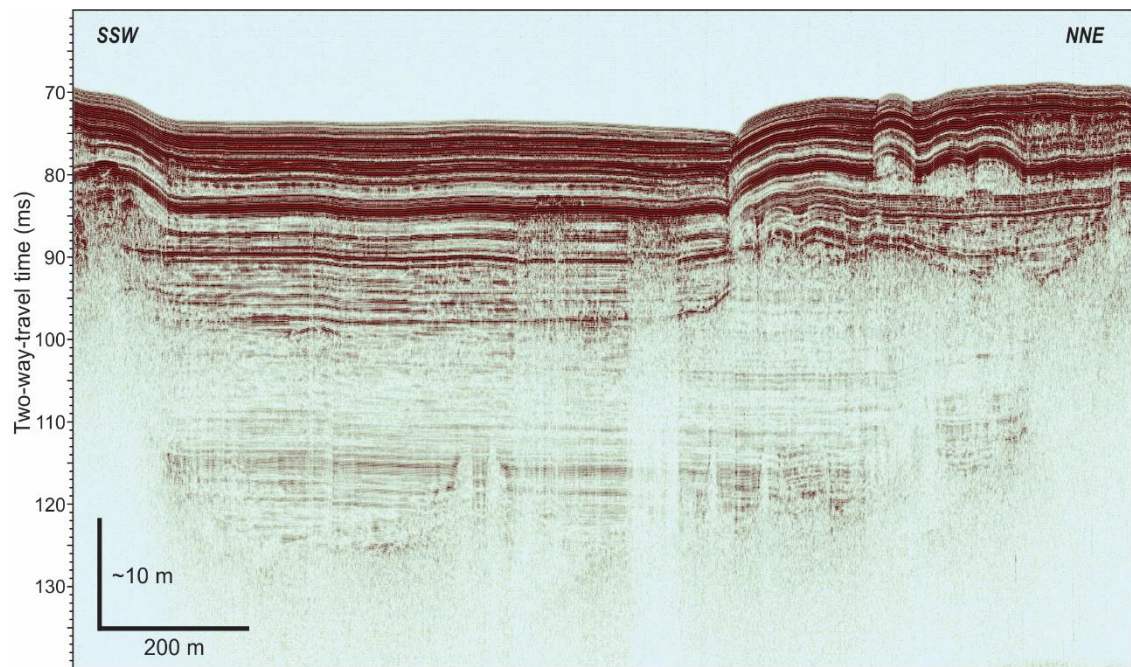


Figure S4. Uninterpreted pinger seismic profiles of Lago Pollux, corresponding to Figure 2b, c in the study.