

# Measuring Subaqueous Progradation of the Wax Lake Delta with a Model of Flow Direction Divergence – Supplemental Material

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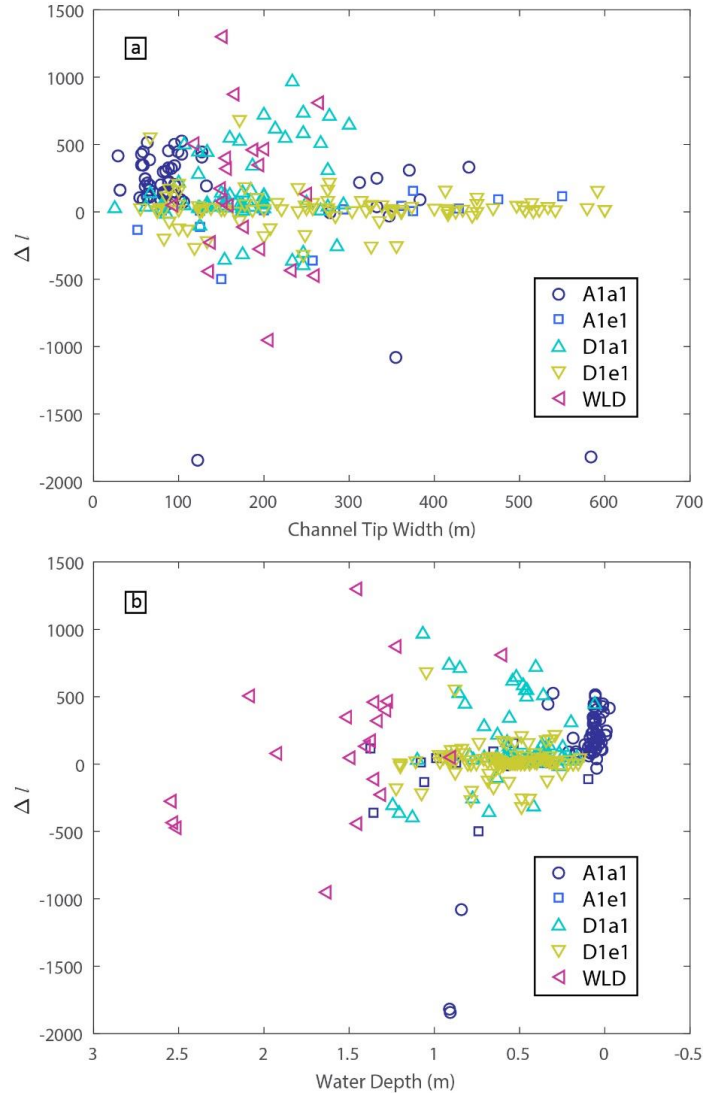
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The supplemental material includes a spreadsheet containing the metadata for the aerial imagery used in this study and estimates of channel tip location and total delta area presented in this study (Section 4.2). Columns A, B, and C contain the date, time (UTC) and scene identifier for each image, respectively. Column D records the water discharge to the Wax Lake Delta measured at Calumet, Louisiana (USGS Gauge 07381590). Blank cells indicate no data recorded. Column E and F record the tidal gauge elevation relative to mean lower low water (MLLW) and the rate of change measured from 30 minutes prior to the image time. These data were recorded at the Amerada Pass tide gauge (NOAA gauge 8764227). Column G is the total delta area estimated for each image using the FD2C method (Sections 3.1, 4.1). This data is presented in Figure 8 of the main text. The remaining columns record the trajectory of each of the seven primary channel tips for each image. For each channel, the first two columns record a tip's easting and northing coordinate (UTM, Zone 15N). The third column records the Euclidian distance between the delta apex (UTM Zone 15N, 651673 E 3267186 N). Blank rows indicate sites where the FD2C could not be applied. These data are presented in Figure 7 of the main text.

The supplementary material also contains two graphs illustrating the inability of channel width or channel tip depth to predict  $\Delta l$ .



**Figure S1.**  $\Delta l$ , the distance downstream of the channel tip ( $x_{\hat{\eta}}$ ) where the flow direction field changes from diverging to converging, is plotted against (a) the mean water depth at the channel tip and (b) the channel width. In neither case was  $\Delta l$  found systematically vary with these channel characteristics.