Figure DR1. Diagram illustrating the concept of aliasing as it applies to a periodic function. The true signal (blue curve) is held constant to note changes in the frequency, phase, and amplitude of an aliased curve (red), which is fitted from sub-sampled points (black dots).
Figure DR2. Log-log plot of accumulation rate versus timespan for 17 Mississippi fan sequences (red) and for database of global turbidites (black). Both datasets display a power-law relationship (i.e., linear on these axes).