

1 **Supplementary Information Figure Legends**

2 **Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples.
3 **Table S2.** Results from the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for
4 age calculation are highlighted in italics; the resulting ages for the dominant and second major
5 age populations are also given for comparison.

6
7 **Figure S1.** Cumulative particle size curves for sediment samples from LL1 (orange), LL2 (blue),
8 LL3 (green) and LL4 (purple). The second number gives sample depth. For location of cores
9 see Figure 1.

10 **Figure S24.** Results of the preheat plateau test on single aliquots of the Lake Little Llangothlin
11 sample L-EVA1231 (field code LL4). There does not appear to be a dependence of equivalent
12 dose with preheat temperature, although more inter-aliquot scatter was observed for the preheat
13 temperature of 280°C. Therefore a higher preheat temperature (260°C) was chosen for
14 subsequent SAR measurements. T; the cutheat temperature was 220°C.

15 **Figure S32.** Dose recovery test results for L-EVA1228, illustrated as a radial plot. The black line
16 corresponds to the administered dose and the shaded line to 2σ on either side of the central age.

17
18 **Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples;
19 **Table S2.** Results from the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for
20 age calculation are highlighted in italics; the resulting ages for the dominant and second major
21 age populations are also given for comparison.

22
23 **Table S1.** Results of the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for age
24 calculation are highlighted in italics.

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

26 **Supporting Information Legends (File S1)**27 **Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples.

Sample code	Overdispersion (%)
L-EVA1228 (LL1)	79.9
L-EVA1229 (LL2)	44.4
L-EVA1230 (LL3)	63.9
L-EVA1231 (LL4)	61.4

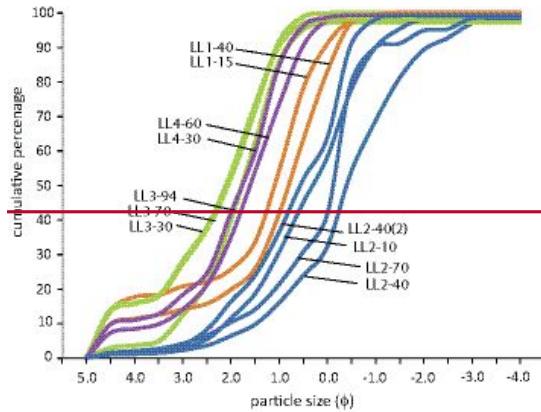
28

29

30 **Table S2.** Results from the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for
31 age calculation are highlighted in italics; the resulting ages for the dominant and second major
32 age populations are also given for comparison.

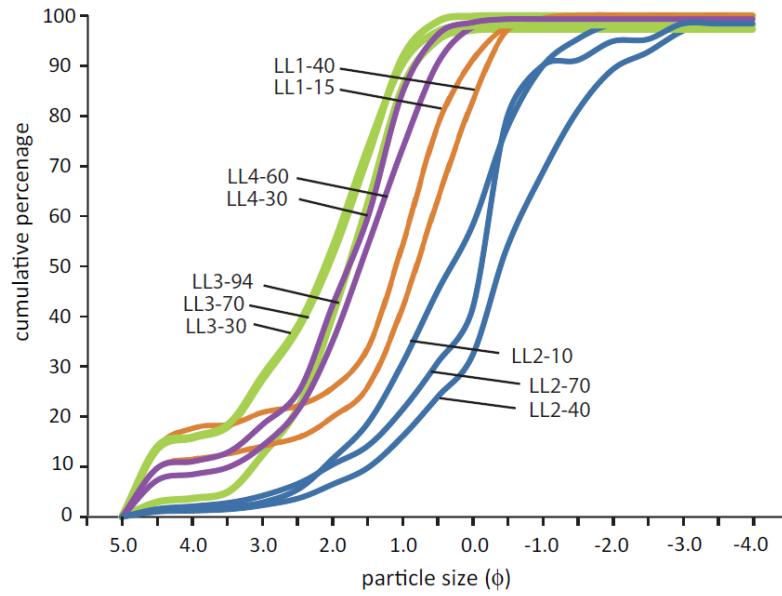
Sample code	Number of components	De (Gy)	% population	Age (ka)	BIC
L-EVA1228 (LL1)	4	1.4±0.1	22.4	1.2 ± 0.1	155
		2.8±0.3	28.7	2.3 ± 0.3	
		<i>6.1±0.6</i>	32.5	<i>5.1 ± 0.5</i>	
		13.4±1.6	16.5	11.1 ± 1.6	
L-EVA1229 (LL2)	2	5.7±0.3	12.8	5.6 ± 0.5	101
		<i>19.2±0.4</i>	87.2	<i>18.9 ± 1.2</i>	
L-EVA1230 (LL3)	3	4.5±0.3	12.2		234
		11.8±0.5	39.0	9.1 ± 0.7	
		<i>26.9±0.9</i>	48.8	<i>20.6 ± 1.4</i>	
L-EVA1231 (LL4)	2	7.8±0.5	43.2	8.0 ± 0.7	128
		<i>22.9±1.2</i>	56.8	<i>23.4 ± 1.8</i>	

33



34

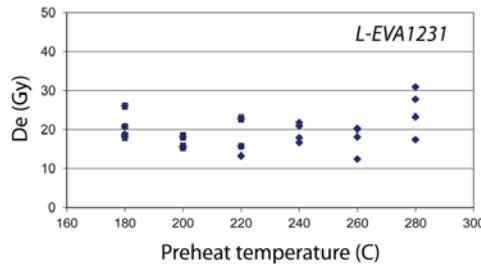
35



36

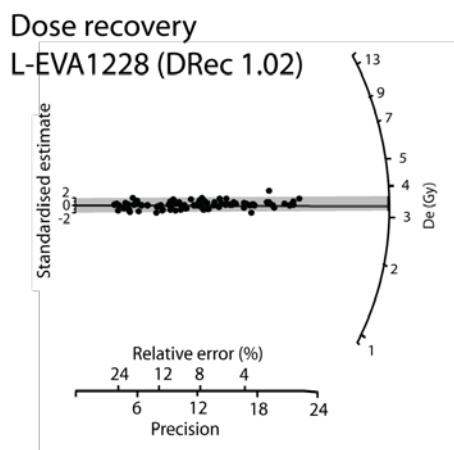
37 [**Figure S1.**](#) Cumulative particle size curves for sediment samples from LL1 (orange), LL2 (blue),
 38 LL3 (green) and LL4 (purple). The second number gives sample depth. For location of cores
 39 see [Figure 1](#).

40
41
42



43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

Figure S24. Results of the preheat plateau test on single aliquots of the Lake Little Llangothlin sample L-EVA1231 (field code LL4). There does not appear to be a dependence of equivalent dose with preheat temperature, although more inter-aliquot scatter was observed for the preheat temperature of 280°C. Therefore a higher preheat temperature (260°C) was chosen for subsequent SAR measurements; the cutheat temperature was 220°C.



51
52
53

Figure S32. Dose recovery test results for L-EVA1228, illustrated as a radial plot. The black line corresponds to the administered dose and the shaded line to 2σ on either side of the central age.

54

55

56

57 Supplementary Information - References

58

59 Botter-Jensen, L., Bulur, E., Duller, G.A.T., Murray, A.S., 2000. Advances in luminescence
60 instrument systems. *Radiation Measurements* 32, 523-528.
61 Bowler, J.M., 1968. Australian landform example no.11: lunette. *Australian Geographer* 10, 402-
62 404.
63 Bowler, J.M., 1973. Clay dunes: their occurrence, formation and environmental significance.
64 *Earth Science Reviews* 9, 315-338.
65 Bowler, J.M., 1983. Lunettes as indices of hydrologic change: A review of the Australian
66 evidence. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 95, 147-168.
67 Fitzsimmons, K.E., Stern, N., Murray-Wallace, C.V., 2014. Depositional history and
68 archaeology of the central Lake Mungo lunette, Willandra Lakes, southeast Australia. *Journal of*
69 *Archaeological Science* 41, 349-364.
70 Murray, A.S., Wintle, A.G., 2000. Luminescence dating of quartz using an improved single-
71 aliquot regenerative-dose protocol. *Radiation Measurements* 32, 57-73.
72 Murray, A.S., Wintle, A.G., 2003. The single aliquot regenerative dose protocol: potential for
73 improvements in reliability. *Radiation Measurements* 37, 377-381.
74 Prescott, J.R., Hutton, J.T., 1994. Cosmic ray contributions to dose rates for luminescence and
75 ESR dating: Large depths and long term variations. *Radiation Measurements* 23, 497-500.

76

77