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# Constraints on ocean carbonate chemistry and $p_{\text{CO}_2}$ in the Archaean and Palaeoproterozoic

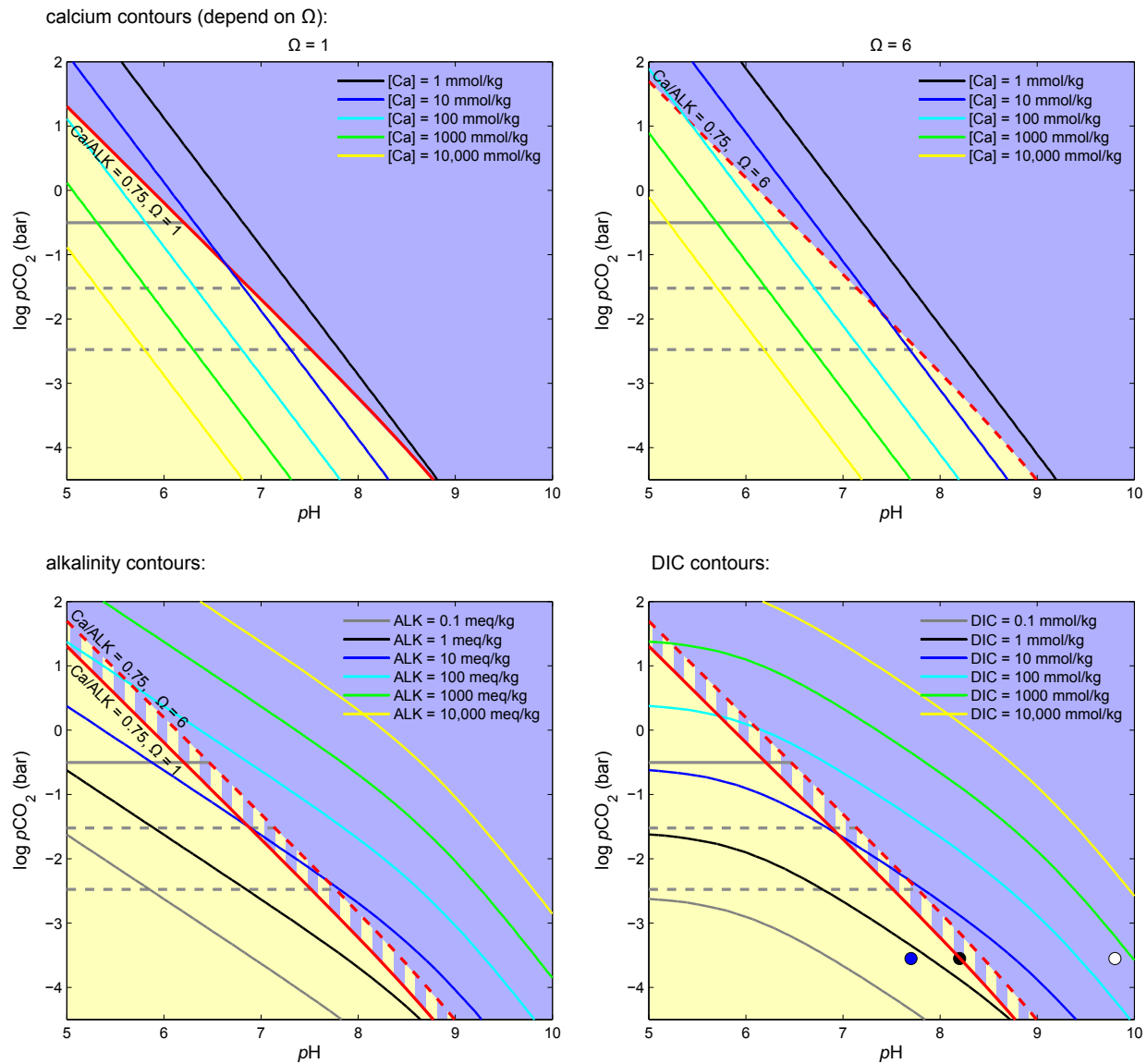
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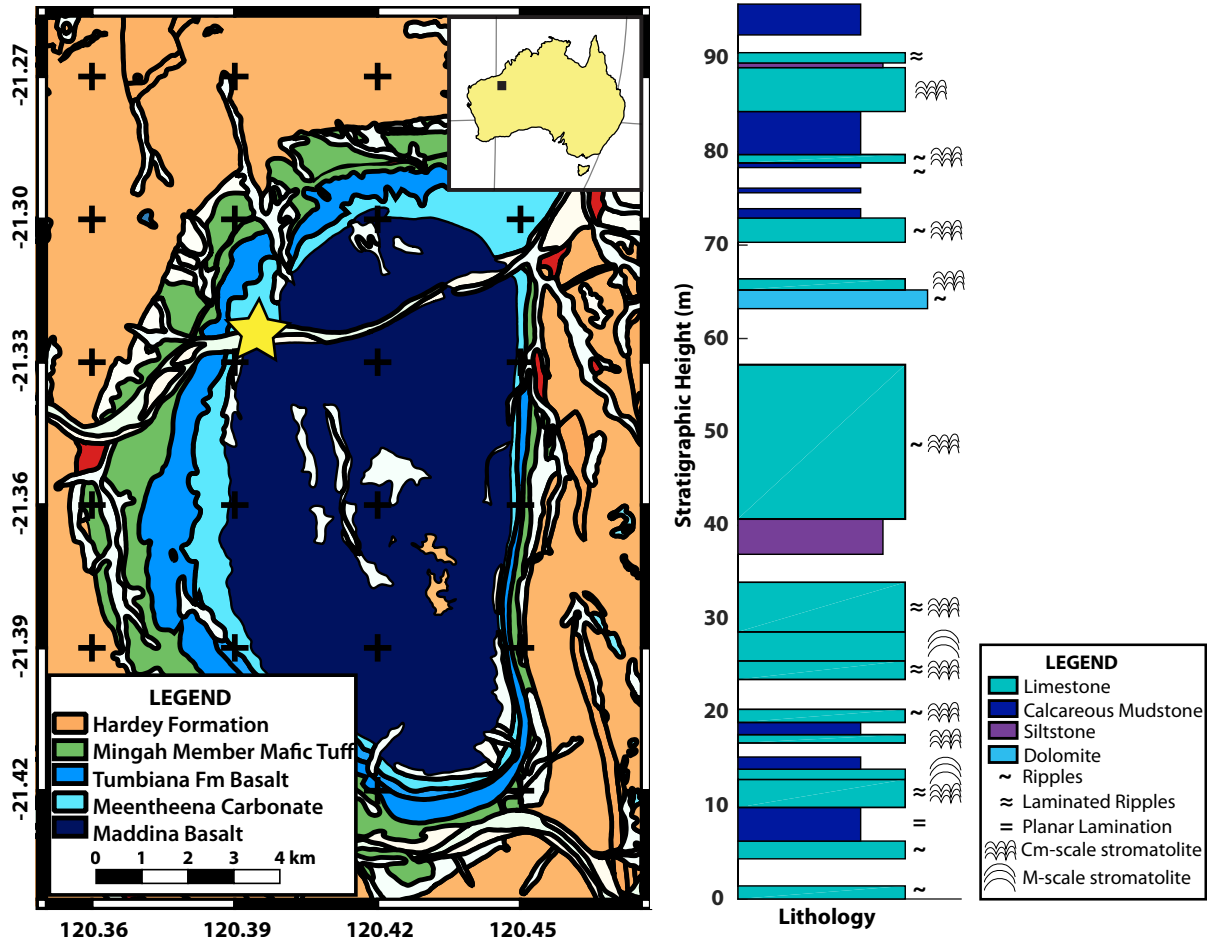
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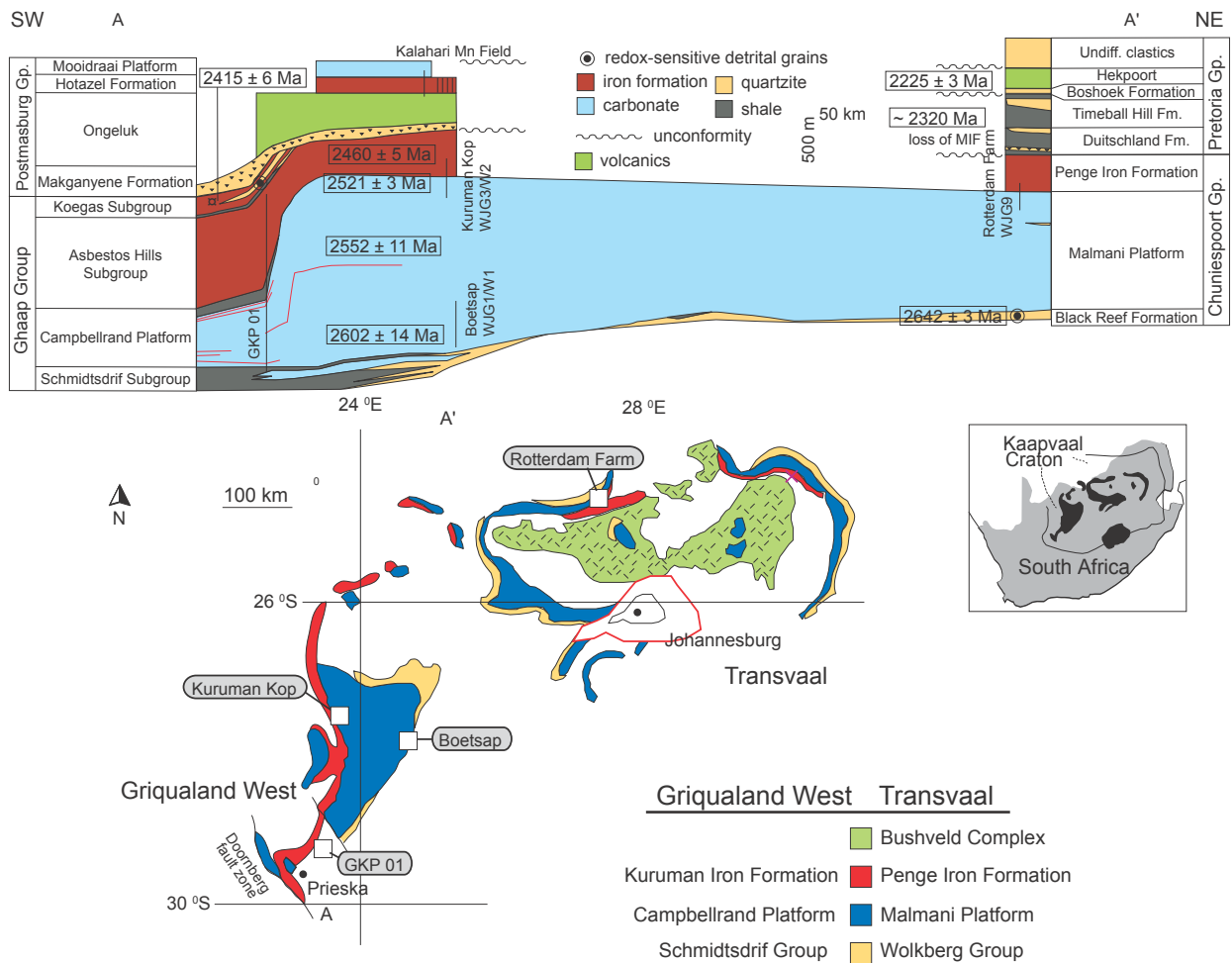
**Supplementary Figure 1:** Contours of calcium concentration ( $[Ca]$ ), alkalinity, and DIC, as defined in the main text. Calcium contours are shown under conditions of  $\Omega = 1$  and  $\Omega = 6$ . Note that contours are drawn at order-of-magnitude spacing, with remarkably (and improbably) high values at the upper end of the plotted range. Other features of the figure follow the description in Figure 3 (main text), with yellow areas reflecting the solution space consistent with calcium isotope data in this study.



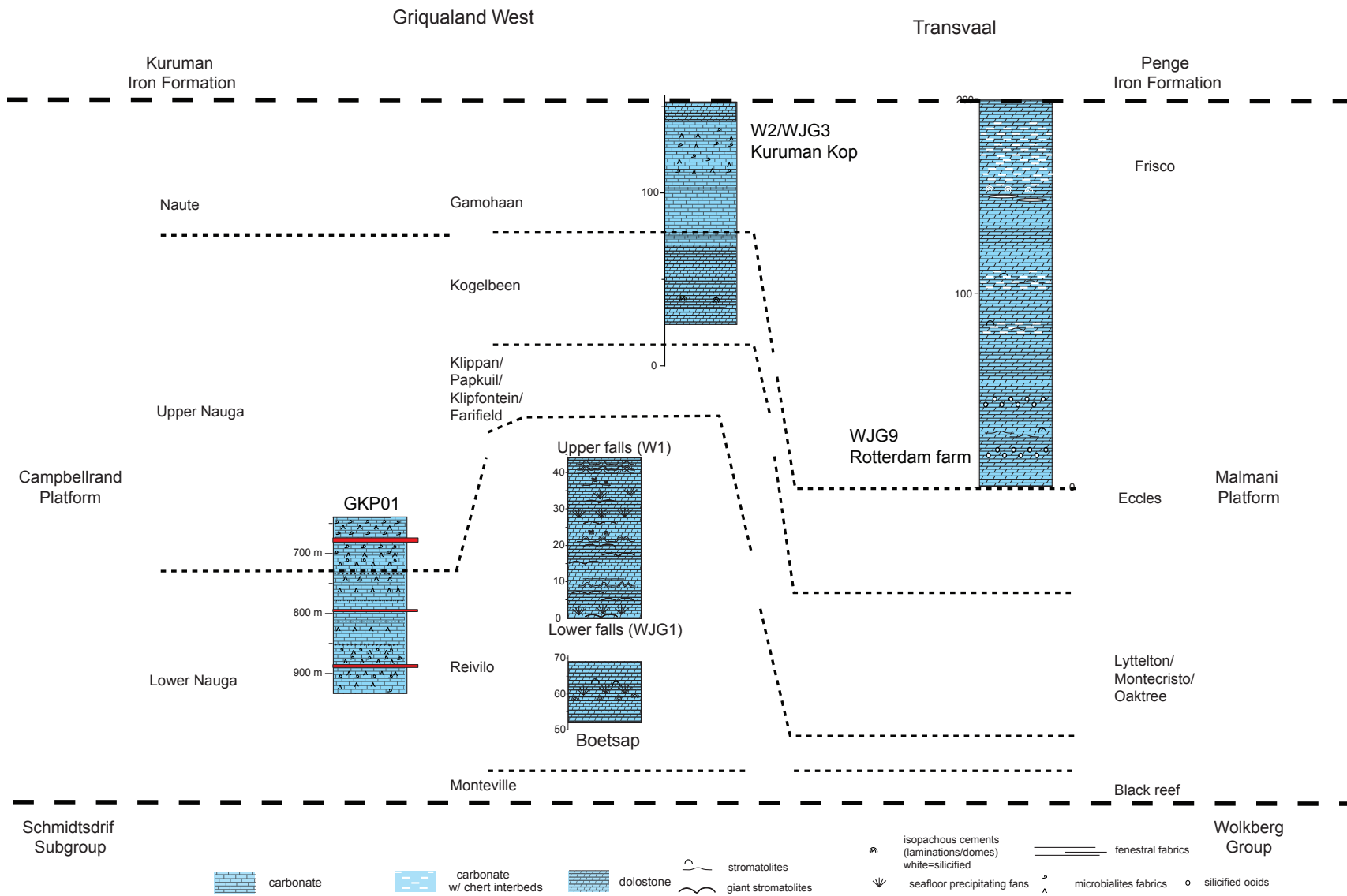
**Supplementary Figure 2:** Map of sampling locality for the Tumbiana Formation at Meentheena, Western Australia and stratigraphic log of the measured section.



**Supplementary Figure 3:** Field photographs of representative stromatolitic facies, from cm- to m-scale, from the Tumbiana Formation.



**Supplementary Figure 4:** Regional geological map of the Campbellrand-Malmani Platform and cross-section showing sampled sections.

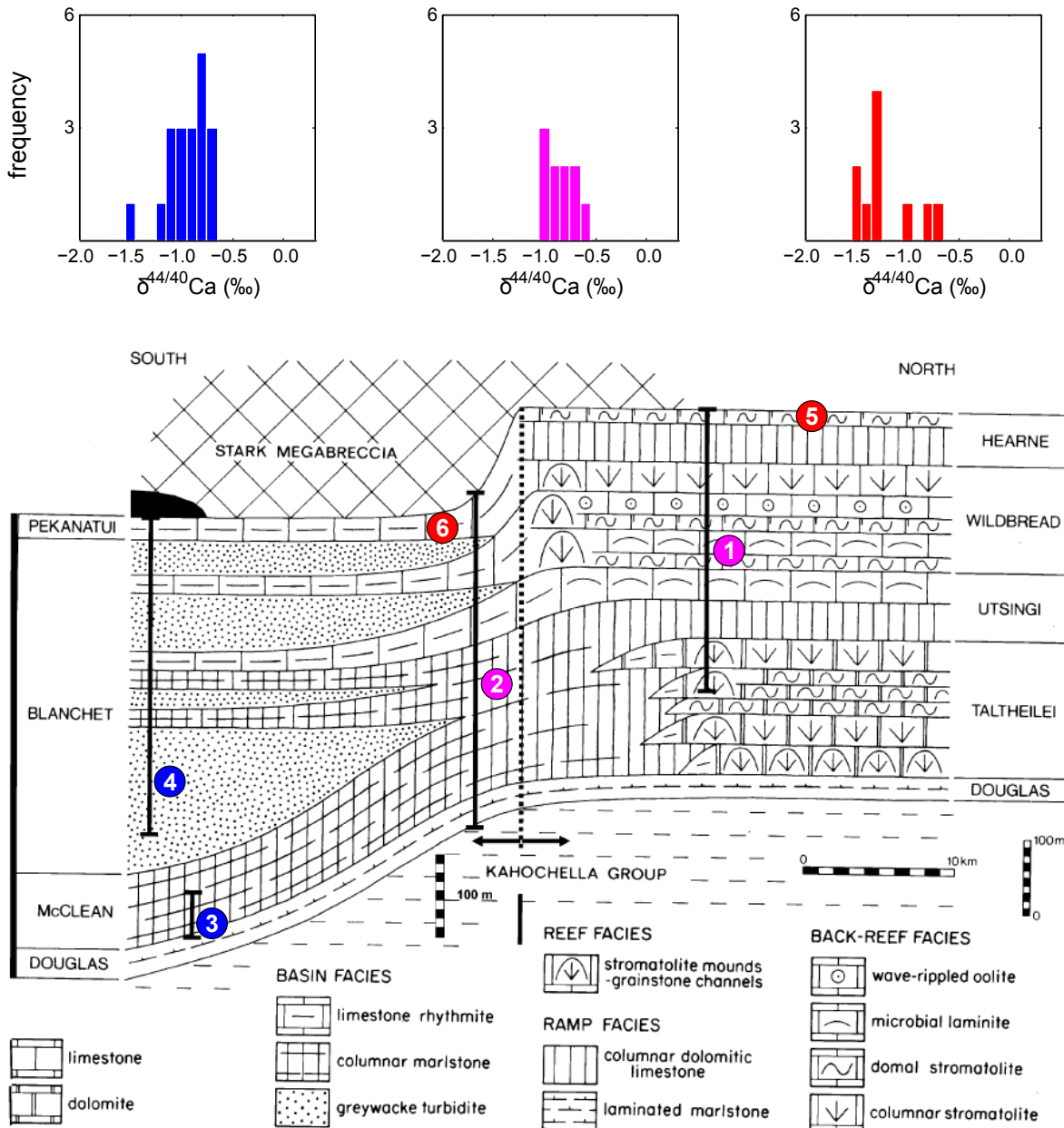


**Supplementary Figure 5:** Stratigraphic logs and correlations of sampled sections in the Campbellrand-Malmani Platform.

deepwater (basin) facies,  
McClellan and Blanchet Fms  
(samples P3, P4, and P5 from  
sections 3 and 4 in Hotinski et  
al., 2004)

shallow (platform/reef) facies,  
Taltheilei, Utsingi, Wildbread,  
and Hearne Fms (samples  
PP2, PP3, and PP4 from  
sections 1 and 2 in Hotinski  
et al., 2004)

most evaporitic facies,  
Pekangatui and Hearne Fms  
(samples P6 and P7 from  
sections 5 and 6 in Hotinski  
et al., 2004)



**Supplementary Figure 6:** Geological cross-section of the Pethei Group platform and slope, adapted from Hotinski et al.<sup>21</sup> with original architecture from Hoffman<sup>16</sup>.