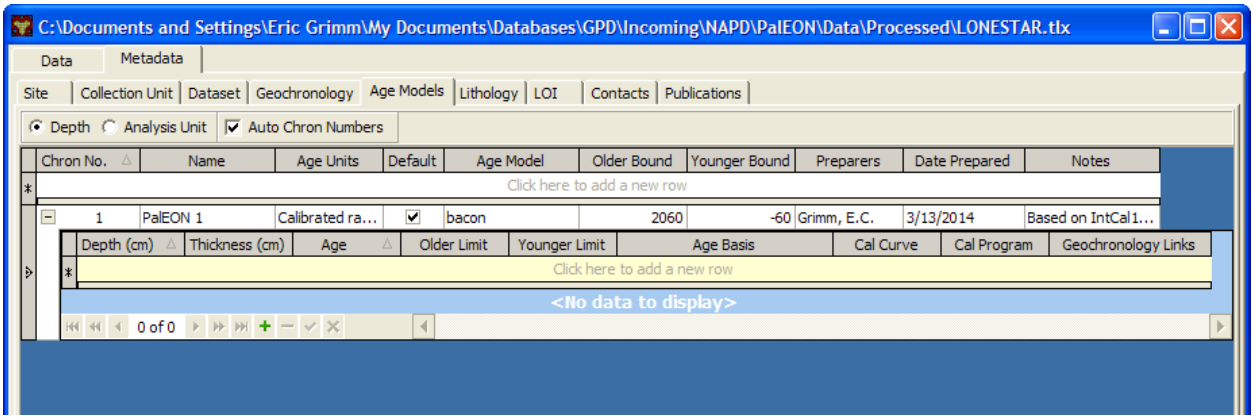
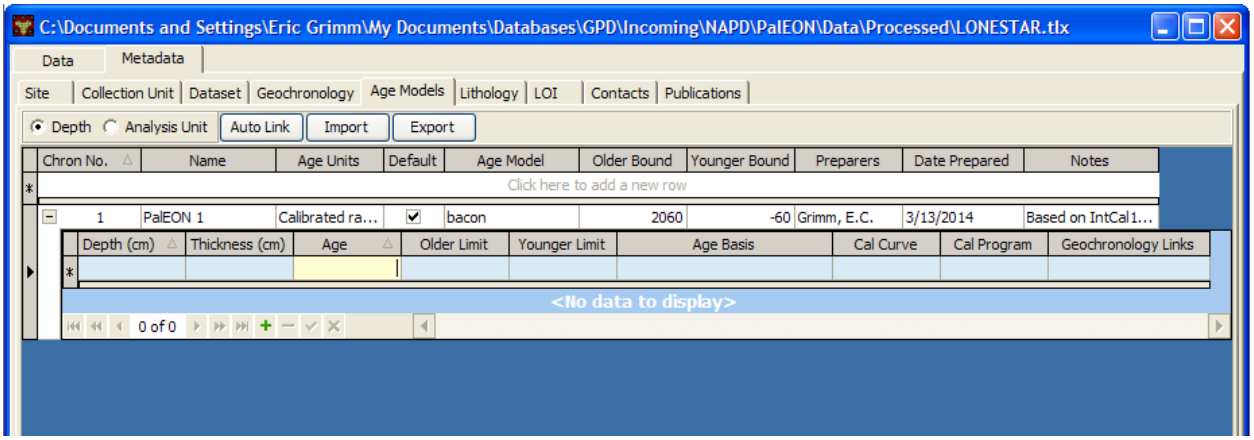
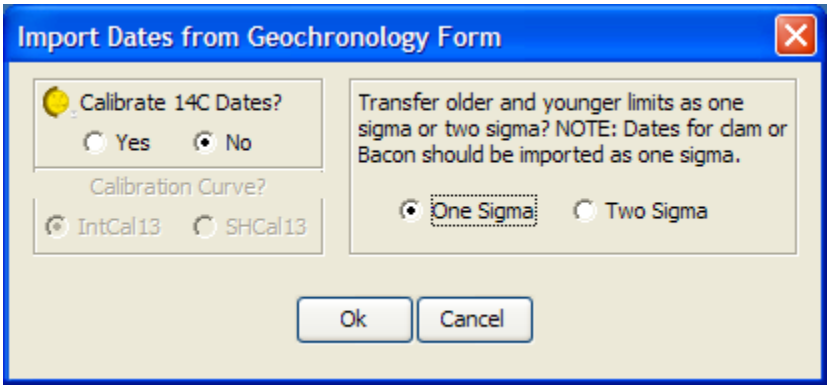
After you enter the information for the age model (PalEON 1 in this example), click the + sign before the row, which will expand record for entering the age-depth points for the age model.



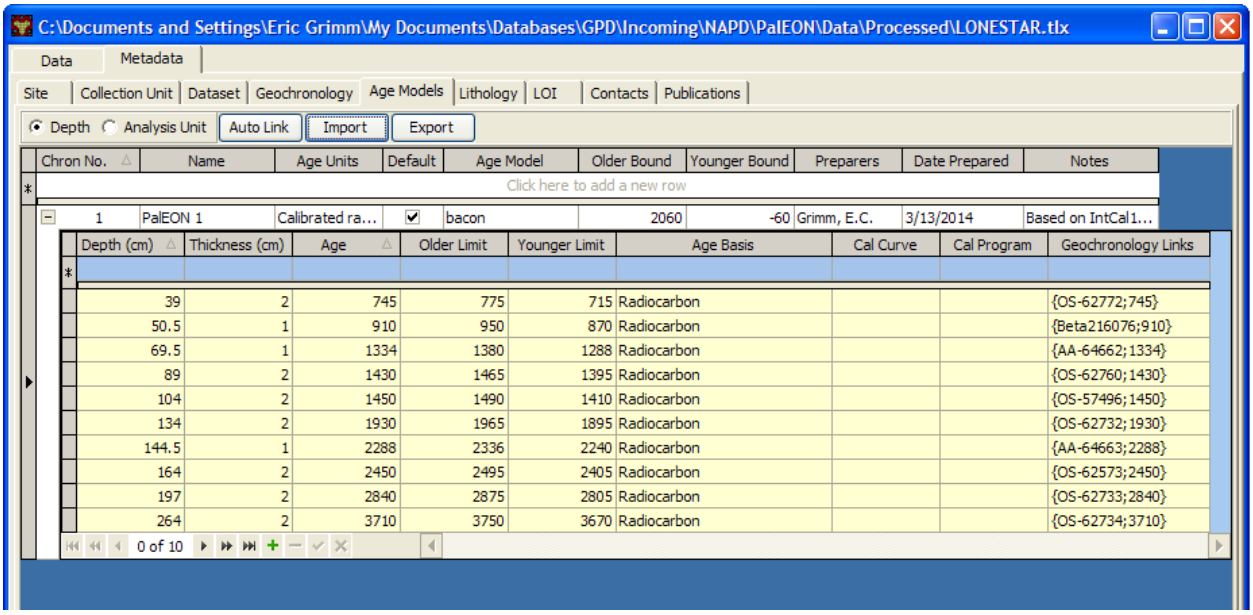
Click anywhere in the yellow row, then click the Import button.



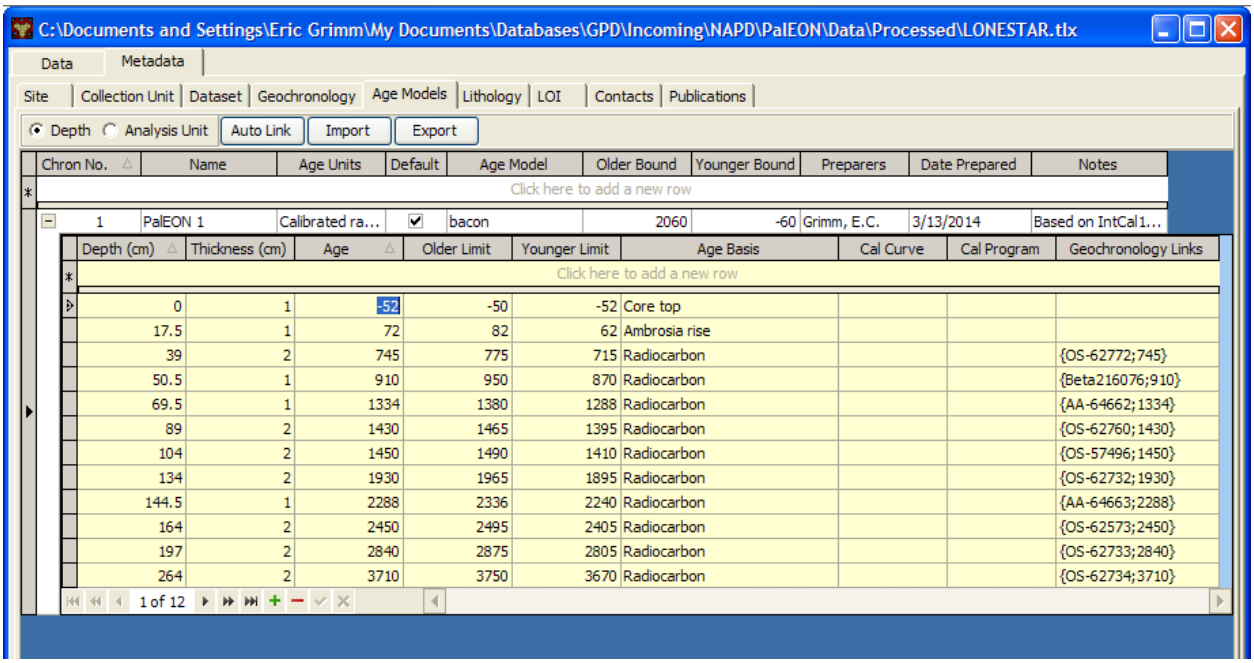
A dialog box will appear for importing the ages from the Geochronology tabsheet. For Bacon and clam age models, you do not calibrate the ages and the 1-sigma errors should be imported, as below.



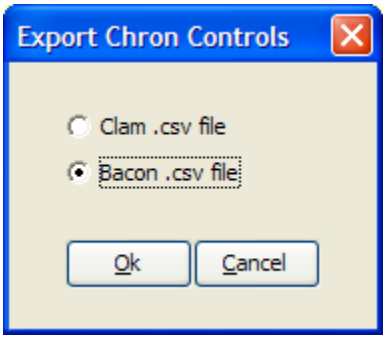
Click the Ok button, and the dates will be imported from the Geochronology worksheet.



Enter any other age depth data besides geochronological ages. In the example below, ages for the core top and Ambrosia-rise (European settlement) were added. Click anywhere in the yellow area, and then click the Export button.



This brings up a dialog box for exporting the age-model data to a .csv file that clam or Bacon can read.

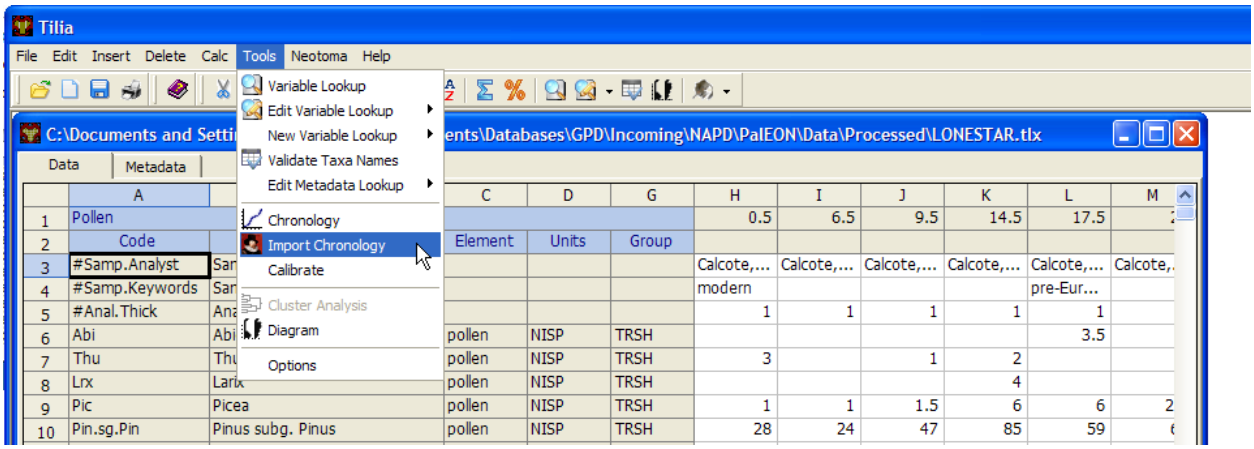


Click the OK button, and two files will be written: the *.csv file with the input age-depth data for Bacon or clam and the *_depths.txt file, which contains the sample depths. In this example, the two files are LONESTAR.csv and LONESTAR_depths.txt.

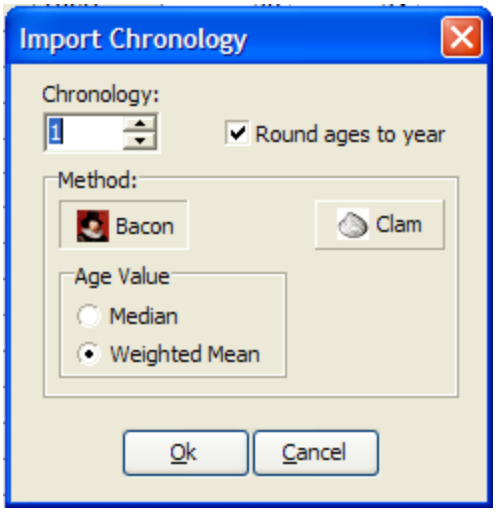
When you construct the Bacon or clam age model in R, use the input command to use the depths file, which will write the results to a file having an age for each sample depth. A command-line example in Bacon is:

Bacon("LONESTAR",depths.file=TRUE)

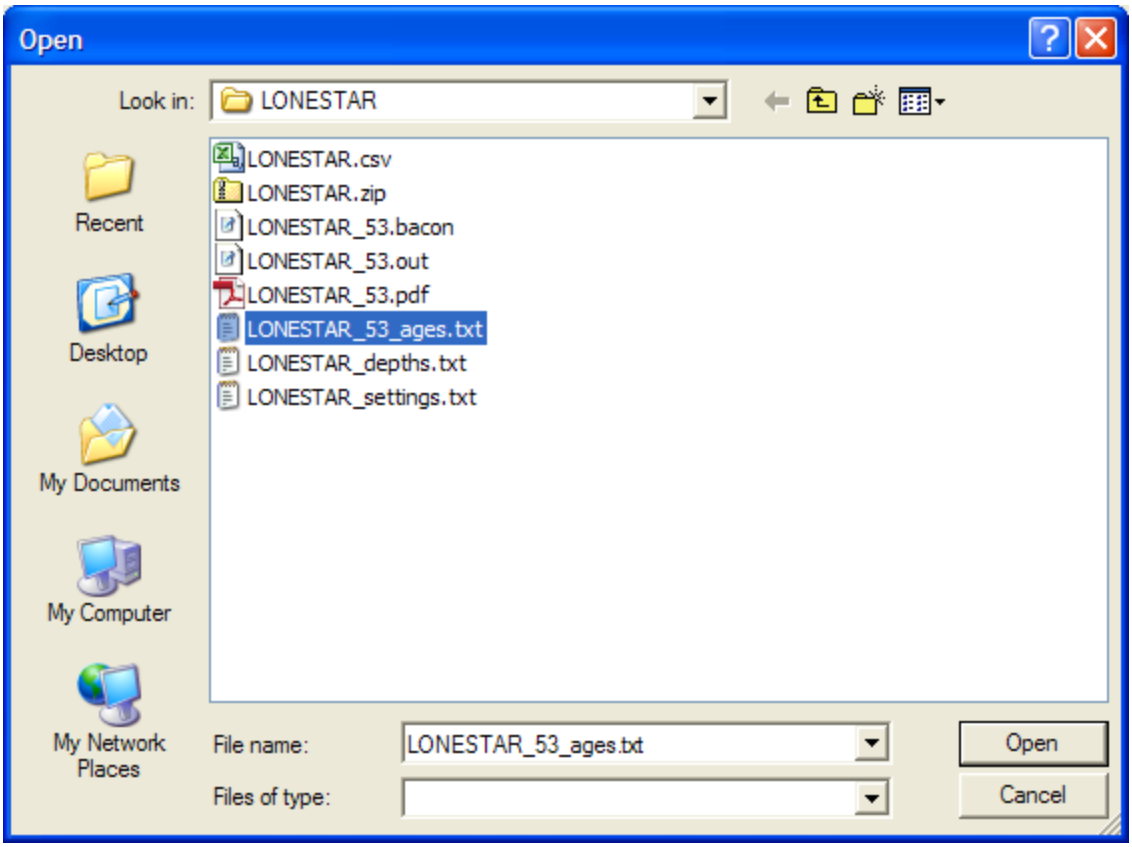
After constructing the Bacon or clam age model, return to the data worksheet, and on the bar menu, select Tools →Import Chronology.



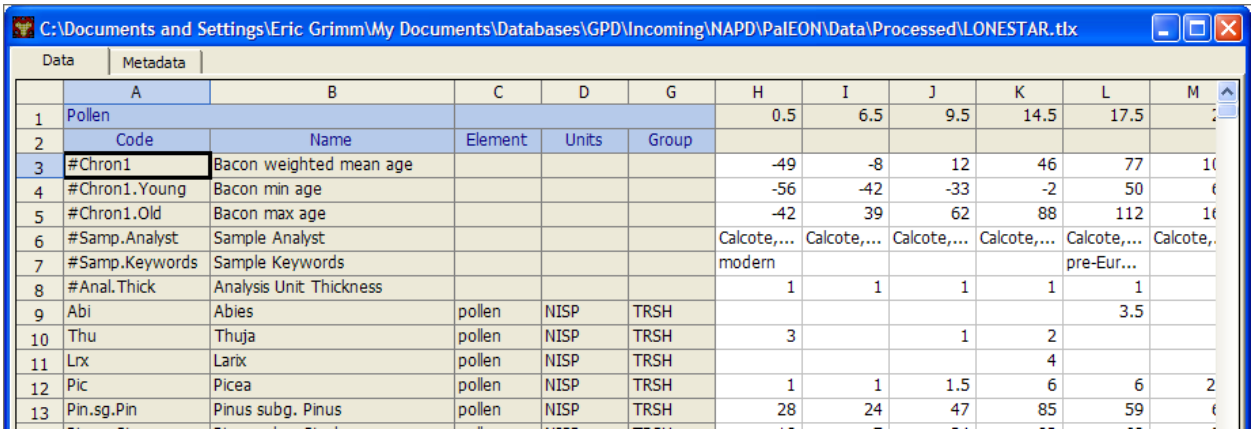
In the dialog box that appears, select the chronology number (should match that in the Age Models tabsheet), and click the Bacon or Clam button. For Bacon, select the median or weighted mean value (Maarten recommends the weighted mean). This is the value that will be used for plotting the ages of samples on pollen diagrams.



Click the Ok button, and in the Open file dialog box, navigate to the Bacon or clam Cores subdirectory, highlight the ages output file from Bacon or clam, and click the Open button to import.



Voilà! The ages will be entered into the spreadsheet!



	A	B	C	D	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Pollen					0.5	6.5	9.5	14.5	17.5	
2	Code	Name	Element	Units	Group						
3	#Chron1	Bacon weighted mean age				-49	-8	12	46	77	1(
4	#Chron1.Young	Bacon min age				-56	-42	-33	-2	50	(
5	#Chron1.Old	Bacon max age				-42	39	62	88	112	1(
6	#Samp.Analyst	Sample Analyst				Calcote,...	Calcote,...	Calcote,...	Calcote,...	Calcote,...	Calcote,
7	#Samp.Keywords	Sample Keywords				modern				pre-Eur...	
8	#Anal.Thick	Analysis Unit Thickness				1	1	1	1	1	
9	Abi	Abies	pollen	NISP	TRSH					3.5	
10	Thu	Thuja	pollen	NISP	TRSH	3		1	2		
11	Lrx	Larix	pollen	NISP	TRSH				4		
12	Pic	Picea	pollen	NISP	TRSH	1	1	1.5	6	6	2
13	Pin.sg.Pin	Pinus subg. Pinus	pollen	NISP	TRSH	28	24	47	85	59	(

Return to the Age Models tabsheet, and enter the Older Bound and Younger Bound ages. These ages delimit the part of the age model deemed *reliable*. It may be the entire age range, as it is this example. Common cases where the entire range may not be reliable are when the topmost or bottommost age are estimated rather than based on sound geochronological measurements. In any case, the Older and Younger bounds should be rounded to the nearest 10 years that bracket the range: round up for the Older Bound and down for the Younger Bound.

For this Bacon age model, the settings from the LONESTAR_settings.txt file were then copied into the Notes. These could be used for replicating the age model.