

**1 Australia's lithospheric density field, and its isostatic
2 equilibration**

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5 1 SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

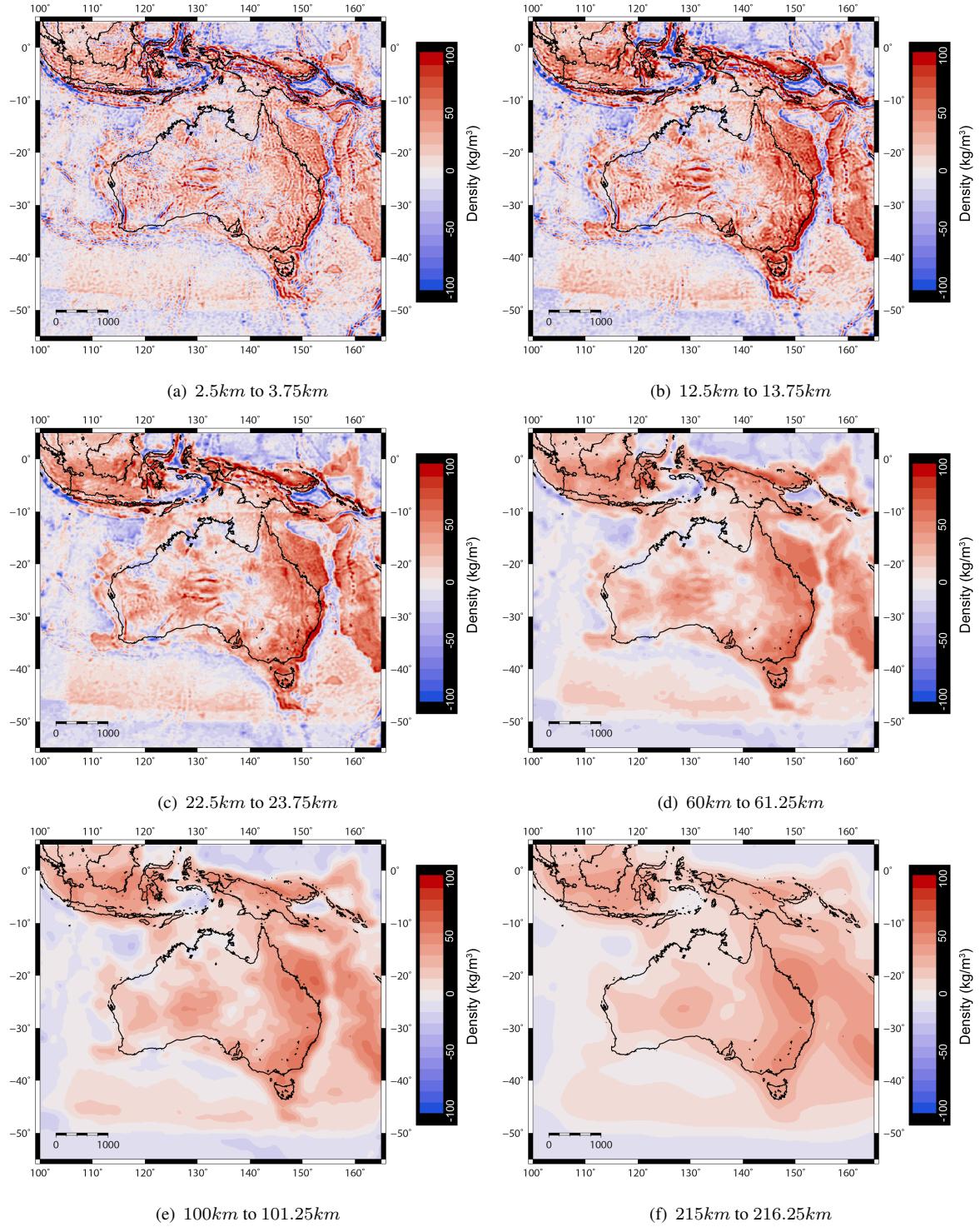


Figure 1. m for the very-high resolution result at (a) 2.5km to 3.75km depth, (b) 12.5km to 13.75km depth, (c) 22.5km to 23.75km depth, (d) 60km to 61.25km depth, (e) 100km to 101.25km depth, and (f) 215km to 216.25km depth. Depths are depths below the top of the crust, not elevations.

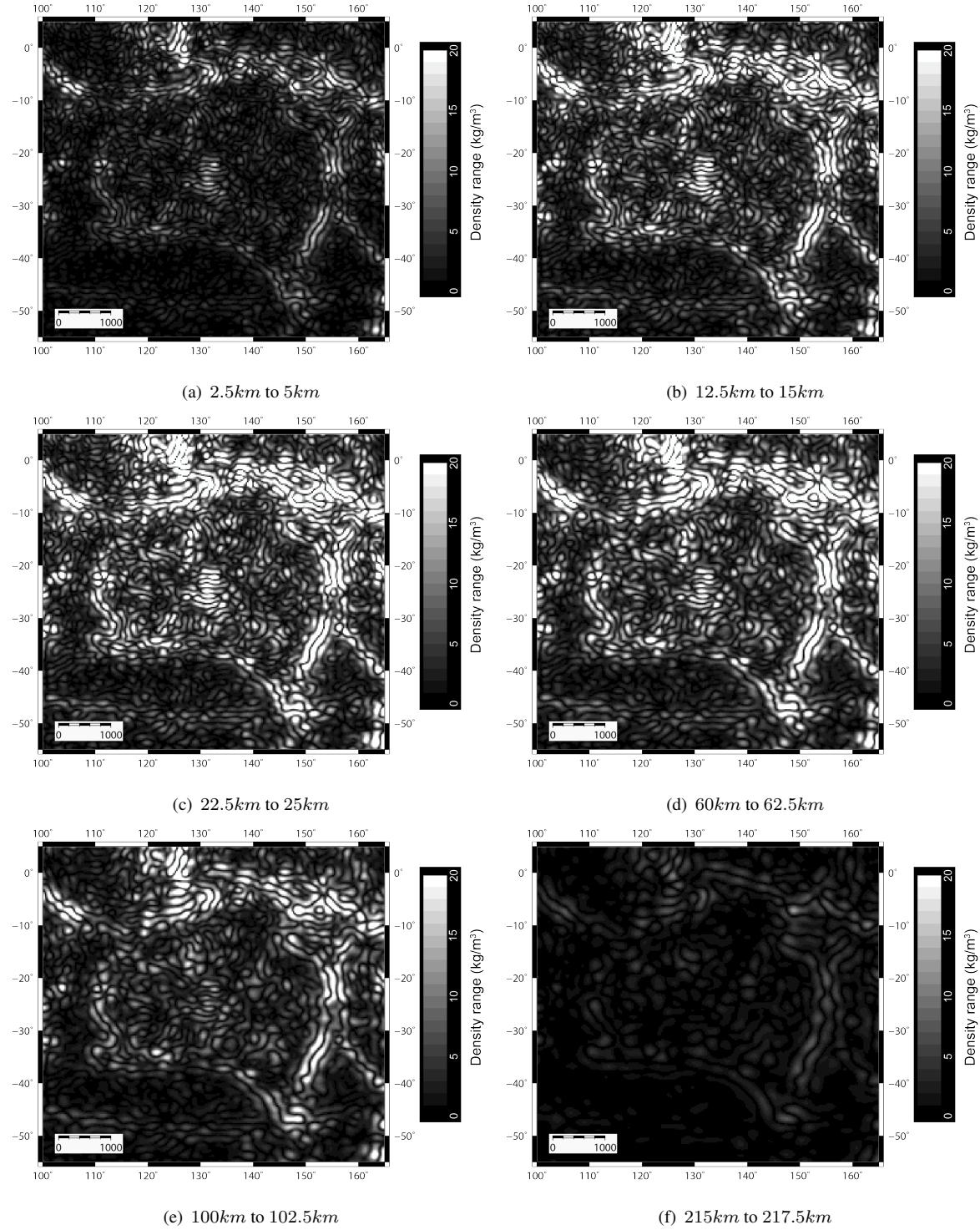


Figure 2. The observed range in m for the high resolution result for the μ_1 sweep at (a) 2.5km to 5km depth, (b) 12.5km to 15km depth, (c) 22.5km to 25km depth, (d) 60km to 62.5km depth, (e) 100km to 102.5km depth, and (f) 215km to 217.5km depth. Depths are depths below the top of the crust, not elevations.

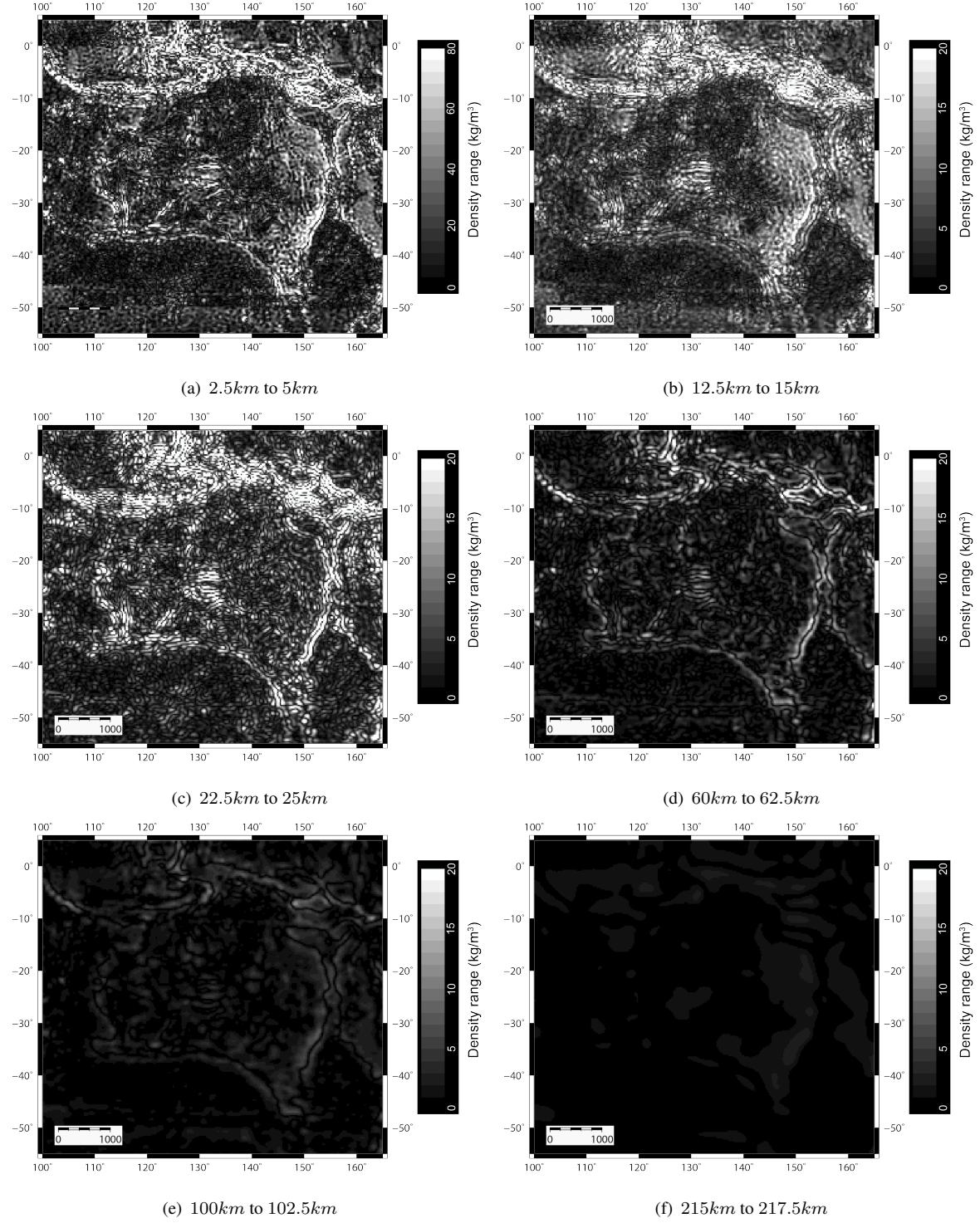


Figure 3. The observed range in m for the high resolution result for the μ_0 sweep at (a) 2.5km to 5km depth, (b) 12.5km to 15km depth, (c) 22.5km to 25km depth, (d) 60km to 62.5km depth, (e) 100km to 102.5km depth, and (f) 215km to 217.5km depth. Depths are depths below the top of the crust, not elevations. Note the different scale for (a)

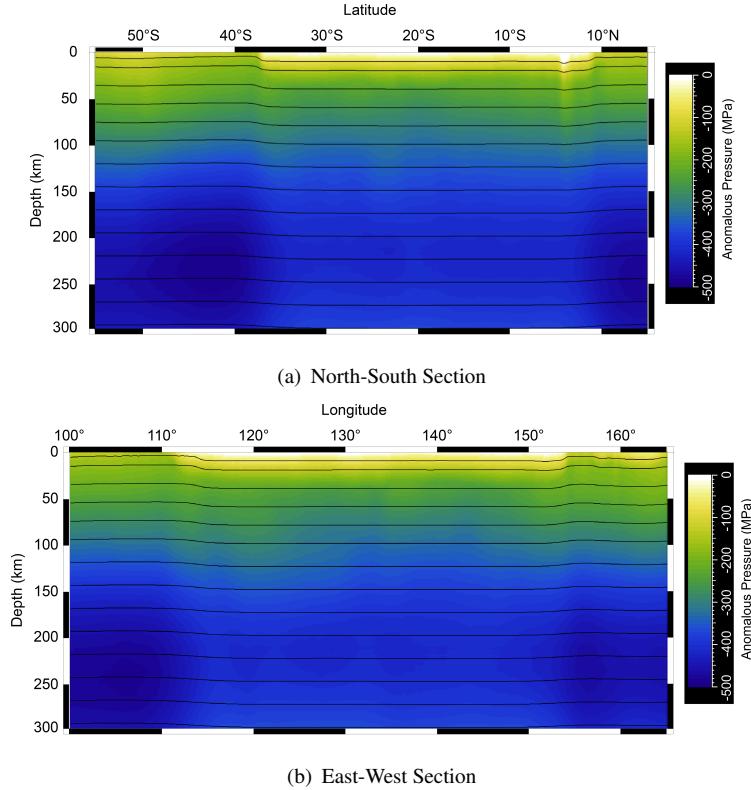


Figure 4. Slices through the anomalous pressure model at longitude 131.25°E (a), and latitude 23.75°E (b). Vertical exaggeration is ≈ 10 . Note that depths are depths below the top of the crust. Pseudo-elevation contours are shown in black, at pseudo-elevations of -10km , -20km , -40km , -60km , -80km , -100km , -125km , -150km , -175km , -200km , -225km , -250km , -275km , -300km .