DR4. Maximum depositional age calculation data repository for:

Cenozoic collapse of the eastern Uinta Mountains and drainage evolution of the Uinta Mountain region

Andres Aslan¹, Marisa Boraas-Connors², Doug Sprinkel³, Thomas P. Becker⁴, Ranie Lynds⁵, Karl E. Karlstrom⁶, and Matt Heizler⁷

¹ Dept. of Physical and Environmental Sciences, Colorado Mesa University, Grand Junction, CO 81501
² Dept. of Geosciences, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523
³ Utah Geological Survey, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6100
⁴ ExxonMobil Exploration Company, 22777 Springwoods Village Parkway, Spring, TX 77389
⁵ Wyoming Geological Survey, Laramie, WY 82072
⁶ Dept. of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131
⁷ New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Tech, Socorro, NM 87801

Geosphere Ms. No. GS1523
A. Firehole Canyon - UMG
Mean = 34.7 ± 4.7 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 12, n = 3

B. Powder Wash
Mean = 32.2 ± 4.4 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 9.8, n = 3

C. Elk Springs
Mean = 29.8 ± 0.9 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 0.46, n = 12

D. Sand Wash
Mean = 27.1 ± 1.2 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 0.35, n = 2

E. Green River
Mean = 35.5 ± 0.6 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 0.50, n = 22

F. Firehole Canyon - FC
Mean = 33.4 ± 0.3 Ma (2σ)
MSWD = 0.61, n = 26
DR-2. Summary of maximum depositional ages for Bishop Conglomerate and Browns Park Formation samples based on detrital zircon U-Pb age data (figures A-Q) and detrital sanidine $^{40}$Ar/$^{39}$Ar data (figures R-T). Calculations of maximum depositional ages were carried out in Excel using the Weighted Average tool of Isoplot. Sample names correspond to localities listed in Table 1.