1	Supplementary material for
2	Supercontinent-paced magmatic destabilisation and recratonisation of the Yilgarn
3	Craton.
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Figure S1: Inferred modal percentage of a) olivine, b) orthopyroxene, c) clinopyroxene, d) garnet compatible with compositional density component of the model of Tesauro et al. (2020). The model used is based on a linear interpolation between two end-member compositions, representing a 'fertile' and an Archean upper mantle, more depleted in heavy constituents (Tesauro et al., 2014).



Figure S2: Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary basins. See also slower Vs associated with Gondwanabreakup (Fig 4, Fig S3)



- 21 Figure S3: Mantle seismic properties a) AuSREM Vsh (Kennett et al., 2013) at 100 km depth b) the same
- 22 model at 200 km depth c) Vsh at 100 km depth from Yoshizawa (2014) d) the same model at 200 km depth
- e) Vsv at 100 km depth from Yoshizawa (2014) f) the same model at 200 km depth. Selected volcanic suites
- 24 and basin outlines are shown



- 27 Figure S4: Seismological information at seven selected sites from AuSREM (Kennett et al., 2013) and for the
- 28 global reference model ak135, showing a) Vsv, b) frequency independent Q<sub>s</sub><sup>-1</sup> note log scale. AuSREM
- 29 derives Q<sub>s</sub><sup>-1</sup> scaled from Vs anomaly, including a scale change at 200 km depth c) Vsh, d) Vp/Vsv. Horizontal
- 30 bars indicate local LAB depth as the median of the models of Kennett et al. (2013), Hoggard et al. (2020)
- after Kennett et al. (2013), Hoggard et al. (2020) after Fishwick and Rawlinson (2012), Hoggard et al. (2020)
- 32 after Yoshizawa (2014).