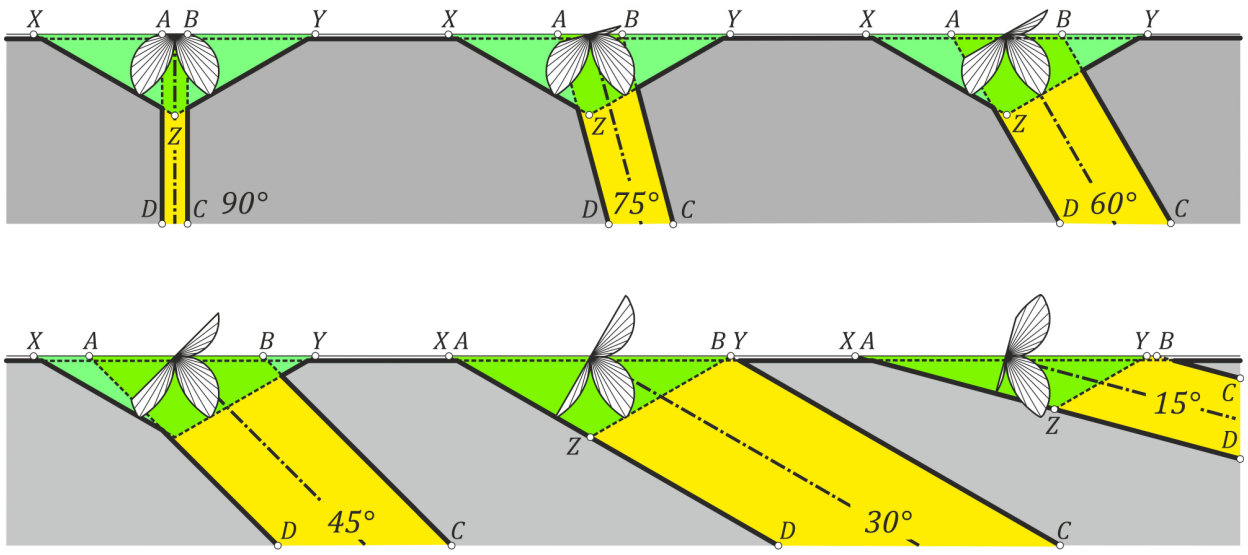
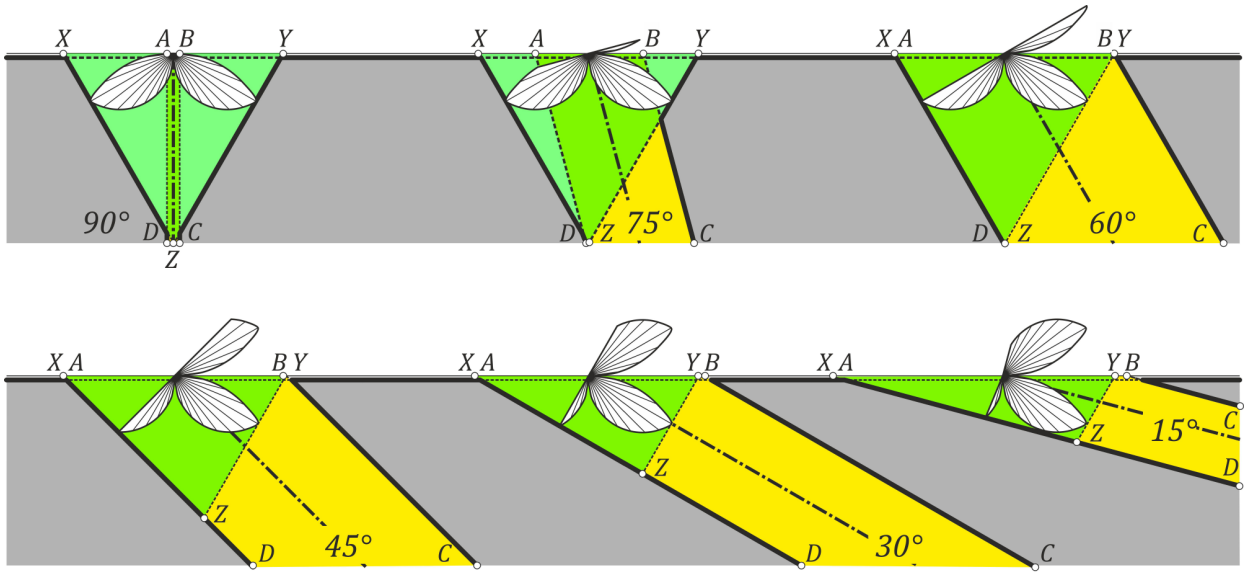
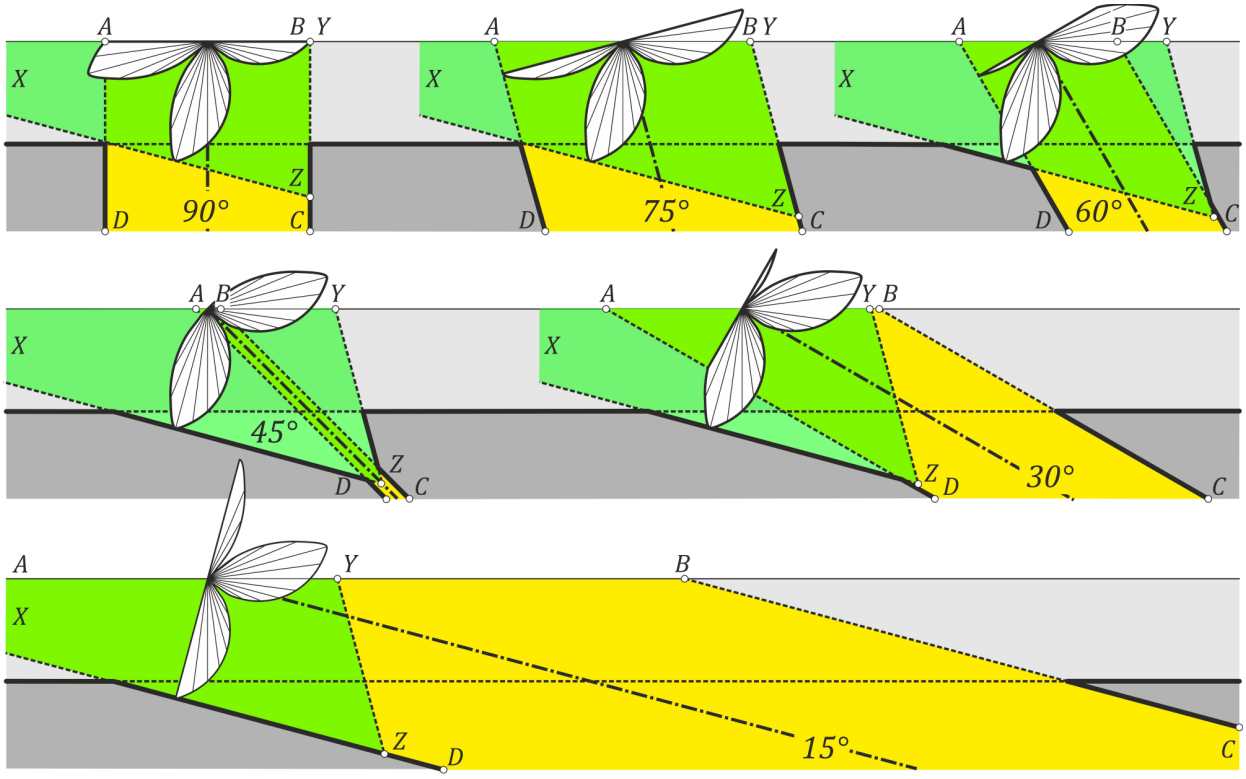


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE A1. Calculated cross-sections of track-surface intersections based on the etch rate plot in Figure 7. The track axis lies in a plane perpendicular to a basal surface, and dips 90° to 15° with respect to that surface. The profiles illustrate the persistence of an etch pit of almost constant diameter and depth through a large range of dip angles, and the variation of channel height with dip angle. A-B-C-D and X-Y-Z as explained in Figure 10.



Supplemental Figure A2. Cross-sections of track-surface intersections based on the etch rate plot in Figure 7. The track lies in a plane perpendicular to a prism surface and parallel to the ***c***-axis, and dips 90° to 15°. The profiles show a distinct etch pit at high angles, which is absorbed in the channel with decreasing dip. A-B-C-D and X-Y-Z as explained in Figure 10.



Supplemental Figure A3. Cross-sections of track-surface intersections based on the etch-rate plot in Figure 7. The track lies in a plane perpendicular to a surface inclined 45° to the basal face and parallel to the ***c***-axis, and dips 90 to 15°. In most cases, no large etch pit develops due to the high surface etch rate and broad channel, except that a distinct collar develops when the track is parallel to a slow etching plane. A-B-C-D and X-Y-Z as explained in Figure 10.