

Authors' response to comments by reviewer Craig Sloss:

We cordially thank Prof. Craig Sloss for reviewing and his comments. We have done our best to revise the manuscript according to his corrections and comments. We have provided a reply by subject to the comments in the attached document. Although we have revised the manuscript according to most of his comments, some suggestions could not be revised as follows:

Commented [Line 33, 61, 65, and many lines]: ~~S.-J.~~ Choi, 2019; ~~G.-Y.~~ Lee and Park, 2019, ~~S.-H.~~ Yoon and Chough, 1995, ~~S.-W.~~ Kim, 1973, etc.

Reply [1]: In Korea, many people have the same surnames such as Choi, Lee, Yoon, and Kim. Our paper has about 30 first authors who have the same surname in our references. Korean readers, as well as international readers, will confuse cited authors while reading the manuscript if given name initials are not provided. Therefore, we prefer including given name initials to help distinguish authors (and sources) in the case where multiple references contain the same surname.

Commented [Line 139]: opps there it is, ignore but still on what?; **[Line 186]:** What about the Amino Racemization?

Reply [2]: We have inserted the following sentence in line 141: “**However, due to inadequate descriptions of the sampled materials and age dating techniques within the original papers, the two ages were not included in our dataset shown in Table 3 or in the open-access spreadsheet (Ryang and Simms, 2021).**”

Although S.G. Choi (1993; 1996) insisted that the fluvial terrace fills with LIG ages correspond to the shoreline angles of nearby marine terraces, he did not present any scientific evidence for such in his papers. Thus, we include his contribution only as historically published data. This work presented the first two numerical LIG ages for coastal areas of the Korean Peninsula, but the ages were not included in Table 3 or in the open-access spreadsheet (Ryang and Simms, 2021). This is why we did not introduce the amino acid racemization method in the 3.3 Dating techniques section.

Commented [Line 185]: any faunal elements?

Reply [3]: Unfortunately, faunal elements were not described and studied in the original paper.

You could refer to the following paragraph.

2.2 Overview of previous studies on the Korean Peninsula

In the northern region, the first LIG age (124 ka B.P.) was obtained from a fluvial terrace in the downstream part of the Seomseok river, located in Gangneung (Fig. 2), using amino acid racemization dating of peats (S.G. Choi, 1993). In the southern region, another LIG age (125 ka B.P.) was obtained from a separate fluvial terrace, located near the Pohang shoreline (Fig. 2), using the same method (S.G. Choi, 1996). However, due to inadequate descriptions of the sampled materials and age dating techniques within the original papers, the two ages were not included in our dataset shown in Table 3 or in the open-access spreadsheet (Ryang and Simms, 2021). Since this initial work, most research has focused not on numerical dating, but documenting the elevations, sedimentary characteristics, and stratigraphy of deposits overlying the marine terraces along the eastern shorelines (e.g., S.G. Choi, 1995a, 1995b, 2016a, 2016b, 2018, 2019; S.G. Choi and Chang, 2019; Hwang and Yoon, 1996, 2020; Hwang et al., 2012; S.O. Yoon et al., 1999, 2003, 2014).