



Supplement of

Monsoon-driven changes in aeolian and fluvial sediment input to the central Red Sea recorded throughout the last 200 000 years

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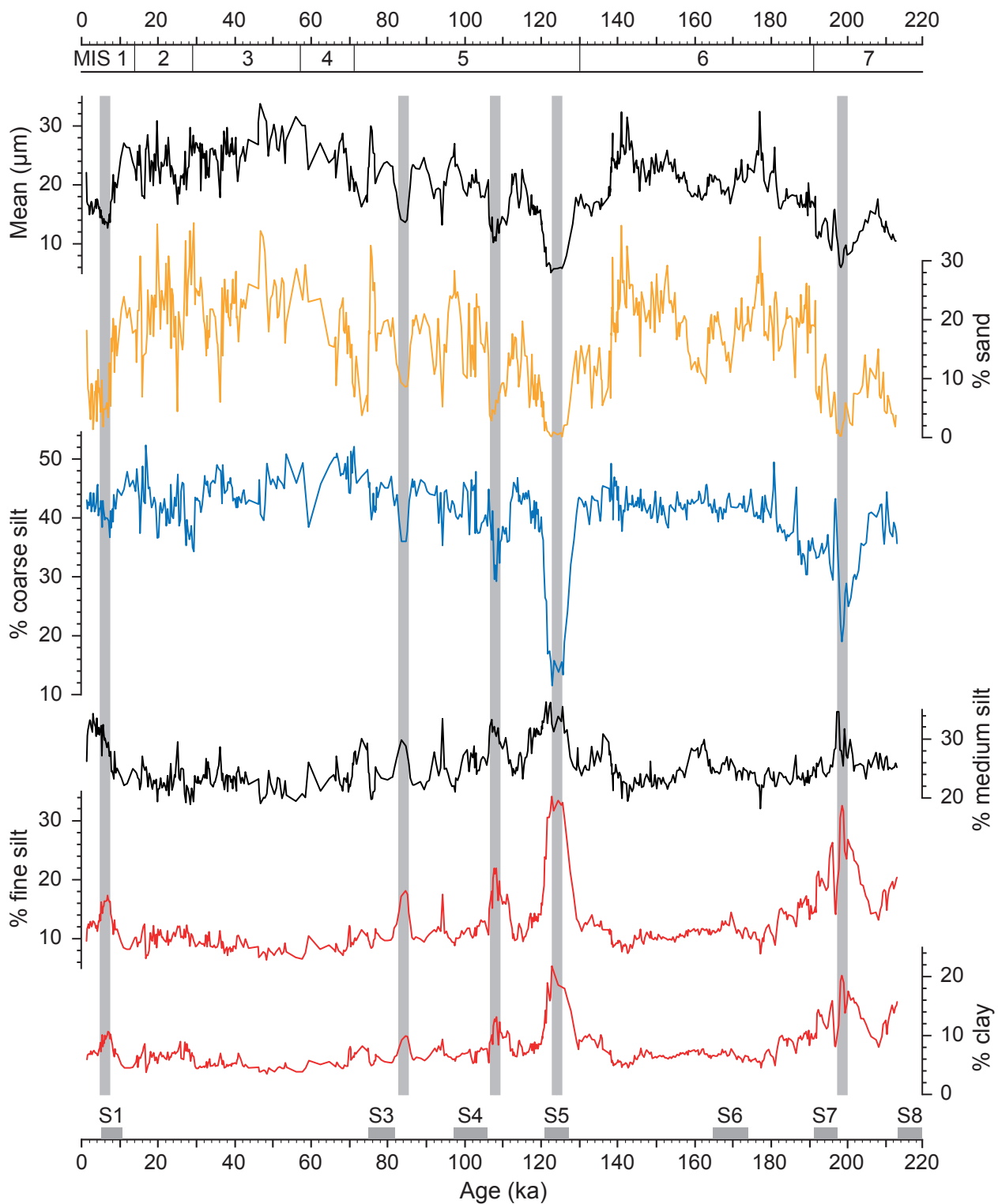


Figure S1. Grain size data of core KL11: mean grain size (μm) and percentages of sand ($>63 \mu\text{m}$), coarse silt ($20 \mu\text{m}$ – $63 \mu\text{m}$), medium silt ($6.3 \mu\text{m}$ – $20 \mu\text{m}$), fine silt ($2 \mu\text{m}$ – $6.3 \mu\text{m}$) and clay ($<2 \mu\text{m}$). The colours were chosen in adaption to the endmembers (Fig. 2). The main peak humid periods as inferred from the grain size data are indicated by vertical grey bars. Marine isotope stages (MISs) are indicated at the top; horizontal bars at the bottom indicate sapropel layers S1–S8 in the eastern Mediterranean Sea associated with the African humid periods.

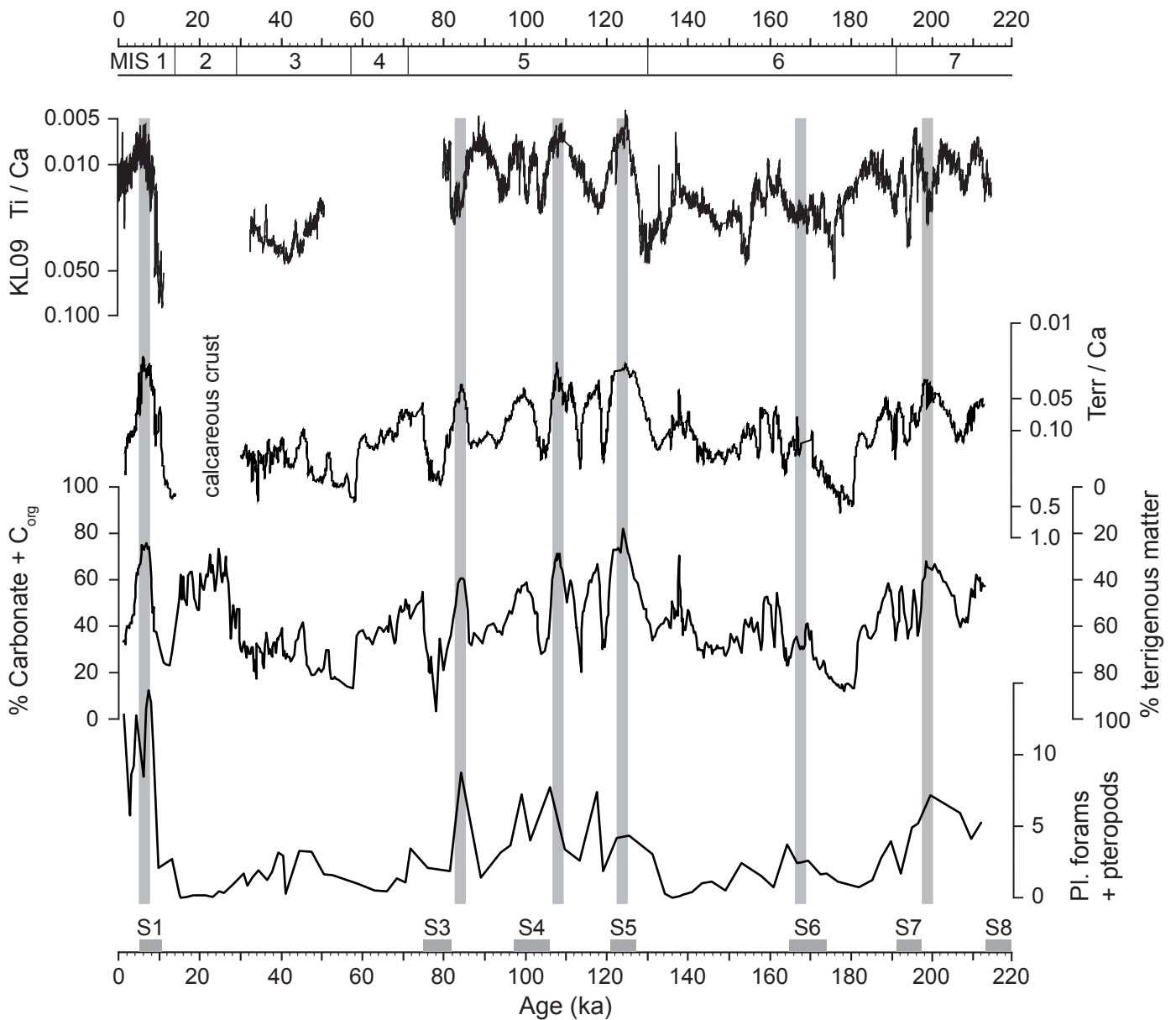


Figure S2. Contents of terrigenous matter versus carbonate. Upper panel: core scanning XRF Ti / Ca data (logarithmic scale) from core KL09, ca. 185 km northwest of KL11 (Roberts et al., 2011). Middle panels: XRF Terr / Ca data (logarithmic scale) and concentration of carbonate including C_{org} from core KL11. Lower panel: number (x 1000) of pteropods and planktic foraminifera per g dry sediment (raw data from Almoghi-Labin et al., 1998). The main peak humid periods are indicated by vertical grey bars. Marine isotope stages (MISs) are indicated at the top; horizontal bars at the bottom indicate sapropel layers S1–S8 in the eastern Mediterranean Sea associated with the African humid periods.