Supplementary Information

Past African dust inputs in Western Mediterranean area controlled by the complex interaction between ITCZ, NAO and TSI
Sabatier et al.,

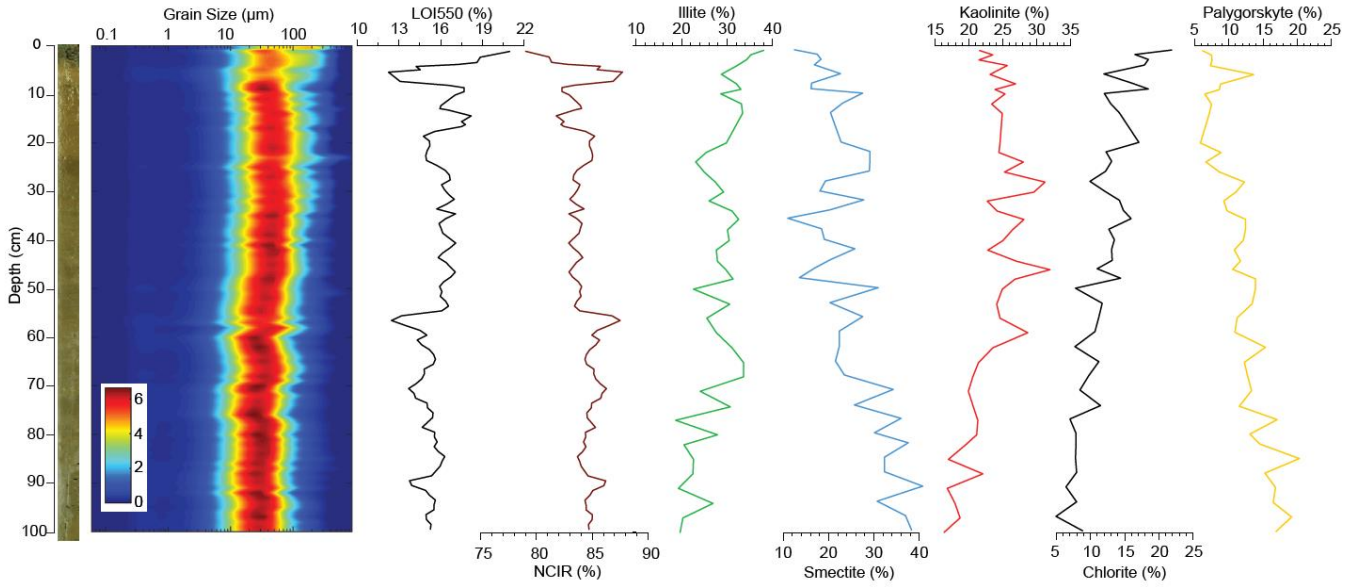

Figure S1: Sedimentary and mineralogical data from Lake Bastani composite core with grain-size (µm), LOI550 (%), NCIR (%), illite, smectite, kaolinite, chlorite and palygorskyte contents (%).

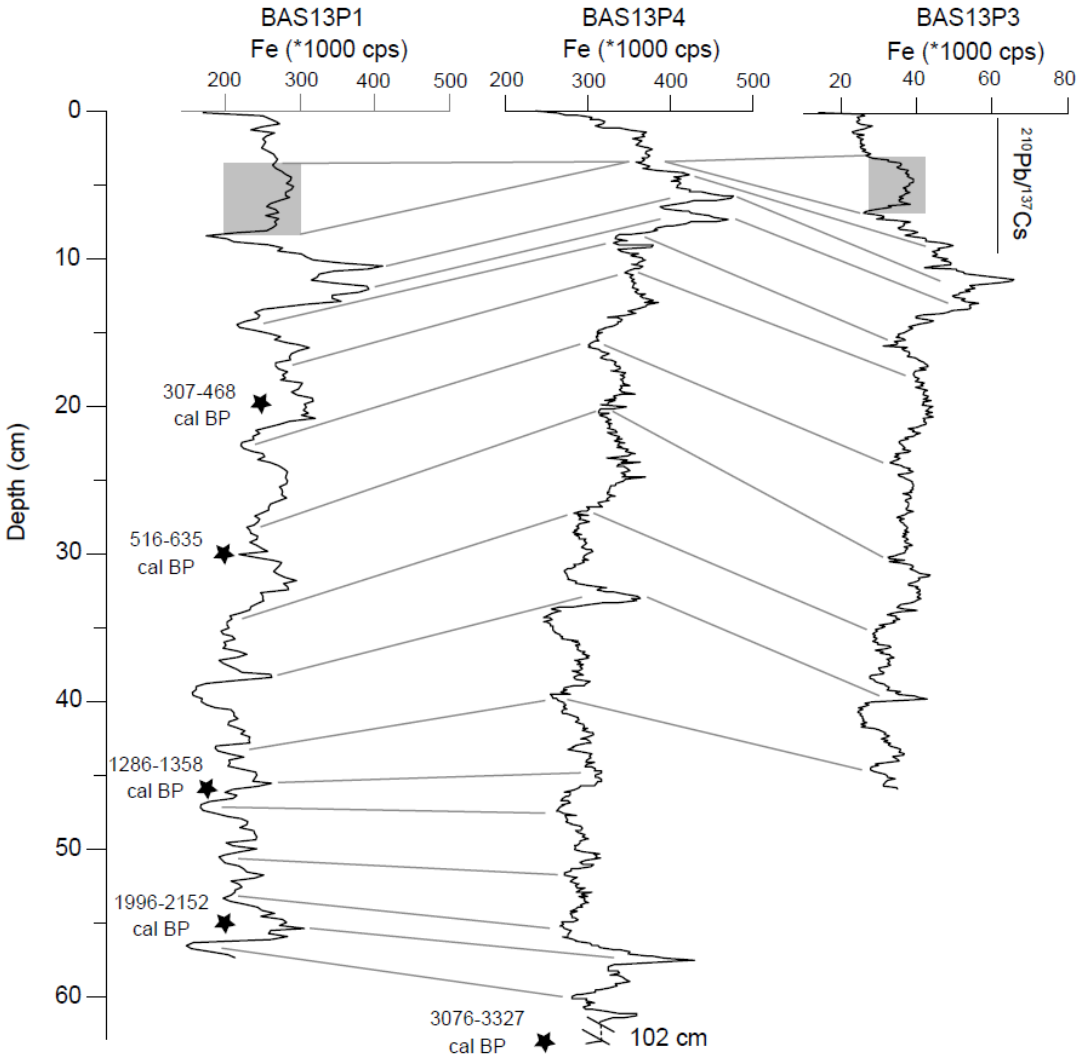

Figure S2: Fe content (cps) along BAS13P1, BAS13P4 and BAS13P3 to illustrate correlations between the three cores (grey line). The grey rectangle illustrates the 3-cm mass wasted deposit observed in cores BAS13P1 and BAS13P3 (see also Figure S4). ^{14}C calibrated age are reported as calibrated age (black stars).

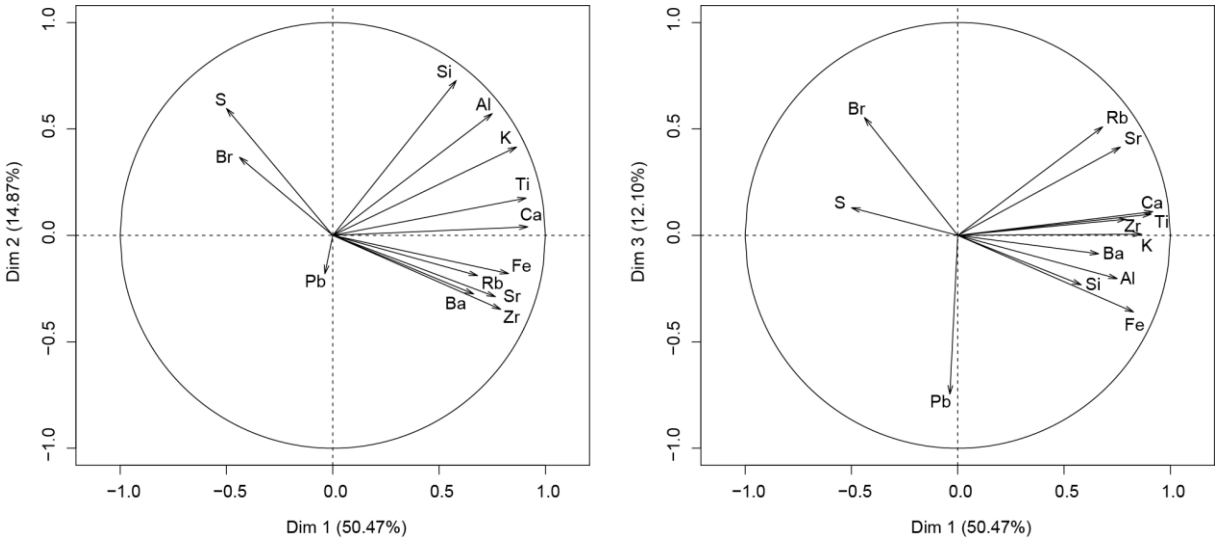

Figure S3: PCA of geochemistry data obtained via XRF core scanner analysis on BAS13P4.

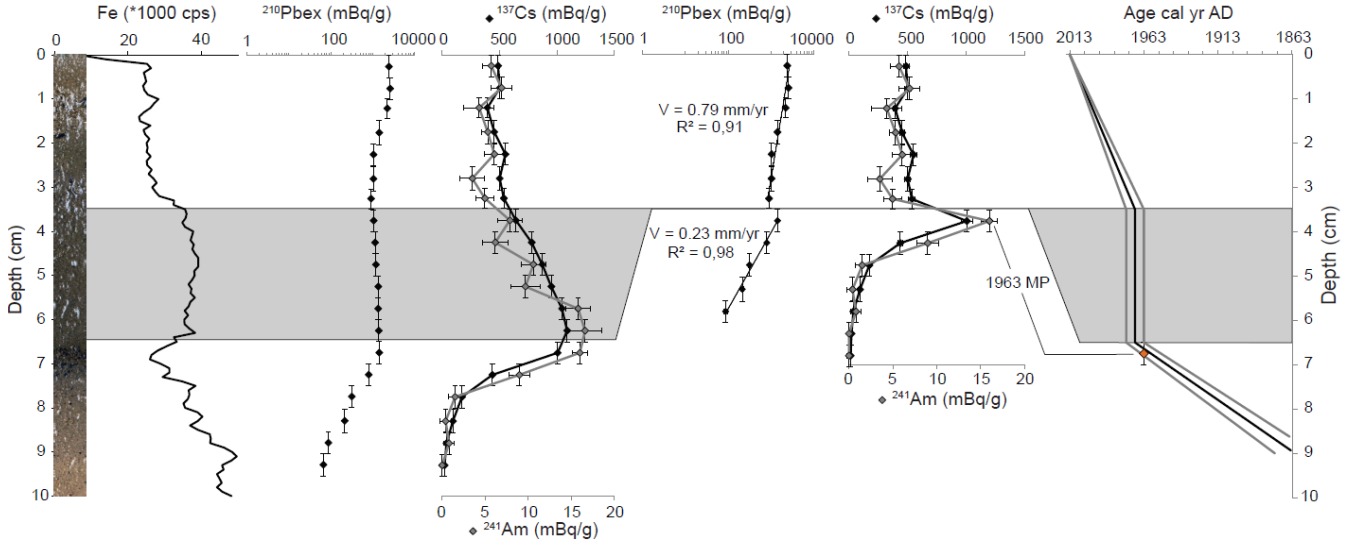

Figure S4: Chronology (with 1σ uncertainties) of the uppermost part of core BAS13P3 based on the short-lived radionuclides. The horizontal grey band corresponds to the mass wasted deposit with a constant Fe content (cps) identified in Figure S2. On the right, the application of a constant flux constant sedimentation (CFCS) model to the event-free sedimentary profile of ^{210}Pbex.