Supplement of

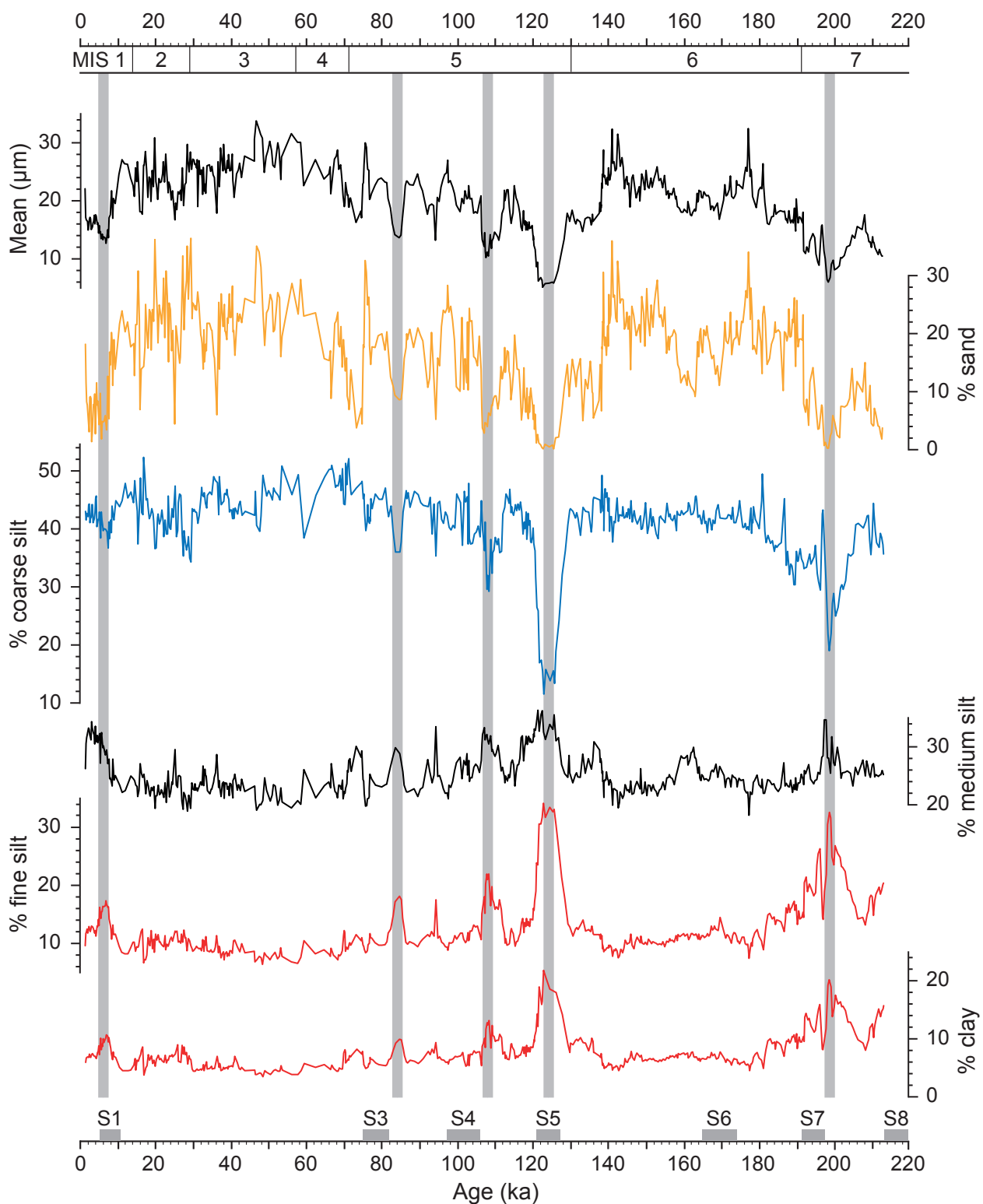
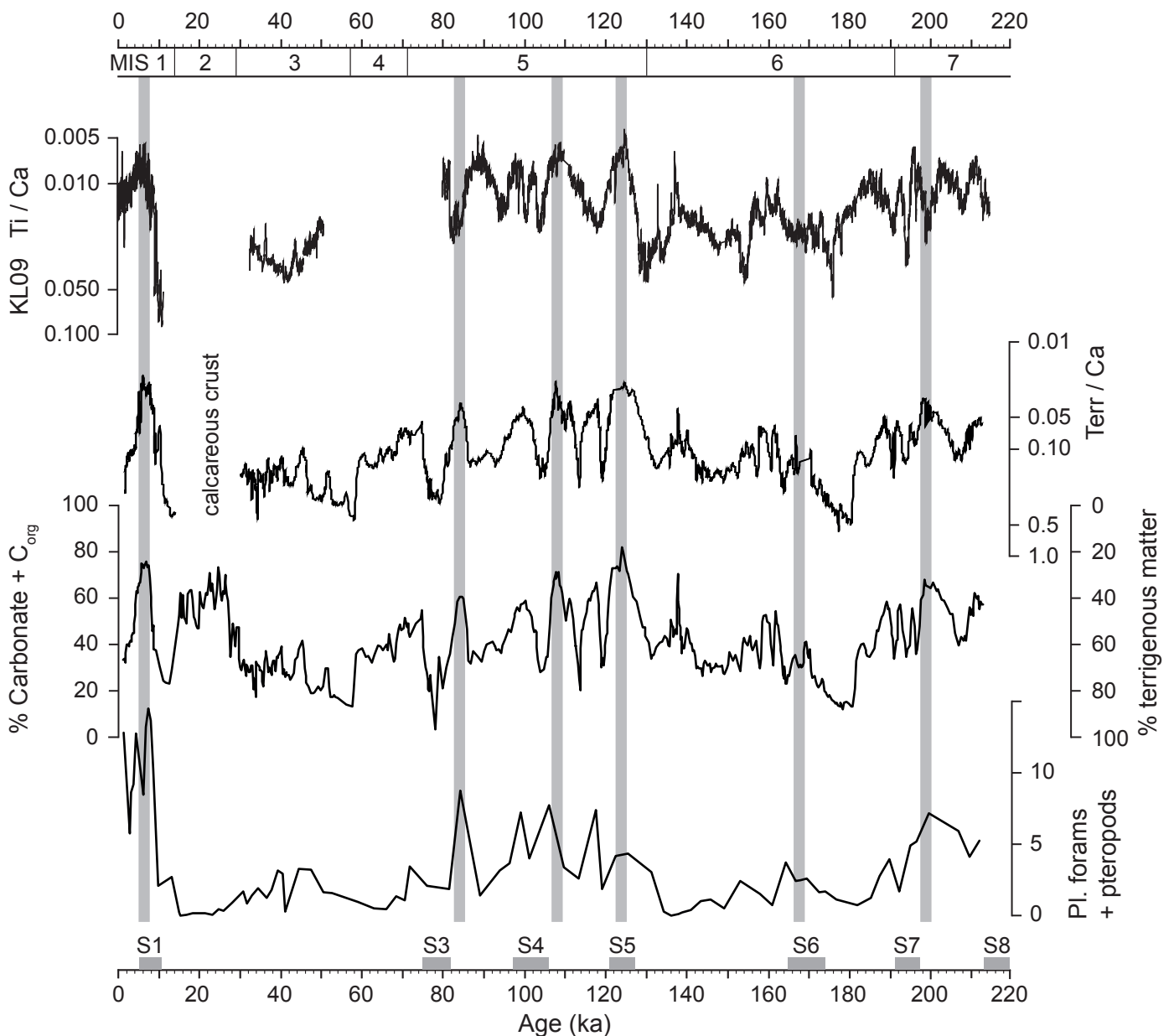
Monsoon-driven changes in aeolian and fluvial sediment input to the central Red Sea recorded throughout the last 200,000 years

Werner Ehrmann[1], Paul A. Wilson[2], Helge W. Arz[3], Hartmut Schulz[4], Gerhard Schmiedl[5]

[1]Institut für Geophysik und Geologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, 04103, Germany
[2]University of Southampton, Waterfront Campus, National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, SO14 3ZH, United Kingdom
[3]Leibniz-Institut für Ostseeforschung, Warnemünde, 18119, Germany
[4]Fachbereich Geowissenschaften, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, 72074, Germany
[5]Institut für Geologie, Centrum für Erdsystemforschung und Nachhaltigkeit, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, 20146, Germany

Correspondence to: Werner Ehrmann (ehrmann@uni-leipzig.de)

- Supplementary Figure 1

- Supplementary Figure 2

Supplementary Figure 1: Grain size data of core KL11: mean grain size (μm) and percentages of sand (>63 μm), coarse silt (20–63 μm), medium silt (6.3–20 μm), fine silt (2–6.3 μm) and clay (<2 μm). The colours were chosen in adaption to the endmembers (Text Figure 2). The main peak humid periods as inferred from the grain size data are indicated by vertical grey bars. Marine isotope stages (MIS) 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.

Supplementary Figure 2: Contents of terrigenous matter versus carbonate. Upper panel: core scanning XRF Ti/Ca data (logarithmic scale) from core KL09, ca. 185 km NW of KL11 (Roberts et al., 2011). Middle panels: XRF Terr/Ca data (logarithmic scale) and concentration of carbonate including Corg 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 (MIS) 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