The imprint of dust from the North American Southwest on the California Channel Islands and Pacific Ocean sediments

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Abstract

Climate projections for the North American Southwest (NASW) predict an increasing frequency and duration of droughts over the 21st century in response to human-induced warming, with potentially severe economic and social consequences. The geological record provides a way to contextualise this prediction because of the past occurrence of abrupt hemispheric warming events and sustained intervals of atmospheric carbon dioxide loading equivalent to those projected for AD 2100 (between ~500 and 900 ppmv). Yet, terrestrial climate archives are typically too short and incomplete to provide a full record of these events. In principle, drill cores from deep sea sediments in the eastern Pacific Ocean can be used to

overcome this problem because they contain long records of continental dust and distal riverine-supplied sediments from North America. Yet our limited understanding of the provenance and transport pathways of these sediments impedes use of these marine archives for this purpose. Here we present radiogenic isotope data (Sr, Nd and Pb) from known NASW dust-producing hot spots – playa lakes in the Mojave Desert, Quaternary silts mantling the California Channel Islands and the terrigenous fraction from marine sediments of the eastern Pacific Ocean, supported by new maps of bedrock isotopic composition in the NASW. We use these and published data sets to infer the origin of playa lake silts in the Mojave Desert and the source of windblown sediments to the California Channel Islands and nearby ocean basins. Our results rule out a significant contribution from the distal tails of either the Pacific Asian dust plume or the North African dust plume to the Quaternary Channel Island silt mantles, corroborating the suggestion that they are aeolian in origin and sourced from the NASW on the Santa Ana winds. We identify the Outer California Borderland basins as an attractive proposition for studying past dust flux and palaeoaridity in the North American South West.

1 Introduction

Climate projections to the year 2100 predict an increased frequency and duration of droughts in response to human-induced warming in mid-latitude arid to semi-arid regions (Ault et al., 2016; Balling and Goodrich, 2010; Cayan et al., 2010; Cook et al., 2015; Seager et al., 2007). In the North American Southwest (NASW; typically taken to include the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, Figure 1a), these changes are already evident (Ault et al., 2016; Balling and Goodrich, 2010; Cook et al., 2015; Seager et al., 2007). The 2012-2016 Californian drought cost the agriculture industry an estimated $603 million and the loss of over 1,500 jobs in 2016 alone (Medellín--Azuara et al., 2016). There is a pressing need, therefore, to assess the robustness of model predictions for hydroclimate in this

46 region (Cook et al., 2015; MacDonald et al., 2008).

47 Past climate records help to ground-truth future climate projections and geological data
48 provide a way to extend beyond the modern observational record by reaching deeper into the
49 past to cover a greater range of past climate conditions. Dendrochronological reconstructions
50 document numerous multi-decadal 'mega' droughts during the past 2,000 years (Cook et al.,
51 2014; Cook et al., 2007; Salzer and Kipfmueller, 2005). Although long lasting and severe
52 (decadal in length, covering at least 50% of the North American west), these megadroughts
53 occurred when atmospheric carbon dioxide levels were substantially lower than today (~280
54 ppmv during the medieval warm period, compared with ~415 ppmv, January 2021 (Ahn et al.,
55 2012; Keeling et al., 2001)) and only about one third as high as the levels predicted for 2100
56 under a 'business as usual' emissions scenario (>900 ppm under RCP 8.5 (Meinshausen et al.,
57 2011)). It is instructive, therefore, to reach deeper into the geological past, to study intervals that
58 incorporate the range of estimates for 21st century greenhouse gas levels such as the mid-
59 Piacenzian Warm Period (3.3-3 Ma) (e.g. de la Vega et al., 2020) and Miocene (e.g. Super et
60 al., 2018).

61 Lake sediments provide valuable archives of terrestrial hydroclimate in the NASW, including
62 records of variability in aeolian dust and plant leaf waxes (Feakins et al., 2014; Routson et al.,
63 2016; Tchakerian and Lancaster, 2002), but in dryland and arid-prone regions, lakes are short-
64 lived and age control can be challenging. To study pre-Quaternary palaeoclimate states, we turn
65 to marine sediment core archives, which have the potential to provide continuous, long, well-
66 dated records of terrestrial hydroclimate in deeper time (e.g. Rea, 1994; Tiedemann et al.,
67 1994). Mineral dust deposition in sediment cores can be used as a proxy for aridity in the
68 terrestrial source region because of the strong (but not necessarily simple) relationship between
69 precipitation and natural dust emissions (Hoell et al., 2014; Just et al., 2012; Larrasoana et al.,
70 2003; Nizou et al., 2011; Pettke et al., 2000; Pye, 1987b; Seo et al., 2015; Seo et al., 2014).

Yet, marine sediment cores may also receive terrestrial sediments sourced from rivers or ocean currents. Terrigenous flux to the marine realm cannot, therefore, always simply be interpreted as an indicator of aridity, even when those terrigenous sediments are sourced from regions that are dry today. To decipher better the climate record imprinted on sediment cores we need to distinguish between different terrigenous sources and different modes of delivery to the ocean.

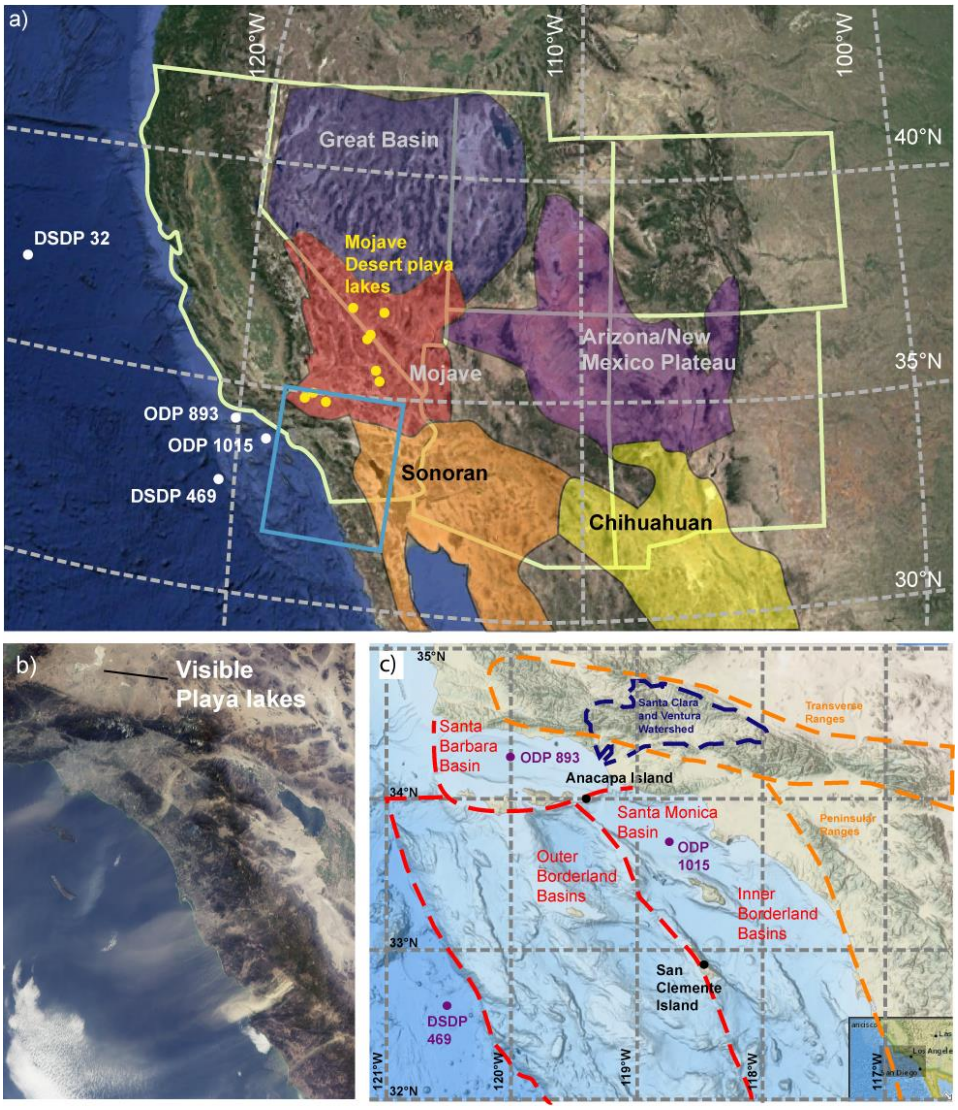

Figure 1 Study region with locations of new and previously published data reported herein: a) North American states typically included in the North American Southwest (NASW) (clockwise from left: California, Nevada,

Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona) with five major deserts highlighted (Google Earth imagery). Locations of DSDP Sites 469 and 32, ODP Sites 893 and 1015 and the sampled Mojave Desert playa lakes (yellow filled circles) also shown. Blue box in the lower left-hand corner denotes area shown in the next panel. b) MODIS Satellite imagery showing dust plumes transported over the Californian Borderland Basins by the Santa Ana wind system on 9th February 2002 (NASA, 2002). c) Map of southern California topography and offshore bathymetry showing location of Inner and Outer Borderland Basins, the coastal Transverse and Peninsular mountain ranges, the locations of ODP Sites 893 and 1015 and locations of Anacapa and San Clemente Islands.

Radiogenic isotopes, particularly lead (Pb), neodymium (Nd) and strontium (Sr) are valuable tools to help distinguish between the provenance of sedimentary material accumulating in marine settings over a wide range of spatial and temporal scales (e.g. Abouchami and Zabel, 2003; Cole et al., 2009; Hyeong et al., 2011; Nakai et al., 1993; Pettke et al., 2000; Seo et al., 2014; Xie and Marcantonio, 2012). One particularly influential study of core-top sediments characterised pelagic clays delivered to the central and eastern Pacific Ocean as a mixture of three primary detrital components derived from continental source areas in Asia, Central and South America and North America (Stancin et al., 2006). The fidelity of these interpretations is weakened, however, by limited information on NASW sources.

Here we present (i) new radiogenic isotope data (Pb, Nd and Sr isotopic compositions) for dust source regions in the NASW, silt mantles from the Channel Islands offshore southern California and the detrital silicate fraction of young marine sediment samples from Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Sites 1015 and 893 (Figure 1a,c) and (ii) new maps of bedrock isotopic composition in the NASW. We use these new data, together with published data, to improve understanding of the geochemical fingerprints of terrigenous sediments transported to the Pacific Ocean from the North American continent.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Sample selection and description

To investigate the export of terrigenous sediments from North America to the Pacific Ocean from source to sink, we studied three main types of samples: silt mantles from two California Channel Islands (Anacapa and San Clemente) proposed to derive from airborne dust from the North American mainland (Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008), surface sediments from playa lakes located in the Mojave Desert and marine sediments from two ODP Sites (1015 and 893) on the California margin (Figure 1a,c). ODP Site 1015 is located in the Santa Monica Basin (33º42.925'N, 118º49.185'W; Figure 1c) at 901 meters below sea level (mbsl); ODP Site 893 is located in the Santa Barbara Basin (34º17.25'N, 120º02.19'W; Figure 1c) at 576.5 mbsl. The Mojave Desert and island samples were obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Colorado (courtesy of D. Muhs).

The Channel Island silt mantles are described by Muhs et al. (2007, 2008) as massive, silt-rich horizons that resemble loess, or aeolian silt, ranging from 2-30cm thick, which contrast sharply with the lower subsoil. Precise dating of the silt mantles on San Clemente is difficult but they drape the youngest marine terrace which gives a maximum age of ~80 ka, although they could possibly be younger than 3 ka, based upon a single radiocarbon data point (Muhs et al., 2007). Mineralogical, geochemical and grain size profile measurements (Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008) suggest that the dominant source of the island silt mantles is from the North American continent (not from the island bedrock), implying a windblown origin, but the influence of an Asian dust source (Muhs et al., 2007) and perhaps the Sahara cannot be ruled out. Muhs et al. (2007) and Muhs et al. (2008) also report that the geochemical fingerprint of the fine fraction (< 2 μm; clay) in these silt mantles differs slightly from that of the coarser (2-53 μm; silt sized) fraction of the samples, hinting that the silts and clays within the silt mantles may have

126 different provenances. The identity of the North American source is equivocal – both the Mojave
127 Desert and the coastal Transverse and Peninsular mountains of Southern California have been
128 considered as potential source regions for this wind-blown material (Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et
129 al., 2008).

130 To better characterise sources of aeolian supply to the Californian borderland from the
131 interior of the North American continent we targeted silts from the playa lakes of the Mojave
132 Desert. Playa lake and river valley sediments are known to be active sources of silt-sized
133 material for deflation and aeolian transport in dry conditions (Pye, 1987b) and offshore dust
134 transport on the Santa Ana winds that blow from the inland deserts through the mountian
135 passes of Southern California in response to high pressure systems over the Great Basin can
136 be observed in satellite imagery (Muhs et al. 2007, Figure 1b).

137 In addition to wind-borne transport of lithogenic material, the Santa Barbara and Santa
138 Monica basins also receive fluvial sediment eroded and transported by the Santa Clara and
139 Ventura River systems from the Transverse Ranges (Figure 1c), with the Santa Clara River
140 system supplying more than three times the amount of riverine material to the Santa Barbara
141 and inner borderland basins as the next largest source (Inman and Jenkins, 1999). We sampled
142 sediments of Holocene and deglacial age from ODP Sites 1015 and 893 (locations Figure 1c)
143 to fingerprint these fluvial inputs. “Riverine” samples were selected to characterise the isotopic
144 composition of fluvially derived sediments delivered to the offshore borderland basins from the
145 Californian coastal river valleys during the Late Quaternary. These consist of macroscopically
146 obvious turbidites ultimately originating from fluvial sources at Site 1015 and conspicuous cm-
147 scale ‘grey-layers’ inferred to represent fine-grained flood deposits at Site 893 (Behl, 1995;
148 Marsaglia et al., 1995). “Hemipelagic” samples were also selected at ODP Site 1015, targeting
149 intervals of background sedimentation in between the event horizons.

2.2 Isotopic analyses

The Channel Island silt mantle sediments were sieved to remove the >63 μm fraction, following Muhs et al. (2007, 2008). A subset of these samples was also sieved over a fine mesh to isolate the <10 μm fraction to allow comparison with long-range transported Asian material. Prior to full chemical digestion, carbonates, organic material, biogenic silica and Fe-Mn oxides were removed from the fine fraction of the sieved Channel Island samples and bulk Mojave Desert playa lake silts and Californian borderland ODP sediment samples by a series of chemical preparation steps, adapted from Bayon et al. (2002). Approximately 5 g of dry bulk sediment was placed in sealable Nalgene conical flasks. A solution of ~10-25% acetic acid solution was used to decarbonate the samples, and then 10% hydrogen peroxide solution at 60°C was used remove organic matter. Biogenic silica was removed from the Channel Island silt mantles and California borderland ODP sediments using a 1.5M NaOH solution following the method of Povea et al. (2015). Fe and Mn oxides were removed from the silt mantle and borderland basin sediments using a 0.05 M hydroxylamine hydrochloride – 15% acetic acid – 0.03 M Na-EDTA solution buffered to pH4 with analytical grade NaOH in two steps: an initial three hour reaction period; followed by the replacement of the reagent with fresh solution and a second reaction period of 24 hours. For both these steps, the samples were left on a shaker table. For the Mojave Desert playa lake samples, the Fe-Mn removal step was not deemed necessary because tests showed no significant isotopic effect from an anthropogenic contribution of Pb from a subset of samples processed with a Fe-Mn oxide removal step.

For Pb, Nd and Sr isotopic analyses, the chemically processed sediment samples were freeze-dried and approximately 50 mg of freeze-dried sample was weighed into 15 ml Teflon pots. The samples were treated with a final additional cleaning step of 1M ammonium acetate solution following Pettke et al. (2000). Concentrated hydrofluoric acid (HF, ~27M) and concentrated nitric acid (HNO_3, ~12M) were added in a 5:1 ratio and the pots left to reflux at

~130°C for 48 hours. Pb and Nd were then separated from the digested mother solution by ion exchange column procedures and ion selective resin for Sr. Where necessary, a modified column sequence with an additional ion exchange column was used to enhance the separation of Ba from the Sr fraction. Average digestion blanks for Pb, Nd and Sr were 320 pg, 160 pg and 7 ng respectively. One digestion blank (affecting five samples) contained an anomalous concentration of Pb and was excluded from this calculation but review of the data from those five samples indicate no obvious offset with the remainder of the dataset, (see Supplementary Figure 1), so they are included herein. Average column blanks for Pb, Nd and Sr were 168 pg, 2 pg and 13.5 pg respectively. The Nd-isotope ($^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$) and Pb-isotope ratios ($^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$) of the samples were measured at the University of Southampton using a multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS, Thermo Scientific Neptune). Pb isotopic compositions were analysed using the double spike method of Taylor et al. (2015). The average values of NIST 981 were 16.9394 ± < 0.0025, 15.4955 ± < 0.0026 and 36.7093 ± < 0.0078 for $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ respectively. Nd isotopic compositions were adjusted to a $^{146}Nd/^{144}Nd$ value of 0.7219 (Vance and Thirlwall, 2002). Mass-bias corrected ratios were normalized to the given $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ value (0.512115) of the standard JNdi-1 (Tanaka et al., 2000). The average value of JNdi-1 run as unknowns were 0.512114 ± < 0.000006. $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ ratios are reported in epsilon notation:

$$\varepsilon_{Nd} = \left(\frac{^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd_{sample}}{^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd_{CHUR}} - 1 \right) * 10^4 \quad (1)$$

where $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd_{CHUR}$ is the Chondritic Uniform Reservoir value of 0.512638 (Jacobsen and Wasserburg, 1980).

The $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ isotopic composition of the samples was measured at the University of Southampton using a thermal ionization mass spectrometer (Thermo-Fisher TRITON Plus) with

197 an ^{88}Sr beam of 2V. Fractionation was corrected using an exponential correction normalised to
198 $^{86}Sr/^{88}Sr = 0.1194$. NIST 987 was run as a reference standard, with a long-term mean value of
199 0.710243 ± 0.000021 (2σ) reported from repeat analyses on this instrument.

200 **2.3 Radiogenic isotope base maps**

201 To place our data and the published radiogenic isotope datasets of NASW dust sources into
202 a regional context we developed Pb, Nd and Sr isotope maps of the bedrock geology by
203 compiling published measurements from the scientific literature (full reference list is given in
204 Supplementary Information). Most of the data used to develop these maps are for whole rock
205 samples, but for some data accessed through the North American Volcanic and Intrusive Rock
206 Database (NAVDAT, navdat.org), this information was not available.

207 All data were assigned latitude and longitude coordinates using published site location
208 information in conjunction with Google Earth (format X°X''X''). The location information was then
209 converted to decimal degrees and input into MATLAB_R2017a. A subset of the latitude and
210 longitude coordinates was derived by generating a path function within Google Earth and using
211 the MATLAB script kml_shapefile.m (Toomey, 2010) to convert the resulting .kml file to a
212 MATLAB shape file that contained the coordinate information.

213 To generate the colour-shaded map background, the geo-referenced data were averaged
214 into 0.125°x0.125° latitude/longitude grid squares within the bounds of 110 to 125ºW and 30 to
215 40ºN. This irregularly spaced data set of grid-square-averaged isotope data points was used to
216 generate a regularly spaced 3D gridded data set, with the x and y coordinates given by the
217 latitude and longitude, and the z coordinate the associated isotopic value using the function
218 griddata.m. This function generated an isotopic 'data' value for the empty spaces in the original
219 data distribution using a natural interpolation function. Some samples of granitoid rocks have

much more radiogenic Sr values than typical rocks in the NASW, resulting in a skewed distribution of $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ bedrock data. As such, the grid-averaged dataset was filtered to exclude $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values > 0.7350 to distinguish regional trends free of extreme local effects. $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ isotope values > 21 were also excluded for similar reasons. Original, unfiltered maps are shown in Supplementary Figure 2. The interpolation function does not allow for an extrapolation outside the area bounded by data points, resulting in some regions in the map that lack a colour-coded background. The gridded data set was converted to a coloured map display using the "griddata" and "meshgrid" functions and projected using an equidistant conic projection system. Vector files of the North American coastline, rivers, and lakes, and geotiff files of North American topography were imported from the public domain database Natural Earth (naturalearthdata.com).

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Isotope composition of Mojave Desert dust hotspots

The Mojave Desert is an important dust-producing region that is under-characterized geochemically (Urban et al., 2018). Our new Nd, Sr and Pb data for Mojave Desert playa lake silts (Figure 2) improve upon existing datasets, particularly by providing a Pb isotopic characterisation. The Mojave Desert playa lake silt samples that we analysed display a modest range in Pb isotope compositions of 18.7217 to 19.3617 for $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$; internal errors are ≤ ± 0.0023. ε_{Nd} values range from -7.50 to -12.03 (internal errors are ≤ ± 0.13 epsilon units) with the bulk of the distribution falling between -8.70 and -10.4 and relatively non-radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios, ranging from 0.709447 to 0.716889; internal errors are ≤ ± 0.000104.

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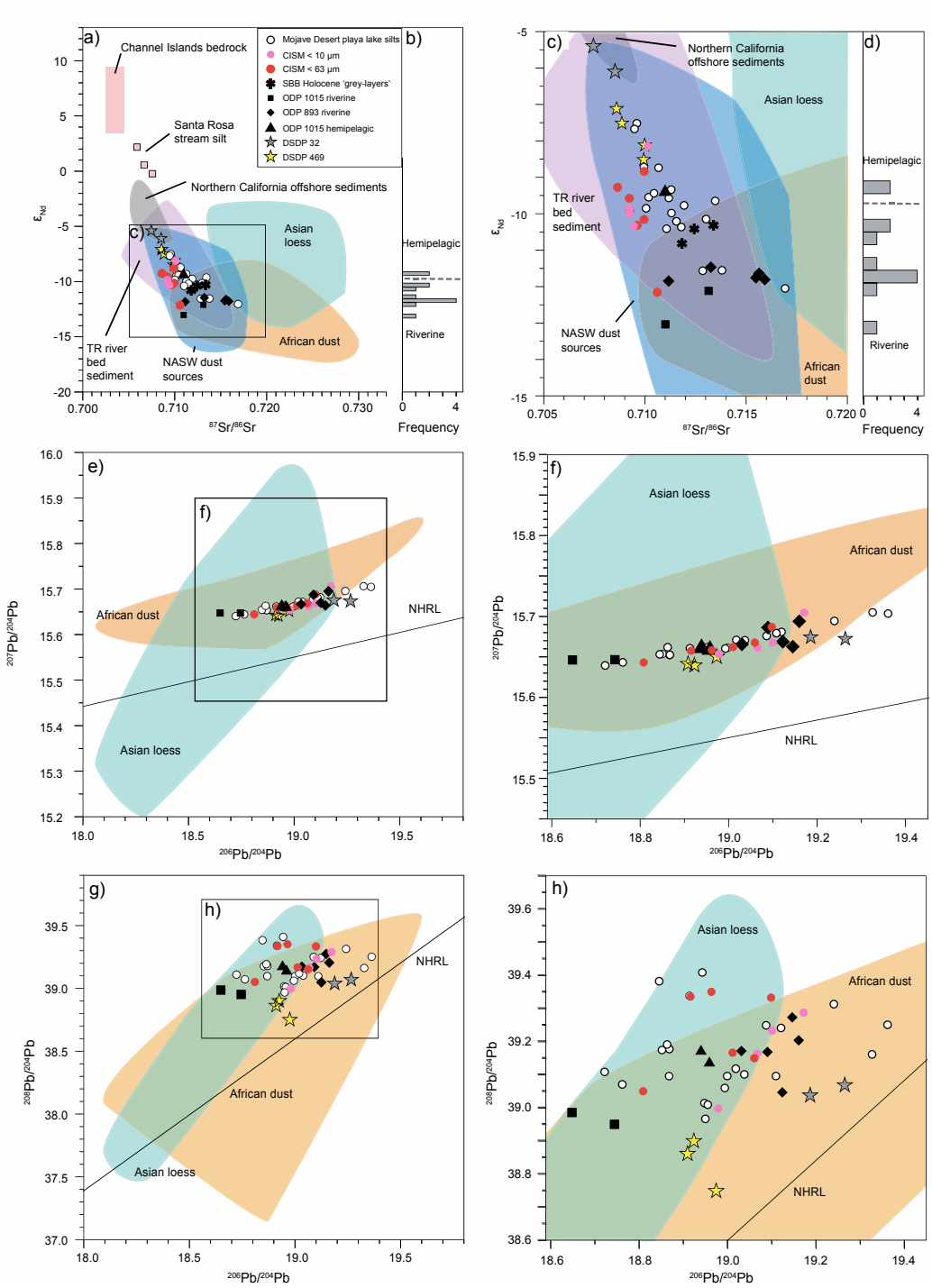

242 Figure 2 Radiogenic isotope characterisation of sources and sinks of windblown material from the NASW

243 and nearshore eastern Pacific Ocean in: (a-d) Nd-Sr space, (e-f) $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ space and (g-h)

244 $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ spaces. Panel c) shows a close-up of the Nd-Sr region outlined in a) and panels b) and d)

display histograms of the distribution of the ε_{Nd} isotope data from ODP Sites 893 and 1015, distinguishing between 'riverine' and hemipelagic samples. Panel f) shows a close-up of the $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ region outlined in e). Panel h) shows a close-up of the $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ region outlined in g). Data for the NASW and Transverse Ranges (TR) river sediment (our data, Aarons et al., 2017; Napier et al., 2020) are compared to data from Chinese loess deposits, as representative of Asian dust sources (Chen et al., 2007; Jones et al., 2000; Kanayama et al., 2005; Sun and Zhu, 2010; Wu et al., 2011; Zeng et al., 2015; Zhao et al., 2015, in green) and trans-Atlantic African dust (Bozlaker et al., 2018; Kumar et al., 2014; Kumar et al., 2018; Meyer et al., 2011; Pourmand et al., 2014; Skonieczny et al., 2013; Skonieczny et al., 2011a; van der Does et al., 2018b, in orange). Data for the Channel Island silt mantles (this study), material from the California borderland basins from ODP Sites 893 and 1015 and Pacific core data (this study, Napier et al., 2020; Rosenbauer et al., 2013; Stancin et al., 2006) show the isotopic composition of aeolian, riverine and hemipelagic sediments sourced from North America. Nd-Sr fields of the Channel Islands bedrock (Johnson and O'Neil, 1984; Weigand, 1993; Weigand and Savage, 1999) and stream bed material from Santa Rosa Island (Napier et al., 2020) are also shown in panel a). Key abbreviations: CISM = Channel Island silt mantles; SBB = Santa Barbara Basin. Northern Hemisphere Regression Line (NHRL) is shown on Pb isotope plots for reference (Hart, 1984).

3.1.1 Mojave playa lake silts versus bedrock signatures

Radiogenic isotopes are widely used to determine the provenance of terrigenous material deposited in marine sediments by comparing the isotope composition of the deposited sedimentary material to the continental bedrock and surface sediments in potential source regions upwind (e.g. Abouchami et al., 2013; Bailey et al., 2012; Lang et al., 2014). This approach commonly necessitates averaging bedrock compositions over large areas of heterogeneous geology (e.g. Lang et al., 2014; Walter et al., 2000). Our radiogenic maps allow us to test the fidelity of this approach. The geomorphology of the Mojave Desert is varied, both in its landforms and the geology of the country rocks (Baldridge, 2004; Jennings and Strand, 1981). Aeolian material from the Mojave Desert can therefore originate from a wide array of country rock lithologies. In Figure 3, we compare our bedrock isotope maps to our measurements of the Mojave playa lake silts to assess similarities between proximal bedrock

composition and aeolian material originating from the NASW. For all three isotope systems, our Mojave playa lake data fall within the range of the geological bedrock of the NASW region – for example, the $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ isotopic composition of the geological bedrock ranges from approximately 17 to 20.5, which encompasses the spread of the measured $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ values of the Mojave playa lake silts (~18.7 to 19.4). Some of the playas have very similar values to the local bedrock (Figure 3a-c), particularly in Pb and Nd space. The Sr isotope map (Figure 3c), however, clearly demonstrates that our samples from the playa lakes of the Mojave Desert are typically more radiogenic in $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ than their underlying bedrock. This offset is of the correct sign to signal incongruent behaviour of rubidium (Rb) and Sr during weathering because that process typically gives rise to more radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values in weathered sediments than in their parent bedrock (Dasch, 1969).

In summary, our Mojave Desert playa lake samples display a relatively narrow range in Pb, Nd and Sr isotopic composition when compared with the bedrock. The geochemistry and mineralogy of modern dust deposition in the Mojave indicates a well-mixed source of material (Reynolds et al., 2006), and the isotope characteristics of our playa lake samples are likely a function of this wide-scale mixing process across the desert. Next, we use these results to understand better the origin of the silt mantles on the Californian Channel Islands.

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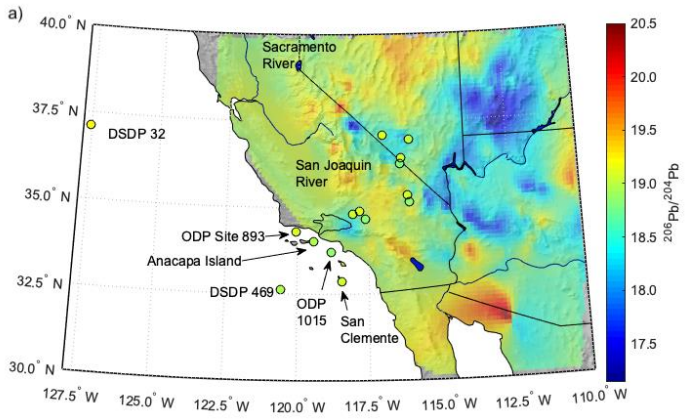

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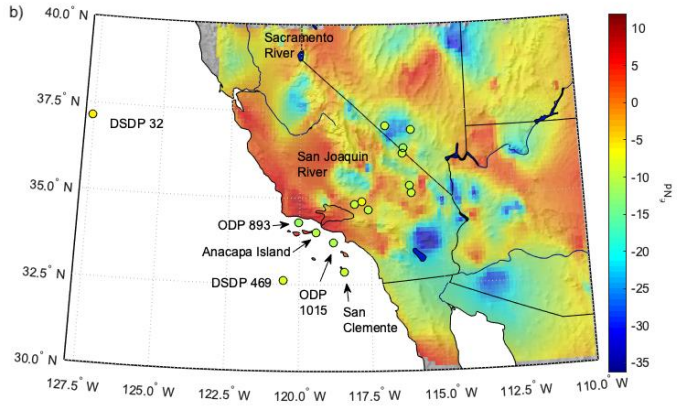

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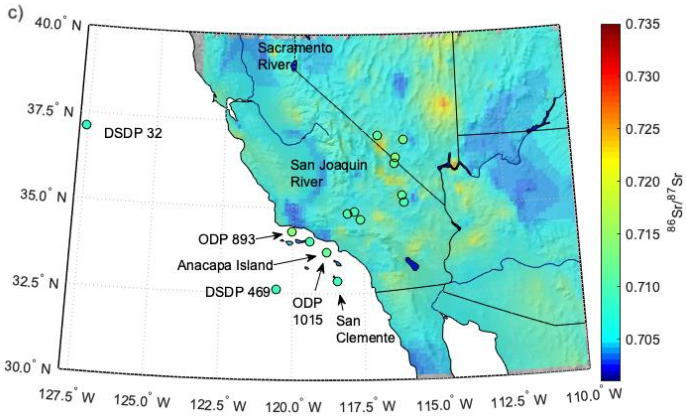


292 Figure 3 Radiogenic isotope maps of the bedrock geology of the North American Southwest (NASW) in
293 interpolated a) $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$; b) ε_{Nd}; c) $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ space compared to data for unconsolidated sediment samples (this
294 study) from Mojave Playa Lake silts, Channel Island Silt Mantles, DSDP and ODP sites (coloured circles). Colour
295 scale (right) applies to both bedrock geology and sediment samples.

3.2 Origin of Channel Island silt mantles, offshore Southern California.

3.2.1 Assessing the likelihood of a significant local (island) source

Satellite imagery provides strong evidence for the transport of aeolian material to the Channel Islands from the NASW (Figure 1b) but the importance of aeolian supply versus a local contribution from the island bedrock to the silt mantles must be carefully assessed. Contrasting bedrock lithology between the NASW and Channel Islands makes this a straightforward task. For the <63 μm fraction of the Channel Island silt mantles (from San Clemente and Anacapa islands) ε_{Nd} values range from -12.14 to -8.13 with internal errors ≤ ± 0.12 and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios are unradiogenic, ranging from 0.708610 to 0.710575 with internal errors ≤ ± 0.000083 (Figure 2a). The samples are closely grouped in Pb isotope space, from 18.8088 to 19.0983 in $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, from 15.6439 to 15.6767 in $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and from 39.0509 to 39.3367 in $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ space (internal errors ≤ ± 0.0063, 0.0058 and 0.0186, respectively; Figure 2e-h). The subset of Channel Island silt mantle samples that are <10 μm have similar values in Pb isotope space to the <63 μm fraction (Figure 2e-h). Their Nd isotopic values have a smaller range compared to the <63 μm fraction and their average value is shifted to slightly more radiogenic (less negative) ε_{Nd} values (-10.32 to -8.13, internal errors ≤ ± 0.07, Figure 2a). The measured $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values (0.709194 to 0.710109, internal errors ≤ ± 0.000072, Figure 2a) of the <10 μm fraction fall within the same range as the <63 μm fraction.

The isotopic values of these mantles are strikingly different to those of Channel Island bedrock (Figure 2a). Whole-rock measurements of $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ in San Clemente Island andesites fall between 0.7037 and 0.7045 (Johnson and O'Neil, 1984). Although no bedrock Sr isotopic data are available for Anacapa Island, these andesitic bedrocks are compositionally similar and stratigraphically correlative to the volcanic suite on Santa Cruz Island (Weigand, 1993) which has $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios from 0.7025 to 0.7032 (Johnson and O'Neil, 1984). Similarly, Nd isotope

data measured on the volcanics from the other Channel Islands (+3.4 to +9.4; Weigand and Savage (1999) and references therein) serve as a good guide for the base rock composition on Anacapa and San Clemente. Our data (Figure 2a) for the silt mantles contrast sharply with these island bedrock compositions (and even stream bed samples from Santa Rosa Island, Figure 2a, Napier et al. (2020)), providing strong support for the interpretations of Muhs et al. (2007) and Muhs et al. (2008) that the island silt mantles are aeolian in origin.

3.2.2 No significant input to Channel Island silts from Asia or Africa

Next, we consider potential external sources of the Channel Island wind-blown silts. We consider three main sources for this aeolian material: (i) the distal influence of the Pacific Asian dust plume bringing material predominantly originating from East Asia (Creamean et al., 2014; Uno et al., 2011; VanCuren and Cahill, 2002), (ii) aeolian material originating from Africa, considered because the Sahara is the world's largest dust source (Ginoux et al., 2012; Prospero et al., 2002) and African dust storms have been recorded travelling as far west as Colorado and Texas (Hand et al., 2017; Perry et al., 1997), or in very rare cases, eastwards across Asia and the Pacific to the western coast of North America (McKendry et al., 2007), and (iii) transport from North America on the Santa Ana winds (Figure 1b; Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008).

Comparison of similar size fractions helps to minimise the widely acknowledged effects exerted on $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ by weathering and grain size (Dasch, 1969; Feng et al., 2009), with the fine silt- and clay-sized fractions of windblown material typically carrying higher $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios than their coarser fraction counterparts because of the preferential incorporation of K- and hence Rb-rich clay and mica minerals into the finest fractions (Feng et al., 2009). Although previous studies have shown that aeolian material transported over thousands of kilometres is borne largely in the <5 μm fraction (and often even in the <2 μm fraction (Pye, 1987a)), it is possible for larger dust particles to travel considerable distances from their source region (e.g. Betzer et

al., 1988; van der Does et al., 2018a) and the Channel Islands are <150 km from potential mainland US dust sources. Therefore, we consider data for the total suspended sediment, loess and where available, we include data measured on the <75 μm fraction. Taking this approach also accounts for the break of up larger-sized dust particles during aeolian transport into finer size fractions and their subsequent long-range transport.

To evaluate the likelihood of an Asian influence we compare our data to measurements of Chinese loess deposits, which are representative of Asian-sourced dusts (Chen et al., 2007; Jones et al., 2000; Kanayama et al., 2005; Sun and Zhu, 2010; Wu et al., 2011; Zeng et al., 2015; Zhao et al., 2015), Figure 2. We find that the Pb isotope composition of Asian material is significantly less radiogenic (Jones et al., 2000; Wu et al., 2011; Zeng et al., 2015) than that of material originating from the North American continent (Figure 2e-h). The windblown island silt mantles and active North American dust sources cluster along a single, well-defined trend in $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ space (Figure 2e-f) that is offset from the distribution of the Asian data field (Figure 2e-f). There is also minimal overlap in Nd-Sr space between the Asian data and the different sources of terrigenous material from the NASW (Figure 2a-c). Asian loess has a broader distribution in ε_{Nd} space (approx. -14 to -4) and typically shows much more radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios than the Channel Island silts. In fact, the subset of Channel Island silt samples that were sieved to <10 μm do not overlap with the Asian loess in Nd-Sr space at all (Figure 2c). Thus, while Pb isotope data do not rule out the presence of Asian dust in the silt mantles when considered in isolation, the Nd and Sr isotope systems together provide a powerful tool to distinguish more clearly between long-range transported Asian dust and North American-derived material (windblown or riverine) in Pacific sediments. Our data therefore clearly rule out the possibility of a major contribution from Asia to the windblown dust deposits accumulating on the California Channel Islands.

We next consider the likelihood of a significant deposition of trans-Atlantic African aeolian

material on the California Channel Islands by comparing our Channel Island silt mantle data to dust trap data from North Africa, the North Atlantic and the Caribbean (Bozlaker et al., 2018; Kumar et al., 2014; Kumar et al., 2018; Meyer et al., 2011; Pourmand et al., 2014; Skonieczny et al., 2013; Skonieczny et al., 2011b; van der Does et al., 2018b, Figure 2). While there is some overlap in Pb isotope space between our Channel Island data and the Saharan isotope fields (Figure 2e-h), there is little overlap in Sr-Nd isotope space. We also note that there is a poor isotopic match between the Channel Islands silt mantles and the two major North African regions implicated in trans-Atlantic dust transport: the western ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ = 0.7279±0.0052, ε_{Nd} = –14.79±2.16) and central ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ = 0.7186±0.0053, ε_{Nd} = –9.96±3.85) preferential source areas (Jewell et al., 2021). Therefore, we consider it unlikely that the Saharan dust plume makes a significant contribution to sediments offshore Southern California.

3.2.3 North American sources of Channel Island aeolian silt mantles

Next, we evaluate possible North American sources of dust. Both the Mojave Desert and the coastal mountains of Southern California are proposed as potential source regions of aeolian supply to the Channel Islands (Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008). Both of these regions contain playa lakes and river valleys, which are known sources of readily deflated silt-sized material (Pye, 1987b). We compare the Sr-Nd-Pb isotope composition of the Channel Island silt mantles to our Mojave playa lake silt data and other published records (Aarons et al., 2017; Napier et al., 2020) in Figure 2.

The <63 μm fraction of the Channel Island silt mantle samples shows a very similar trend in $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ space to that of the Mojave playa lake silts (Figure 2e). In $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ space, the <63 μm fraction of the Channel Island silt mantles are completely contained within the spread of the Mojave playa lake data (Figure 2g). Thus, on the basis of our Pb isotope data, the Mojave Desert is a compatible source for the aeolian material mantling the

Channel Islands. This conclusion is supported by the Nd isotope data because the composition of the Channel Island silt mantles is very similar to the Mojave Desert samples (Figure 2a,c). There is a slight discrepancy in Sr values between the Channel Island silts and the Mojave Desert playa lake silts (Figure 2c) but the Channel Island data fall within the spread of dust sources from the Mojave (Figure 2).

A geochemical characterization of the coastal mountains of southern California is provided by Napier et al. (2020) who sampled streambed sediments in the coastal California Transverse ranges (Figure 2a,c). There is extensive overlap in Sr-Nd space between the field described by those data and our data for the Mojave playa lakes and the Channel Island silt mantles (Figure 2). A study of potential dust sources across a wider area of the North American West shows that several other regions including the Colorado Plateau and Basin and Range province also show similar radiogenic isotope fingerprints to the Mojave (Aarons et al., 2017). Therefore, we cannot precisely identify the contribution to the island deposits made by each of these different source regions relative to the Mojave Desert. Regardless, our data strongly support the suggestion that these deposits are derived from North America (Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008) and the pathway of the Santa Ana winds across Southern California to the offshore Pacific (Conil and Hall, 2006; Hughes and Hall, 2010) suggests that active dust sources along this route, including those of the Mojave, are likely to be the most important contributors to the Channel Island silt mantles and surrounding ocean sediments.

3.3 Distinguishing sources of terrigenous deposition offshore Southern California

The Channel Island silt mantles provide an excellent case study to characterize the signature of aeolian material exported to the Eastern Pacific, but to find readily datable continuous palaeoclimate archives spanning many thousands or millions of years, we must turn

417 instead to marine deposits that can contain terrigenous inputs derived via both riverine and
418 aeolian transport.

419 Previous studies investigating sediment delivery to the California borderland basins
420 concluded that fluvial input dominates the sediment budget (>80% in some parts of the inner
421 borderlands, location Figure 1c); whereas biogenic material contributes typically 20-25% (Inman
422 and Jenkins, 1999; Schwalbach and Gorsline, 1985). However, more recent work points to a
423 significant additional input of aeolian material (Muhs et al., 2007). Although the predominant
424 transport direction of dust from the NASW is eastwards on westerly winds towards the North
425 American interior and possibly the distant Atlantic Ocean (Mahowald et al., 2006), at certain
426 times during autumn and winter, 'Santa Ana' winds carry dust westwards to the Pacific Ocean
427 ((Muhs et al., 2007; Muhs et al., 2008; Reheis et al., 1995) Figure 1b). It is estimated that
428 aeolian materials contribute anywhere between 5 and 60% of the sediment deposited in the
429 California Borderlands, which varies primarily as a function of dilution by riverine material (Muhs
430 et al., 2007). Here, we explore whether radiogenic isotopes can be used to assess the relative
431 importance of aeolian and fluvial inputs to the hemipelagic sediments at ODP 893 and 1015.

432 To isolate the signature of the riverine inputs exported offshore Southern California, we
433 analysed samples from from marine drill cores at ODP Sites 893 and 1015 containing fluvial
434 deposit horizons (the ODP 893 'grey-layers' and ODP 1015 turbidites). We compare the
435 radiogenic isotope composition of hemipelagic sediments from ODP 1015 (which should contain
436 both aeolian and riverine material) to these fluvially derived horizons and to the Channel Island
437 silt mantles to understand better the relative importance of these two sources to hemipelagite
438 formation in the region. The subset of our Californian margin borderland basin samples (located
439 in the Santa Barbara and Santa Monica basins (Figure 1c)) which are dominantly fluvially
440 derived have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values between 0.710973 and 0.715886 (internal errors ≤ ± 0.0000073)
441 and ε_{Nd} values between -13.02 and -11.45 (internal errors ≤ ± 0.14). The isotopic signatures of

442 the fluvially derived layers in the Santa Barbara (ODP Site 893) and Santa Monica (ODP Site
443 1015) basins are very similar, with the samples from ODP 1015 recording slightly more
444 unradiogenic ε_{Nd} and lower $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ values (Figure 2) than ODP 893. Holocene and deglacial
445 samples from ODP Site 1015 do not show an appreciable compositional difference attributable
446 to age.

447 In Pb isotope space, the hemipelagic data are not offset from the fluvially sourced samples
448 (Figure 2e-h), but Nd-Sr measurements of the ODP core samples (Figure 2a,c) indicate a subtle
449 but quantifiable isotopic difference between horizons characterised as fluvial and 'hemipelagic
450 background' (Kennett et al., 1994; Lyle et al., 1997). The ε_{Nd} values of the hemipelagic material
451 (which is expected to contain both aeolian and fluvial inputs) are more radiogenic (-9.39 to -
452 9.18; internal errors ≤ ± 0.08) than the fluvial samples (-13.01 to -11.45) and the $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$
453 composition plots at the less radiogenic end of the range in the riverine samples (Figure 2b-d).

454 The distinct isotopic composition of the hemipelagic sediments from ODP Site 1015 implies
455 either a shift in the source of terrigenous material deposited in the absence of large fluvial inputs
456 to the Santa Monica Basin or a mixing of the fluvial inputs with a second, isotopically distinct
457 source of terrigenous material. Variability in the signature of the riverine inputs is supported by
458 Napier et al. (2020), who attribute more radiogenic ε_{Nd} and less radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values in
459 sediment samples from the Santa Barbara Basin of Last Glacial Maximum age to an increased
460 contribution from the southern slopes of the Santa Ynez and Topatopa Mountains. Alternatively,
461 we note that hemipelagic sediment of both Holocene and deglacial age from Santa Monica
462 basin site ODP 1015 more closely resembles the Mojave Desert and Channel Island silt mantles
463 than the dominantly fluvial material sampled at the same site in Nd-Sr space, supporting a
464 greater influence of windblown dust from the NASW during times of hemipelagic deposition
465 (Figure 2a).

In summary, we identify differences in Sr-Nd isotopic signatures between river-derived and hemipelagic sediments immediately offshore Southern California possibly attributable to differences in the geochemical signatures of aeolian and riverine sediments to the Californian margin. However, overlap between the isotopic signatures of terrestrial samples of source regions in the Mojave, Transverse Range and greater NASW mean that it is not yet possible to estimate the relative proportions of riverine and aeolian inputs to the Inner California Borderland Basins using Sr-Nd-Pb isotopes (Figure 2). We therefore suggest that the Outer California Borderland Basins are a more attractive proposition for studying past dust flux and palaeoaridiy in the North American South West.

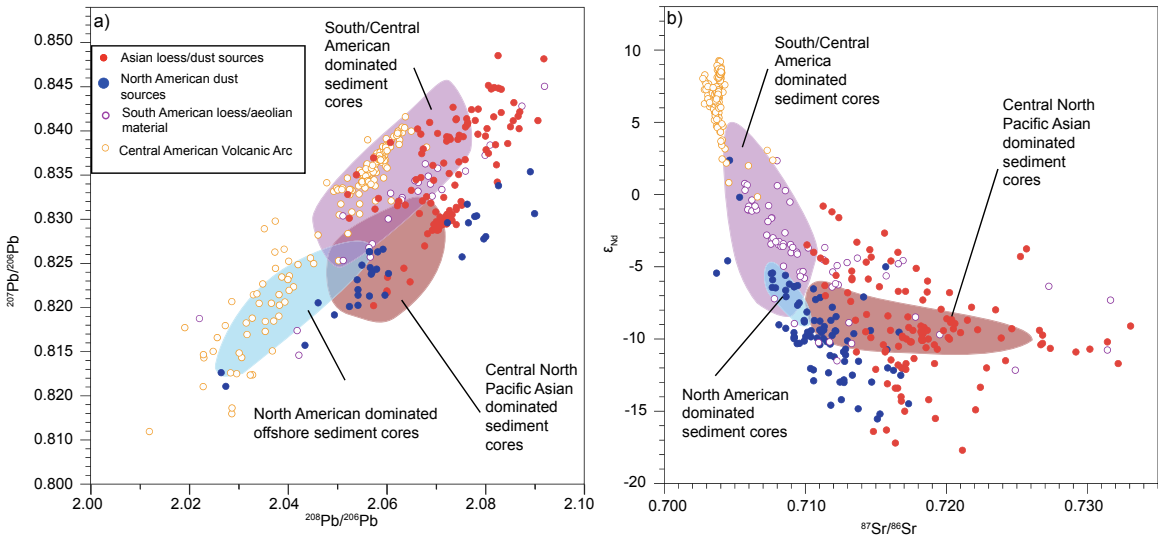
3.4 Spatial variations in the geochemistry of hemipelagic deposition in the Eastern Pacific

In their pioneering study of the provenance of terrigenous input to the Pacific Ocean, Stancin et al. (2006) analysed the lithogenic fraction from drill cores across the eastern Pacific to determine the relative contributions from Asia, South/Central America and North America. They identified two sediment core sites as containing a terrigenous fraction dominantly sourced from North America: Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Sites 32 and 469. DSDP Site 469 is located at 32.61°N, south of ODP Sites 893 and 1015, but it is further offshore than either of these two ODP Sites, situated at the base of the Patton Escarpment bounding the Southern Californian Outer Borderland Basin (Figures 1 and 3). In contrast, DSDP Site 32 is located at 37.12°N, a similar latitude to San Francisco Bay, approximately 820 km north of DSDP Site 469 (Figure 3). Radiogenic isotope data of Plio-Pleistocene samples from these two sites were used to determine the North American end member in Pb, Sr and Nd space for the entirety of the North Pacific Ocean (Stancin et al., 2006). Our data provide a test of that approach.

3.4.1 North American terrigenous supply to the North Pacific Ocean

DSDP Sites 32 and 469 are isotopically distinct from each other in Nd-Sr and Pb isotope space (Figure 2). DSDP Site 32 is located (Figure 3) proximal to the Delgada Submarine Fan (McManus et al., 1970), which consists of terrigenous material derived mainly from the San Joaquin and Sacramento river catchments and our Pb and Sr isotope maps show good isotopic agreement between the drainage basins of these two rivers (Figure 3, see also Supplementary Figure 2) and DSDP Site 32. Furthermore, there is good isotopic correspondence between the DSDP Site 32 data (Stancin et al., 2006) and sedimentary grab samples from the mouth and near offshore of San Francisco Bay where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers enter the Pacific Ocean (Figure 2a, data labelled as 'Northern California offshore sediments' (Rosenbauer et al., 2013)). Taken together, these lines of evidence strongly suggest that the dominant source of the hemipelagic deposition at DSDP Site 32 is derived from fluvial supply from Northern California.

DSDP Site 469 is located well to the south of DSDP Site 32, just seaward of the Southern Californian Borderland basin system and the Channel Islands that lie therein (Figures 1 and 3). Here, the influence of Northern Californian rivers is suggested to be minimal (Griggs and Hein, 1980) and our analysis substantiates this suggestion because, in contrast to DSDP 32, the terrigenous fraction from DSDP 469 shows significant isotopic correspondence with Channel Island silts and NASW dust sources (Figure 2, this study, Aarons et al. (2017); Stancin et al. (2006)). These findings suggest that aeolian-sourced material from the NASW is a significant contributor to hemipelagic deposition at DSDP 469.



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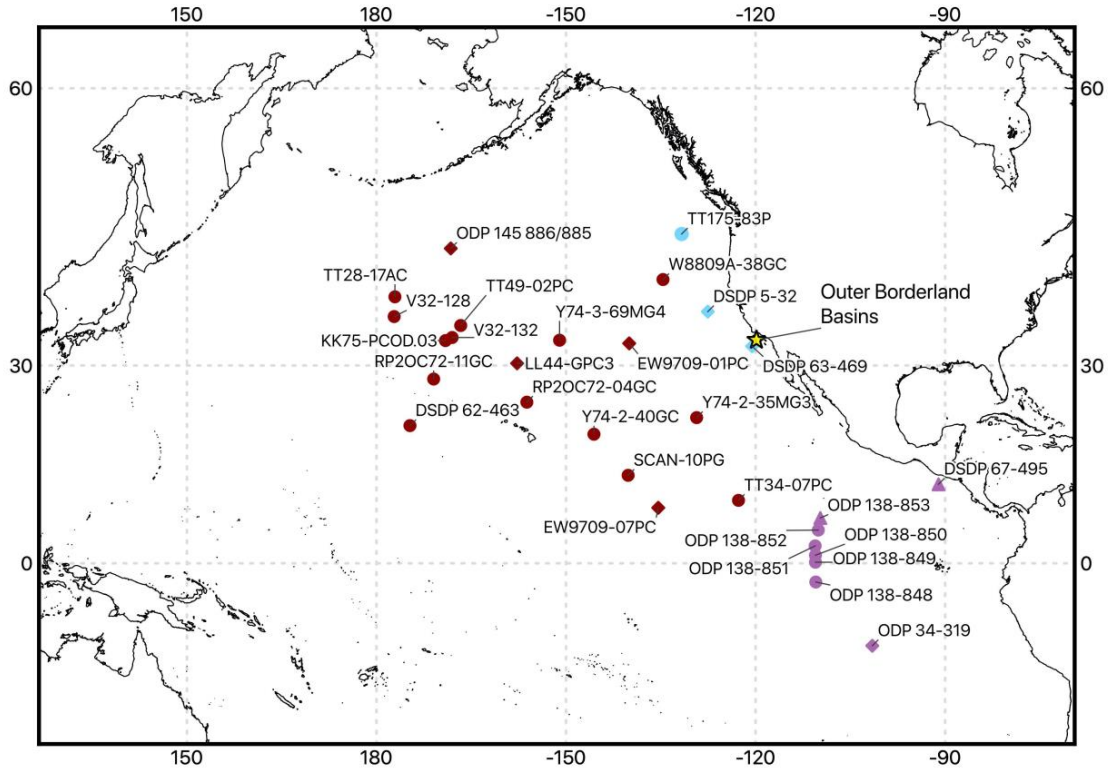

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512 Figure 4 Radiogenic isotope characterisation of sources of Asian, South/Central American and North
513 American aeolian material compared to the radiogenic isotope signature recorded in eastern Pacific marine sediment
514 cores downwind of these continents in a) $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ space and b) Nd-Sr space. Panel a) displays Pb

515 isotope ratios plotted as $^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$ vs $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ to be consistent with Stancin et al. (2006). The sediment cores are
516 grouped into three fields representing the dominant source as identified by Stancin et al. (2006). We have updated
517 these three isotopic fields to include new data from both the original sites and new ones. c) Locations of the Pacific
518 marine sediment cores used to characterize the radiogenic isotope fields displayed in panels a) and b). Colours of the
519 markers correspond to the interpreted dominant source of terrigenous material at that core site. Red = Asian; blue =
520 North America; purple = South/Central America. The marker shape indicates whether the data generated from that
521 sediment core was included in the analysis of Stancin et al. (2006). Diamonds = data included by Stancin et al.
522 (2006); triangle = sediment core included in Stancin et al. (2006) from which we include additional data to calculate
523 the fields shown in panels a and b; circle = sediment core not included in Stancin et al. (2006) from which we include
524 data to calculate the fields shown in panels a and b. Data sources are given in the Supplementary Information.

525 In Figure 4 we compare the isotopic composition of the terrigenous fraction in Pacific Ocean
526 marine sediment cores with data from continental sediment sources, including our new data for
527 North America. The comparison shows much greater ranges in isotopic composition of the
528 sediment sources than the sediment sinks (the cores), highlighting the extent of signal
529 homogenisation in the marine core data caused by mixing of contributions during transport over
530 long distances.

531 Our comparisons clearly highlight the advantage of considering multiple isotope systems to
532 characterise and trace long-range aeolian transport and deposition. For example, there is
533 considerable overlap in Nd-Sr isotope space between North American sediment sources and
534 the South/Central American-dominated provenance grouping in the cores (Figure 4b) but a
535 major North American influence on the eastern equatorial North Pacific, where these cores are
536 located (see Figure 1 of Stancin et al. (2006)), can be ruled out by the fundamental mismatch in
537 Pb isotope space documented in Figure 4a.

538 4 Conclusions

539 We present new radiogenic isotope data to characterise sources and sinks of terrigenous

material originating from the North American Southwest in conjunction with new Pb, Sr and Nd isotope maps of the geological bedrock of the region capturing the broad-scale features of bedrock that help to trace sources and sinks of aeolian material. Our radiogenic isotope data improve our ability to geochemically fingerprint terrigenous material (both aeolian and fluvial) from the North American Southwest (NASW) and permit clear distinction between windblown material from the NASW and long-range transported material from Asia and North Africa. We rule out a significant contribution from either Asia or North Africa to the Quaternary silts mantling the California Channel Islands and corroborate the suggestion that they are aeolian in origin and sourced from the NASW on the Santa Ana winds.

We conclude that aeolian-sourced material from the NASW is a significant contributor to marine sediments offshore Southern California and suggest that the Outer California Borderland Basins are an attractive proposition for studying past dust export and palaeoaridity in the NASW.

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Data availability

564 The data presented in this manuscript will be made available upon request. These data will
565 be deposited in PANGAEA upon acceptance of this manuscript for publication.

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