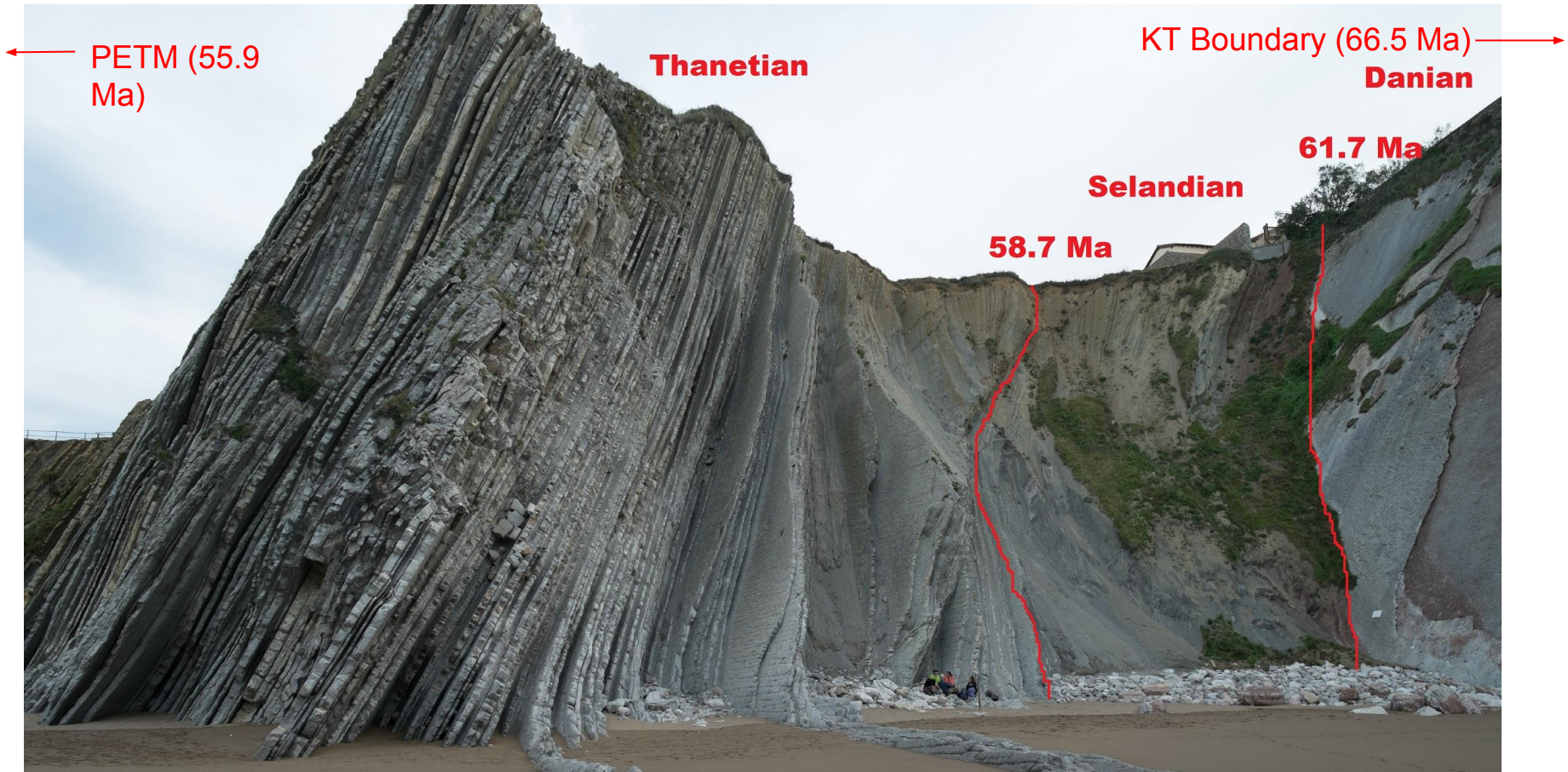


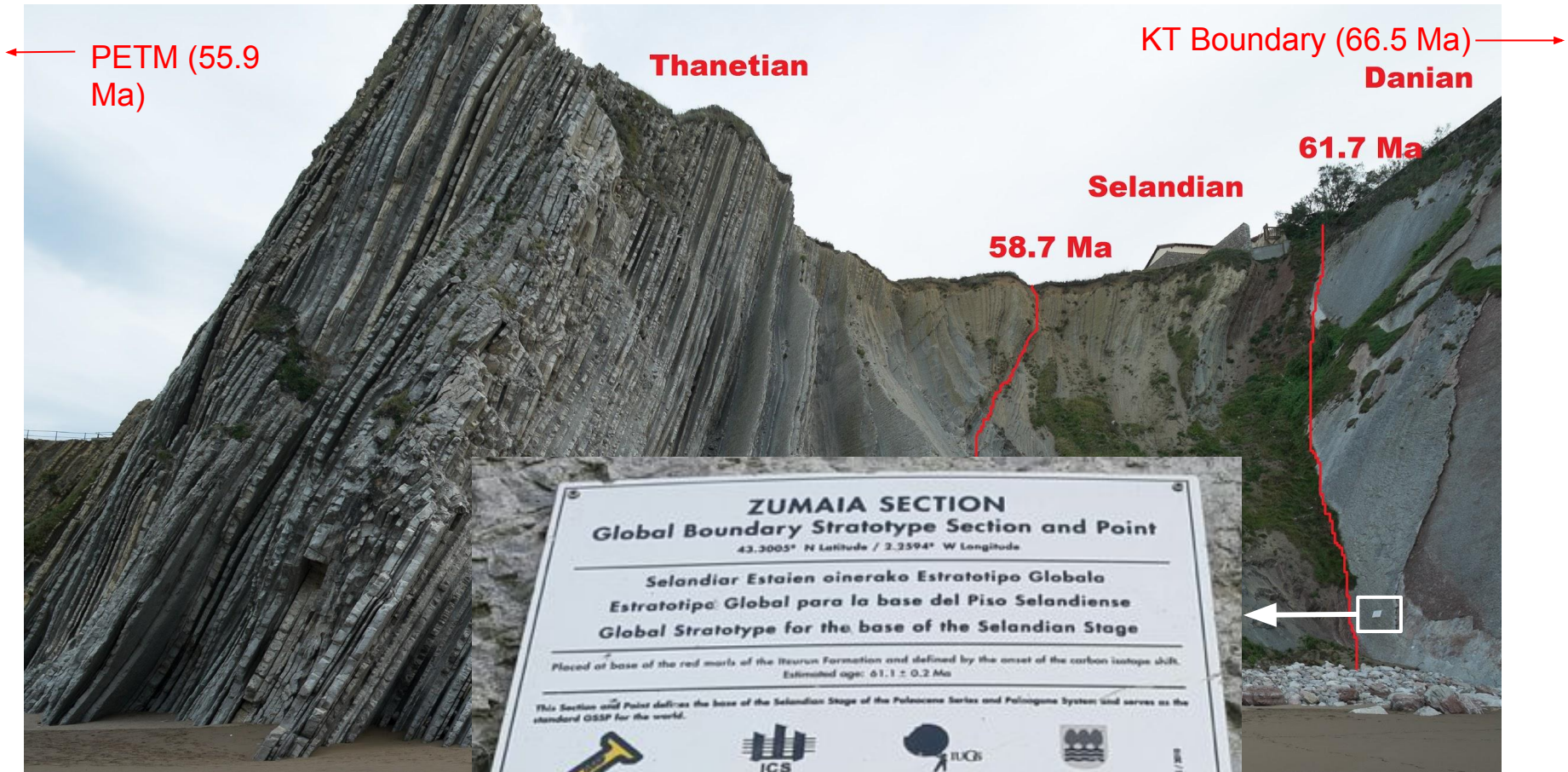
Environmental change 60 Ma in Zumaia, Spain was not paced by periodic changes in Earth's orbit

Joanna Zhang
James Jared

Image credit: Adam Maloof







PETM (55.9 Ma)

Thanetian

KT Boundary (66.5 Ma) →
Danian

58.7 Ma

Selandian

61.7 Ma

ZUMAIA SECTION
Global Boundary Stratotype Section and Point
43.3005° N Latitude / 2.3594° W Longitude

Selandiar Estaien oinerako Estratotipo Globala
Estratotipo Global para la base del Piso Selandiense
Global Stratotype for the base of the Selandian Stage

Placed at base of the Itxurun Formation and defined by the onset of the carbon isotope shift.
Estimated age: 61.1 ± 0.2 Ma

This Section and Point defines the base of the Selandian Stage of the Paleocene Series and Paleogene System and serves as the standard GSSP for the world.



ICS
International Commission
on Stratigraphy

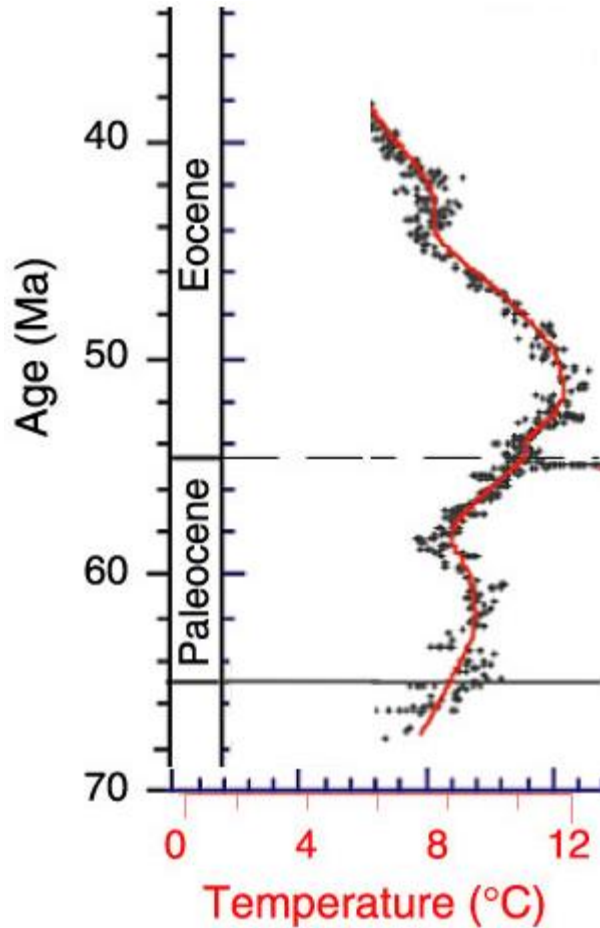


IUGS
International Union of
Geological Sciences



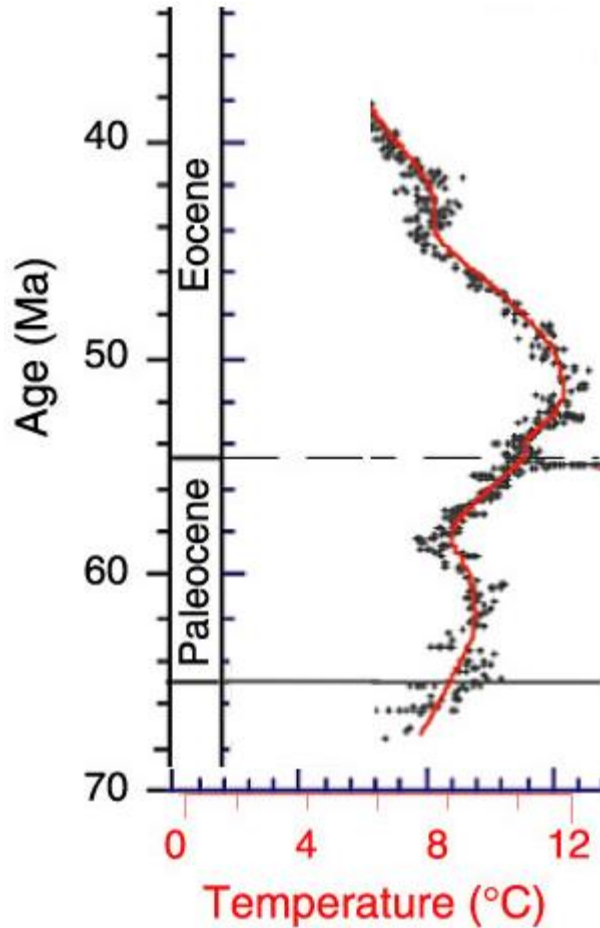
Geological
Faru Alabanda

Paleocene Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM)



- extreme global warming event about 55.9 Myr ago

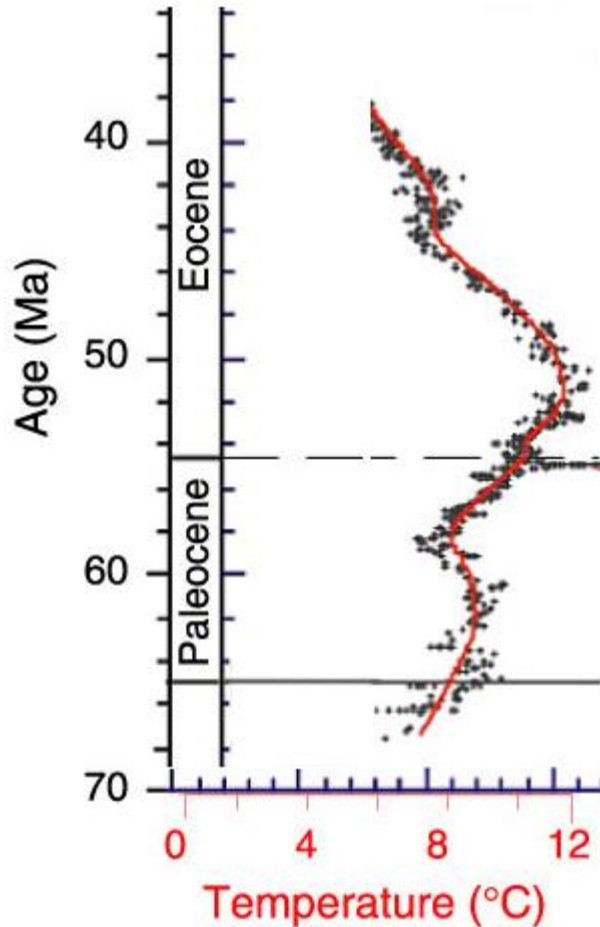
Paleocene Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM)



- extreme global warming event about 55.9 Myr ago
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Image credit: Zachos et al. (2001)

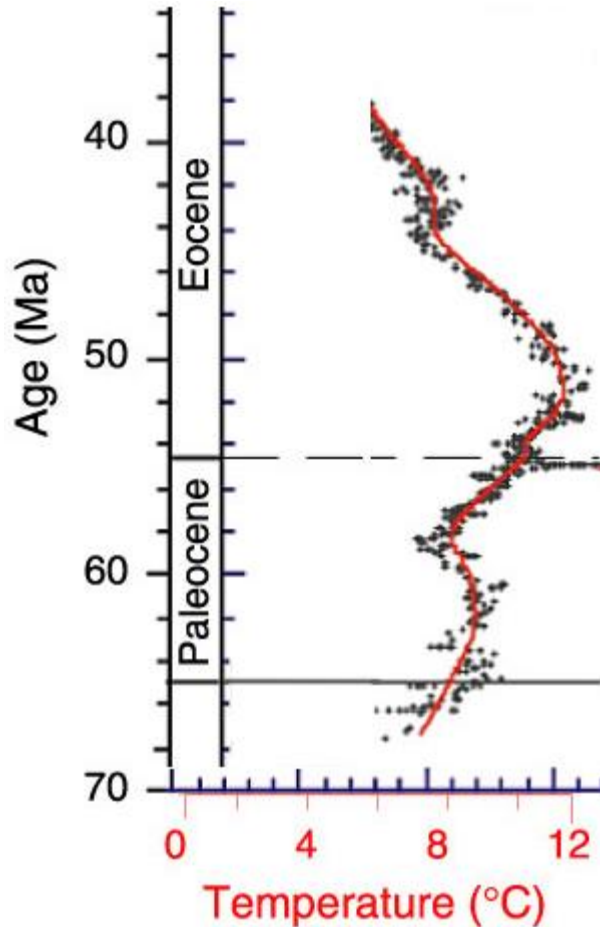
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Image credit: Zachos et al. (2001)

Paleocene Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM)



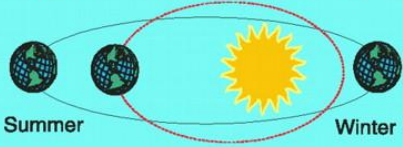
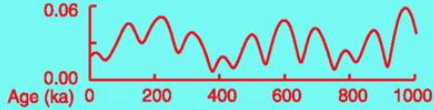
- extreme global warming event about 55.9 Myr ago
- closest rate of carbon emissions to present day (Cui et al. 2011)
- mass extinction of benthic foraminifera, largest mammalian turnover of Cenozoic (McInerny and Wing 2011)
- don't know exactly how long ancient warming or extinction took → study geologic record of this time period to find out for anthropocene

Image credit: Zachos et al. (2001)

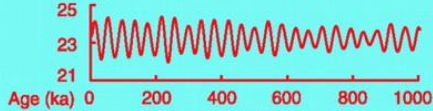
Orbital Components

- Eccentricity - the shape of Earth's orbit around the sun
 - varies from elliptical to near circular
 - every ~400 kyr and 100 kyr

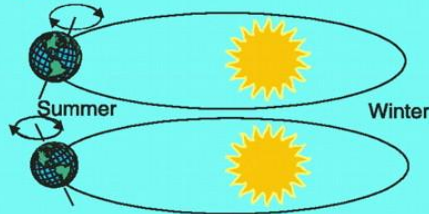
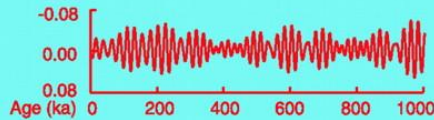
A Eccentricity: 400 ka and 100 ka



B Obliquity: 41 kyr



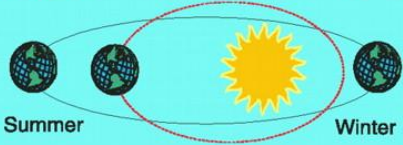
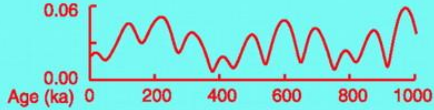
C Axial precession: 23 kyr



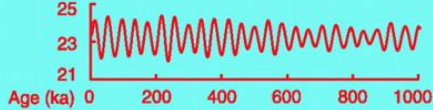
Orbital Components

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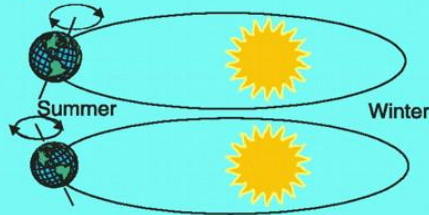
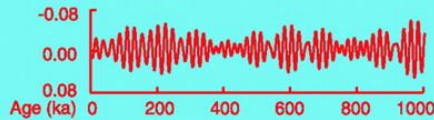
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B Obliquity: 41 kyr



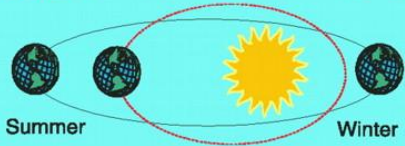
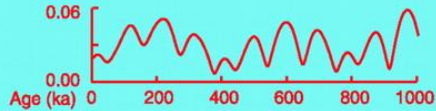
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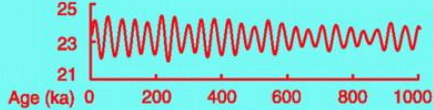
Orbital Components

- Eccentricity - the shape of Earth's orbit around the sun
 - varies from elliptical to near circular
 - every ~400 kyr and 100 kyr
- Obliquity - the tilt of Earth's axis
 - varies between 22.1° and 24.5°
 - every 41 kyr
- Precession - the wobble of the axis of rotation
 - when modulated by eccentricity, determines where on the orbit the seasons occur
 - increases seasonal contrast in one hemisphere, decreases in other
 - every 19 kyr and 23 kyr

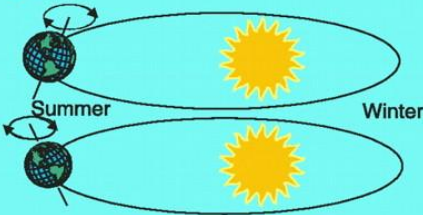
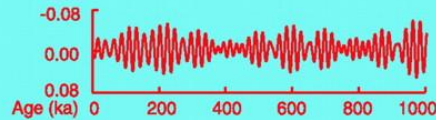
A Eccentricity: 400 ka and 100 ka



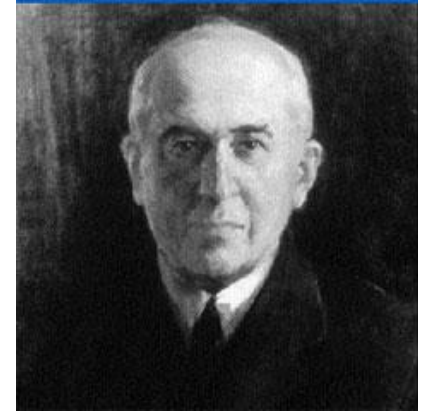
B Obliquity: 41 kyr



C Axial precession: 23 kyr



Orbital forcing of Earth's climate



Milutin Milankovitch (Serbian mathematician, 1879-1958)

- studied Earth's orbit while imprisoned during WWI

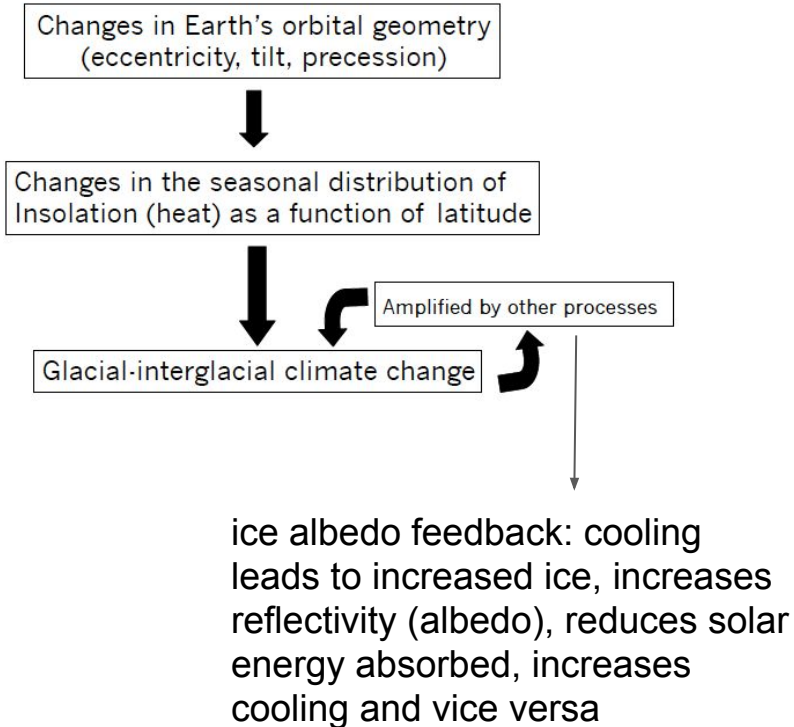




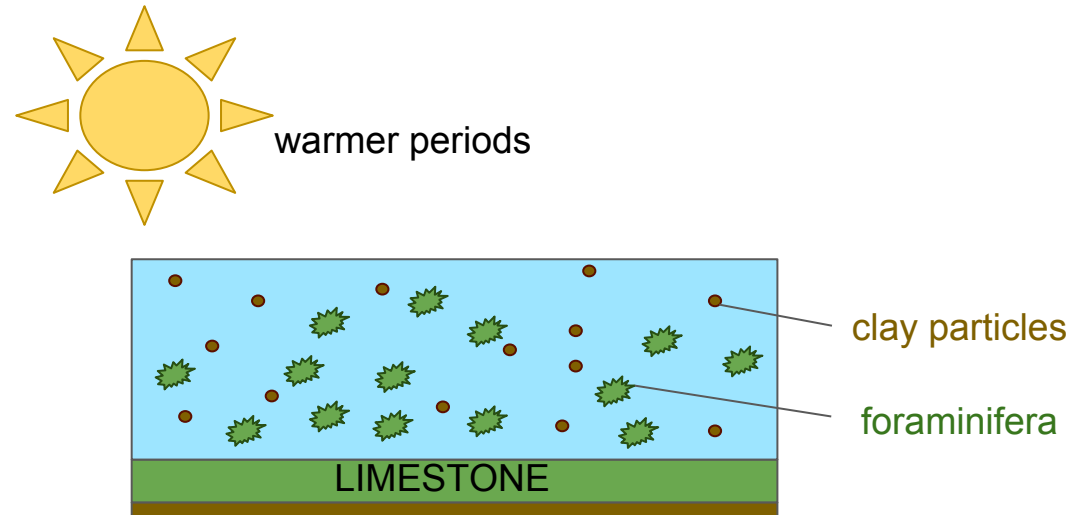
Image credit:
Adam Maloof



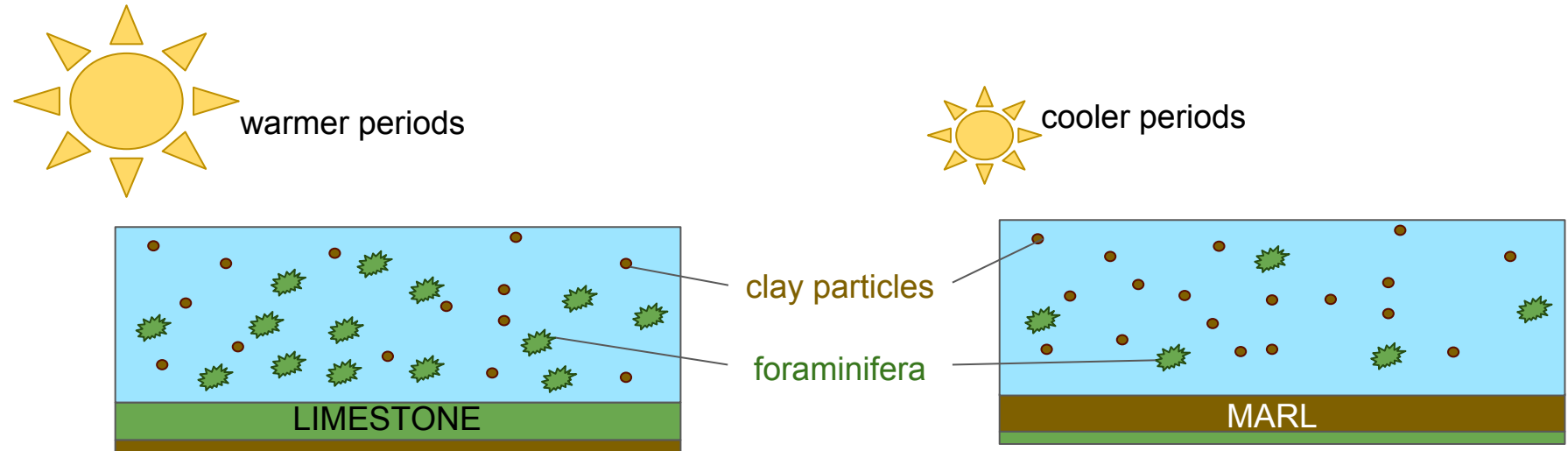
Image credit:
Adam Maloof

- limestone-marl couplets show cyclic variation of bioproductivity dependent on orbital forcing (Batenburg et al. 2012)

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 - warm periods - increased organic production (plankton)
 - thicker limestone beds



- limestone-marl couplets show cyclic variation of bioproductivity dependent on orbital forcing (Batenburg et al. 2012)
 - warm periods - increased organic production (plankton)
 - thicker limestone beds
 - cool periods - decreased organic production
 - thin limestone beds
 - accounts for adjacent marl layers - “crowded couplets”

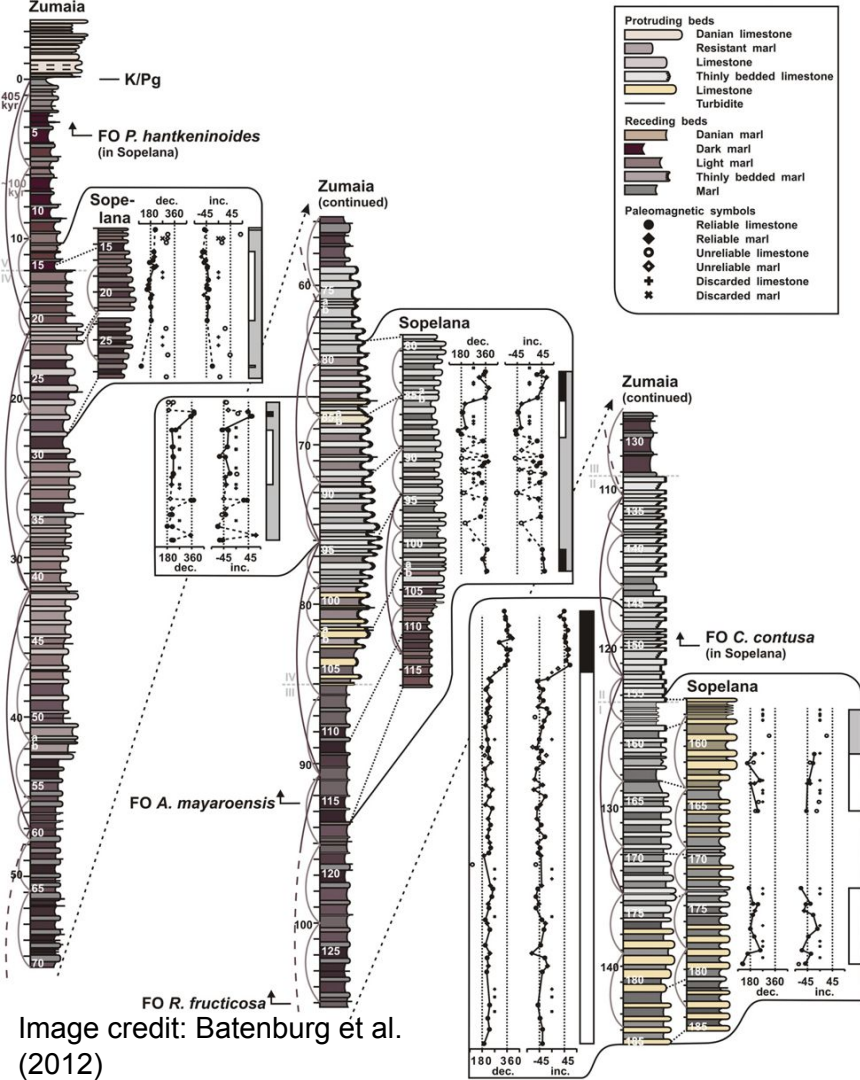


LIMESTONE

MARL

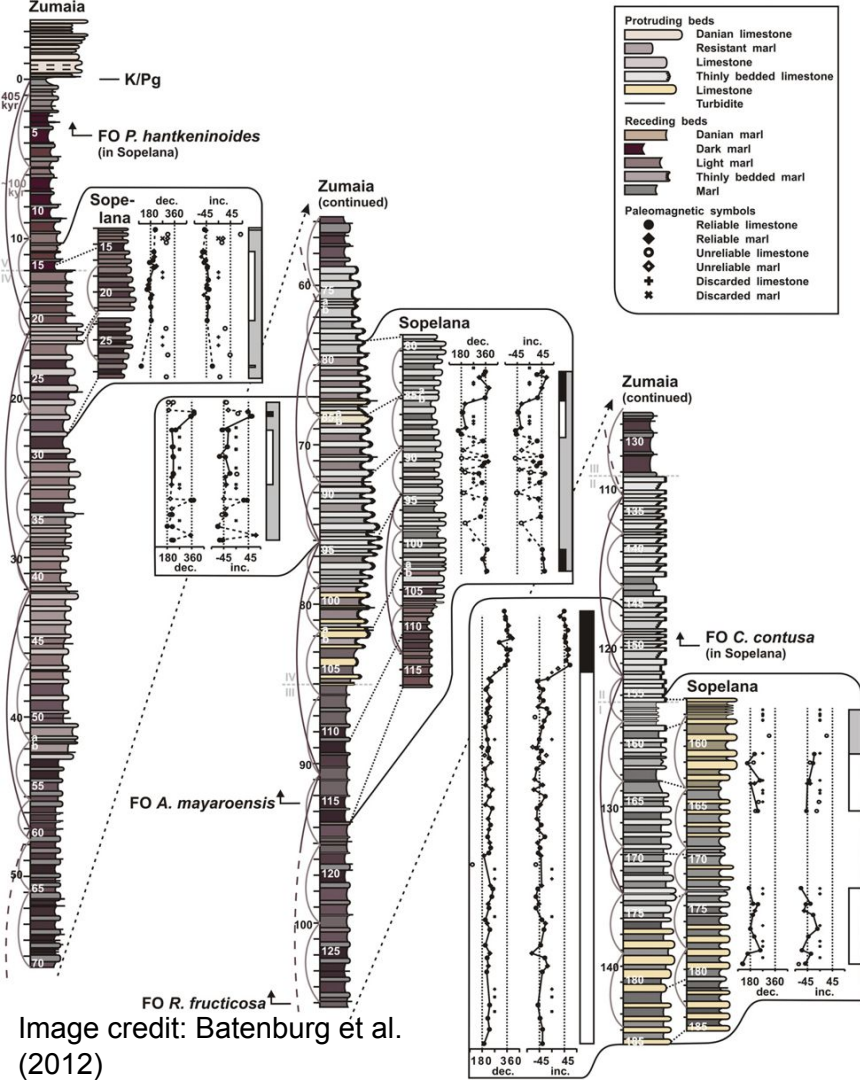


Image credit:
Adam Maloof



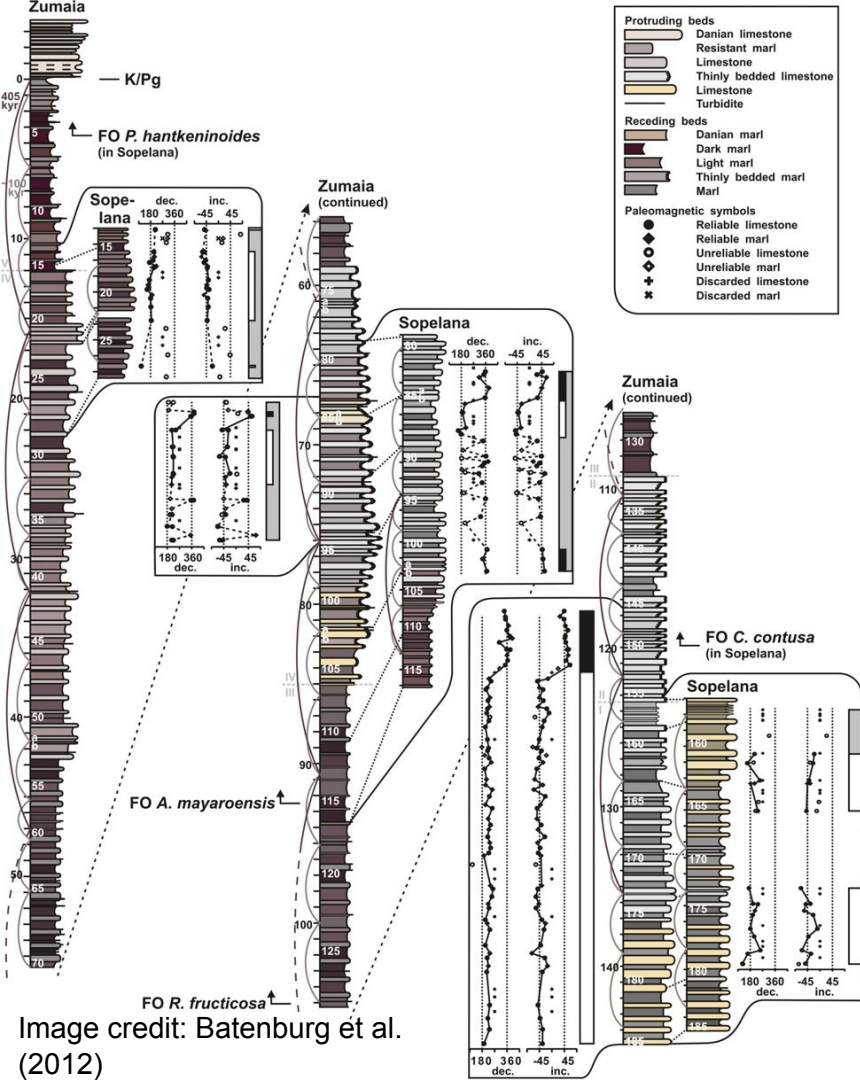
Batenburg et al. 2012

- each couplet represents precessional cycle (~20kyr)



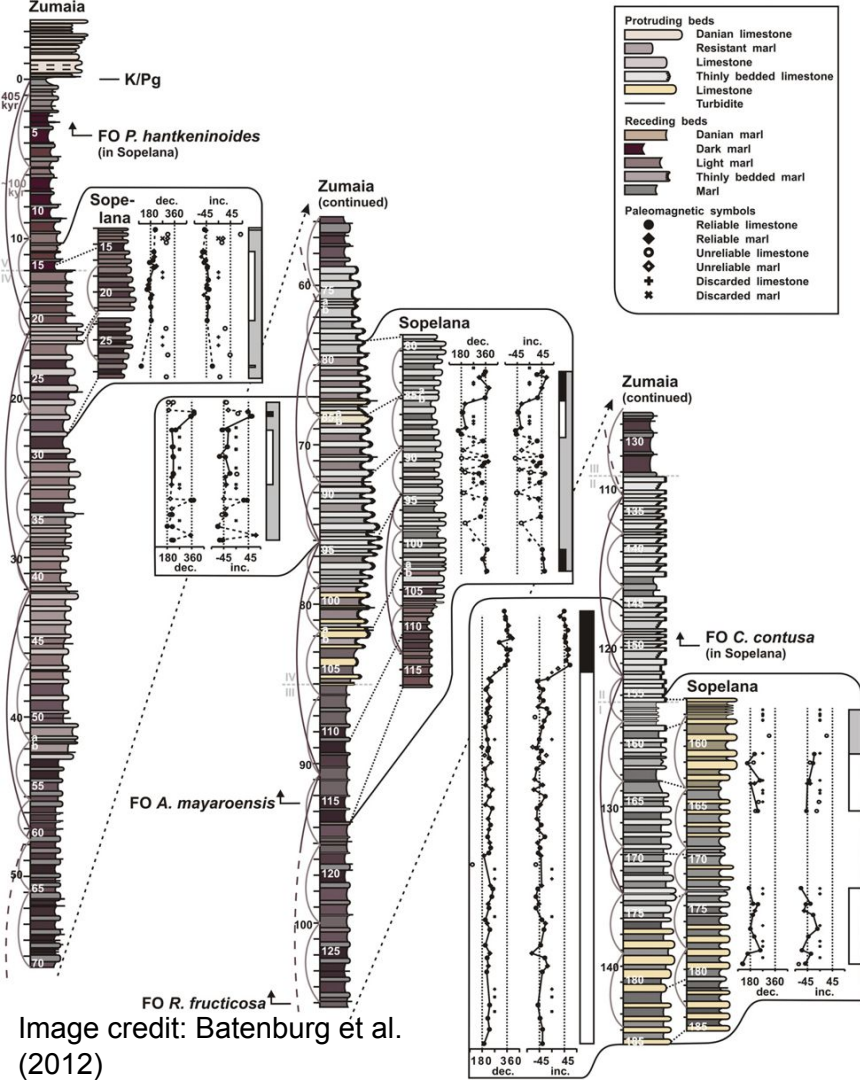
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Batenburg et al. 2012

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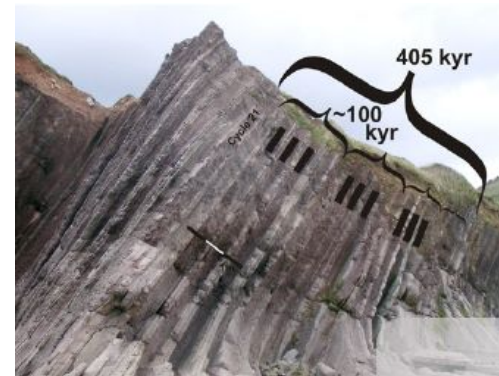
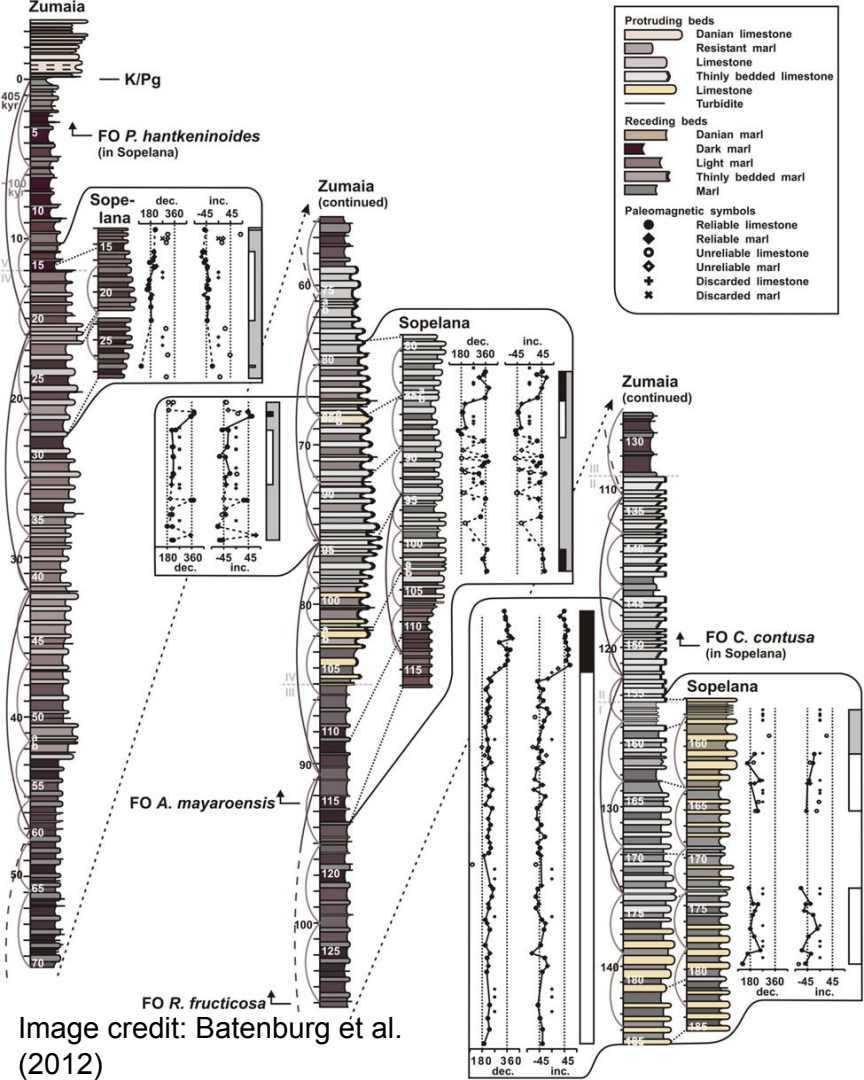


Image credit: Batenburg et al. (2012)

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Batenburg et al. 2012

- each couplet represents precessional cycle (~20kyr)
- bundles of five couplets represent short eccentricity cycle (~100kyr)
- four bundles represent long eccentricity cycle (~405kyr)
- used to decrease age uncertainties, provide dates for planktonic events

New Methodology

New Methodology

1. Did not assume coupling

LIMESTONE

MARL



Image credit:
Adam Maloof

LIMESTONE

MARL

crowded
couplets

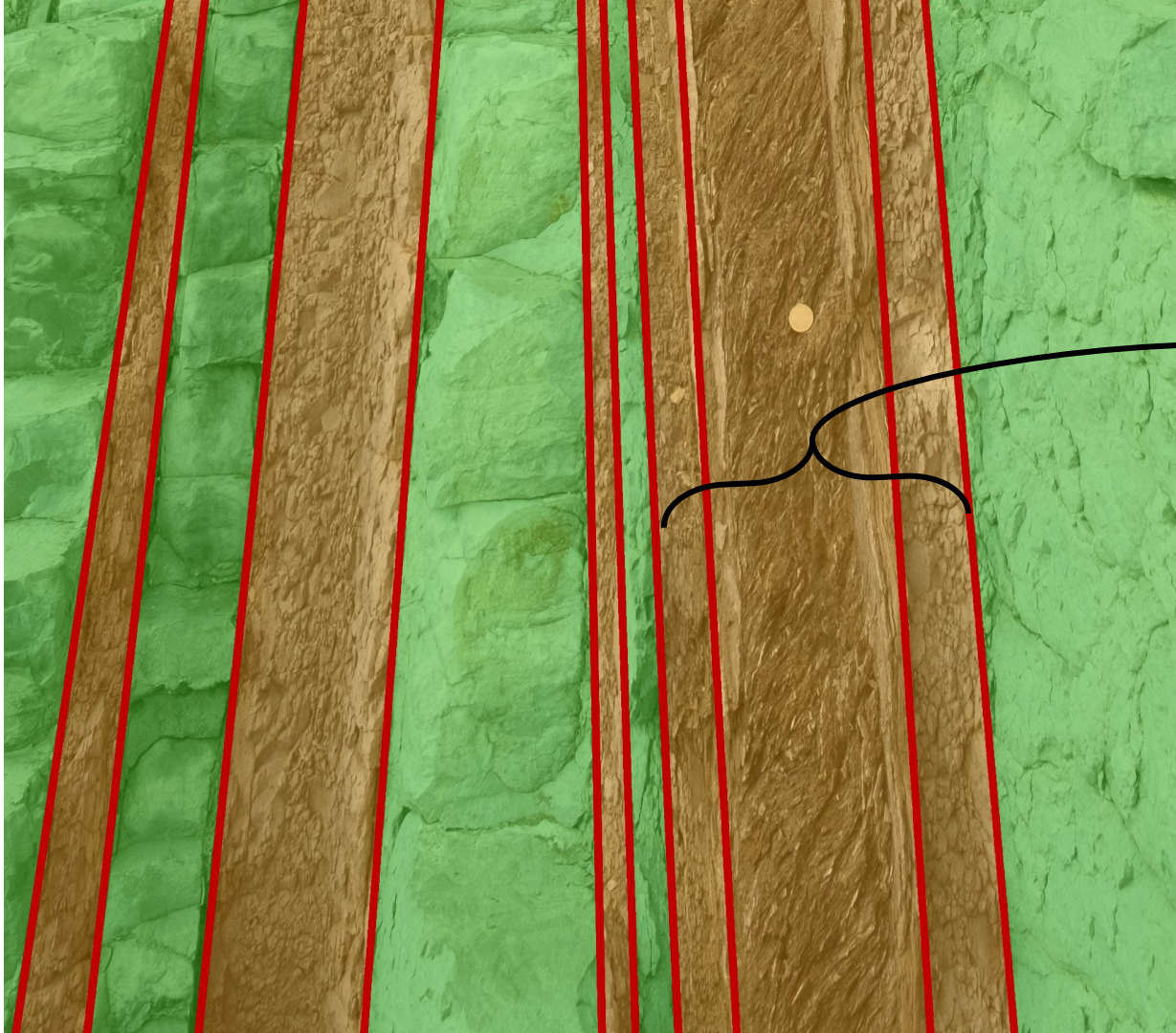


Image credit:
Adam Maloof

LIMESTONE

MARL



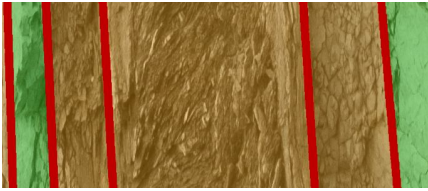
crowded couplets

small limestone layer

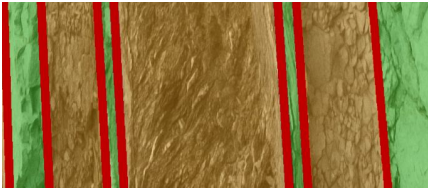
Image credit:
Adam Maloof

New Methodology

1. Did not assume coupling



VS



2. Removed turbidites

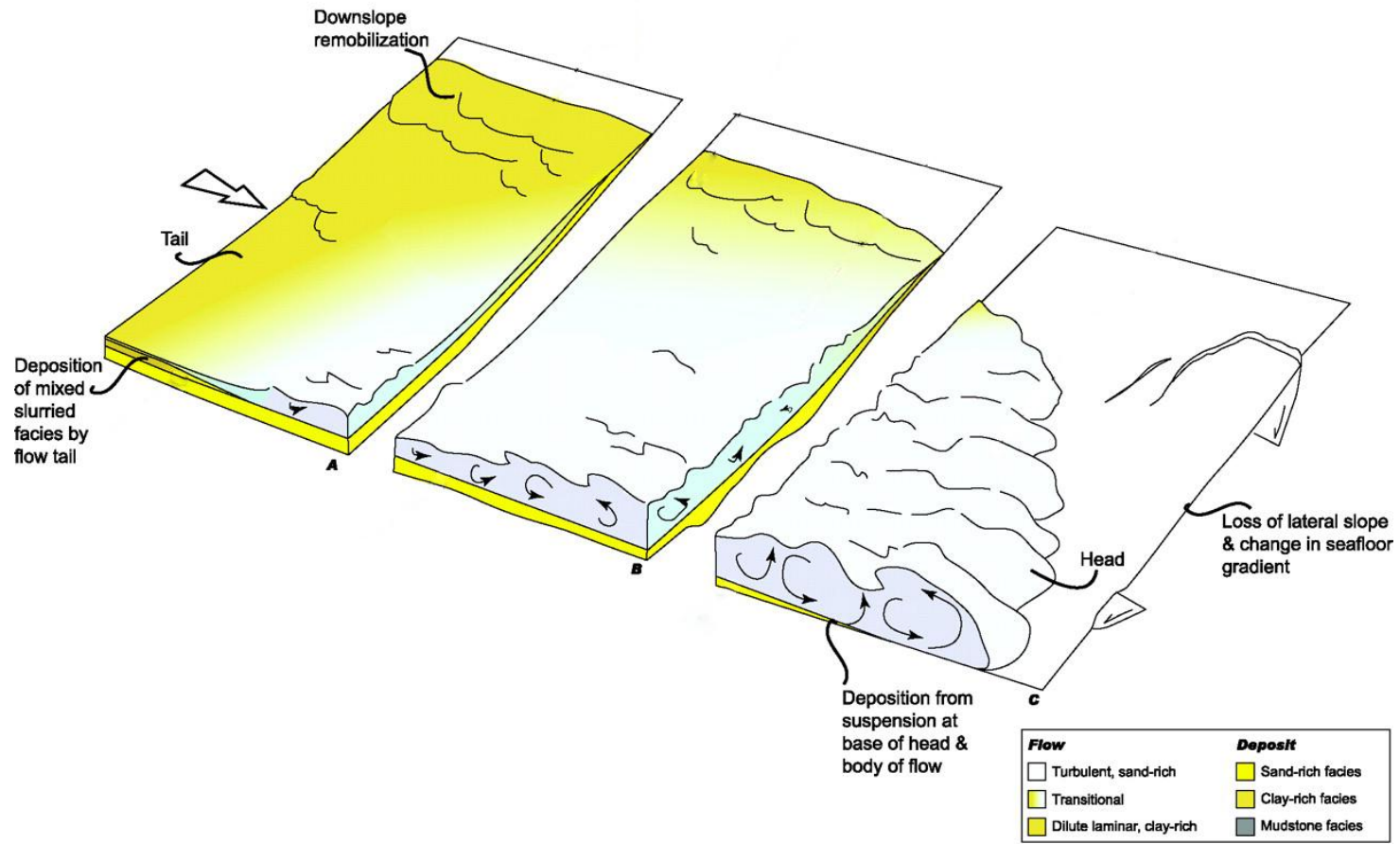


Image credit: GeoScienceWorld

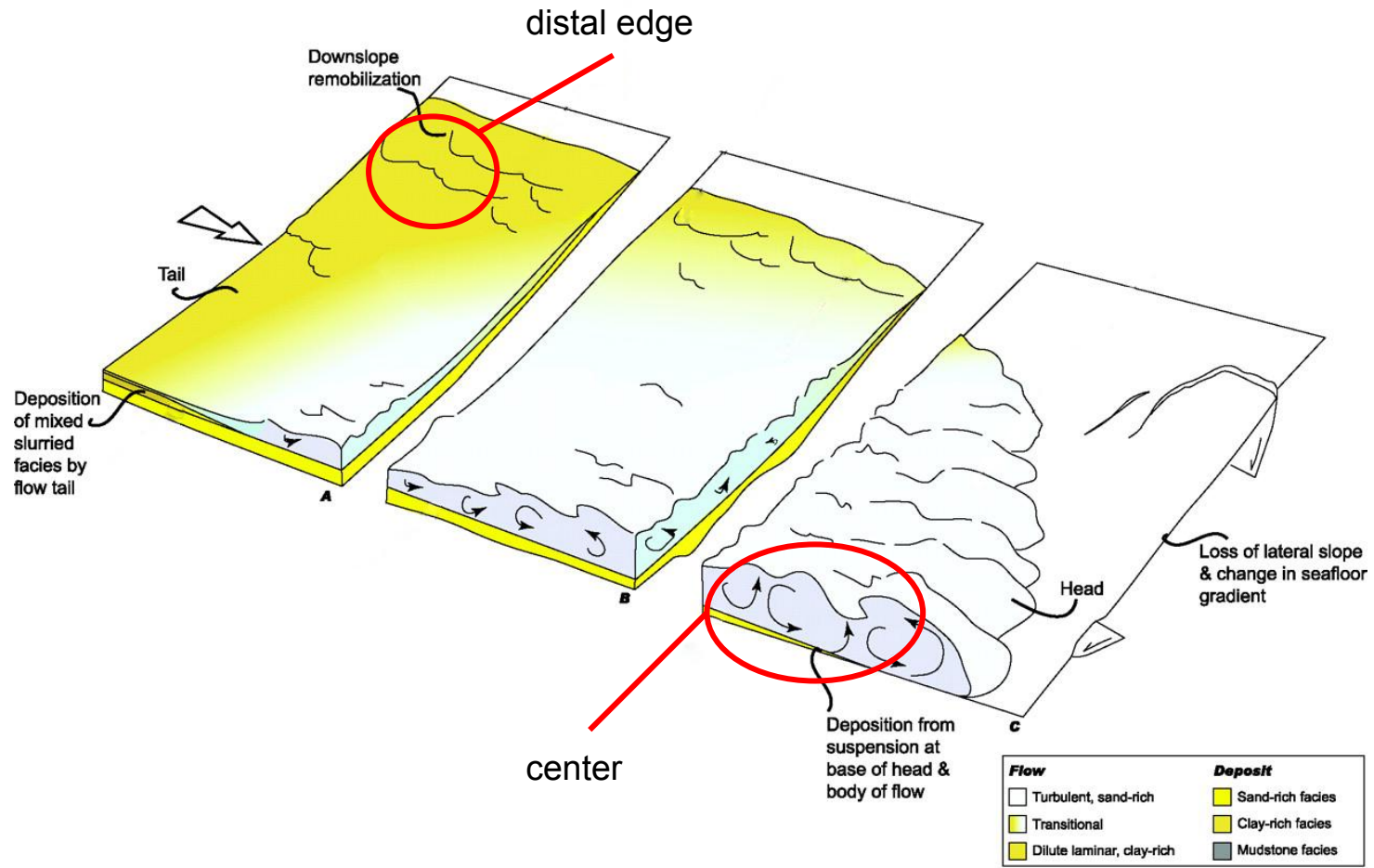


Image credit: GeoScienceWorld

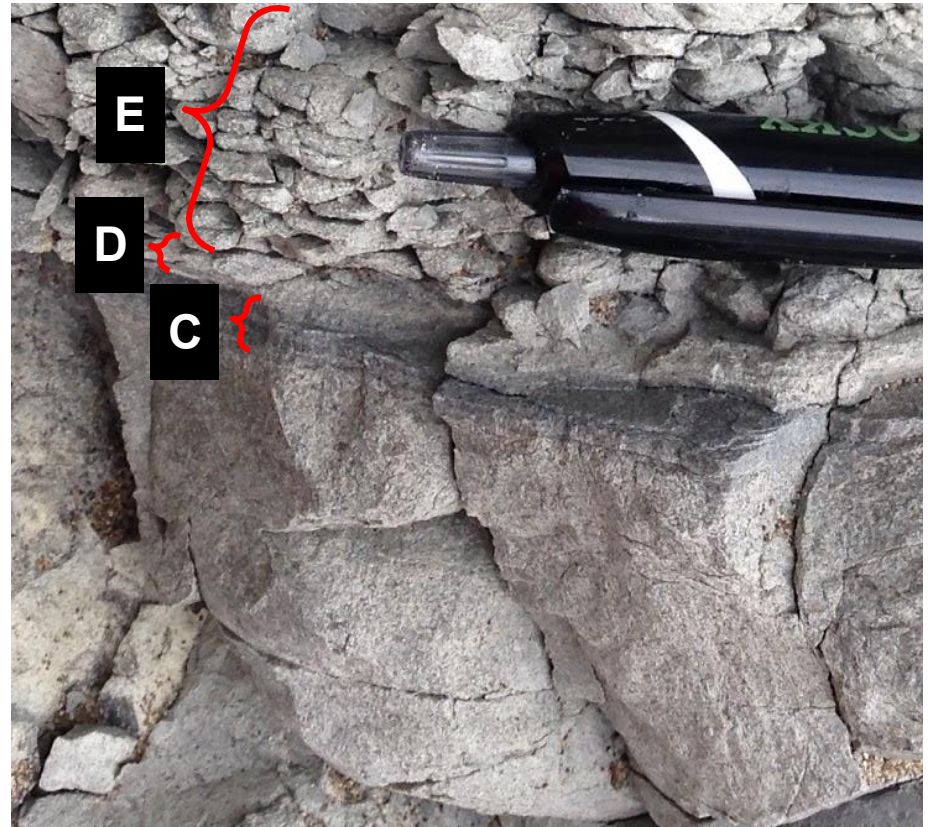
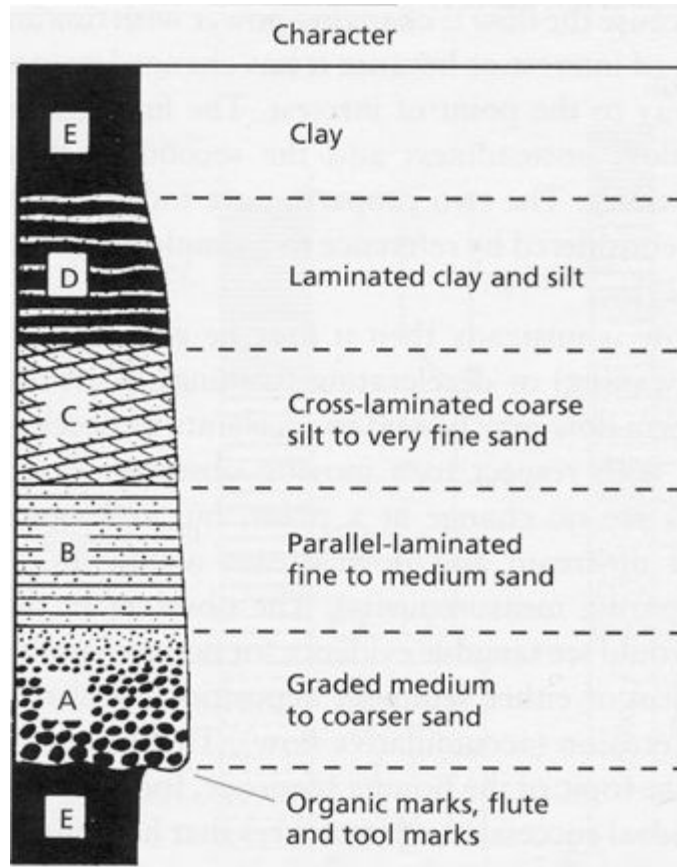
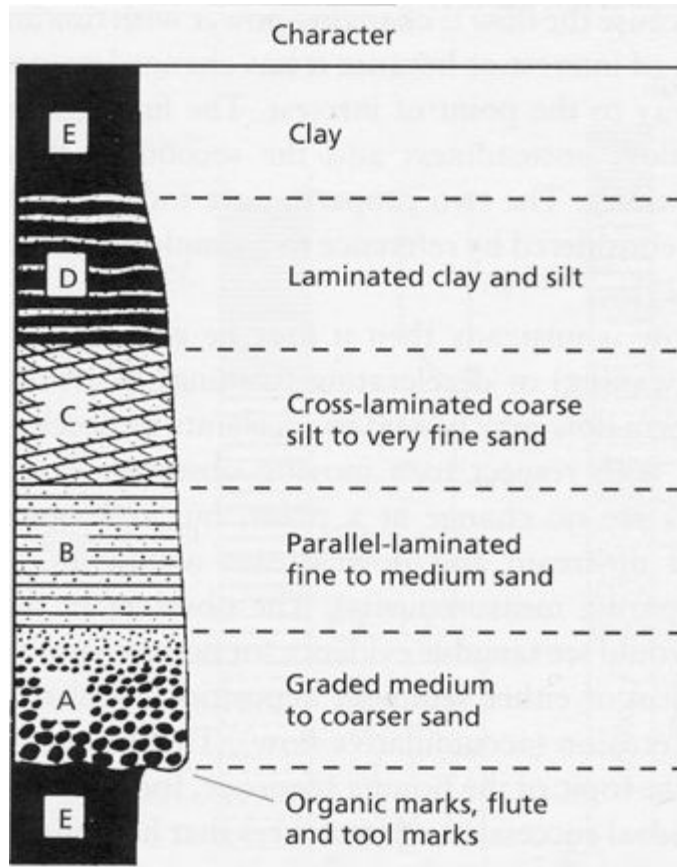
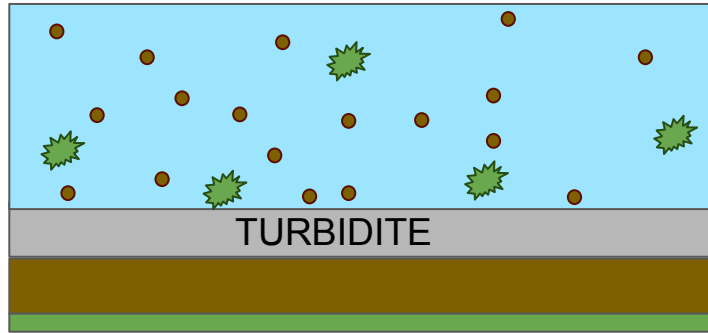


Image credit: Adam Maloof



← marl beds

missing bases



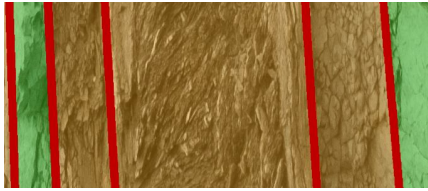
TURBIDITE

< 1 day

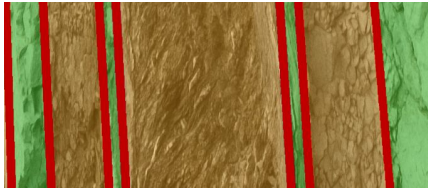
thousands of years

New Methodology

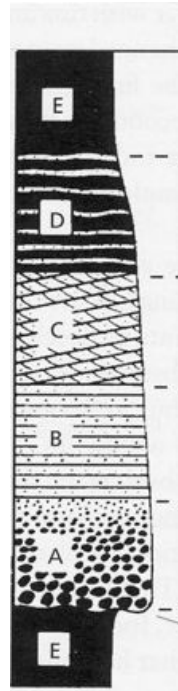
1. Did not assume coupling



VS



2. Removed turbidites

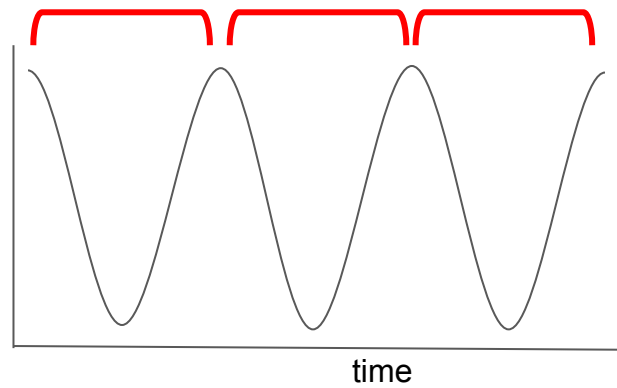
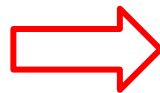
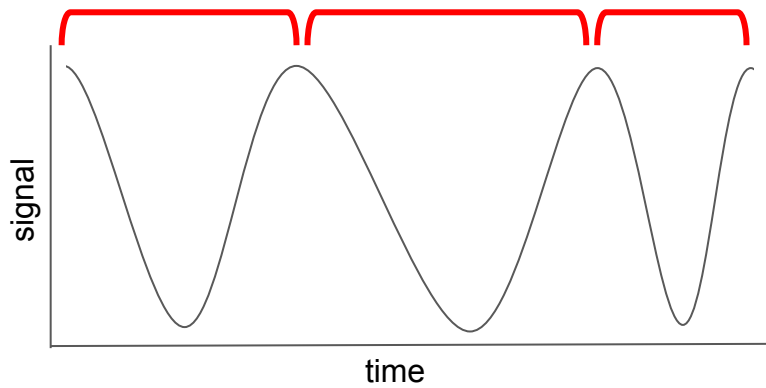


← marl beds

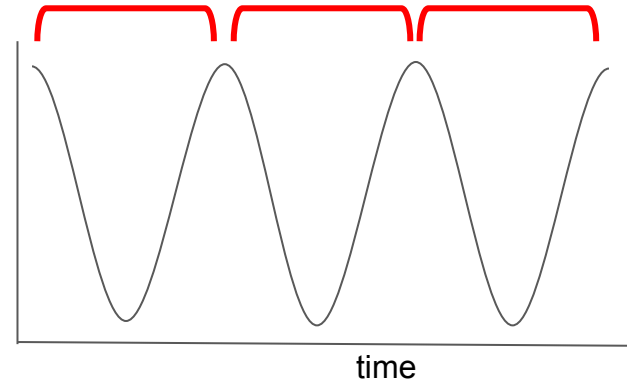
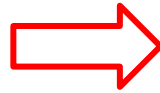
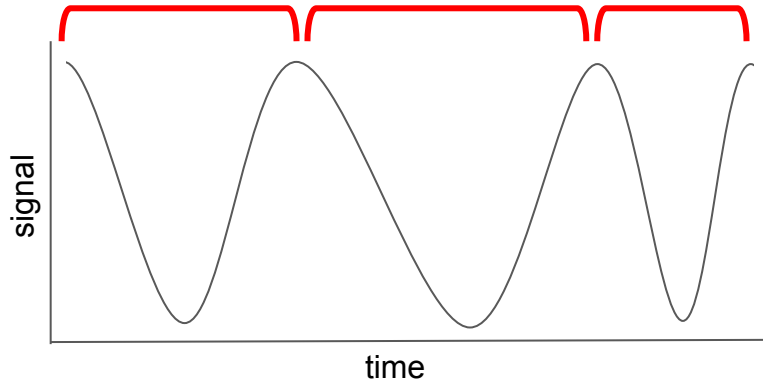
missing bases

3. Did not tune data

Tuning

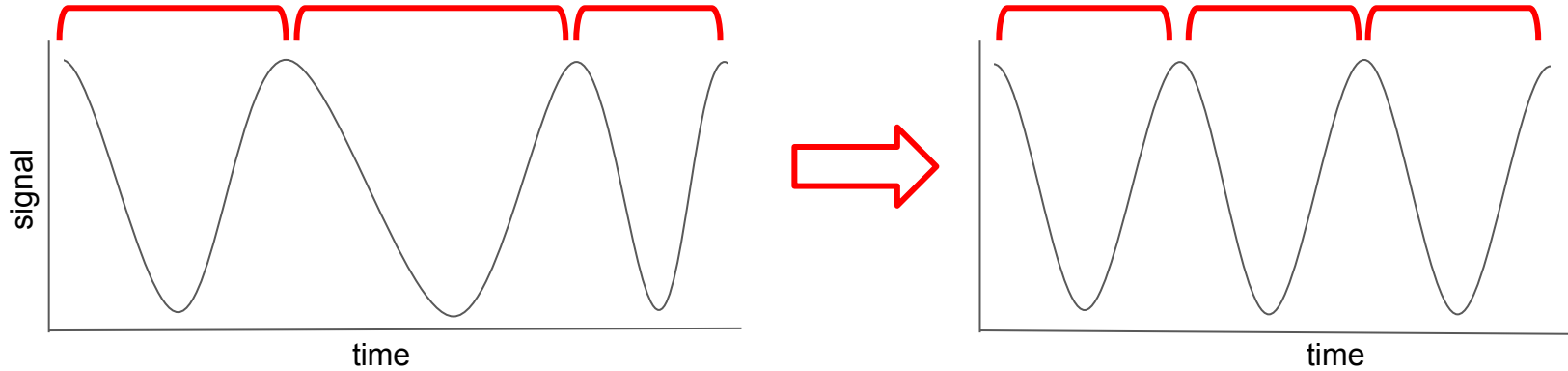


Tuning



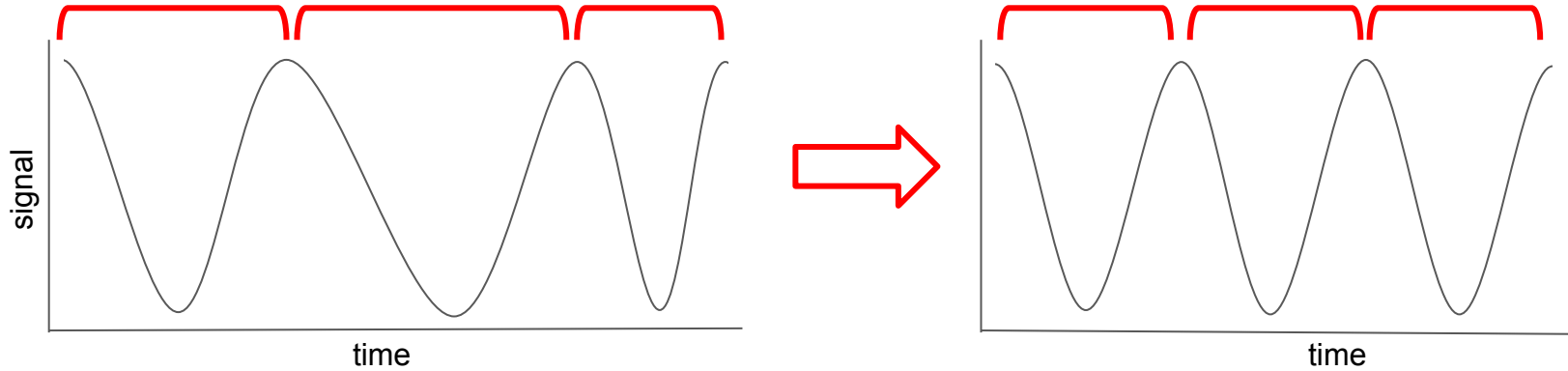
1. better not to tune if signal-to-noise ratio is less than ~ 1 (Proistosescu et al. 2012)

Tuning



1. better not to tune if signal-to-noise ratio is less than ~ 1 (Proistosescu et al. 2012)
2. tuning was employed in previous work because data were defined as Milankovitch cycles to begin with
 - artificially increased signal

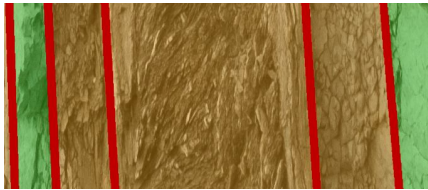
Tuning



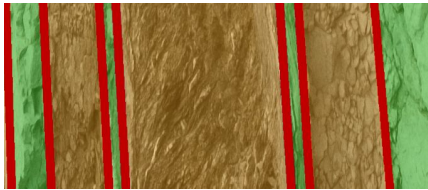
1. better not to tune if signal-to-noise ratio is less than ~ 1 (Proistosescu et al. 2012)
2. tuning was employed in previous work because data were defined as Milankovitch cycles to begin with
 - artificially increased signal
3. our data were too noisy for reliable tuning \rightarrow did not tune

New Methodology

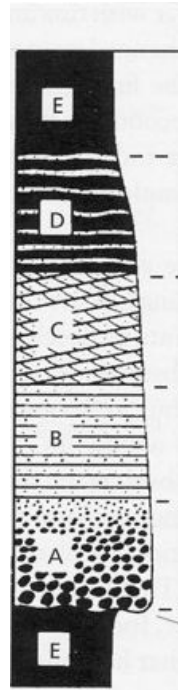
1. Did not assume coupling



VS



2. Removed turbidites



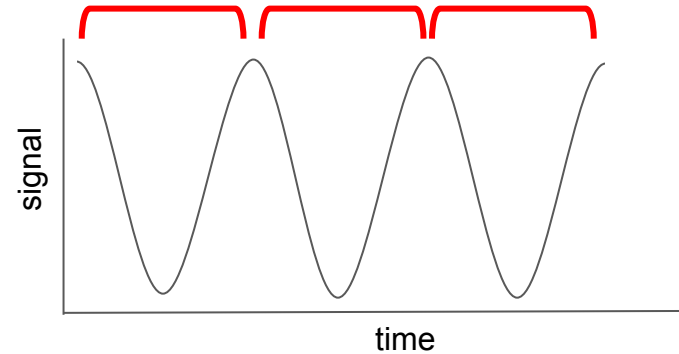
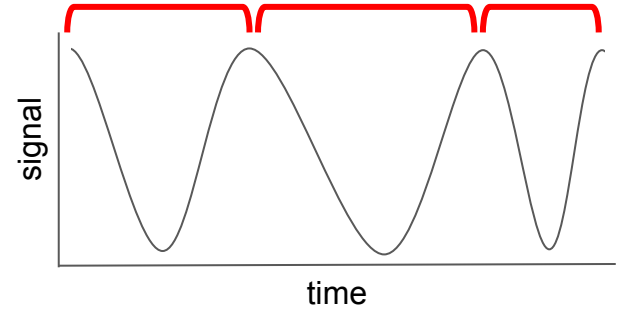
marl beds



missing bases



3. Assessed applicability of tuning

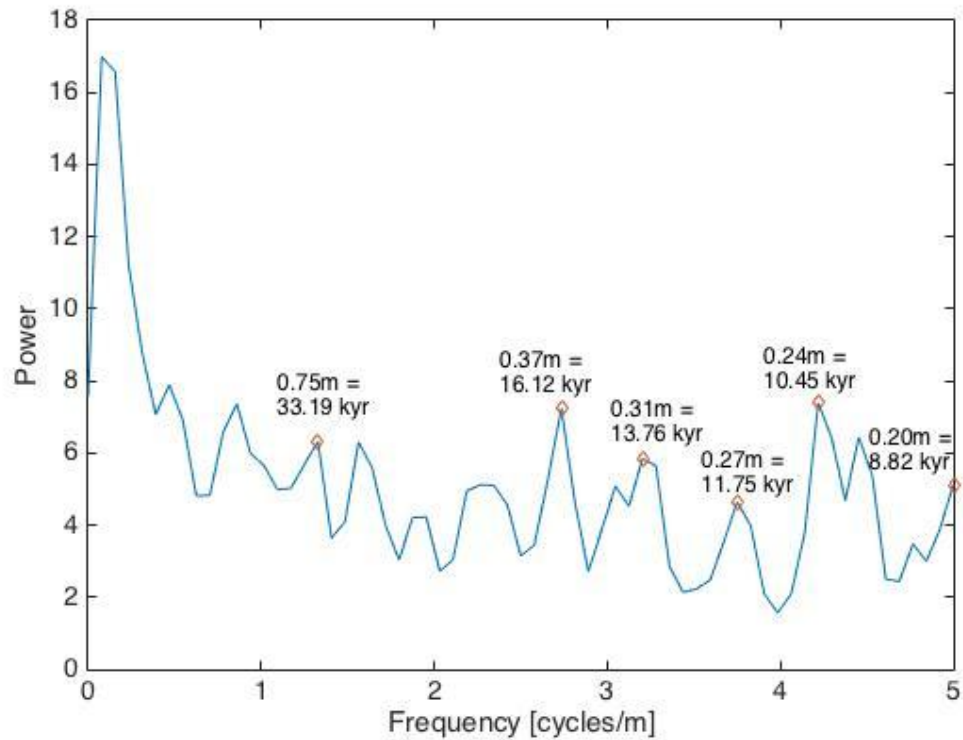


Check percent marl per

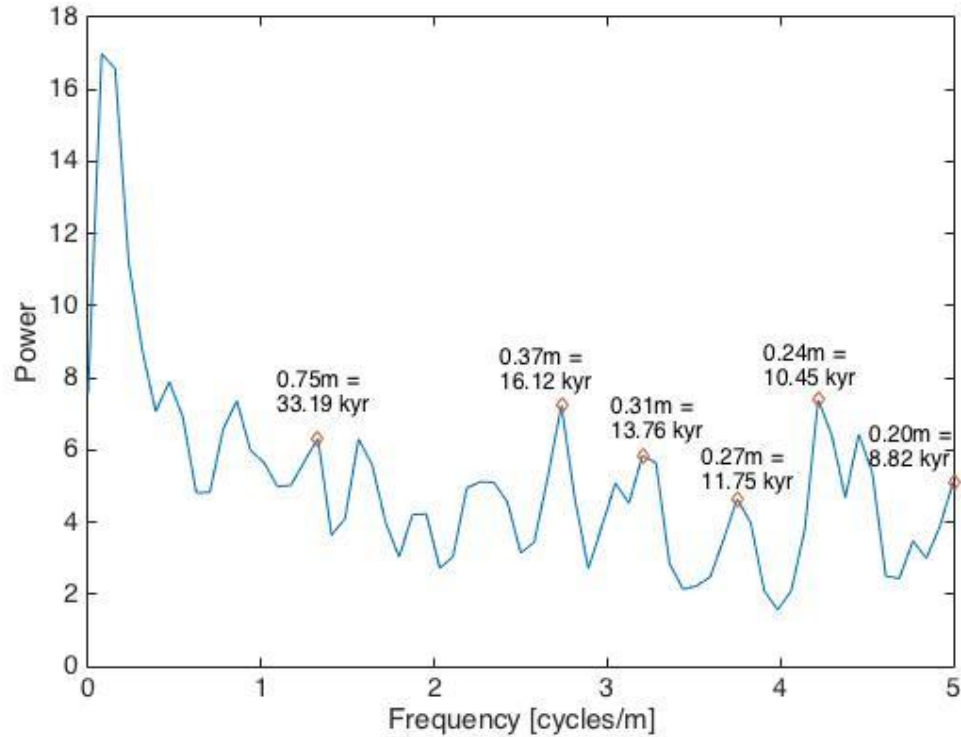
1. meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform

Check percent marl per

1. meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform

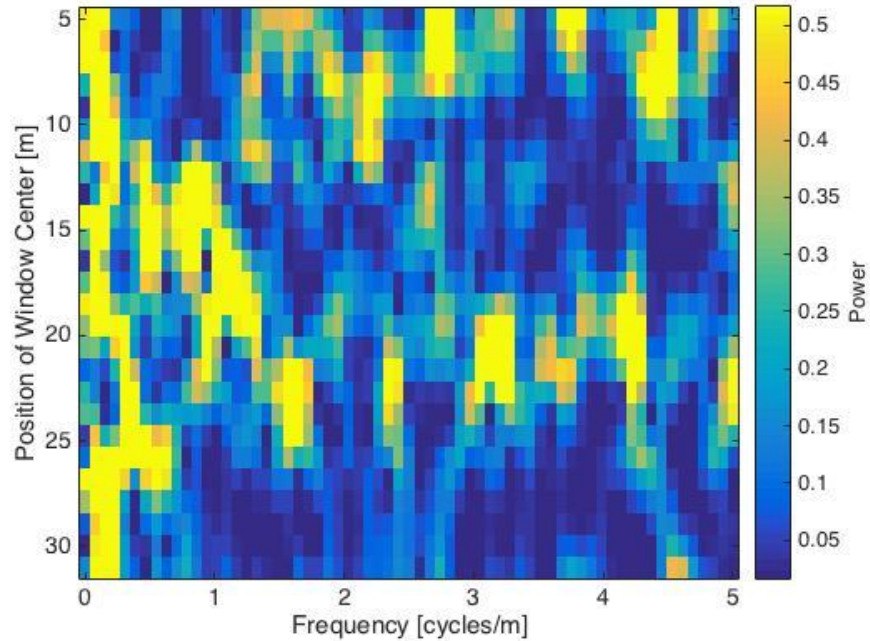


1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others

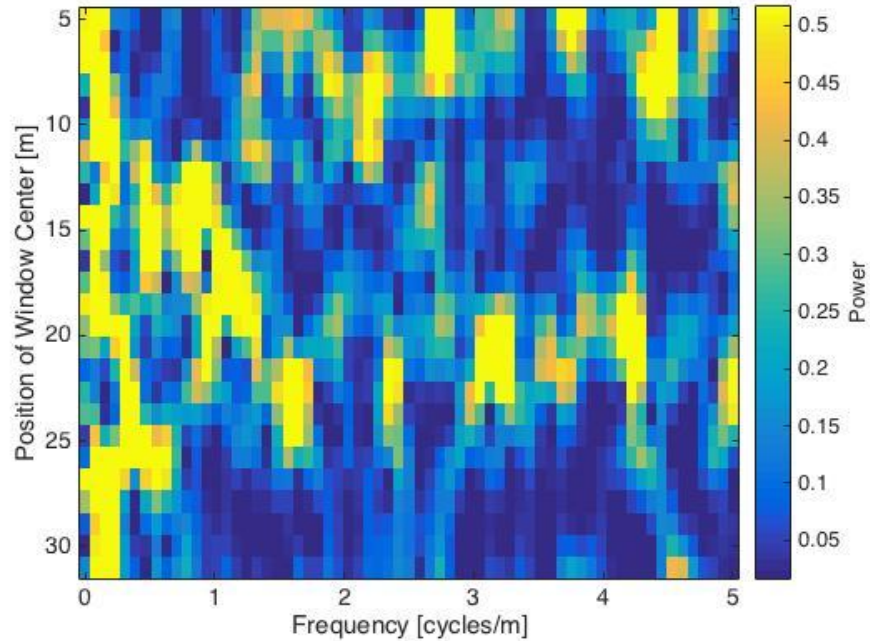


1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others → Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra

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1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others → Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra → No consistent frequencies



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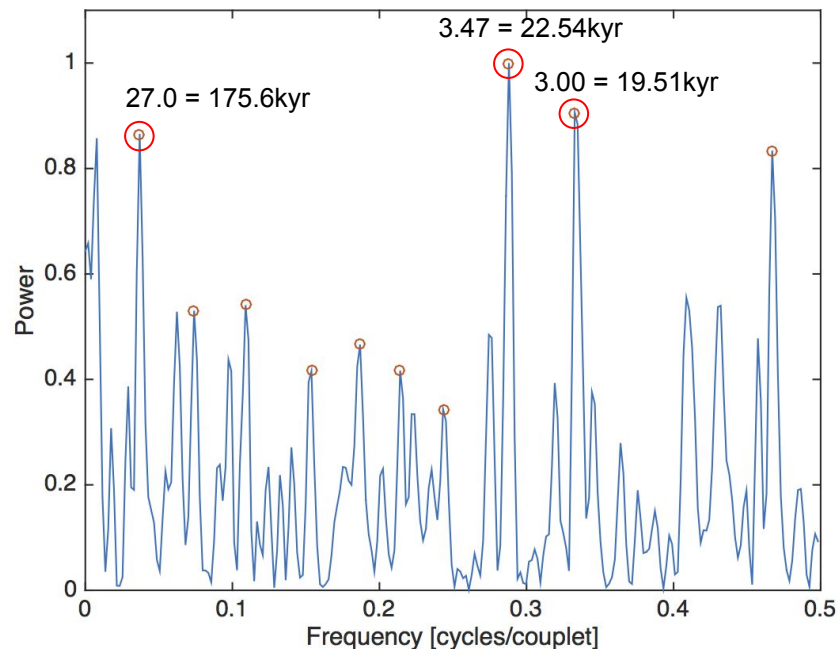
2. Define couplets and checking them for cyclicity using fast Fourier transform

1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others

2. Define couplets and checking them for cyclicity using fast Fourier transform

→ Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra → No consistent frequencies

Fast Fourier Transform of a Couplet Thickness

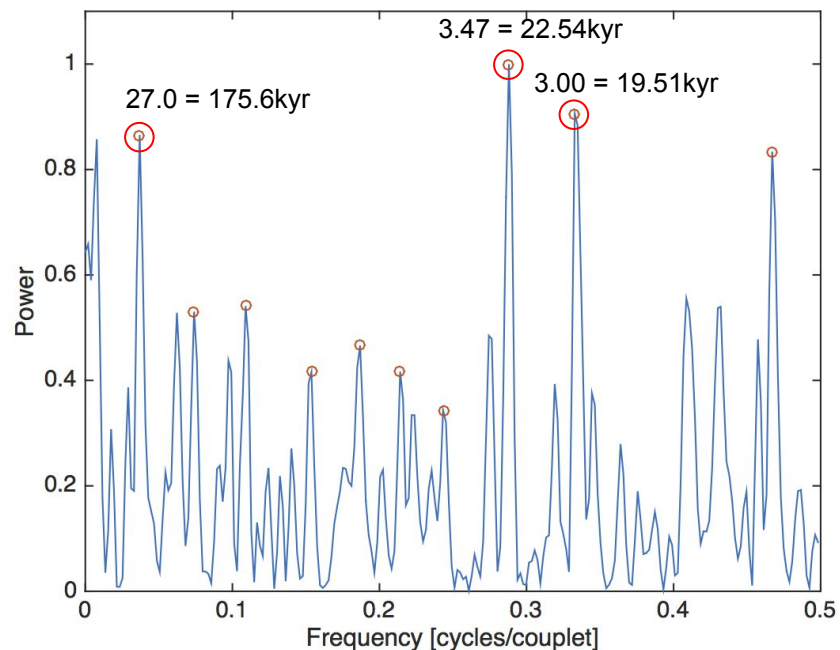


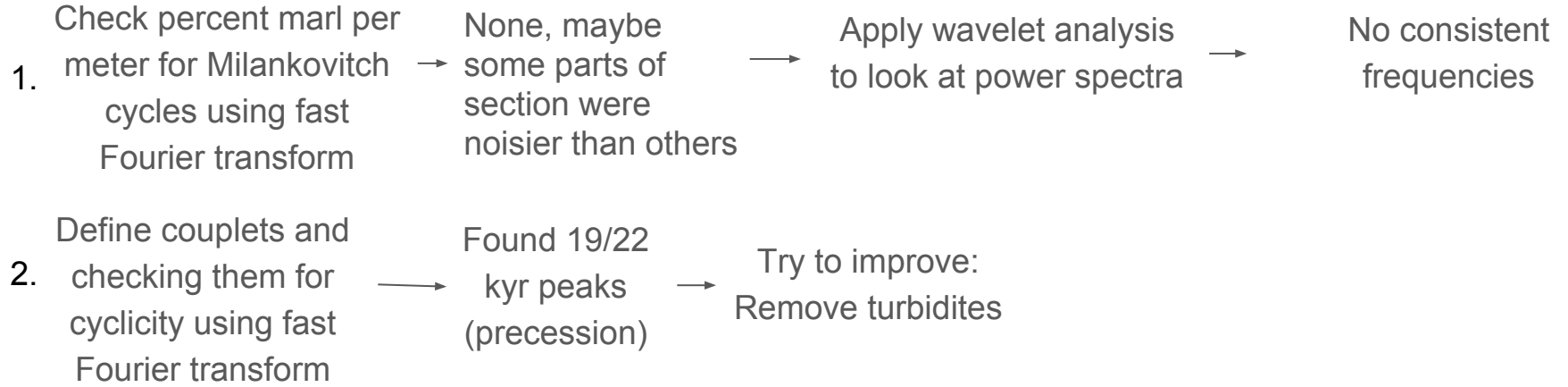
1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others

2. Define couplets and checking them for cyclicity using fast Fourier transform → Found 19/22 kyr peaks (precession)

→ Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra → No consistent frequencies

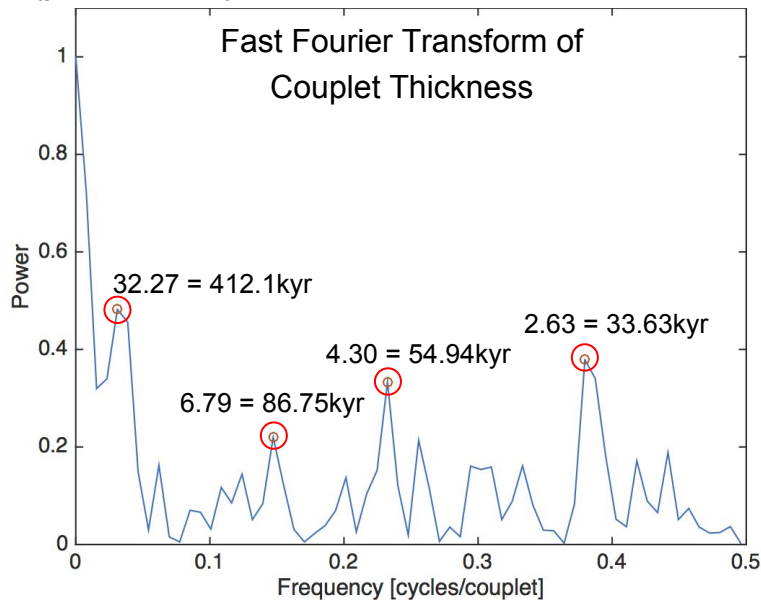
Fast Fourier Transform of a Couplet Thickness





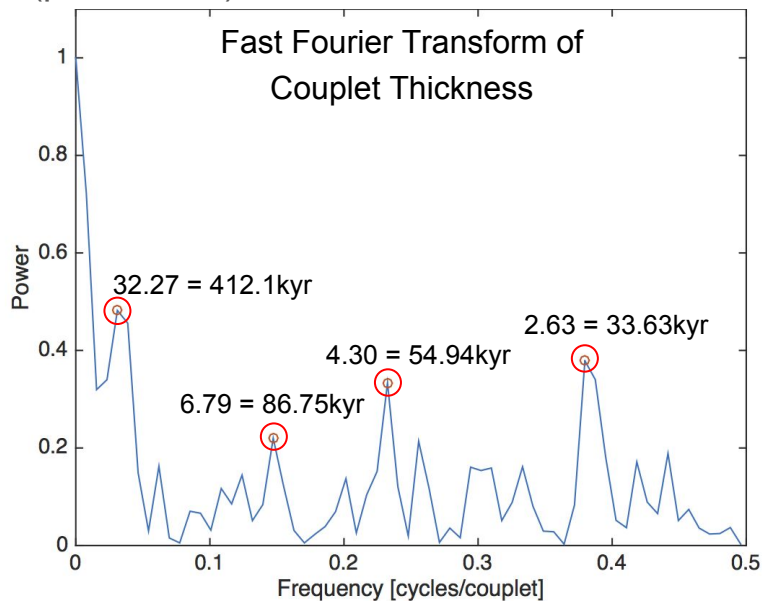
1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others → Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra → No consistent frequencies

2. Define couplets and checking them for cyclicity using fast Fourier transform → Found 19/22 kyr peaks (precession) → Try to improve: Remove turbidites



1. Check percent marl per meter for Milankovitch cycles using fast Fourier transform → None, maybe some parts of section were noisier than others → Apply wavelet analysis to look at power spectra → No consistent frequencies


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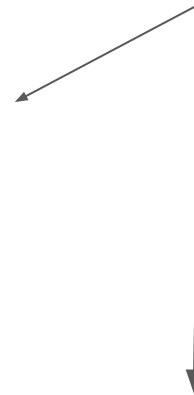
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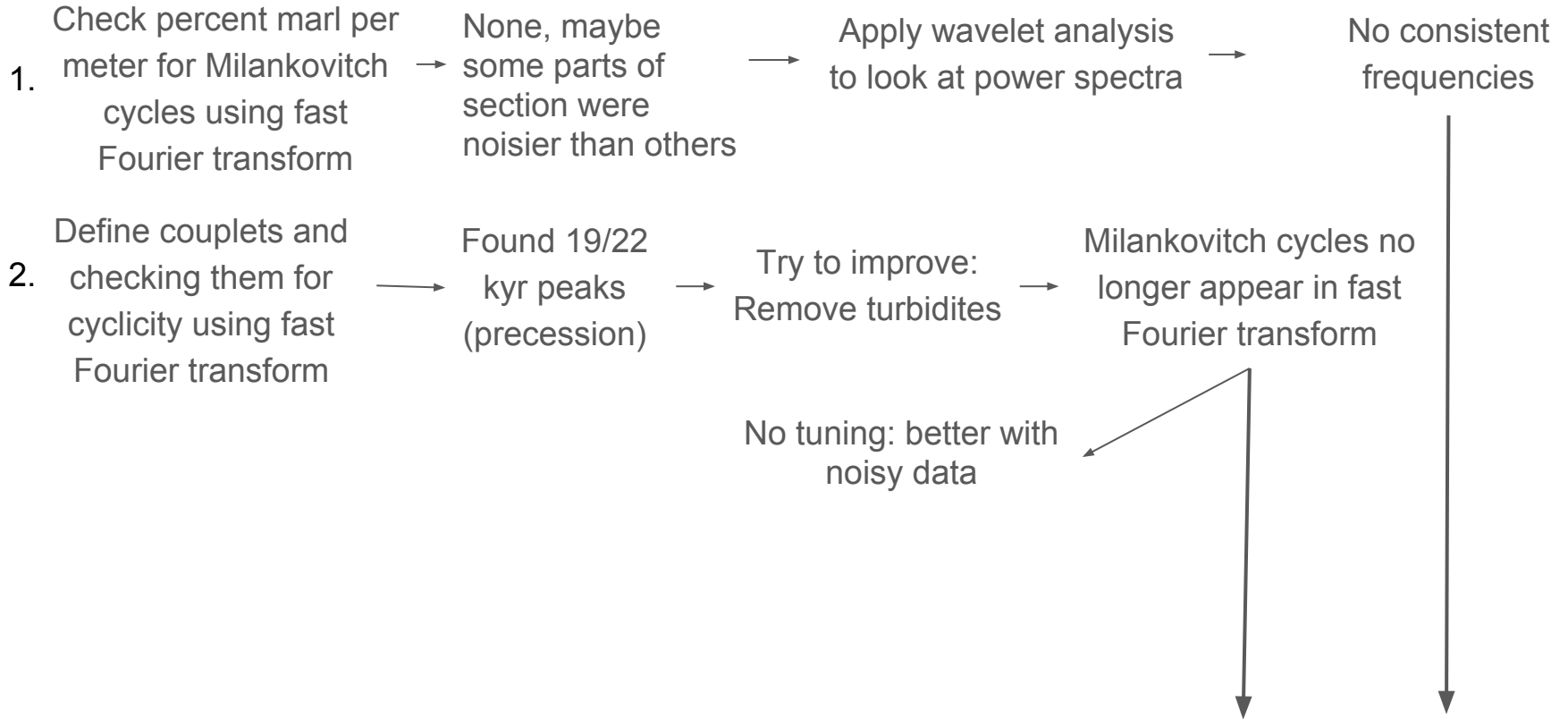


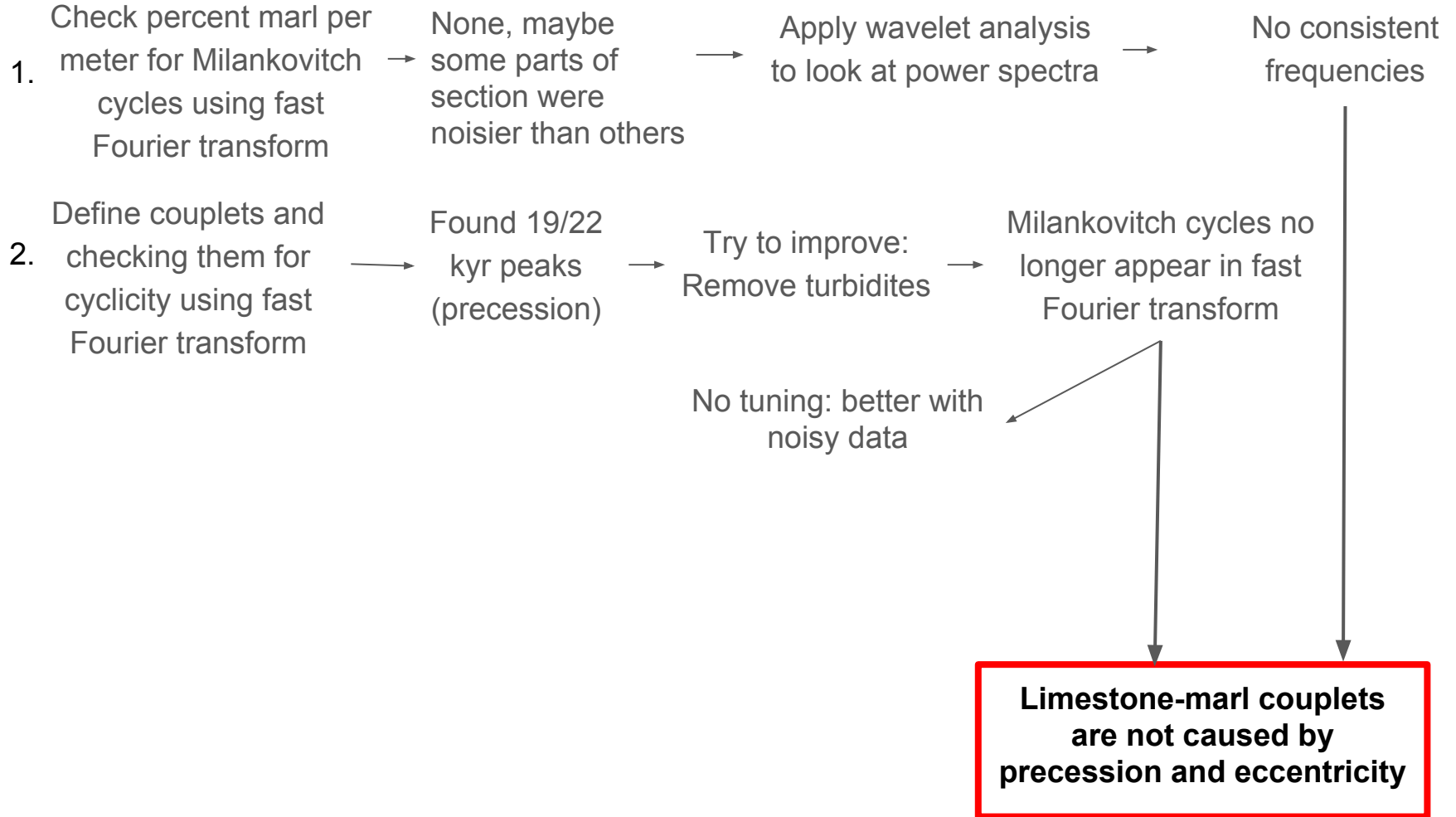
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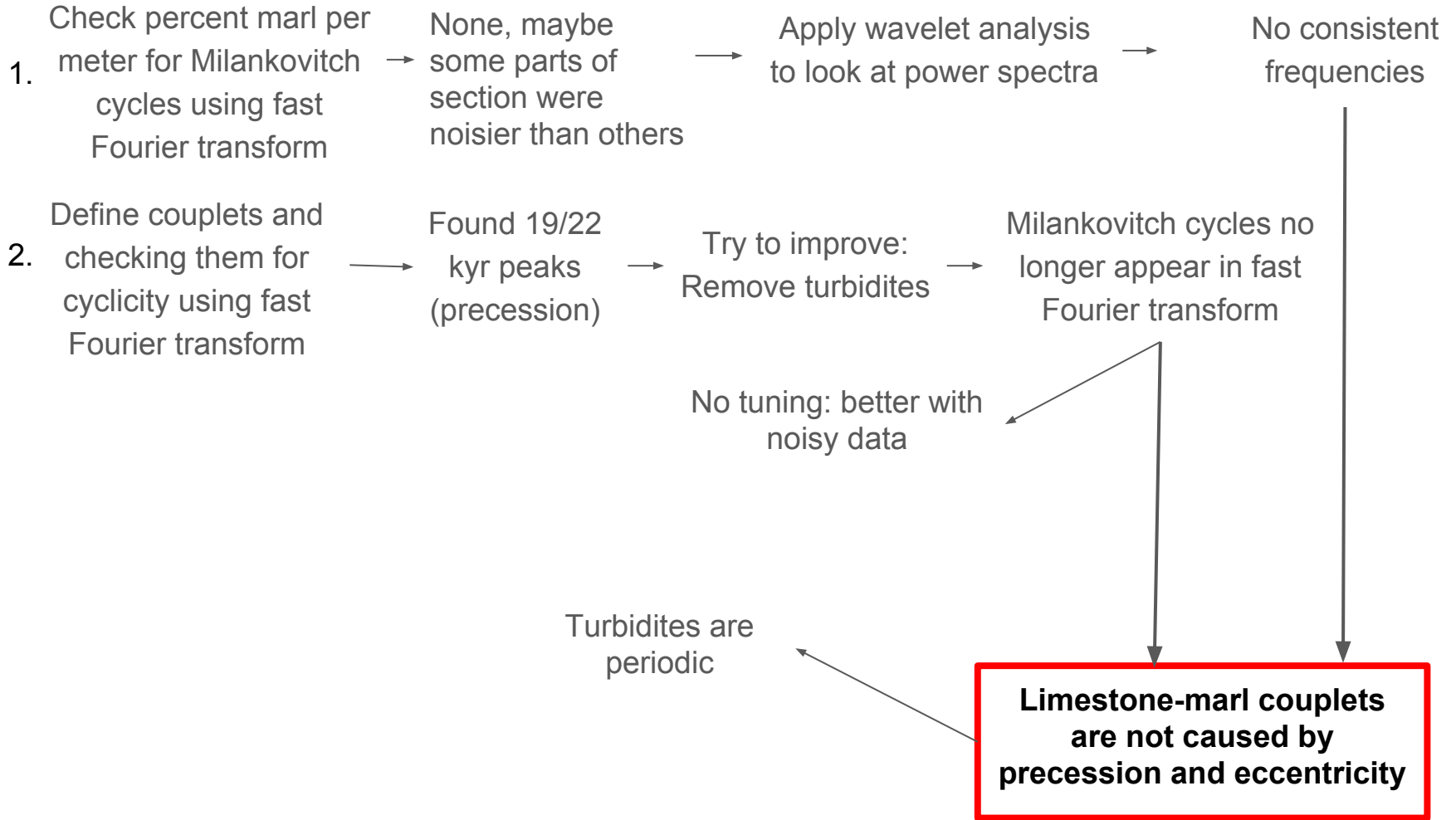
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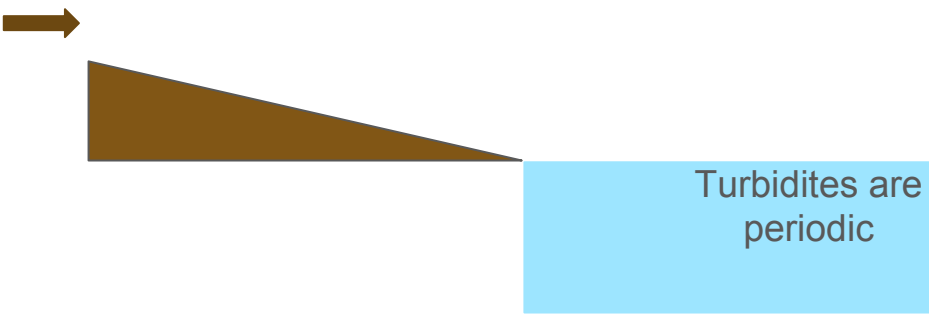




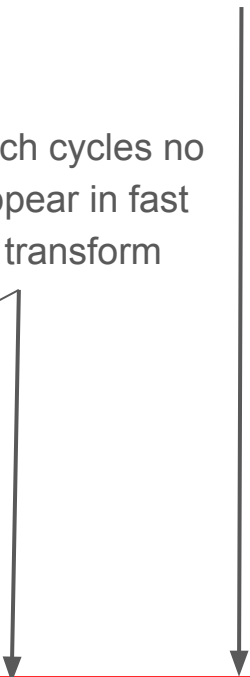
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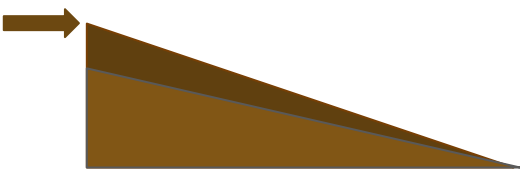
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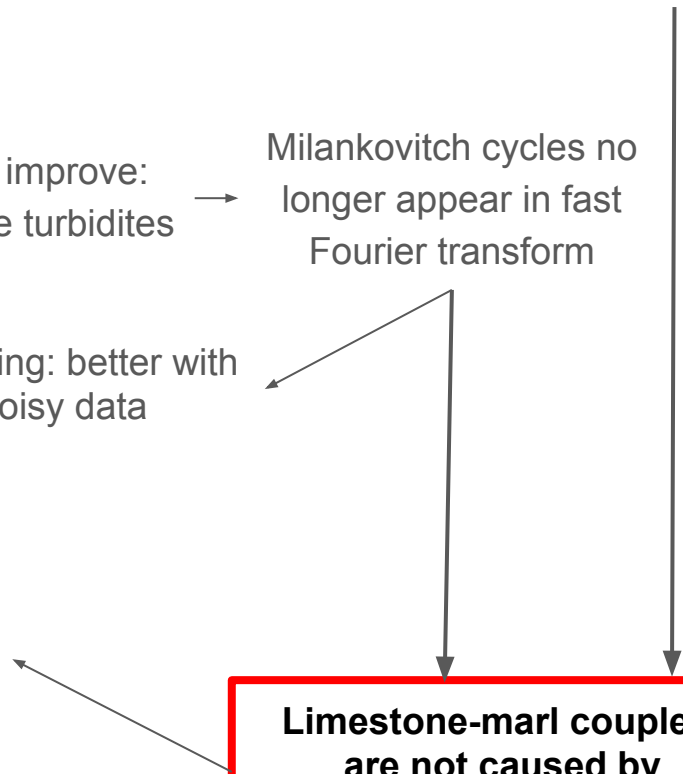
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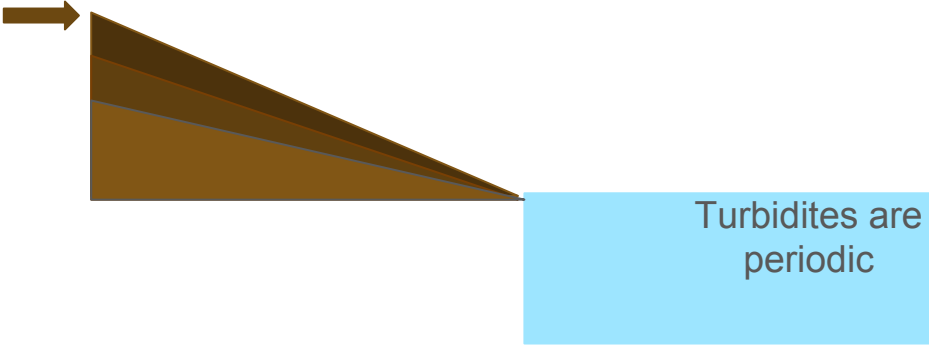
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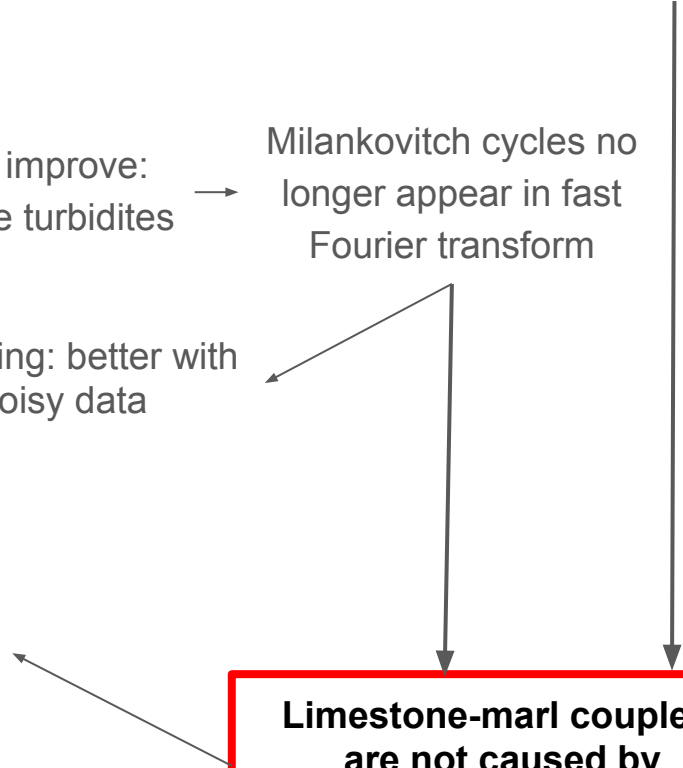
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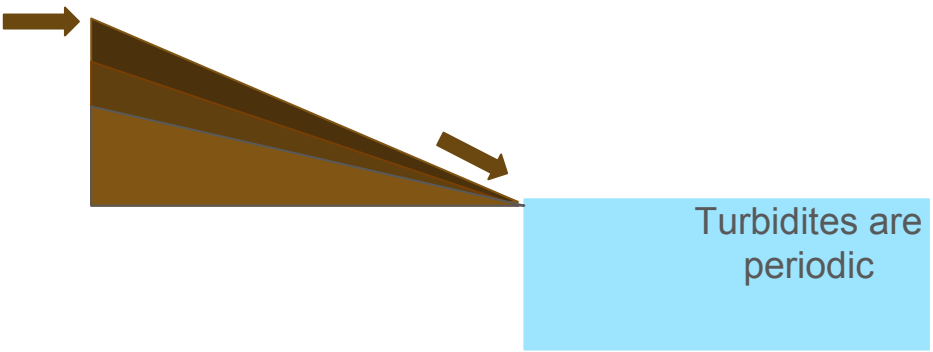
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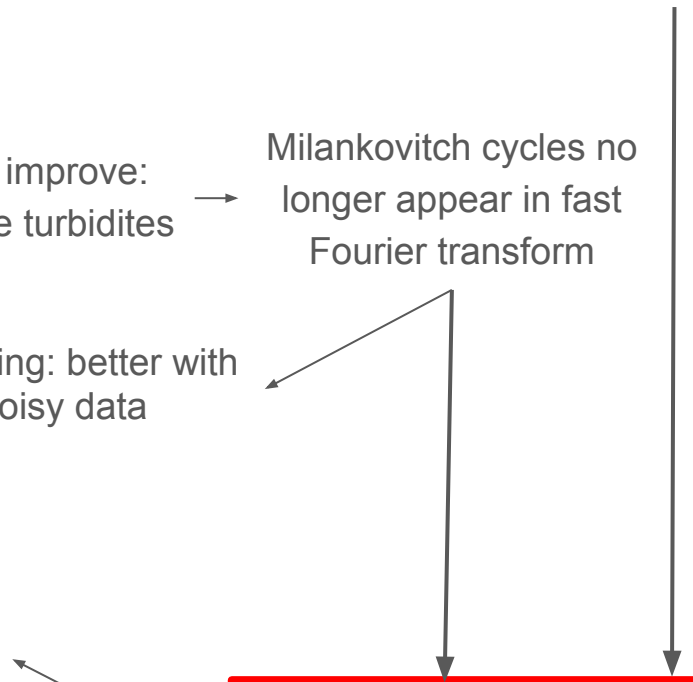
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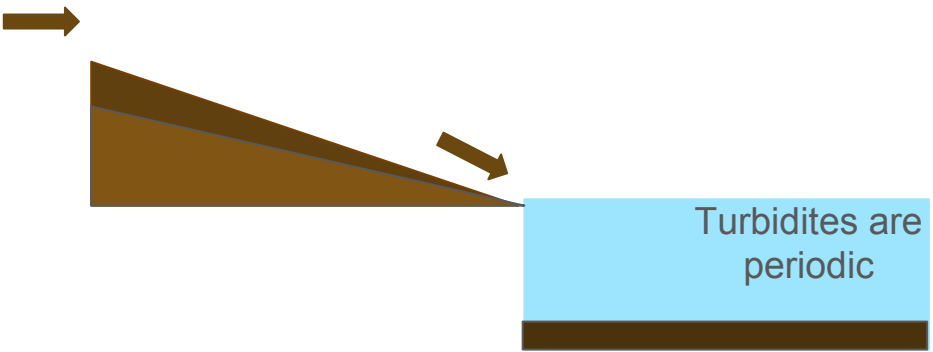
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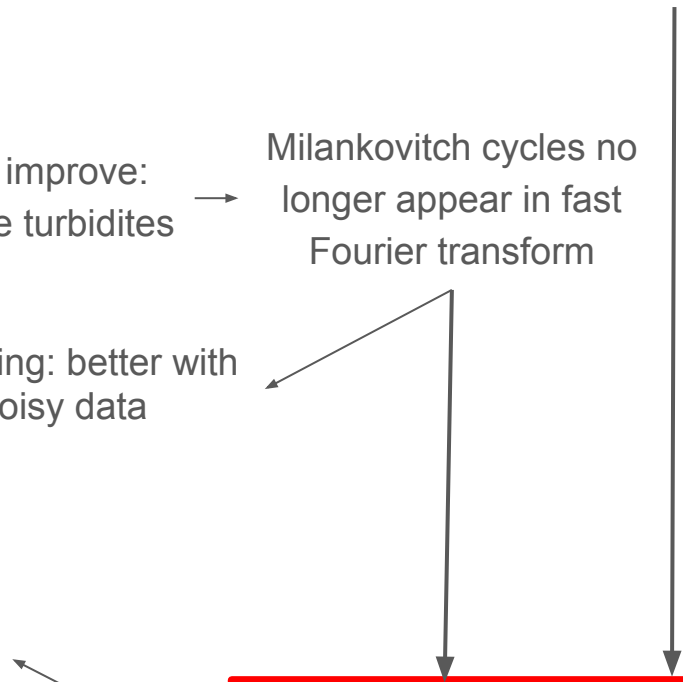
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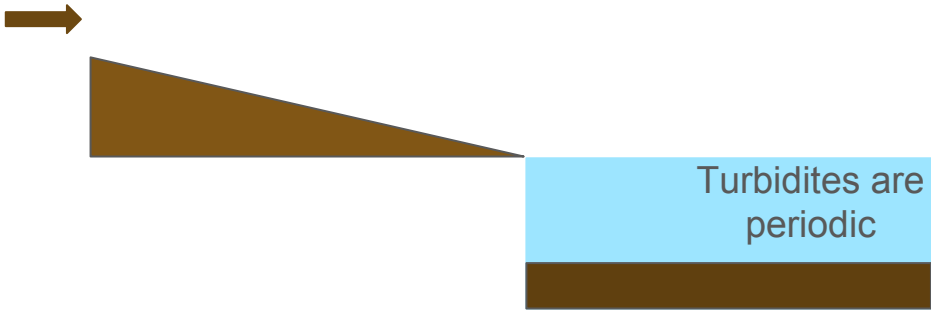
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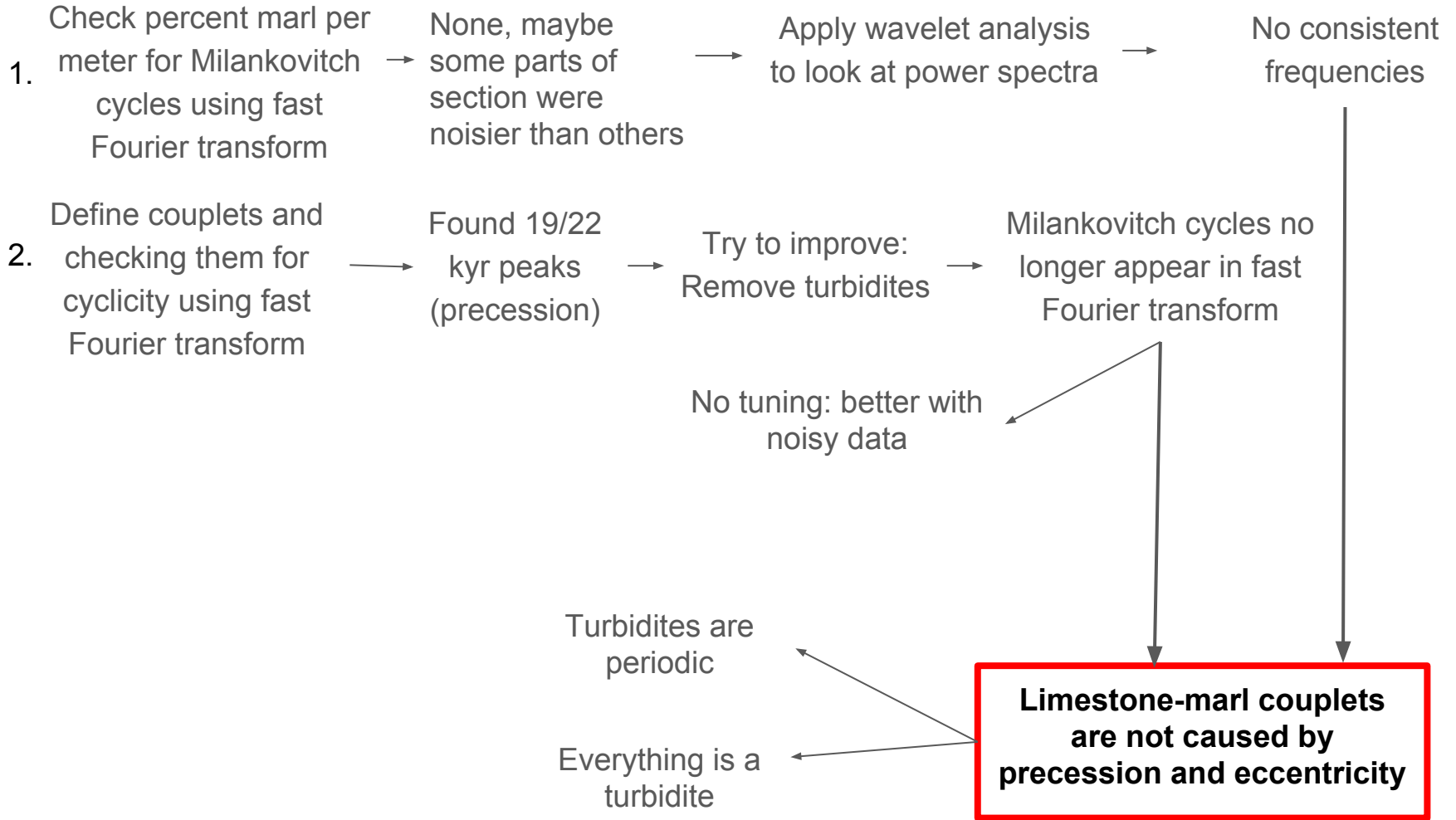
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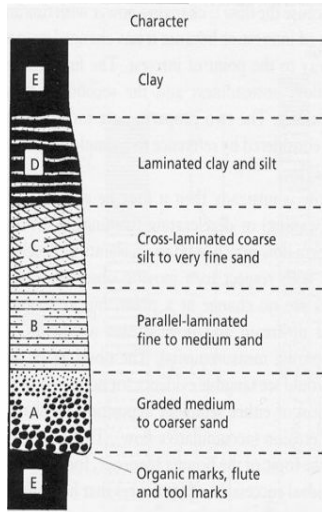
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marl beds

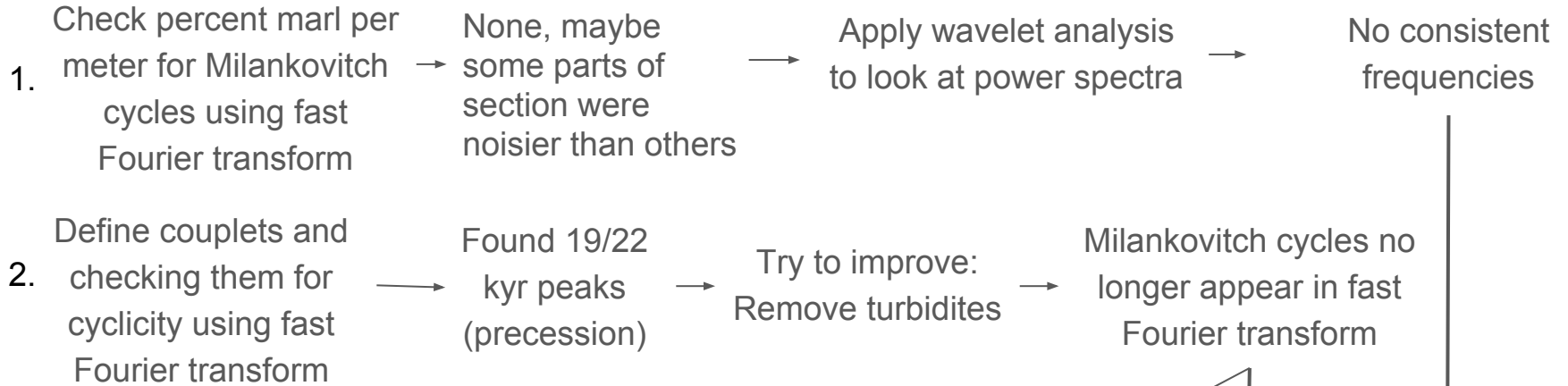
missing bases

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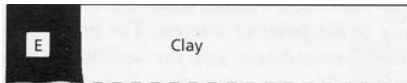


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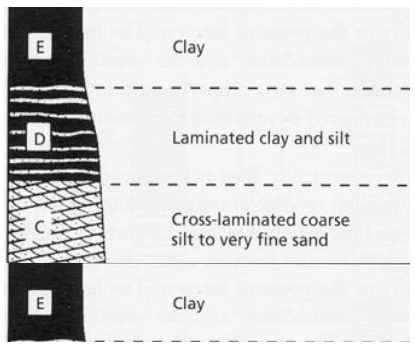
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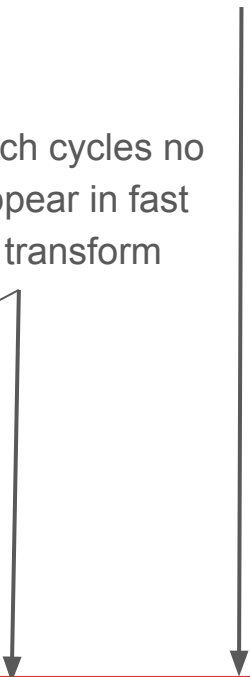
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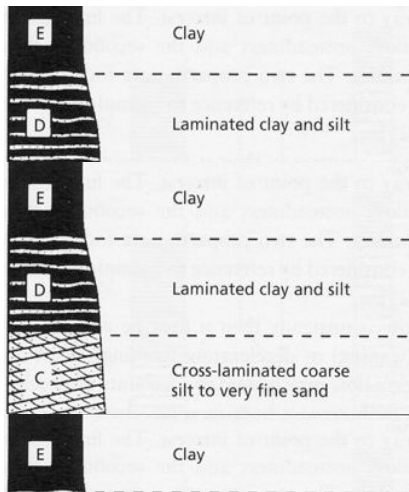
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Questions?

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