

Palaeomagnetism of Palaeogene sediments  
from south-eastern Zealandia:  
Implications for early Antarctic glaciation

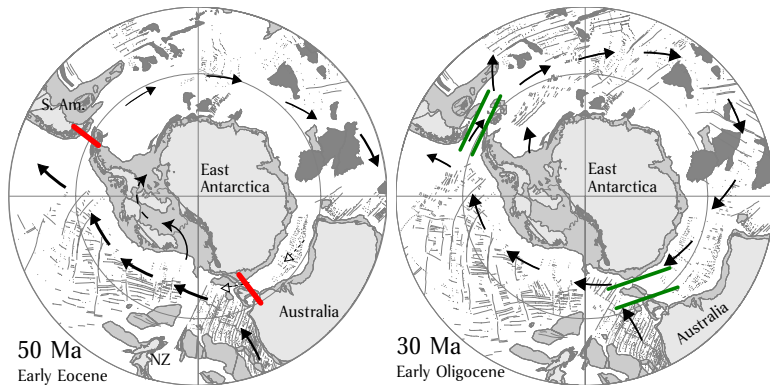
Pontus Lurcock and Gary Wilson

University of Otago

30 November 2011

- ▶ The challenges:
  - ▶ Palaeomagnetism on rocks that are almost non-magnetic.
  - ▶ Does glaucony hold magnetism? If so, how?
  - ▶ Relationship between glaucony, magnetism, and palaeoenvironment
- ▶ The motivation:
  - ▶ Maybe Antarctic glaciation happened earlier than we thought.
  - ▶ We need accurate dating to find out.
- ▶ The outcomes:
  - ▶ A toolkit for palaeomagnetism on weak, glauconitic sediments
  - ▶ Magnetostratigraphies of N. Z. Palaeocene sections
  - ▶ Implications for early Antarctic glaciation

# What initiated Antarctic glaciation?

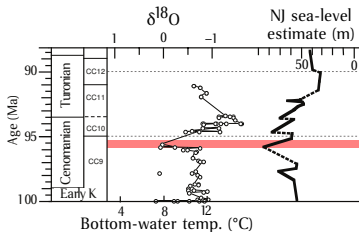


The usual answer:

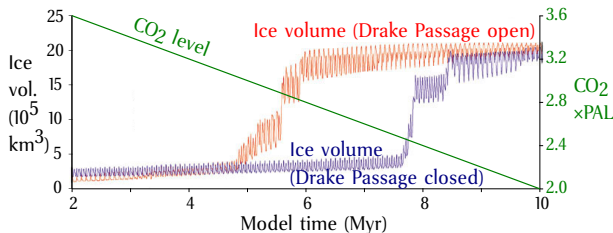
opening ocean gateways  $\Rightarrow$  circumpolar current  $\Rightarrow$  thermal isolation,  
producing a first major glaciation in the Oligocene.

(Reconstructions: Lawver & Gahagan, 2003)

# The CO<sub>2</sub> hypothesis: glaciation without gateways



Miller *et al.* (2005)  
sea-level and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  curves:  
where did the water go?



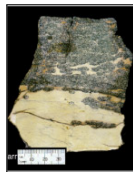
DeConto & Pollard  
(2003) simulation:  
CO<sub>2</sub> decline vs.  
Drake Passage

Leckie *et al.* (1995): dropstones in Palaeocene Whangai Formation.

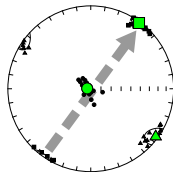
# How would we recognize Palaeocene glaciation?



Ice-rafted debris



Unconformities  
(from eustasy and  
current)



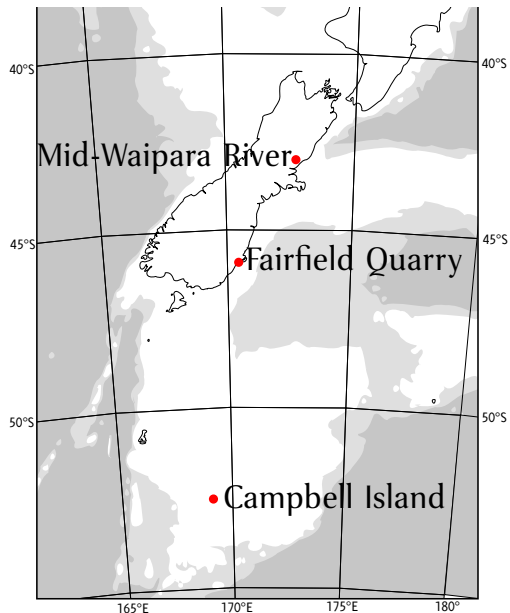
Sedimentary fabric  
(from  
palaeocurrent)



Glaucony (from  
reduced  
deposition)

- ▶ Other indicators: isotopes, biota.
- ▶ The Marshall Paraconformity provides a template.
- ▶ We need high-resolution temporal correlation across a wide area – **magnetostratigraphy** can provide this.

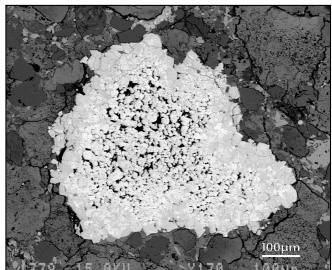
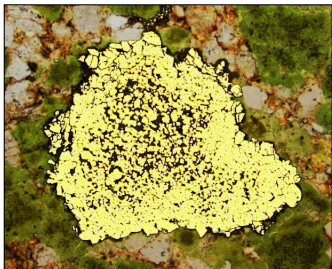
# Field areas



- ▶ Well placed for a proto-DWBC.
- ▶ Palaeocene to Eocene age.
- ▶ Mainly mud/silt.
- ▶ Broad geographical area.
- ▶ Range of palaeoenvironments.

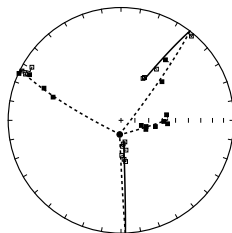
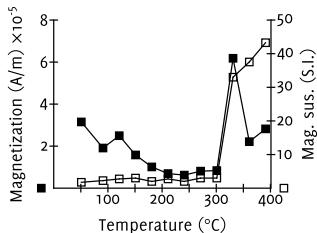
# Magnetic mineralogy

What's carrying the magnetization, and how did it get there?



- ▶ Lots of (non-magnetic) pyrite and glaucony.
- ▶ Magnetism carried by non-glauconitic fraction.
- ▶ High-susceptibility glaucony complicates analysis.
- ▶ Rock magnetism indicates <math>< 1\text{ ppm}</math> sub-micron magnetite.
- ▶ Strangely, no greigite or pyrrhotite.
- ▶ How did any magnetite escape pyritization?
- ▶ Probably physically protected by encapsulation or overgrowth.

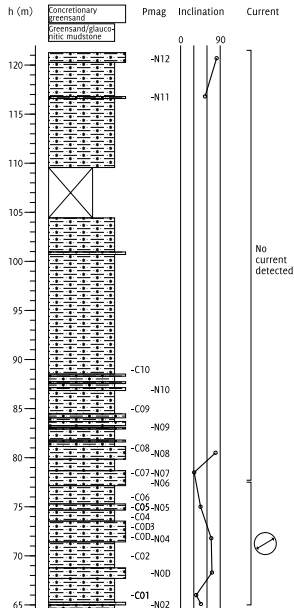
# Palaeomagnetic behaviour



- ▶ Very weakly magnetized – little work on similar sediments.
- ▶ Stepwise heating: low alteration temperature (usually  $\sim 300^\circ\text{C}$ ).
- ▶ Mostly simple behaviour, but with hidden primary component.
- ▶ Great-circle remagnetization analysis required.
- ▶ Special software (PuffinPlot) written for analysis.

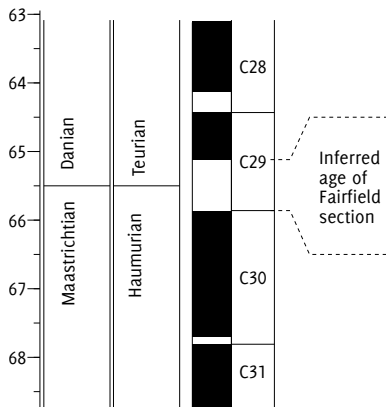


# Mid-Waipara River



- ▶ 16 m thickness sampled, glauconitic throughout.
- ▶ Frequent glauconitic concretionary horizons.
- ▶ All within C26r chron (61.65–58.74 Ma).
- ▶ Falls between Leckie *et al.* IRD event and ~58–56 Ma PCIM event.
- ▶ Palaeocurrent weakens up-section.

# Fairfield Quarry



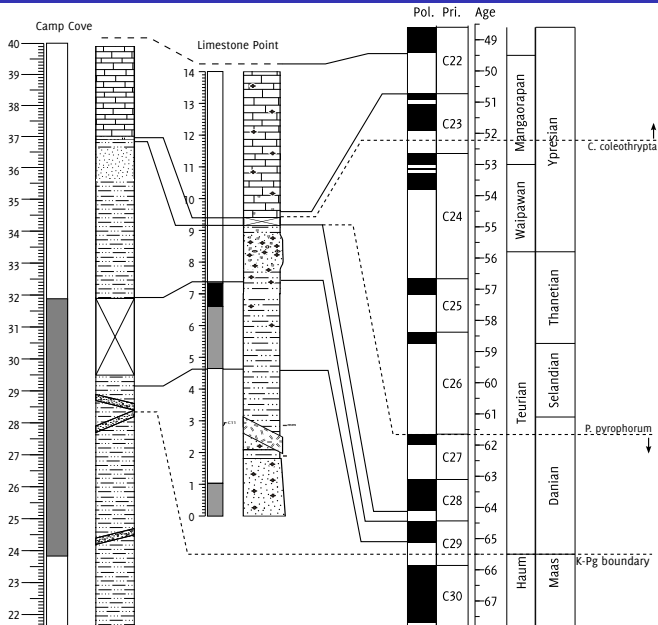
- ▶ Dinoflagellate age: latest Cretaceous to Early Palaeocene (McMillan, 1993).
- ▶ Magnetostratigraphy constrains sampled portion to C29r (65.86–65.12 Ma)
- ▶ Unconformities higher in section: sedimentation rate implies significant duration.

# Campbell Island: introduction



- ▶ Garden Cove Fmn. (mudstone) / Tucker Cove Fmn. (limestone)
- ▶ Known Palaeocene/Eocene unconformity.
- ▶ Two sections sampled, analysed, and integrated.

# Campbell Island: magnetostratigraphy



# Campbell Island: conclusions



- ▶ Known duration of unconformity expanded.
- ▶ Unconformity old enough to contain Leckie *et al.* (1995) IRD episode (and already known to contain PCIM).
- ▶ Lonestones (possible IRD) found at unconformity.
- ▶ Palaeocurrent (TODO)

# Conclusions

- ▶ Analysis of weakly magnetic glauconitic sediments:
  - ▶ High susceptibility / weak magnetization complicates rock magnetic work.
  - ▶ Glaucony doesn't complicate palaeomagnetism like e.g. greigite.
  - ▶ Main problems are thermal alteration and weak magnetization.
- ▶ General-purpose palaeomagnetic analysis software.
- ▶ Improved dates and sedimentation rates for studied sections.
- ▶ Results consistent with widespread Palaeocene unconformity.

# Acknowledgements & References

## Acknowledgements

GNS scientists Chris Hollis, James Crampton, Hugh Morgans, and Percy Strong. Campbell Island expedition members, especially Polaris II skippers Bill Dickson and Steve Little. Field assistants Christian Ohneiser, Claudio Tapia, and Bob Dagg. PuffinPlot beta testers Faye Nelson, Christian Ohneiser, Claudio Tapia, and Bethany Fox. Brent Pooley for thin sections and Andreas Auer for microprobe assistance. Department of Conservation for permits to work on Campbell Island. Marsden Fund for funding.

## References

- Robert M. DeConto and David Pollard. Rapid Cenozoic glaciation of Antarctica induced by declining atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$ . *Nature*, 241:245–249, 2003.
- Lawrence A. Lawver and Lisa M. Gahagan. Evolution of Cenozoic seaways in the circum-Antarctic region. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 198(1-2): 11–37, 2003.
- Dale A. Leckie, Hugh Morgans, G. J. Wilson, and A. R. Edwards. Mid-Paleocene dropstones in the Whangai Formation, New Zealand – evidence of mid-Paleocene cold climate? *Sedimentary Geology*, 97(3-4):119–129, 1995.
- S. G. McMillan. *The Abbotsford Formation*. PhD thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1993.
- Kenneth G. Miller, James D. Wright, and James V. Browning. Visions of ice sheets in a greenhouse world. *Marine Geology*, 217(3-4):215–231, 2005.