

# **I. Geologic time**

# Relative dating

## **A. Relative Dating**

- One unit is older than the other

### **1. Law of Superposition**

### **2. Law of crosscutting relationships**

- The crosscutting unit is younger

### **3. Law of faunal succession**

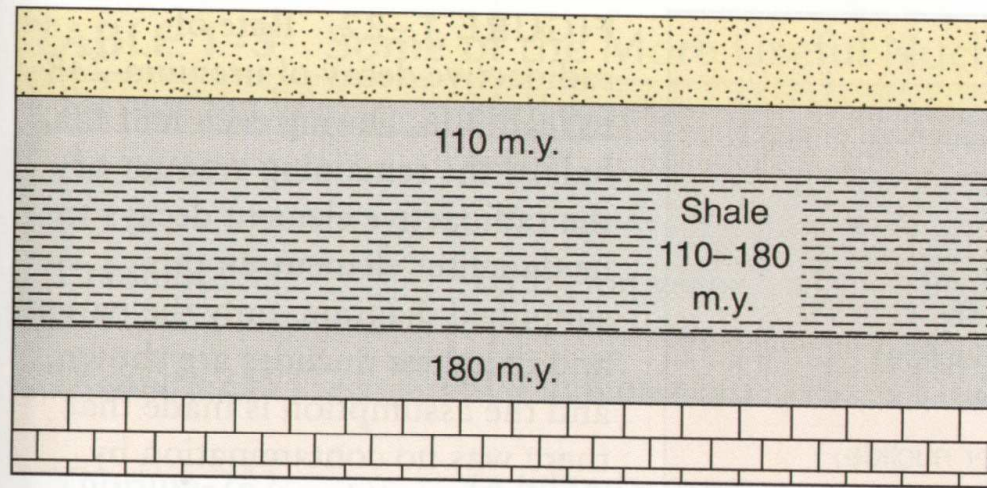
- Each fauna or flora is succeeded by a different species through time

#### **a) - Fossil**

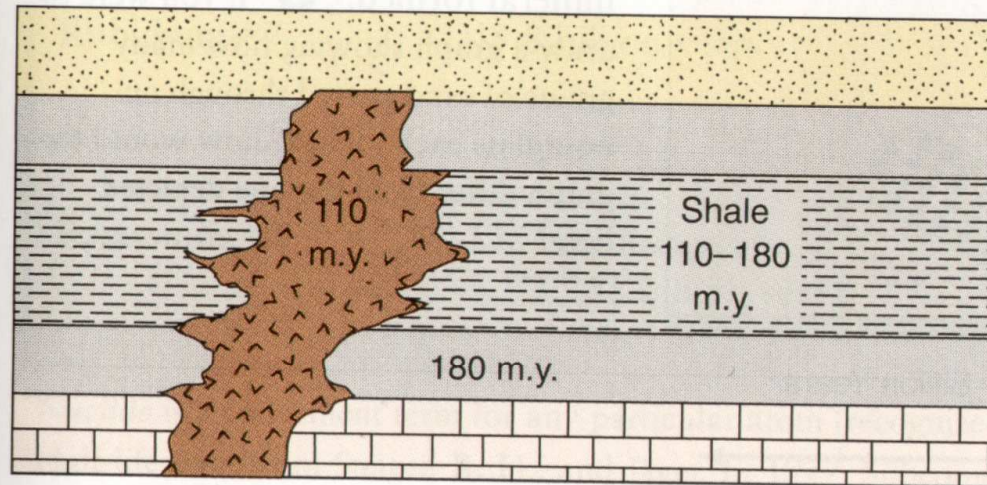
- The preserved remains, impressions or casts of plants and animals

#### **b) - Index fossil**

- Fossil that has a distinct morphology, wide ranging, the species was present for a short period of time.



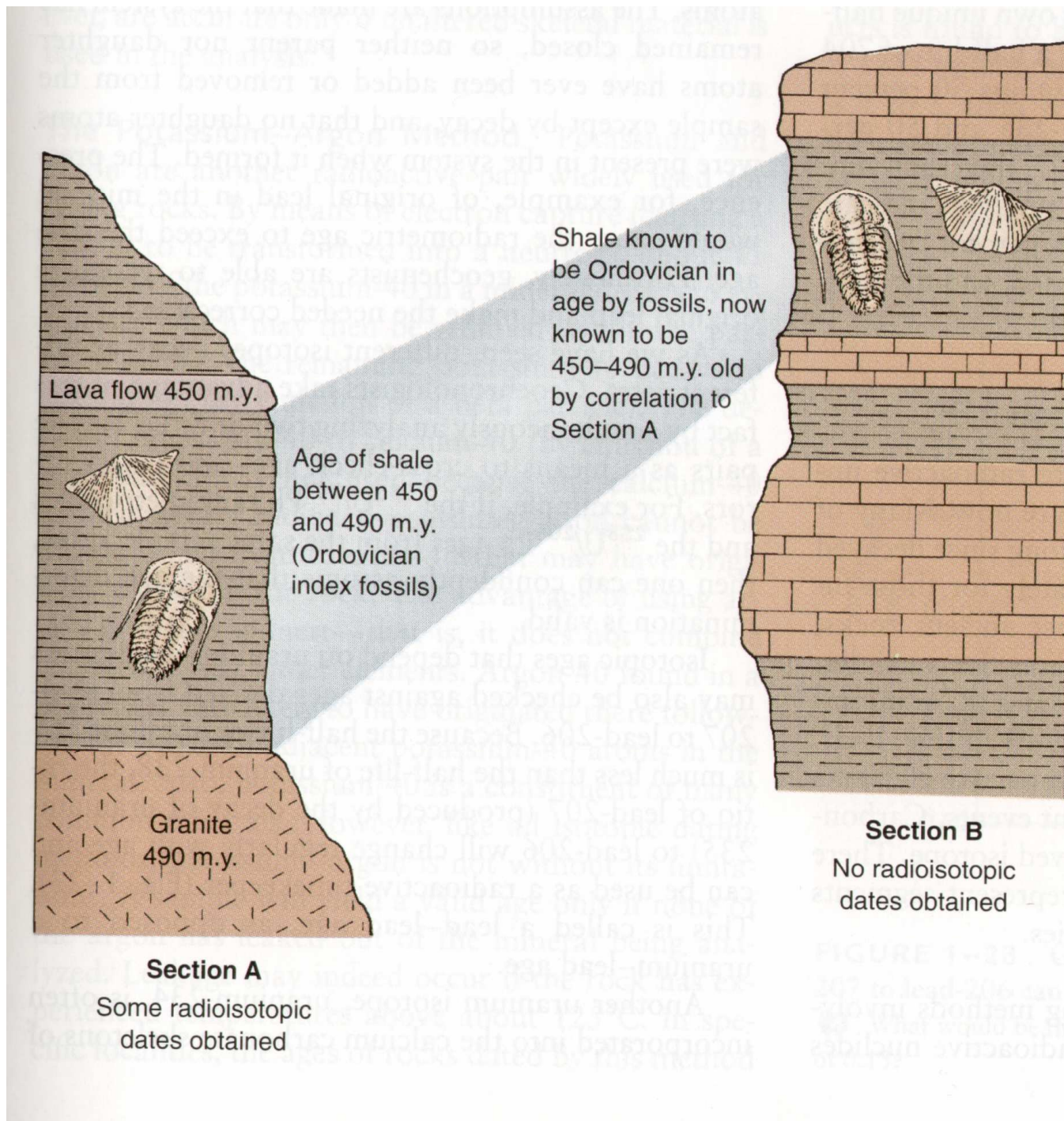
A



B

**FIGURE 1-20** Igneous rocks that have provided absolute radiogenic ages can often be used to date sedimentary layers. (A) The shale is bracketed by two lava flows. (B) The shale lies above the older flow and is intruded by a younger igneous body. (Note: m.y. = million years.)





**FIGURE 1–21** The actual age of rocks that cannot be dated isotopically can sometimes be ascertained by correlation.

# Radiometric Dating – geochronologic units

## *B. Absolute Dating*

- Absolute dating give an age of the sample in years
- Technique used is Radiometric dating
- Involves measuring the amount of unstable radioactive isotope (parent) and the amount of isotope that the parent decays into (daughter)
- Rate at which parent isotopes decay into daughter isotopes is constant
- The amount of time it takes for **half of the parent to decay into daughter isotopes is a half life**
- Graph to determine age and number of half lives, Fig. 2.5 p. 15 lab manual and Fig. 8.12

Use different isotopes with different kinds of rocks and also depends on approximate age of the sample , Table 8.1  
**Geochronologic units** (time units) - time intervals in the history of Earth (e.g., Late Devonian Epoch). Also, time intervals during which corresponding time-rock units (i.e., chronostratigraphic units) formed

- a. isotope: same number of protons, different number of neutrons**
- b. radioactive isotopes disintegrate & radiate particles at a fixed rate**
- c. half life: time it takes to disintegrate half of original amount**

## Selecting a dating method

- **duration of half life**
- **chemical composition**
- **closed system**

# Age Dating with Half-Lives

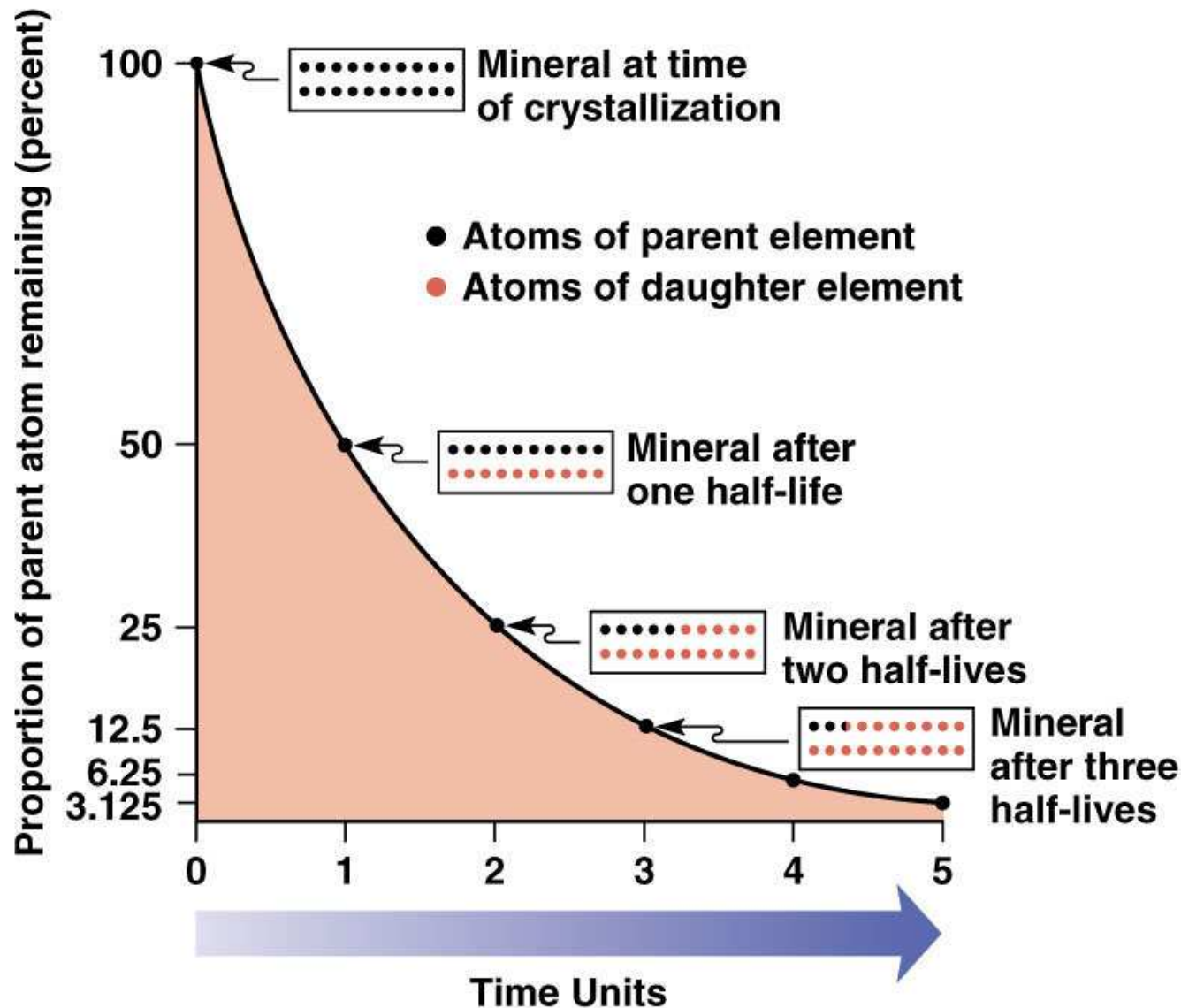
- **Half-life** of a radioactive isotope is the time it takes for one half of the atoms of the original unstable **parent isotope** to decay to atoms of a new more stable **daughter isotope**
- The half-life of a specific radioactive isotope is constant and can be precisely measured

# Radiometric Dating

- One Half Life = 50% of the isotope has decayed
- Half Life differs for each isotope.
- Two Half Lives = 25% remains (75% decayed).
- Three Half Lives = 12.5% remains (87.5% decayed).



# Geometric Radioactive Decay



During each half-life, the proportion of parent atoms decreases by  $1/2$

(b)

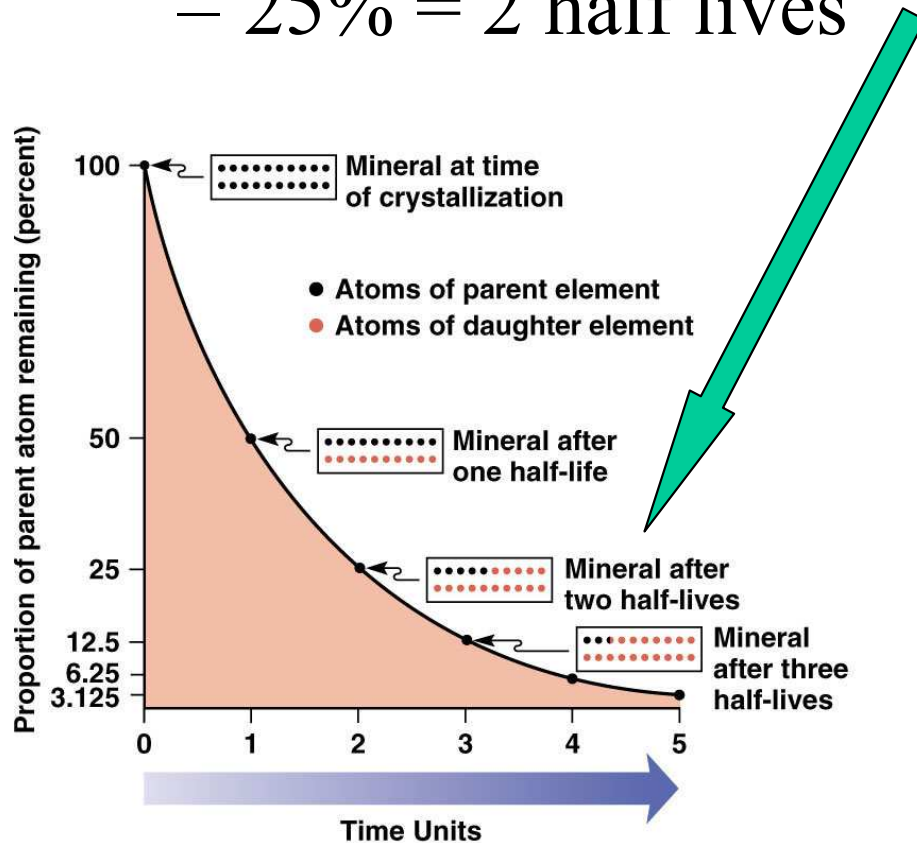
# Determining Age

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- By measuring the parent/daughter ratio and knowing the half-life of the parent, geologists can calculate the age of a sample containing the radioactive element
- The parent/daughter ratio is usually determined by a mass spectrometer
  - an instrument that measures the proportions of atoms with different masses

# Determining Age

- For example:
  - If a rock has a parent/daughter ratio of 1:3, the remaining parent proportion is 25%
  - 25% = 2 half lives



- If half life is 57 million years then the rock is 57 million years x 2 =

114 million years old

# What Materials Can Be Dated?

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- Most radiometric dates are obtained from igneous rocks
- As magma cools and crystallizes, radioactive parent atoms separate from daughter atoms
  - Parent and daughter fit differently into the crystal structure of certain minerals
- Geologists can use the crystals containing the parent atoms to date the time of crystallization

**TABLE 1-3** Some of the More Useful Nuclides for Radioisotopic Dating

Parent Nuclide*	Half-Life†	Daughter Nuclide	Source Materials
Carbon-14	5730 years	Nitrogen-14	Organic matter
Uranium-238	4.5 billion years	Lead-206	Zircon, uraninite, pitchblende
Uranium-235	704 million years	Lead-207	
Thorium-232	14 billion years	Lead-208	
Rubidium-87	48.8 billion years	Strontium-87	Potassium mica, potassium feldspar, biotite, glauconite, whole metamorphic or igneous rock
Potassium-40	1251 million years (1.251 billion years)	Argon-40 (and calcium-40)‡	Muscovite, biotite, hornblende, whole volcanic rock, glauconite, and potassium feldspar††

\**Nuclide* is a convenient term for any particular atom (recognized by its particular combination of neutrons and protons).

†Half-life data from Steiger, R. H., and Jäger, E. 1977. Subcommittee on geochronology: Convention on the use of decay constants in geo- and cosmochemistry. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* 36:359-362.

‡Although potassium-40 decays to argon-40 and calcium-40, only argon is used in the dating method because most minerals contain considerable calcium-40, even before decay has begun.

# Relative dating

**Stratigraphic record can be subdivided according to a variety of criteria** including lithology (lithostratigraphy), fossils (biostratigraphy, ecostratigraphy), seismic profiles (sequence stratigraphy), magnetic polarity (magnetostratigraphy), event deposits (event stratigraphy).

## Types of **Rock units**

**1. Chronostratigraphic units** (time-rock units) - all strata in the world deposited during a given time interval (example: Upper Devonian Series)

**2. Biostratigraphic units** - stratigraphic units of rocks defined by their fossil content

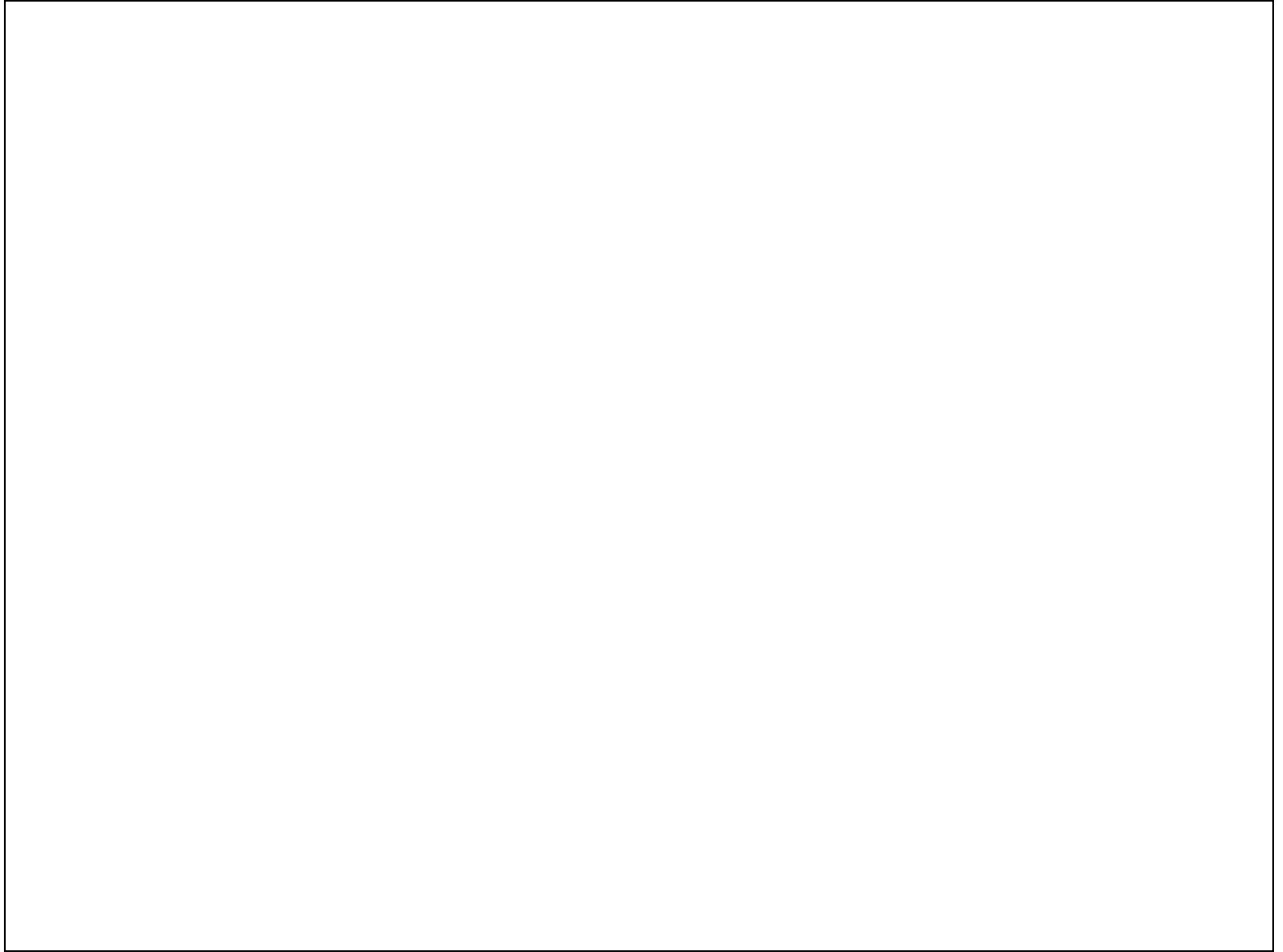
**3. Lithostratigraphic units** - stratigraphic units (usually spatio-temporally restricted, three dimensional rock bodies) defined by lithology and/or physical and chemical characteristics of rocks (Group, Formation, Member, Tongue, Bed)

*(Event Stratigraphic Units* - Units based on short-term events that had widespread depositional effects, that is, events that produced an isochronous event deposit; useful in regional (basin-wide) stratigraphic correlations)

**4. Magnetostratigraphic units** (polarity time units) - stratigraphic units based on magnetic reversals of the Earth's poles

**5. Sequences** (Sequence Stratigraphy) - basin wide stratigraphic sequences that are separated by regional unconformities or their correlative conformities





**Table 1**

**Summary of Categories and Unit-Terms in Stratigraphic Classification\***

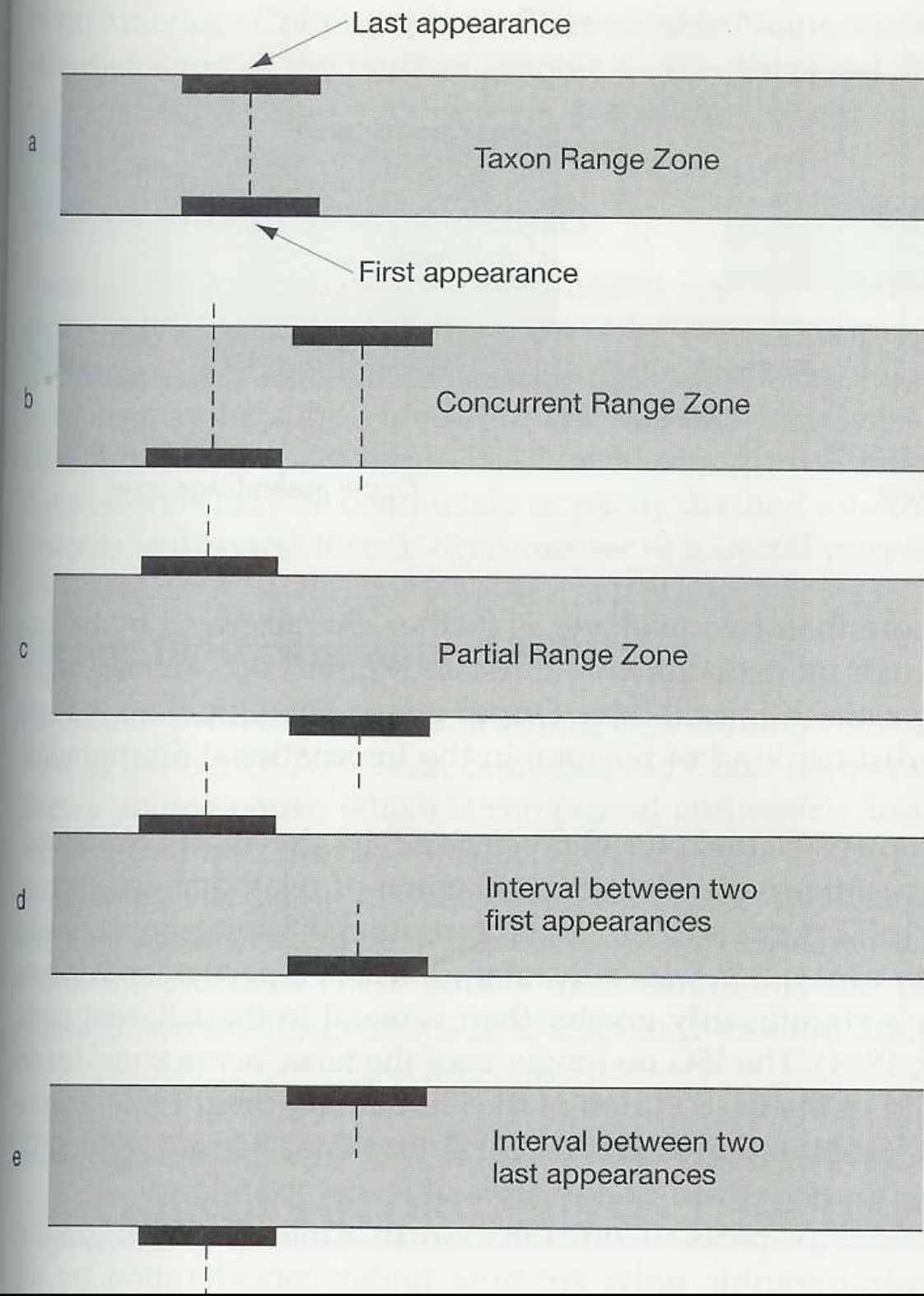
<b>Stratigraphic Categories</b>	<b>Principal Stratigraphic Unit-terms</b>	
Lithostratigraphic	Group Formation Member Bed(s), Flow(s)	
Unconformity-bounded	Synthem	
Biostratigraphic	Biozones: Range zones Interval zones Lineage zones Assemblage zones Abundance zones Other kinds of biozones	
Magnetostratigraphic polarity	Polarity zone	
Other (informal) stratigraphic categories (mineralogic, stable isotope, environmental, seismic, etc.)	-zone (with appropriate prefix)	
		<b>Equivalent Geochronologic Units</b>
Chronostratigraphic	Eonothem Erathem System Series Stage Substage (Chronozone)	Eon Era Period Epoch Age Subage (or Age) (Chron)

\* If additional ranks are needed, prefixes *Sub* and *Super* may be used with unit-terms when appropriate, although restraint is recommended to avoid complicating the nomenclature unnecessarily.

# **1. Lithostratigraphy**

- a. description of unit properties (e.g. color, texture, particle shape, stratification, lithology)**
- b. named after dominant grain size fraction**
- c. hierarchy of lithostratigraphic units**
  - (1) group: consists of 2 or more formations**
  - (2) formation: a main unit that has considerable lateral extent**
  - (3) member: a named unit within a formation; names are geographical**
- d. lithostratigraphic units of Wisconsin (WGNHS handout)**

**Biostratigraphic Zones Biozones** - the most fundamental biostratigraphic units. A zone is a body of rock whose lower and upper boundaries are based on the ranges of one or more taxa (usually species or genera) (see this [Figure](#) for graphic examples of the major types of biostratigraphic zones)



**Figure 17.3**

Diagram illustrating the principal kinds of interval zones as defined by the North American Stratigraphic Code (1983) and the International Stratigraphic Guide (1994)

## **Index Fossils** Guide Fossils (other terms used: **Zone Fossil, Index Fossil**)

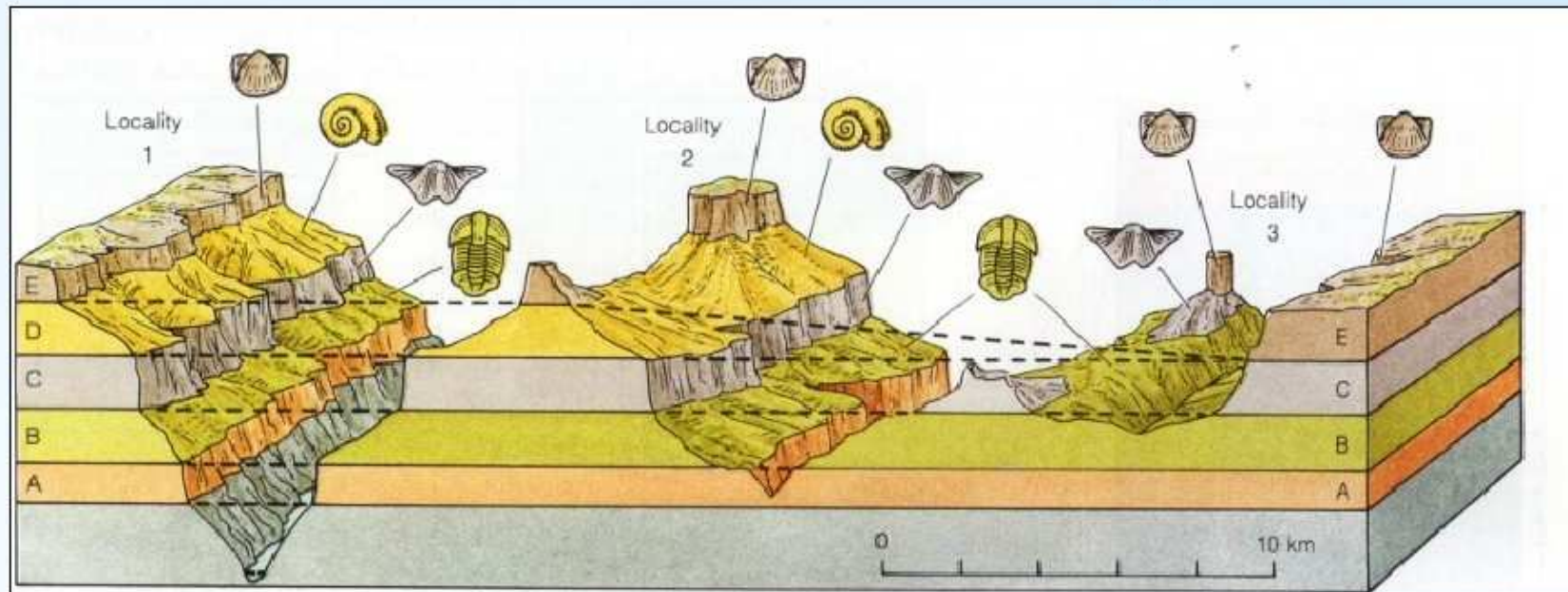
A good index fossil must be:

1. Independent of environment
2. Fast to evolve
3. Geographically widespread
4. Abundant
5. Readily preserved
6. Easily recognised

**Examples:** Graptolites, Ammonites, Foraminiferans, Pollen, Nannoplankton

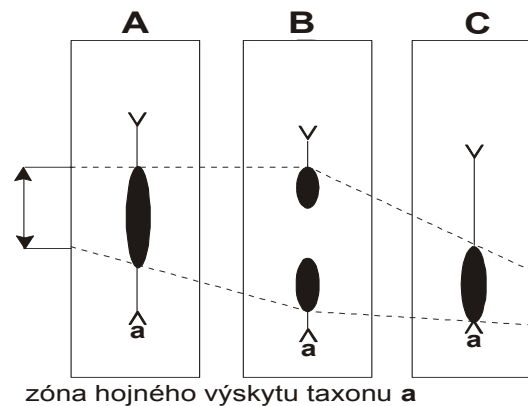
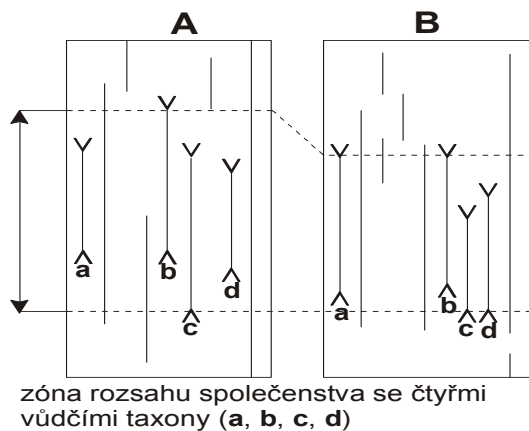
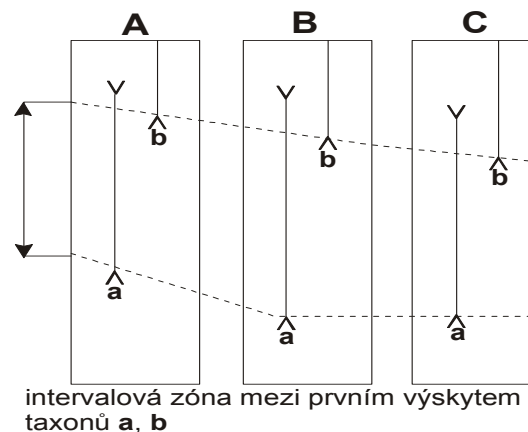
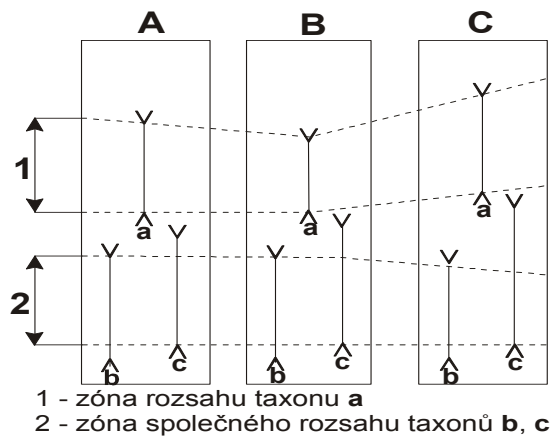


# Correlation of strata using fossils



- Identical fossils mean strata are same age

Grafické znázornění příkladů biozón  
(upraveno dle Chlupáč & Štorch 1997)

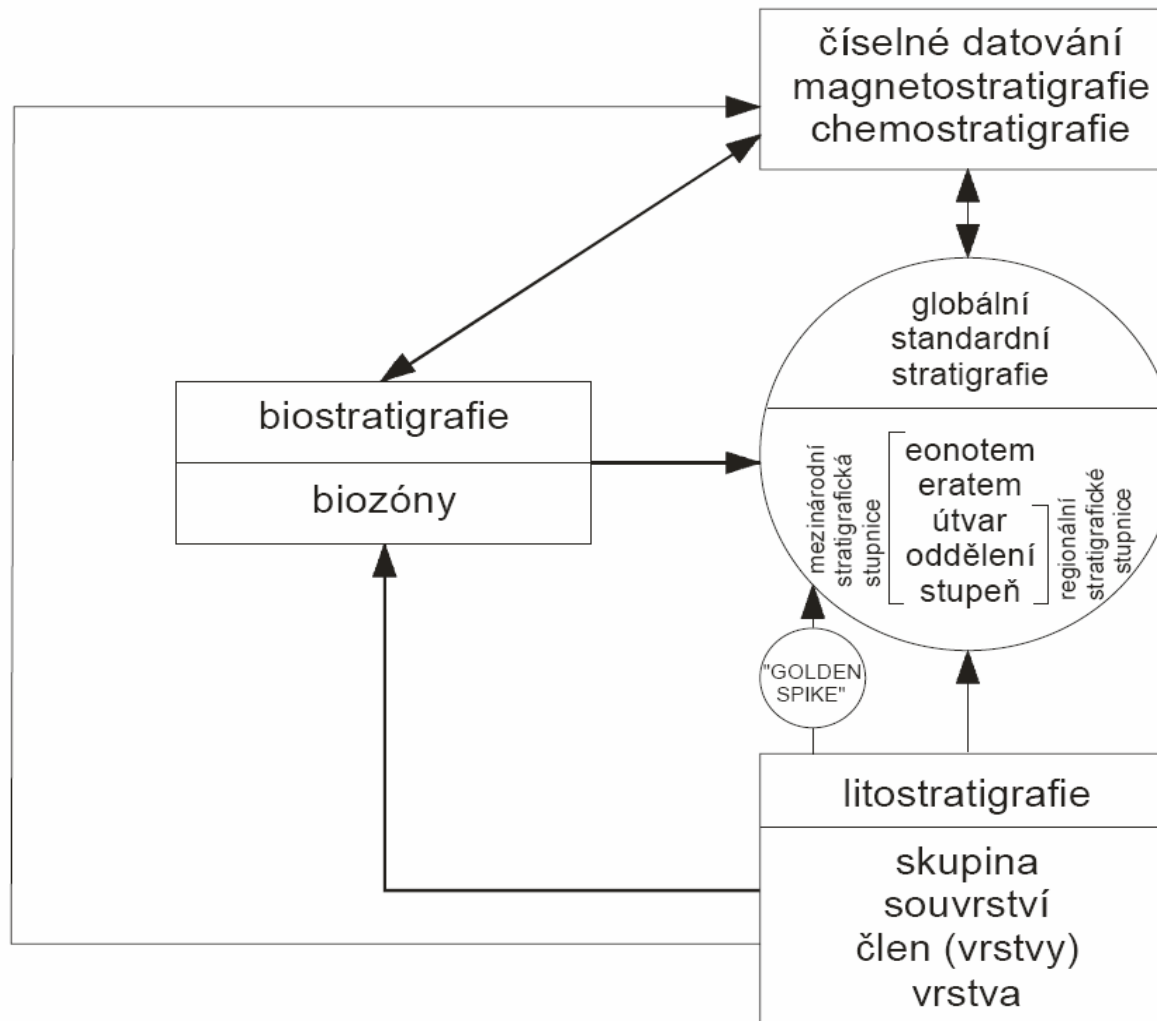


Vysvětlivky:

- A, B, C** - stratigrafické profily
- a, b, c, d** - vůdčí taxony (znaky)
- Y** - nejvyšší výskyt taxonu (znaku)
- ^** - nejnižší výskyt taxonu (znaku)
- - hojný výskyt taxonu
- hranice biozón

# Chronostratigraphy

**Lithostratigraphy** – only local lithostratigraphic units. To compare the strata of the same age deposited in different regions **biostratigraphy** is used. Its use enables to determine **chronostratigraphic units** (time-rock units) - all strata in the world deposited during a given time interval (example: Upper Devonian Series)



Obr. 5. Vztahy stratigrafických metod a vznik Mezinárodní stratigrafické stupnice (upraveno podle Hollanda 1992).

Ze shrnutí nejrůznějších dat z profilů (místní stupnice) a jejich korelací se vynořuje syntéza významných etap vývoje zemské kůry ve formě **chronostratigrafických jednotek a Globální stratigrafické standardní stupnice**. Tyto jednotky jsou založené na horninách vznikajících během určitého intervalu geologické historie a jejich hranice jsou odvislé od vybraných konkrétních bodů na spodních hranicích stratotypových profilů. Slouží k sjednocování a řazení událostí a jevů v historii planety a představují členění této historie podle mezinárodně dohodnuté hierarchie.

Základní jednotkou je **stupeň**, který v dnešní etapě stratigrafického poznání má většinou jen regionální platnost a proto korelace stupňů v celosvětovém měřítku skýtají těžkosti. Jeho rozsah je dán stratotypy spodní a svrchní hranice (mají mít co nejméně výraznější a na velké vzdálenosti sledovatelnou charakteristiku), jeho jméno většinou geografickým názvem typické oblasti (např. givet, baden). Vyšší jednotkou je **oddělení**, jehož hranice jsou definovány spodní hranicí jeho nejstaršího stupně a horní hranicí nejmladšího stupně. Jeho znaky přesahují většinou již hranice oblastí a mají interregionální ráz. Názvy jsou dány pozicí uvnitř útvaru (např. spodní, střední, svrchní devon) nebo vzácněji geografickým jménem. Oddělení skládají vyšší jednotku - **útvary**. Útvary mají většinou již značný časový rozsah, celosvětovou platnost a jsou odrazem celosvětově sledovatelných evolučních kroků. Jejich hranice jsou analogicky dány hranicemi nejstarší a nejmladší nižší jednotky. Jejich názvy jsou v literatuře tradovány mnohdy již od úsvitu geologie a vyjadřují vztahy etnografické (např. silur), geografické (např. perm), litologické (křída), či pozici ve stratigrafickém sledu (např. kvartér). Jednotkou vyšší je **eratem**, který vymezuje velmi významné etapy života na naší planetě (např. paleozoikum) a nejvyšší pak **eonotem** odrážející nejvýznamnější kroky historie Země (např. fanerozoikum).

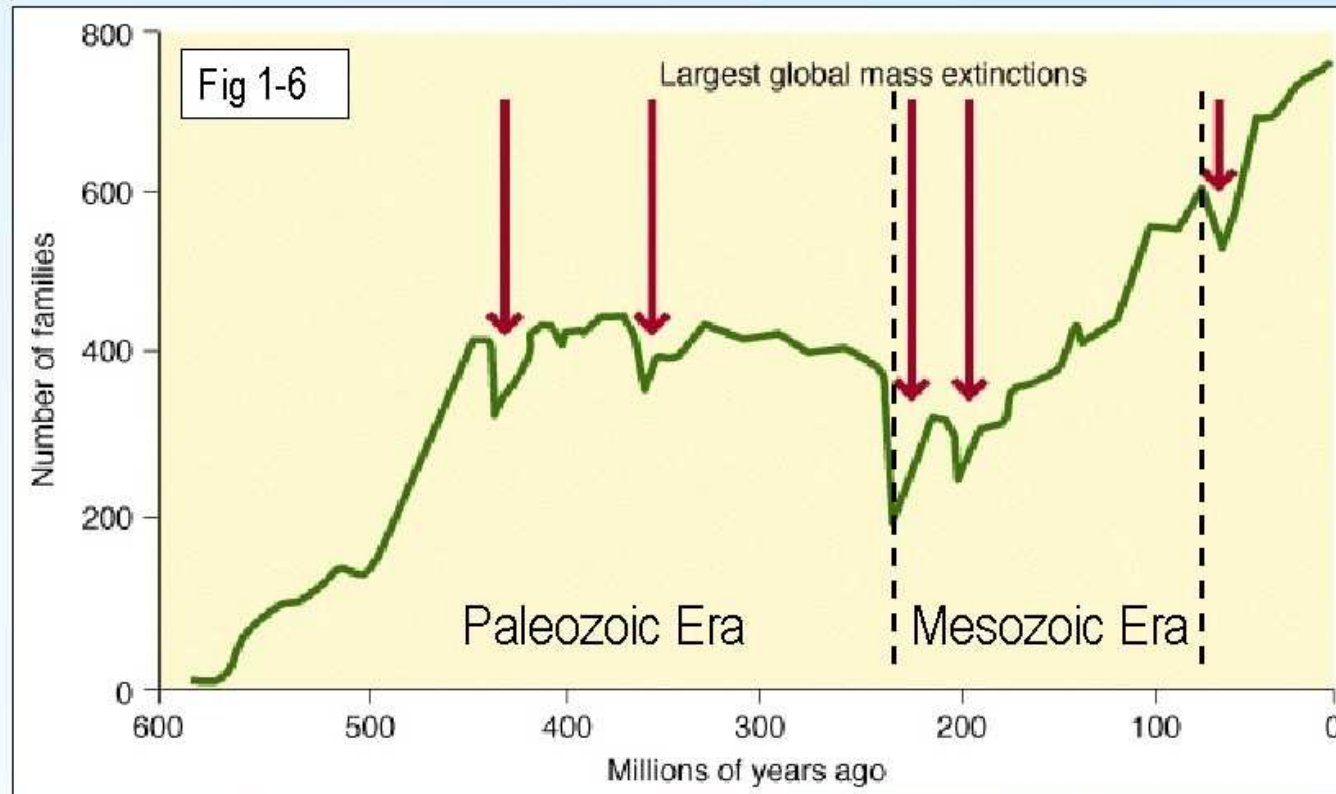
Spodní hranice **mezinárodních stratotypů** (vybraných typických, co nejúplnějších a chráněných profilů) je definována jedinečným (standardním) bodem v profilu (tzv. „golden spike“), který zaujímá jistou konkrétní polohu v geologické historii vyjádřenou např. stupněm vývoje organického světa, radiometrickým stářím, polaritou etc.

Príklad:	Chronostratigrafické jednotky	Geochronologické jednotky	Oblasťné litostratigrafické jednotky	Rýchlo biostratigrafické jednotky
fanerozoikum	eonotem	eon		
mezozoikum	eratem	era		
jura	útvar	perioda	skupina -----	
lias	oddelenie	epocha	súvrstvie -----	rôzne druhy biostratigrafických zón
toark	stupeň	věk	člen -----	(subzóna)
Hildoceras bitrons	chronozóna	chron	vrstva (horizont)	(biohorizont)

Obr. 23a. Prehľad hlavných stratigrafických jednotiek. Chronostratigrafické a geochronologické jednotky si vzájomne zodpovedajú a ich obsah je presne stanovený. Oblasťné litostratigrafické a biostratigrafické jednotky sú nezávislé od iných stupní a hierarchické usporiadanie je relatívne



# Mass Extinctions Punctuate Geologic Record



- Mass extinctions mark the end of Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras, Ordovician, Devonian, & Triassic Periods



## F. Paleomagnetism

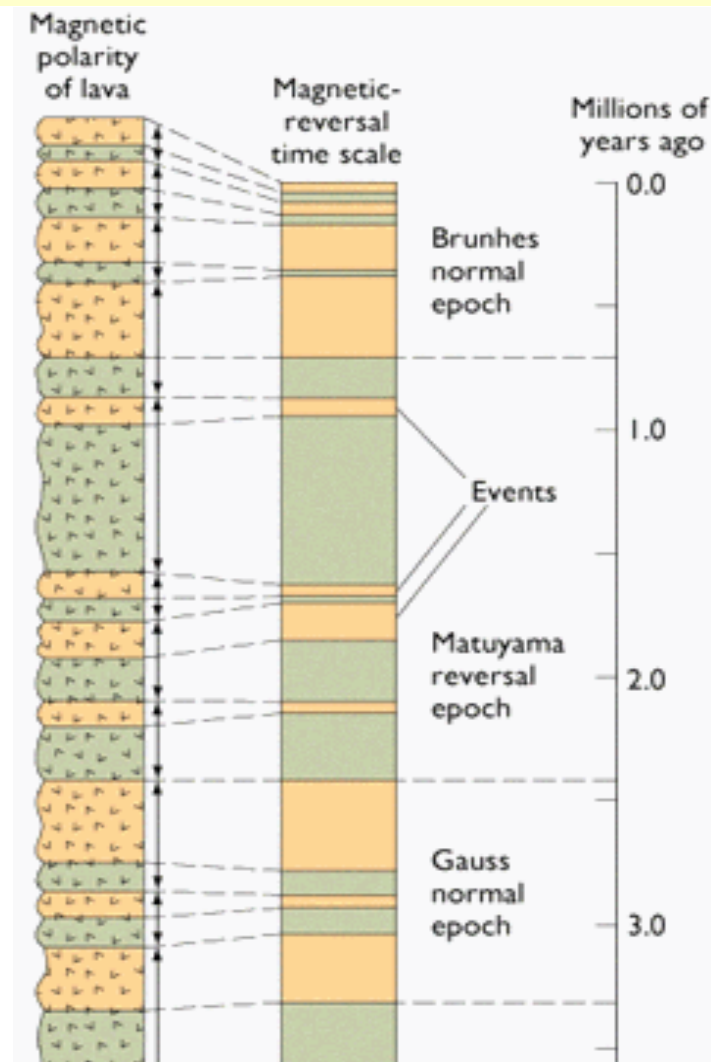
### 1. Movement of magnetic pole

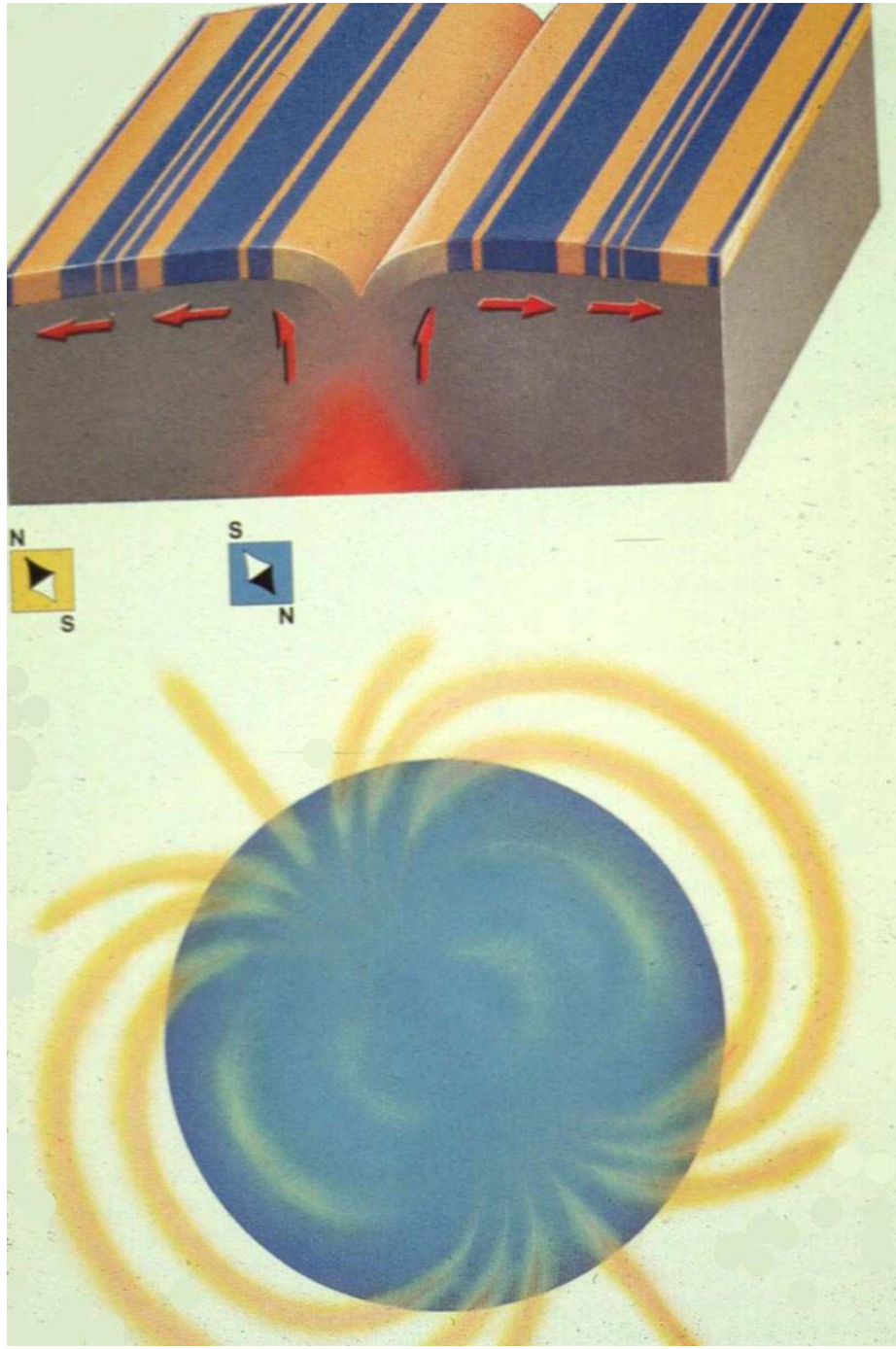
### 2. Chron: major and complete reversal; last about 1,000,000 years

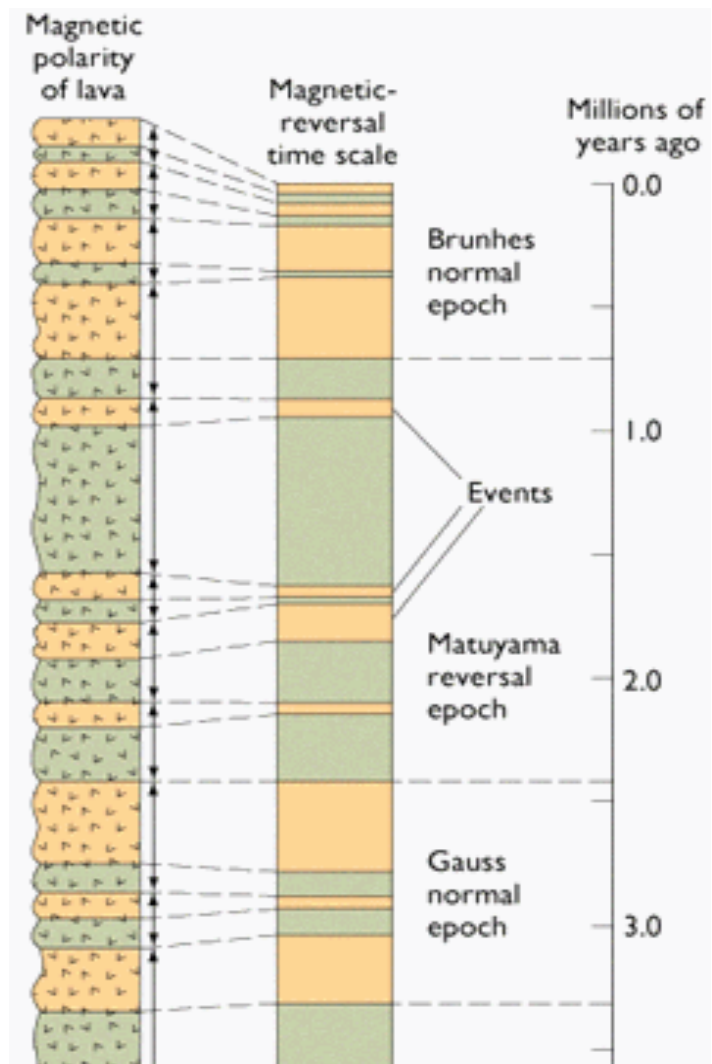
- last major reversal 780,000 YBP
- Brunhes - normal
- Matuyama - reversed

### 3. Subchron: shorter-lived reversals within a chron

### 4. Allows correlation of isolated stratigraphic sections over broad regions







# Sequence Stratigraphy

Subdivision & interpretation of sedimentary record using a framework surfaces seen in outcrops, well logs, & 2-D and 3-D seismic.

Include:

- Surfaces of erosion & non-deposition (sequence boundaries)
- Flooding (transgressive surfaces [TS] &/or maximum flooding surfaces [mfs])

This framework used to predict the extent of sedimentary facies geometry, lithologic character, grain size, sorting & reservoir quality



Any package of sedimentary strata bounded above and below by an unconformity (of any kind) is a ***sequence***.

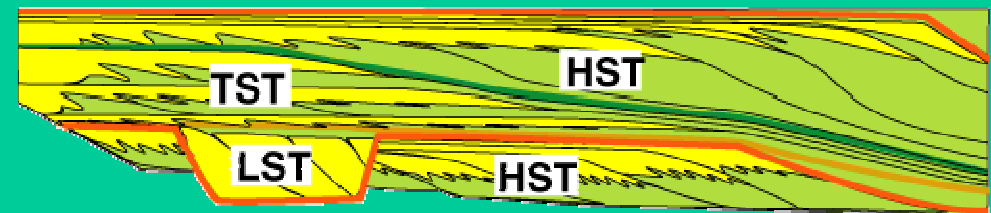
***Sequence stratigraphy*** makes sequences the fundamental units of the rock record, and hence emphasizes periods of deposition and nondeposition (closely related to episodes of rising and falling sea level) as the essential information. Sequence stratigraphy grew out of ***seismic stratigraphy***; unconformities are easily distinguished in seismic records, but lithology is often unknown.

**Sequence Stratigraphic  
Interpretation of  
sedimentary strata as  
products of "relative sea  
level change"**




*Correlations based on Lithology  
- Lithostratigraphic*



*Correlations based on Bounding  
Surfaces - Allostratigraphic*



Key

-  mfs (Maximum Flooding surface)
-  TS (Transgressive Surface)
-  SB (Sequence Boundary)
- LST Lowstand System Tract
- TST Transgressive System Tract
- HST Highstand System Tract

**Relative sea level** is the depth of water relative to the local land surface.

Relative sea level can change due to local vertical tectonic motions or due to ***eustatic*** sea level variations (i.e. global changes in the volume of ocean water or of the ocean basins).

In both sequence and traditional stratigraphy, the critical events that determine the locations of environments and unconformities are ***transgressions*** and ***regressions***.

A transgression is a landward shift in the coastline, and hence a landward shift in all marginal marine environments. A regression is a seaward shift in the coastline.

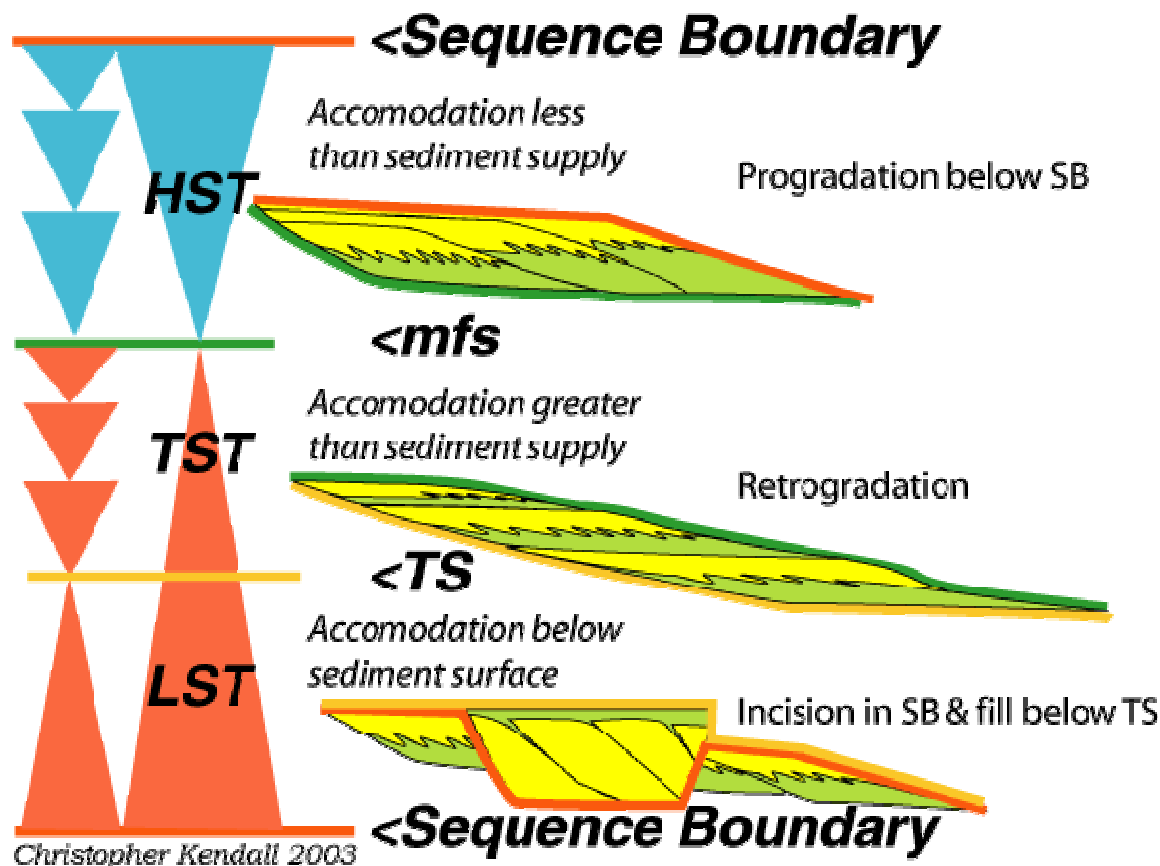
The second and often co-incident step in the interpretation of well logs and cores is the use of **parasequence** stacking patterns (the vertical occurrence of repeated cycles of coarsening or fining upwards sediment) of to identify the lowstand system tracts (LST), transgressive system tracts (TST) and highstand system tracts (HST) that are enveloped by the mfs, TS and SB. These **parasequence** cyclic stacking patterns are commonly identified on the basis of variations in grain size and when these fine upwards are indicated by triangles whose apex is up while those that coarsen upwards are indicated by inverted triangles whose apex is down.

The repeated stacking patterns for LST cycles are: -

- Cyclic fill of incised depressions that tend to fine upward.
- Cyclic sand to shale bodies of basin floor fans that tend to fine and **thin** upward.
- Cyclic sand to shale bodies of shelf margin clinoforms that tend to coarsen and **thicken** upward.

The repeated stacking patterns for TST cycles are: -

- Regressive cyclic shale to sand bodies of that tend to coarsen and **thin** upward.



## Seismic stratigraphy

Interpreting how the Earth's sedimentary layers have formed, is difficult. Cores taken on land and from the ocean are not only expensive to retrieve, but represent a small percentage of the Earth's surface. Methods using **seismic waves** developed in the 1960's help to observe the crust's layers in detail. **Seismic stratigraphy** is when energy waves are used to bounce off the different layers of the Earth. These layers provide us with data that a seismic stratigrapher can then interpret. For example, in the seismic profile below we show the results of waves bouncing off the different layers and then recorded on the surface of the Earth. These "wavy" images can then be used to reconstruct the area in rock units, as shown in the interpretation of the **seismic profile**. These advances have allowed geologists to map more area than ever before. Prior to these advances, only **outcrops** and geologists walking and recording on their maps could be used.



# Chemostratigraphy

## . Oxygen Isotopes

1. 3 Oxygen Isotopes;  $^{16}\text{O}$  and  $^{18}\text{O}$  most common

2. Fractionation

a.  $^{16}\text{O}$  lighter so evaporates preferentially;  $^{18}\text{O}$  heavier so condenses preferentially

b. ratio at which these isotopes enter chemical compounds is temperature dependent

c. most widely used proxy for:

- changes in global ice sheet volume
- changes in global temperatures

3. Measurement

a. measure how much  $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  ratio deviates from isotope proportions found in modern oceans

b.  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  ‰ is zero for standard marine ocean water

4. During Glacials:

- $^{16}\text{O}$  preferentially evaporated from oceans
- $^{16}\text{O}$  deposited on ice sheets & concentrated there
- ice sheets relatively depleted in  $^{18}\text{O}$  so  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  is negative
- $^{18}\text{O}$  concentrated in seawater; ice age oceans have  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of about +5
- marine shells also enriched in  $^{18}\text{O}$  during glacials

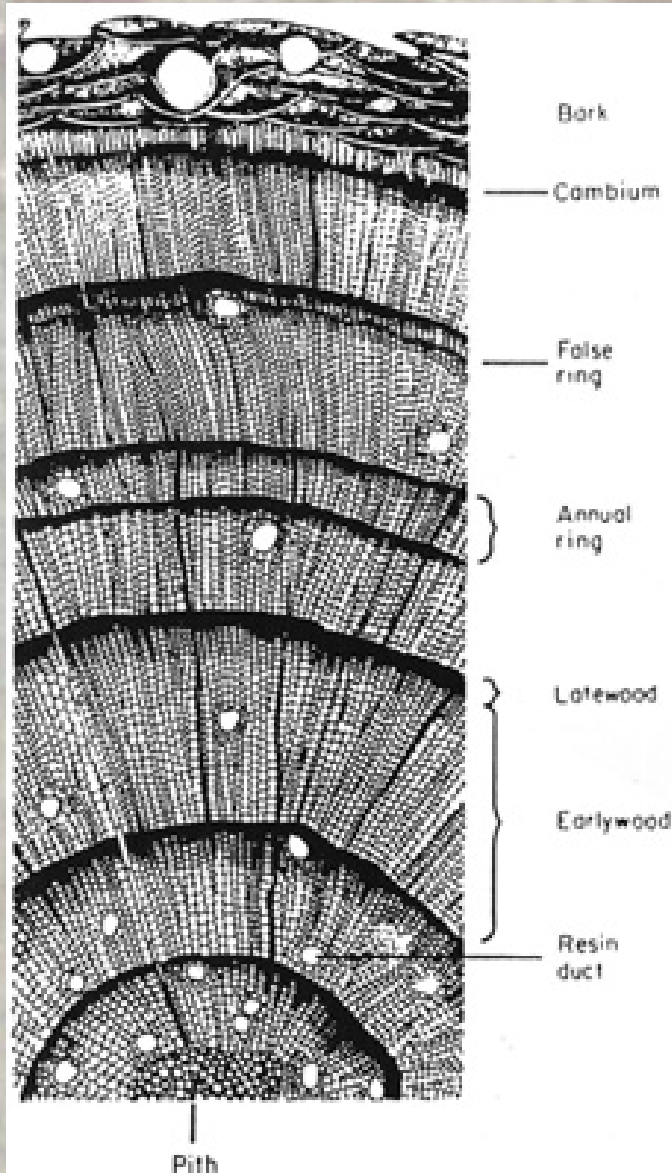
## **5H. Other Dating Methods**

- 1. Dendrochronology**
- 2. Lacustrine Sediments - varvites**
- 3. Lichenometry**





## INSIDE THE TREE



### Tree ring width

*Variability of tree ring width and climatic conditions*

*Seasonal patterns:*

Early wood Large, thick-walled cells

Late wood Small, densely-packed, thin-walled cells

Together = an annual growth ring

*Mean width of rings dependant on:*

tree species

tree age

availability of stored food

climate (precipitation, temperature, humidity, sunshine, windspeed, humidity)

*Trees as filters and sources of palaeoclimatic data*

# Lichenometry

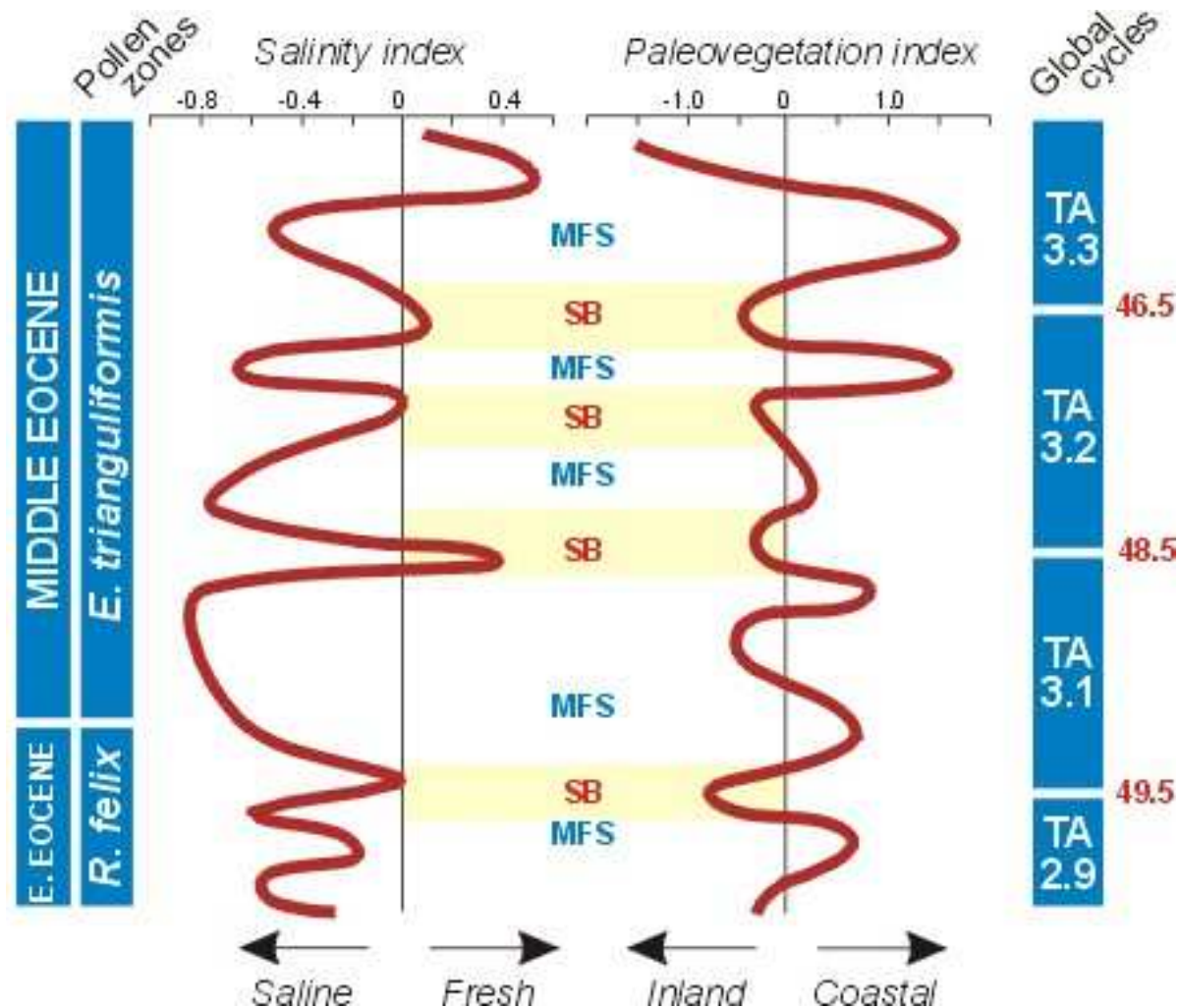
- ❄ Most used to date glacial deposits in tundra environments
- ❄ Also used to date lake-level, sea-level, glacial outwash, trim-lines, rockfalls, talus stabilization, former extent of permanent snow cover
- ❄ Assumes constant growth rate of lichen so that the largest diameter lichen will be the oldest

# Lichen Dates

<b>Species</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Location</b>
Alectoria minuscula	160mm	500-600 yrs	Baffin Island
Rhizocarpon geographicum	280mm	9,500 +/-1500 yrs	Baffin Island
Rhizocarpon alpicola	480mm	9,000 yrs	Swedish Lapland

## Ecostratigraphy

is the stratigraphy of ecosystems, a powerful tool for high-resolution cyclic and sequential stratigraphy, based on biostratigraphy. It is founded on the application of ecological knowledge to the reconstruction of past ecosystems and their succession, in relation to global external forcing agents such as sea level oscillations, climate changes, etc. The ecostratigraphic techniques used in this study (mainly palynocycles and ecologs) have provided regional chronostratigraphic correlation frames from 2nd order cycles (3 to 50 million years duration) to periodic cycles within the Milankovitch band (around 100,000-year period), for Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene stratigraphic sequences.



# Facies

**Facies** - The set of characteristics of a body of rock that represents a particular processes.

**Sedimentary Facies** Stratigraphic units distinguished by lithologic, structural and organic characteristics reflecting the processes of the depositional environment.

example

facies	description
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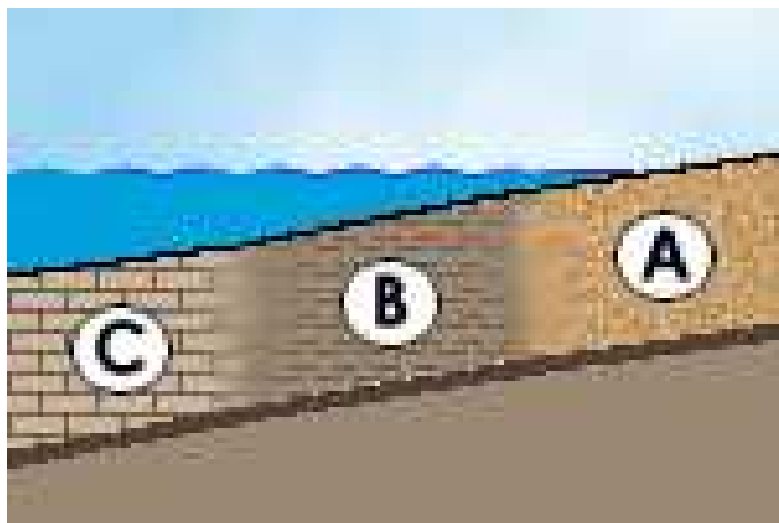
beach	Sandstone, white, fine grained, rounded, well sorted, slightly muddy at base (<5% mud), laminated at top, burrowed, at base, 15'6" thick
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**Lithofacies** - the set of lithological characteristics of a body of rock that represents a particular depositional environment or can be interpreted in terms of depositional processes

**Biofacies** - the set of biological characteristics of a body of rock that represents a particular depositional environment and ecosystem or can be interpreted in terms of depositional and biological processes (***Biofacies and Biozones are not synonymous terms!***)

**Ichnofacies** - facies delineated on the basis of trace fossils

**Taphofacies** - facies delineated on the basis of preservational characteristics of fossils



A = Sandstone facies (beach environment)

B = Shale facies (offshore marine environment)

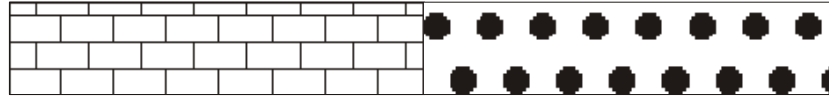
C = Limestone facies (far from sources of terrigenous input)

Each depositional environment grades laterally into other environments. We call this **facies change** when dealing with the rock record

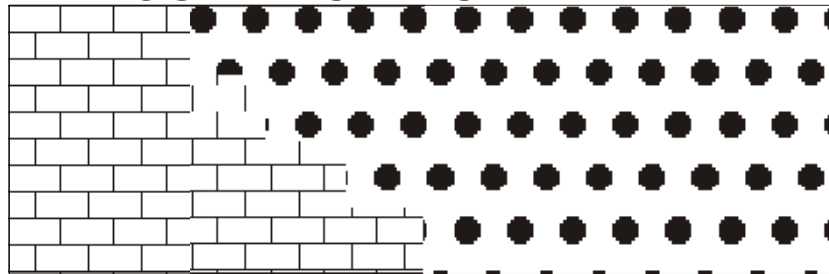


FACIE 1  
mořské sedimenty,  
šelfové vápence,  
biohermy, biostrómy,  
tempestity

FACIE 2  
kontinentální sedimenty  
aluviální vějíř,  
říční sedimenty,  
hrubozrnné pískovce  
a slepence

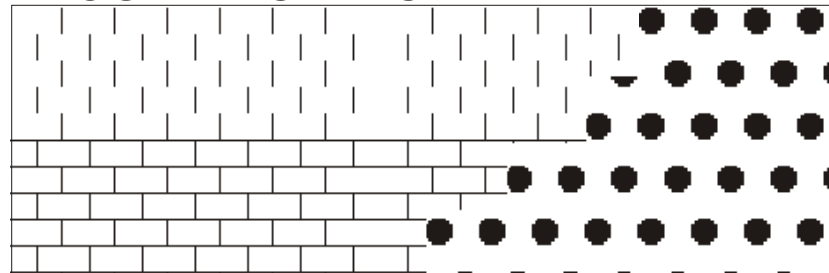


RETROGRADACE FACIE 1



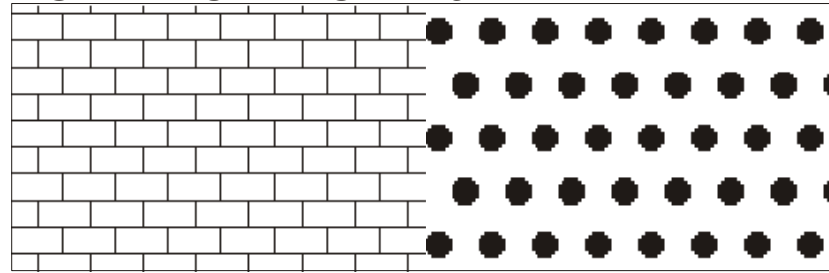
vertikální růst  
a laterální ústup

PROGRADACE FACIE 1



vertikální růst  
a laterální ústup

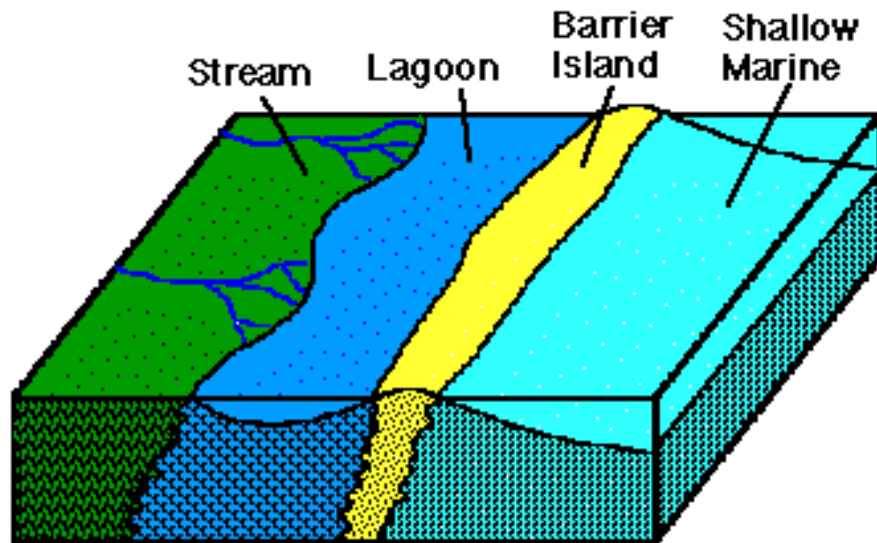
AGRADACE FACIE 1 a 2



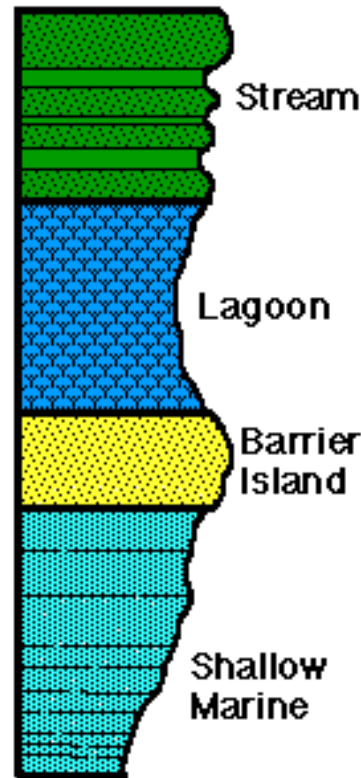
vertikální růst

•Walther's Law

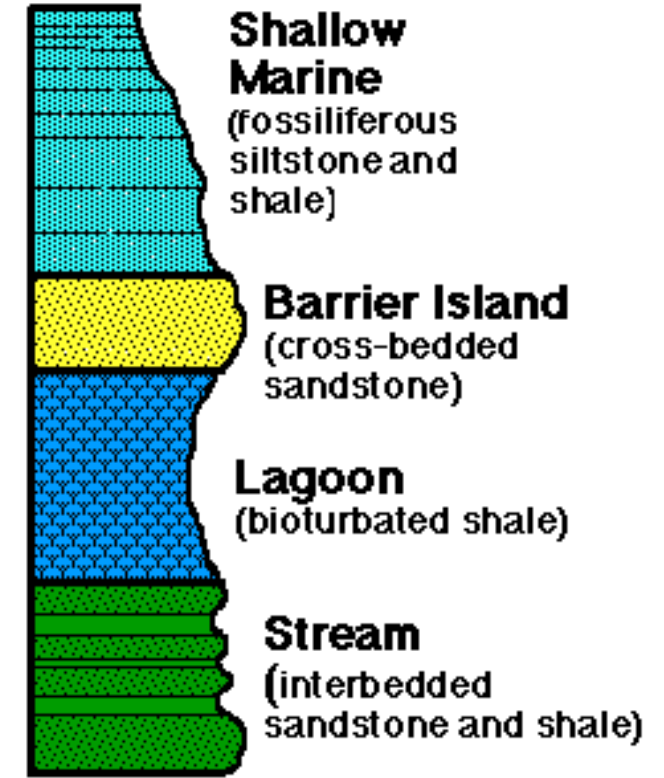
- Facies that are adjacent laterally
- will be superimposed vertically



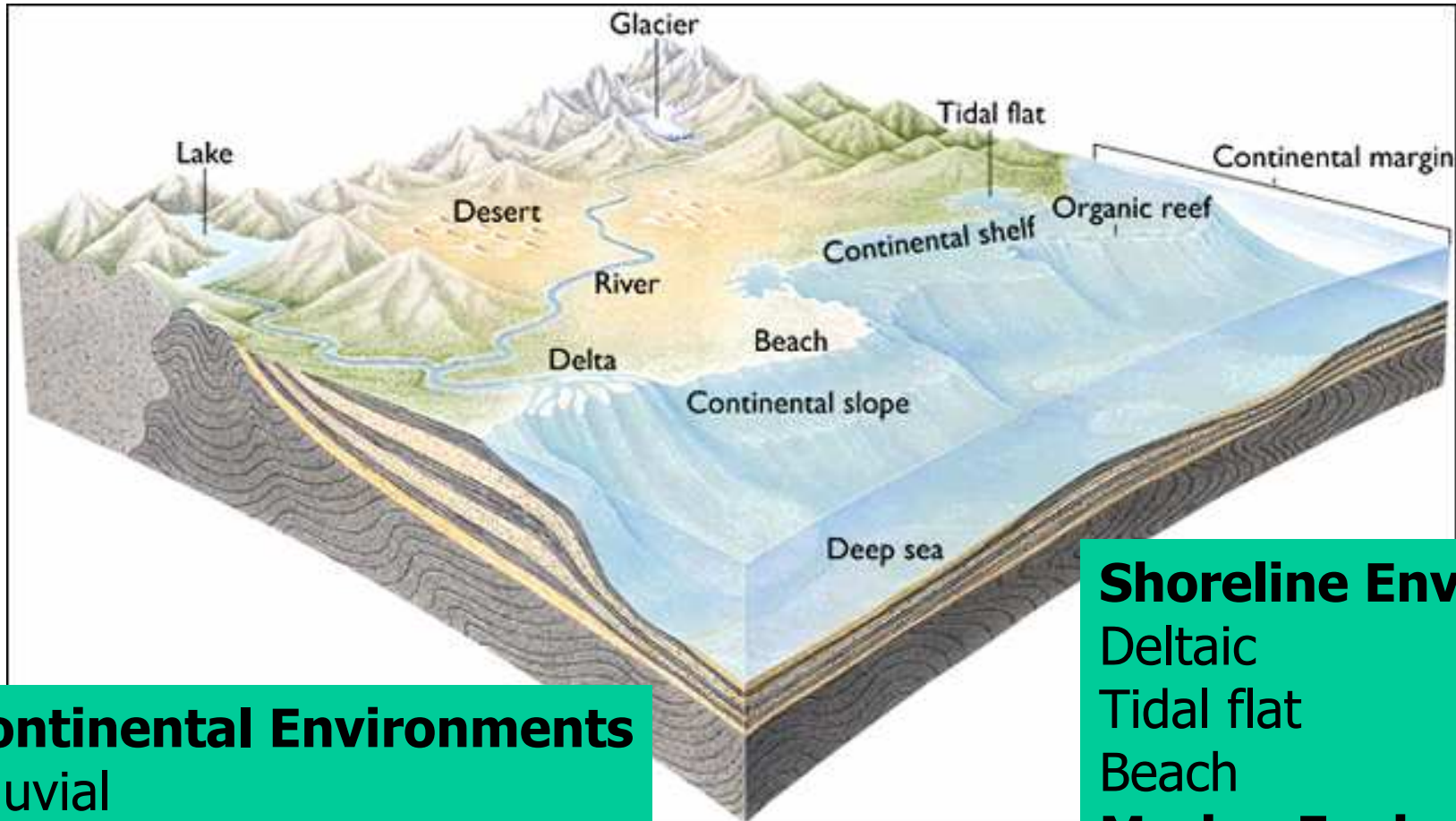
**Regression**



**Transgression**



# Sedimentary Environments



## Continental Environments

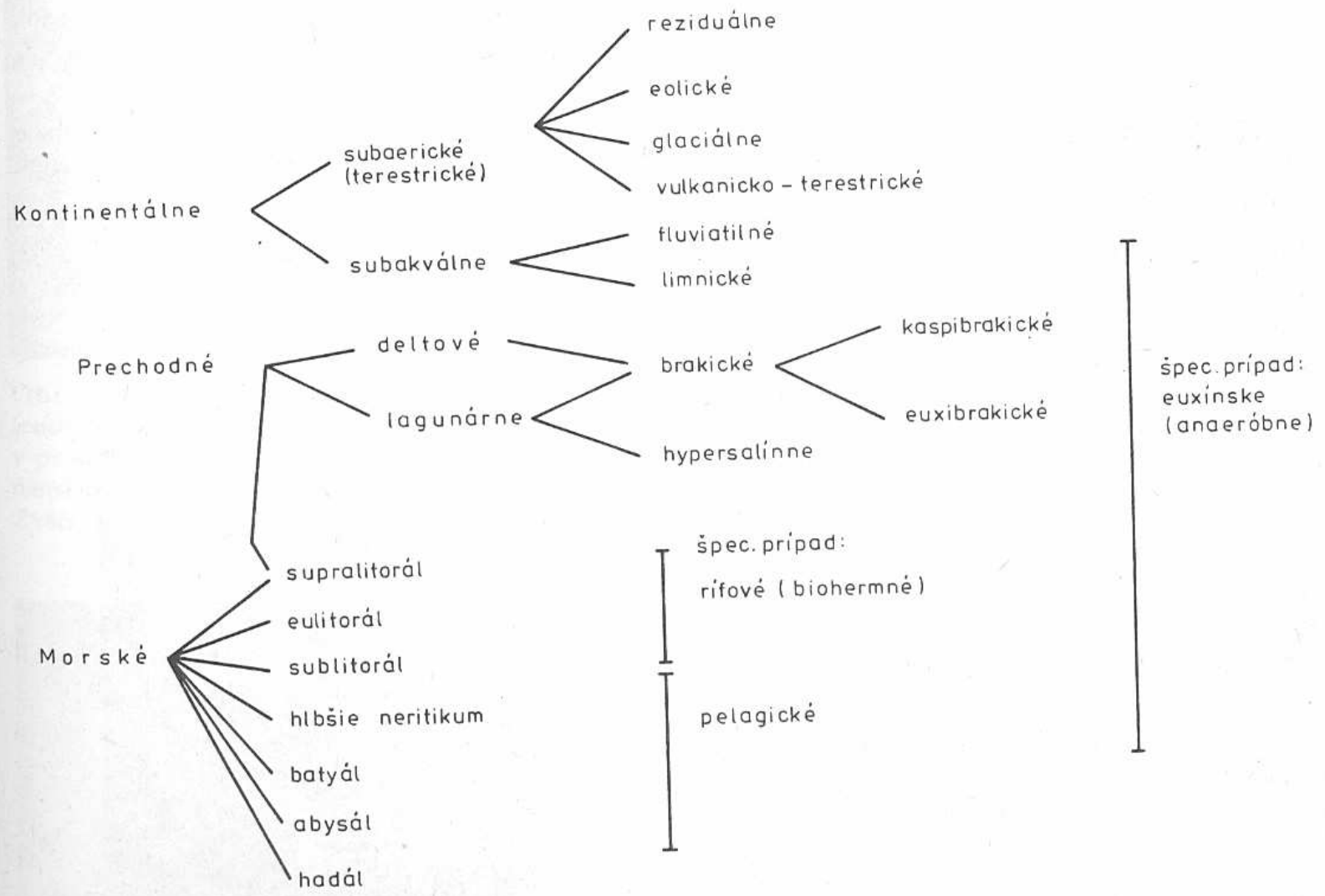
Alluvial  
Desert  
Lake  
Glacial

## Shoreline Environments

Deltaic  
Tidal flat  
Beach

## Marine Environments

Continental shelf  
Continental slope  
Organic reefs  
Deep-sea





## TEXTURE (SIZE).

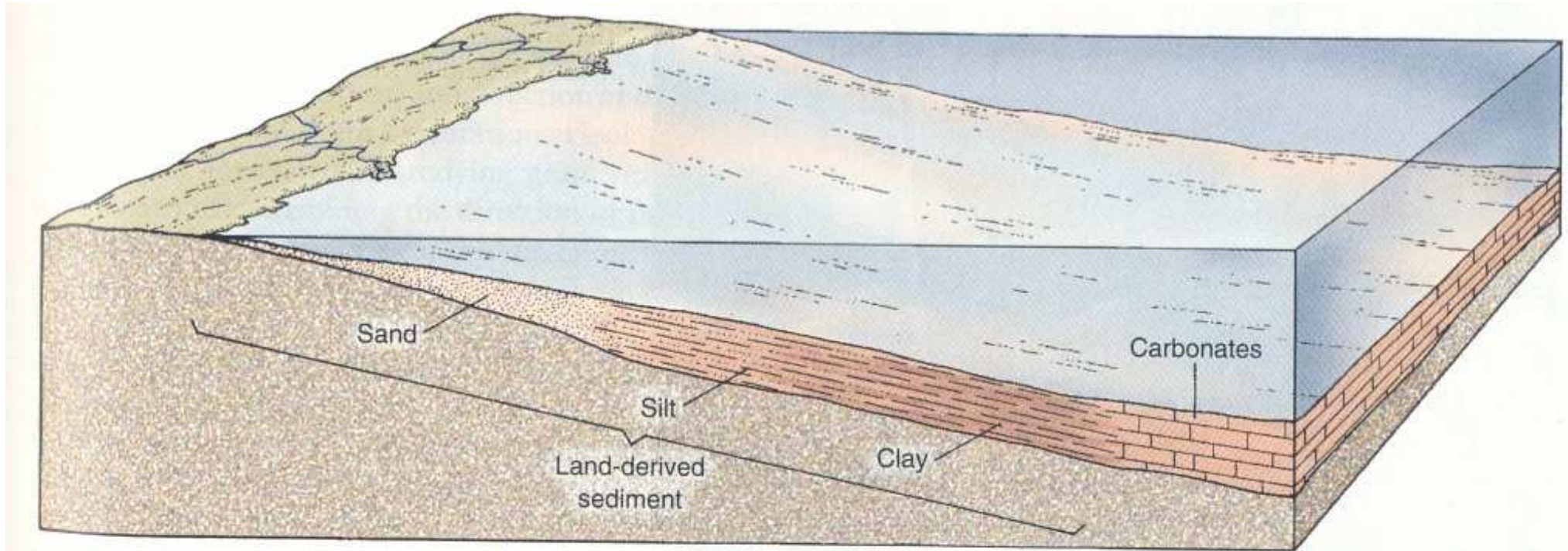
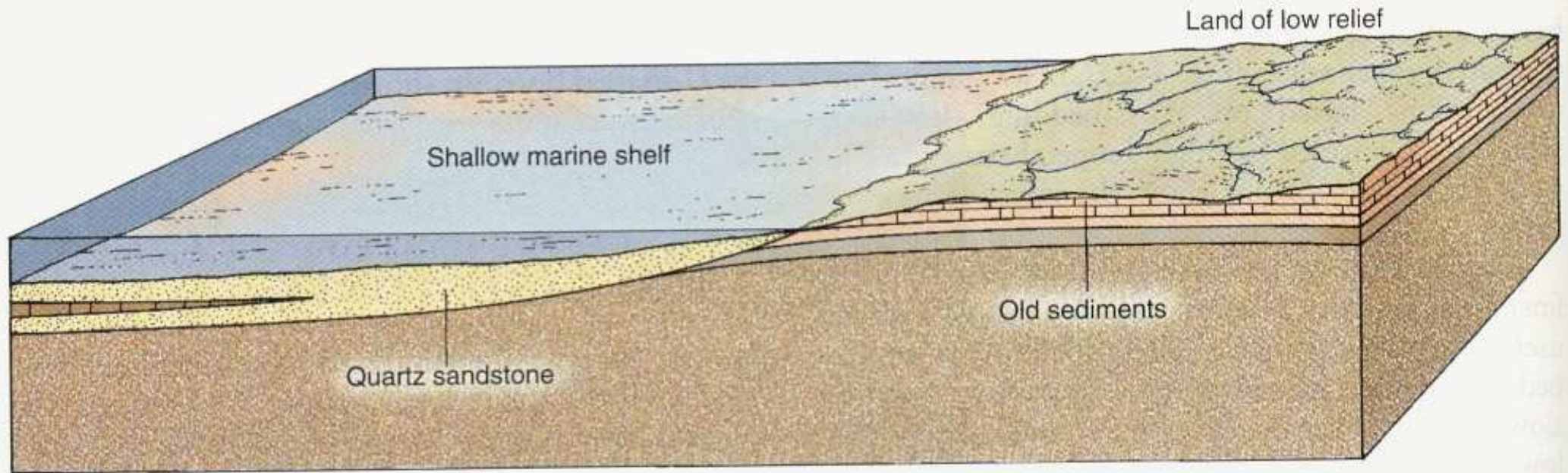


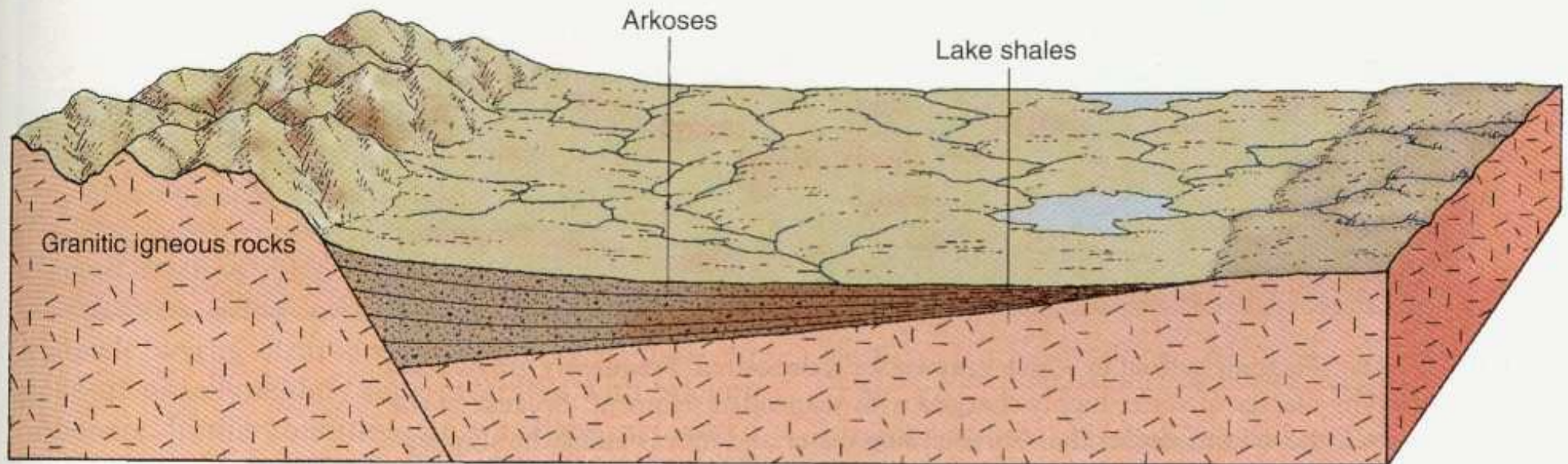
FIGURE 3-10 Idealized gradation of coarser nearshore sediments to finer offshore deposits.

**Particle size in clastic sedimentary rocks reflects the ENERGY of the depositional environment. E.g. (above) Nearshore - waves crashing on beaches - > fairly high energy -> coarse textured deposits (pebbles/sand); offshore -> progressively lower energy environments -> progressively finer textured deposits - medium sand - fine sand - silt/mud - clay - carbonates (beyond land-derived sedimentation in shallow tropical oceans).**

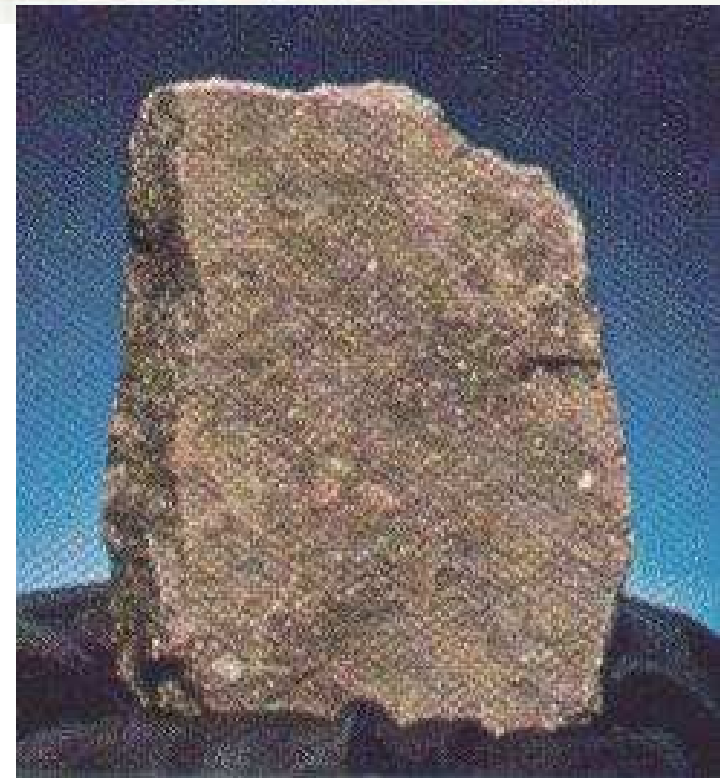


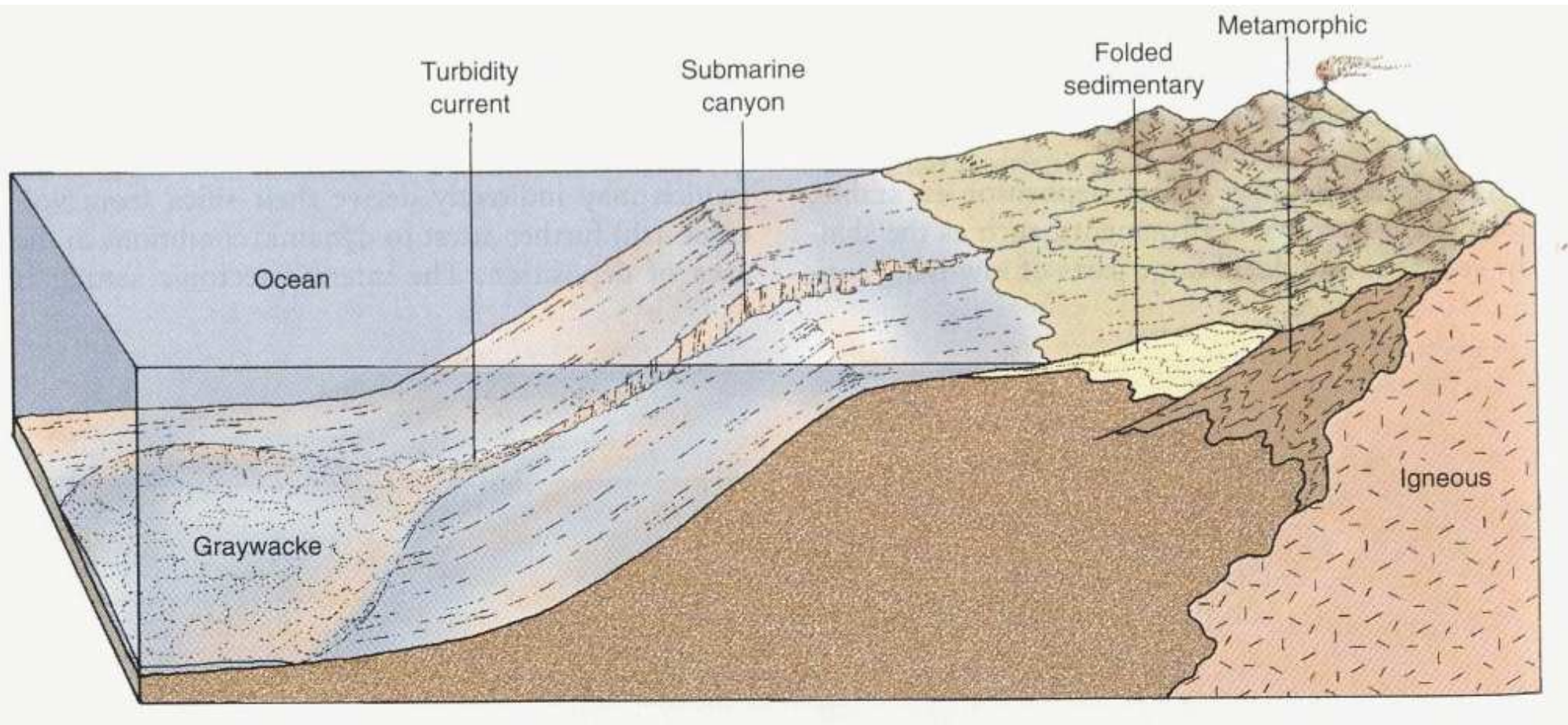
**a) Quartz sandstone - predominantly quartz grains ("clean sandstone"). Long transportation (quartz survives long transportation because it is relatively hard). Distant from mountainous regions, tectonically stable. Often form at coastlines, in deserts, on higher energy coastal plains and river floodplains (e.g. Padre Island). Quartz grains make up 90%+ of rock and the grains are well rounded. Cross beds and ripples are common.**





**b) Arkose - terrestrial;  
derived from granitic  
highlands, contain > 25%  
feldspar grains (implies fairly  
short transportation, because  
feldspar is relatively soft and  
erodes over long distances).  
Commonly pink-red color.**





**c) Graywacke – mixture of sand, clay and rock fragments ("dirty sandstone"). Indicates tectonic activity, rapid erosion/sediment accumulation, short transportation. Often deposited as turbidites (submarine landslide deposits). Matrix is usually 30%. Beds are often graded (sorted by size - coarse at the base, finer at the top).**



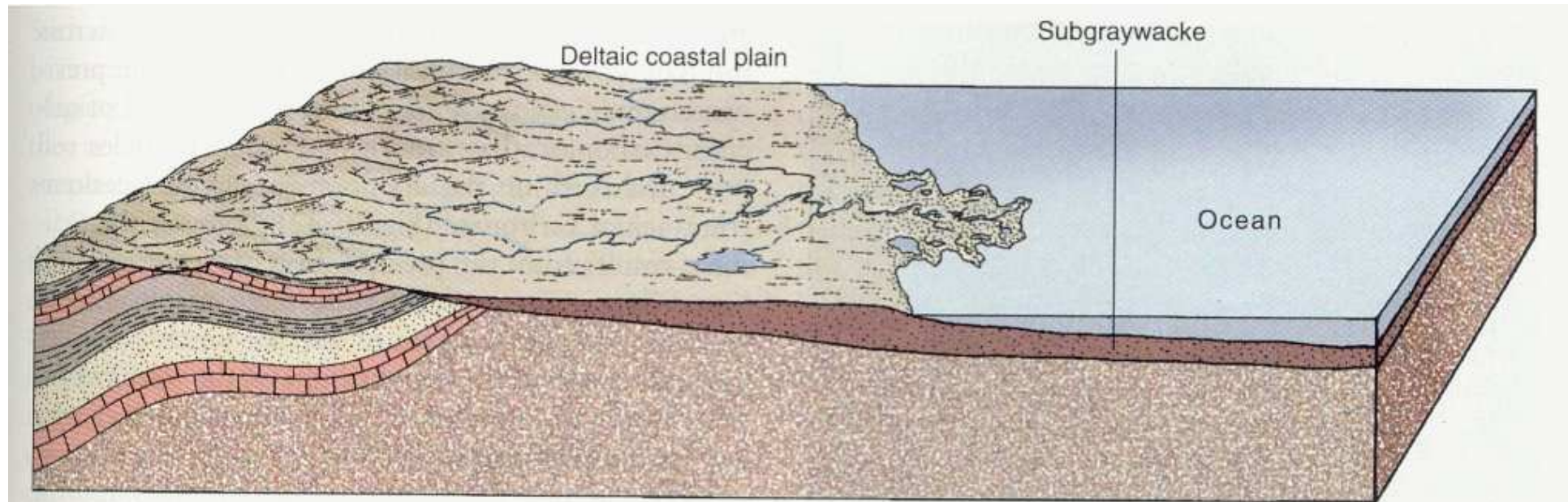
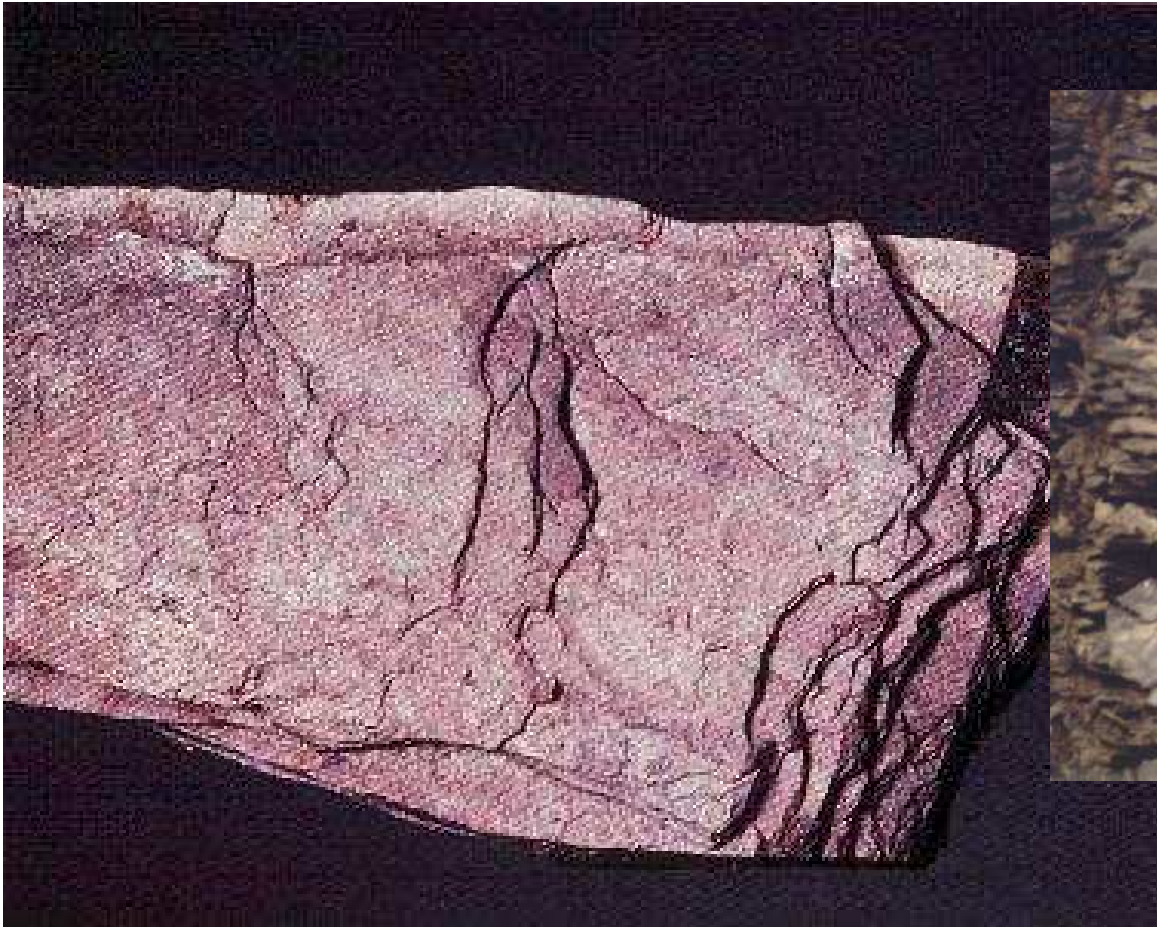


FIGURE 3-29 Deltaic environment in which lithic sandstones may be deposited.

**d) lithic sandstone - typical of deltaic deposits e.g. Mississippi delta. Matrix < 15%. Transitional between quartz sandstones and graywackes.**

**SHALES:** Form in similar environments to sandstones, only deposited under lower energy conditions (i.e. "quieter" locations) -> finer particles (clay, silt). Shallow marine, marshes, lakes, lower energy coastal plains and floodplains. Finely layered, often fissile. Common fossils.





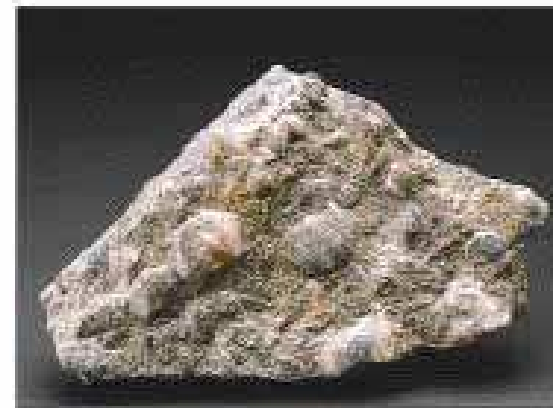
**CARBONATES**: Most common = limestone (calcium carbonate). Formed by abundant marine organisms and the precipitation of calcium carbonate from sea water. Warm, clear, shallow tropical oceans - particularly common in platform areas.



**FIGURE 3-31** Carbonate mud accumulating on the sea floor in the shallow warm waters of the Bahama Banks carbonate platform. Green algae of the genus *Penicillus* form the tuftlike growths in the background. These algae produce fine, needlelike crystallites of calcium carbonate (aragonite) that contribute to the production of carbonate sediment. Other algae, such as *Halimeda*, produce similar calcium carbonate particles. (Courtesy of

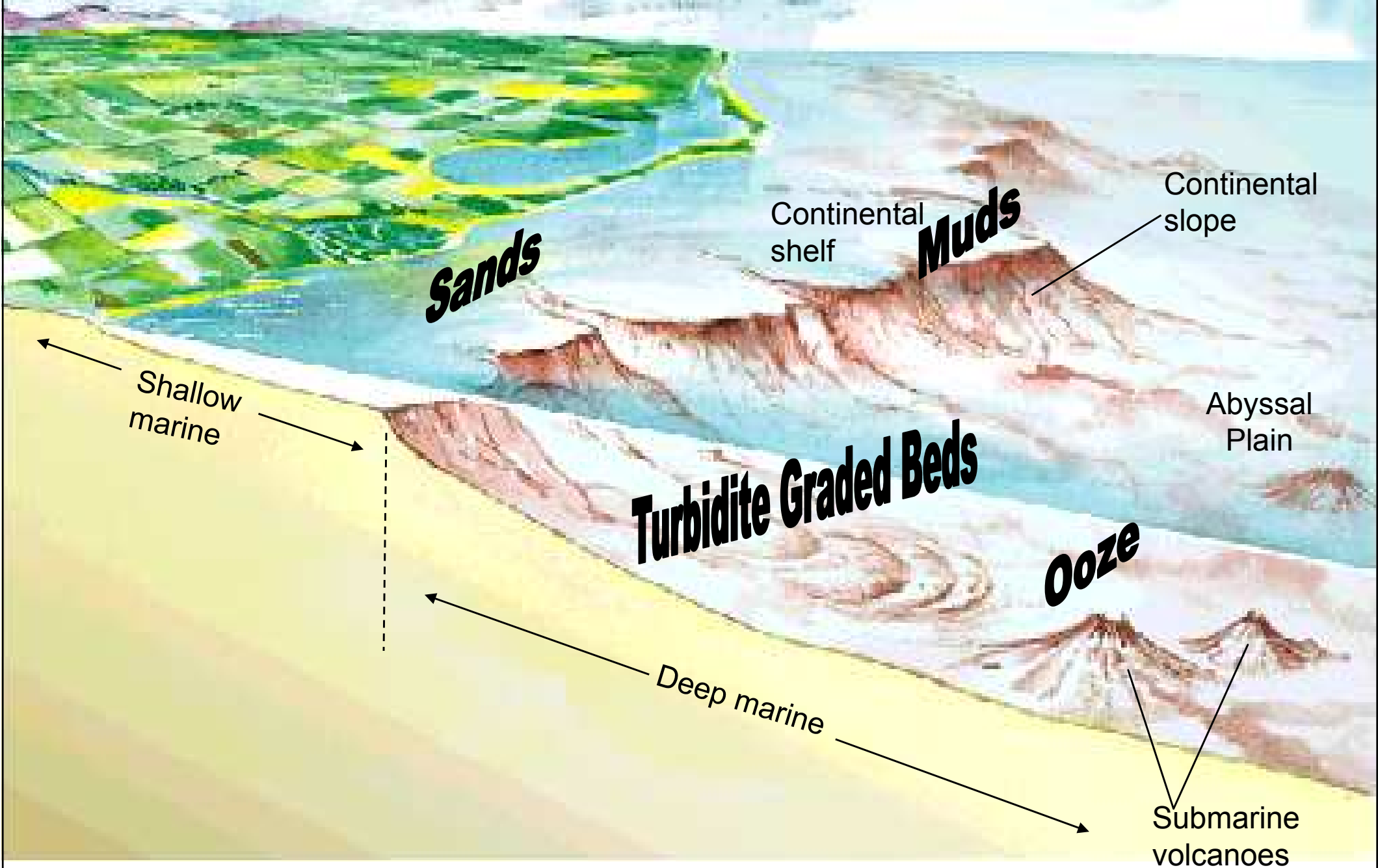


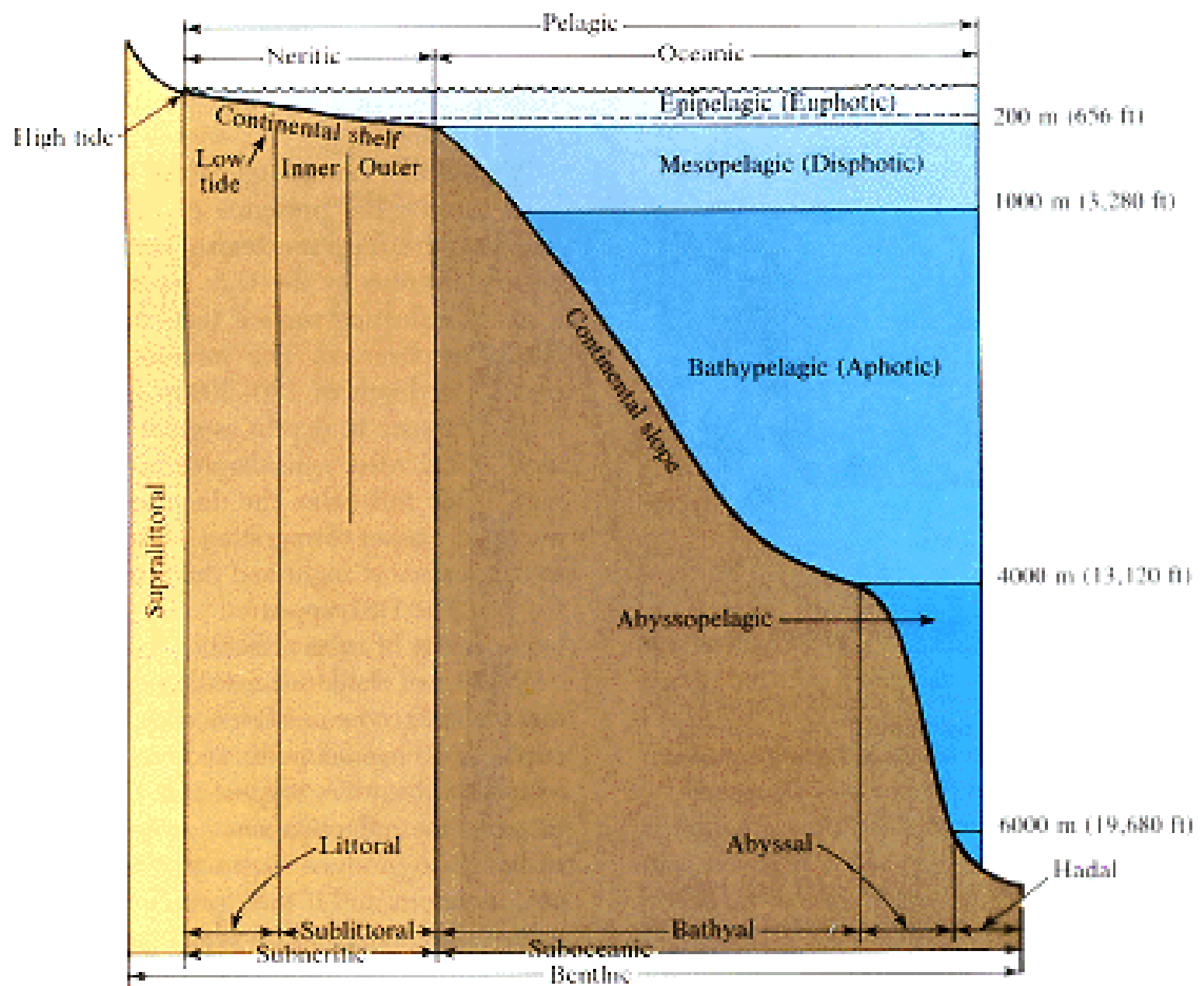
(b)



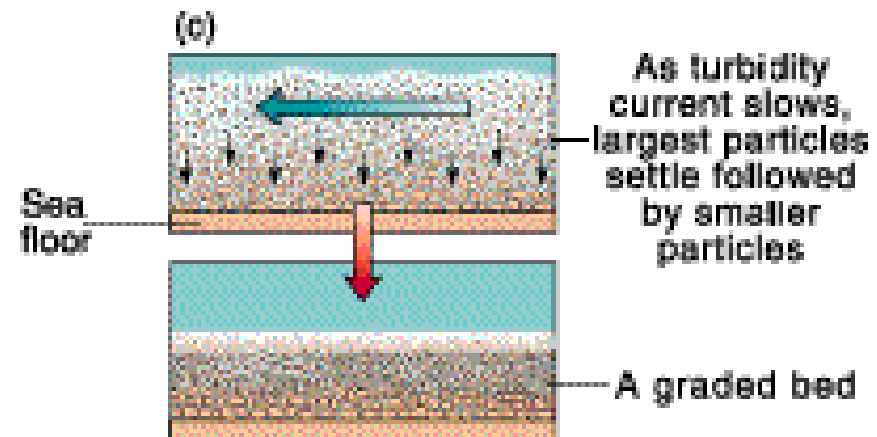
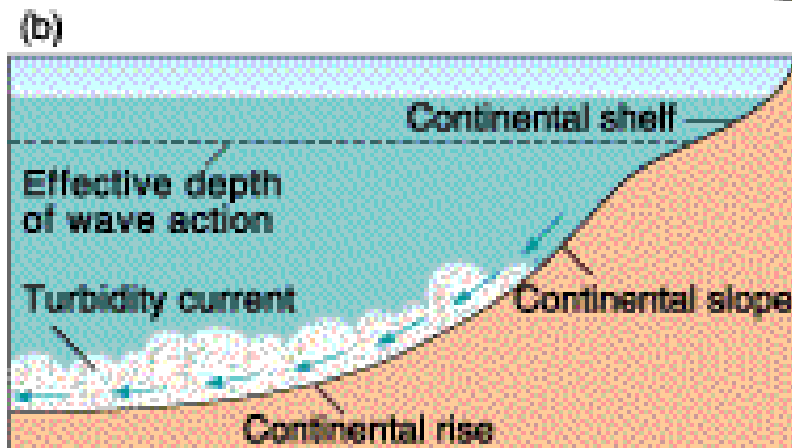
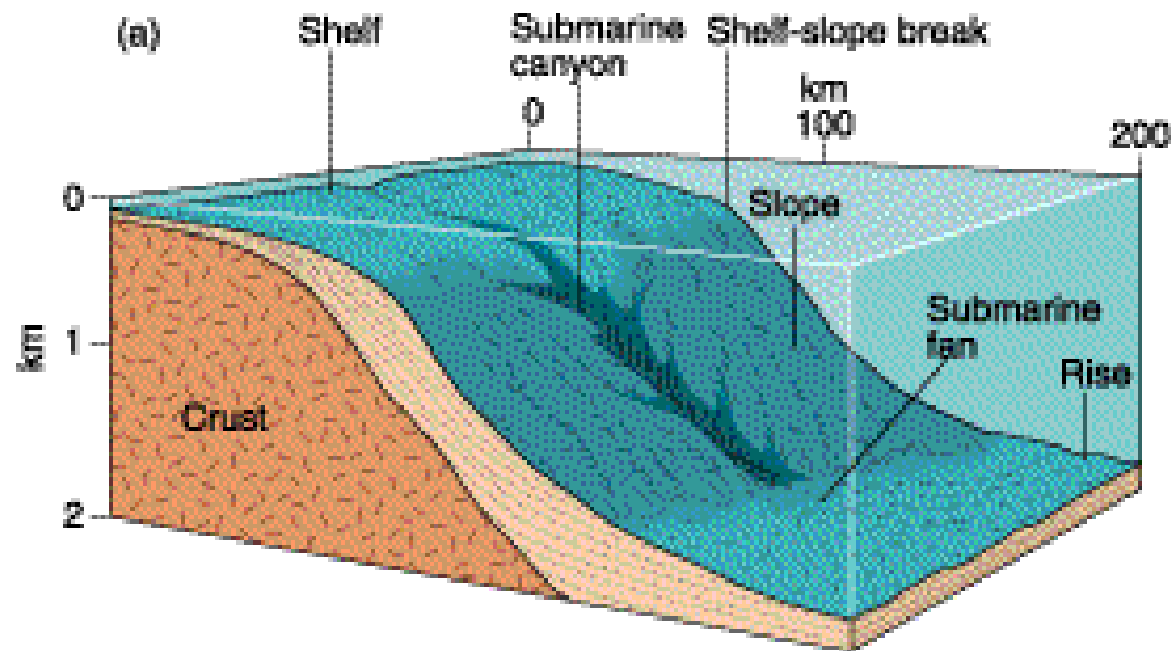
Limestone

# Terms for Marine (i.e. Ocean) Environments and some characteristic sediment facies

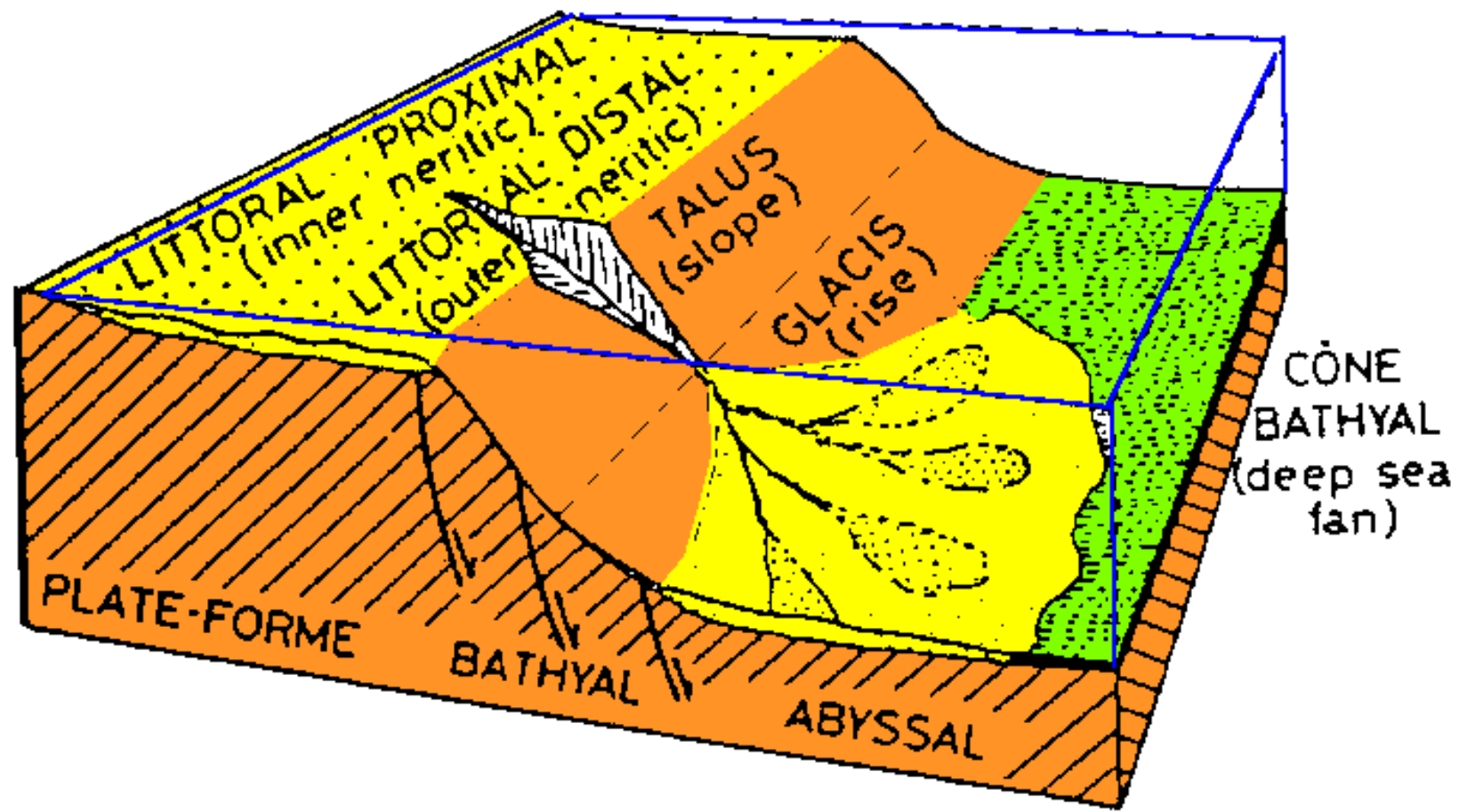


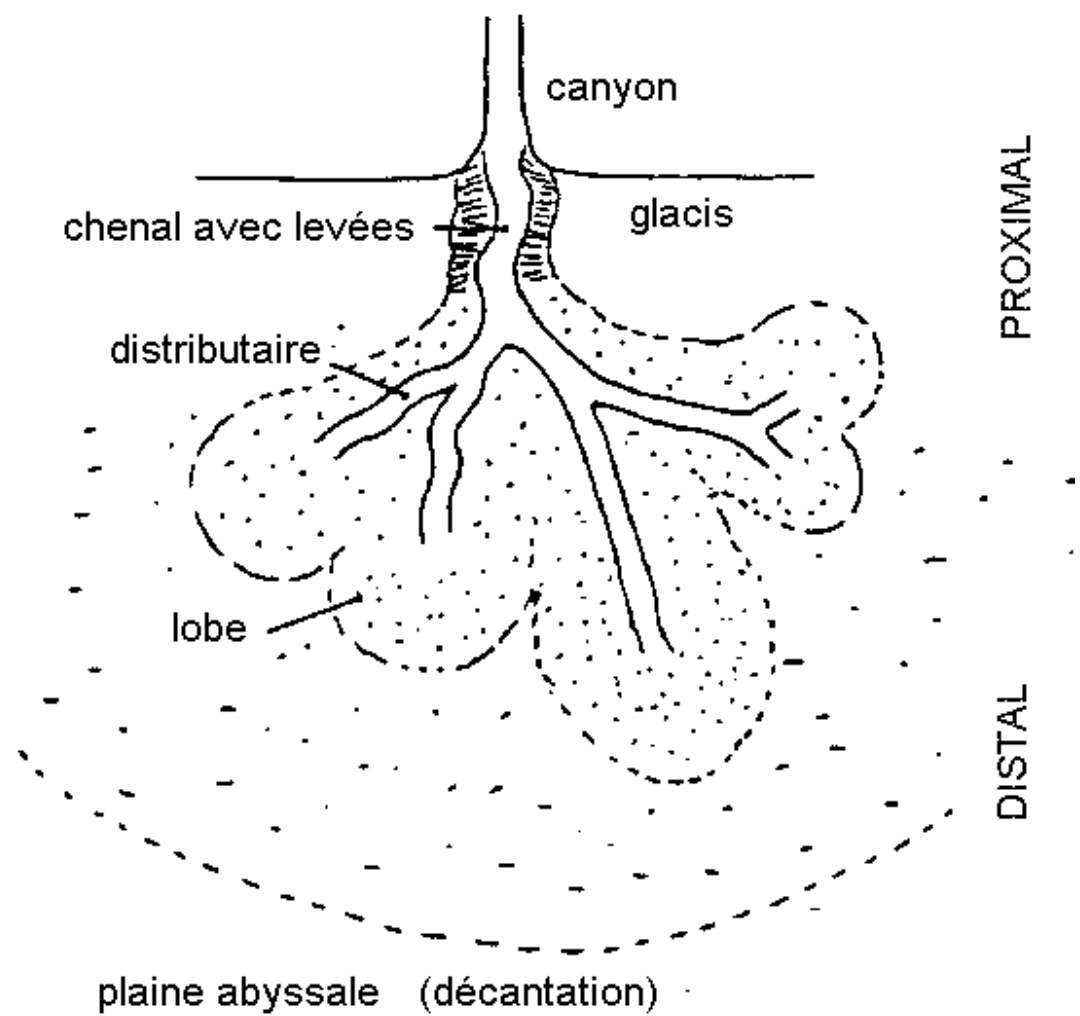






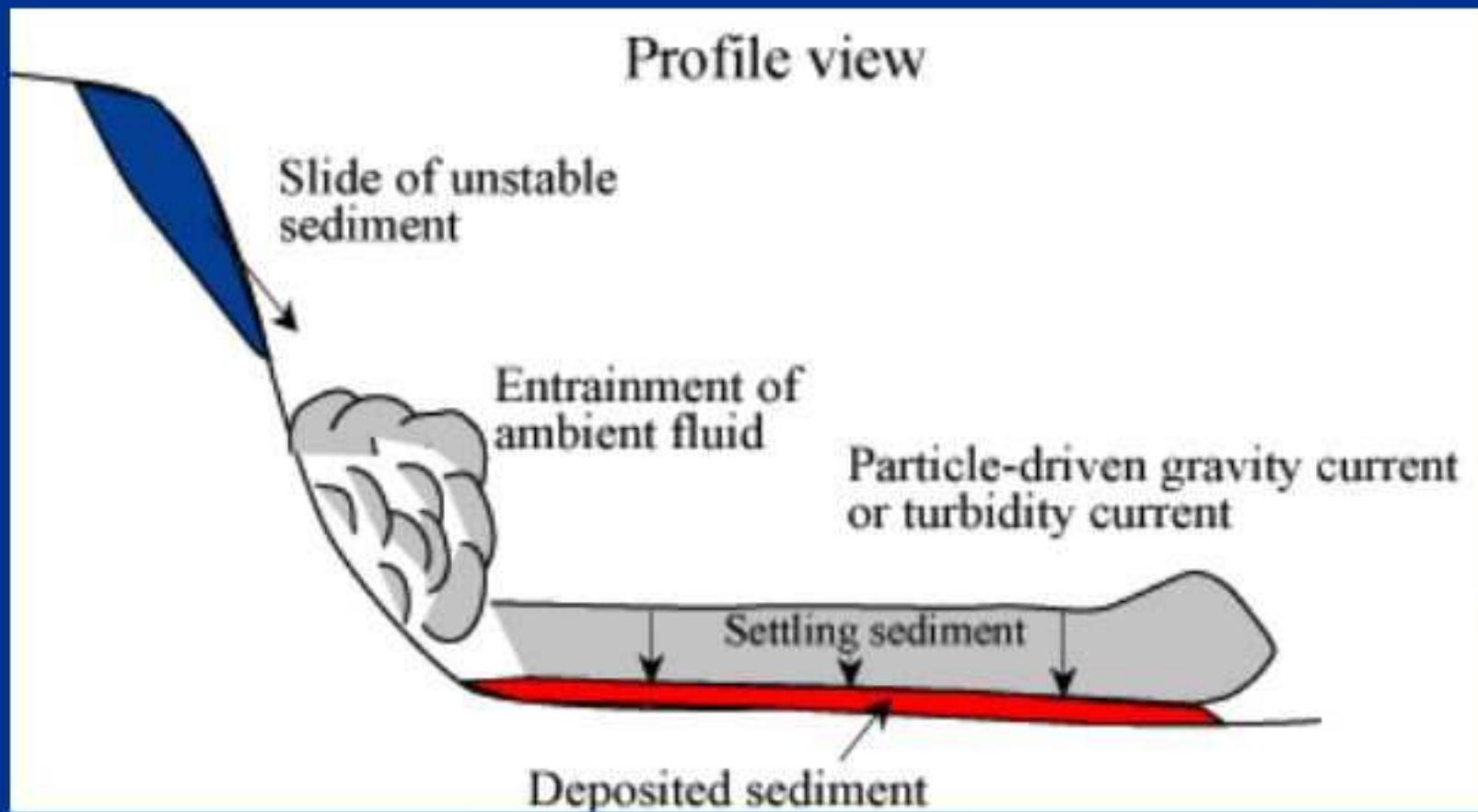
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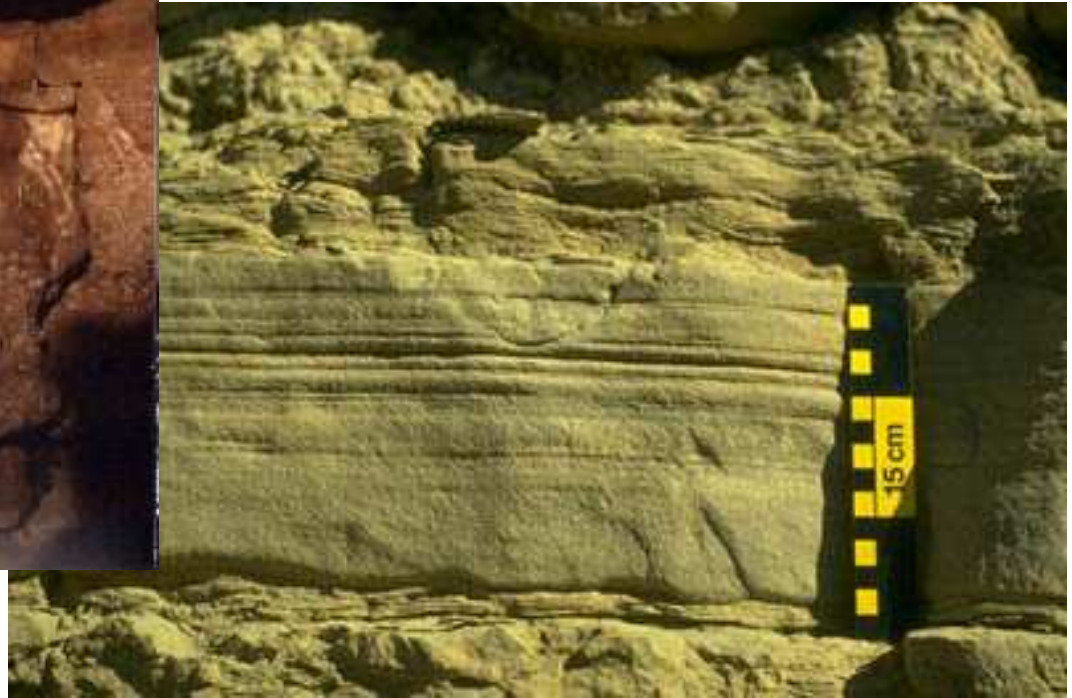




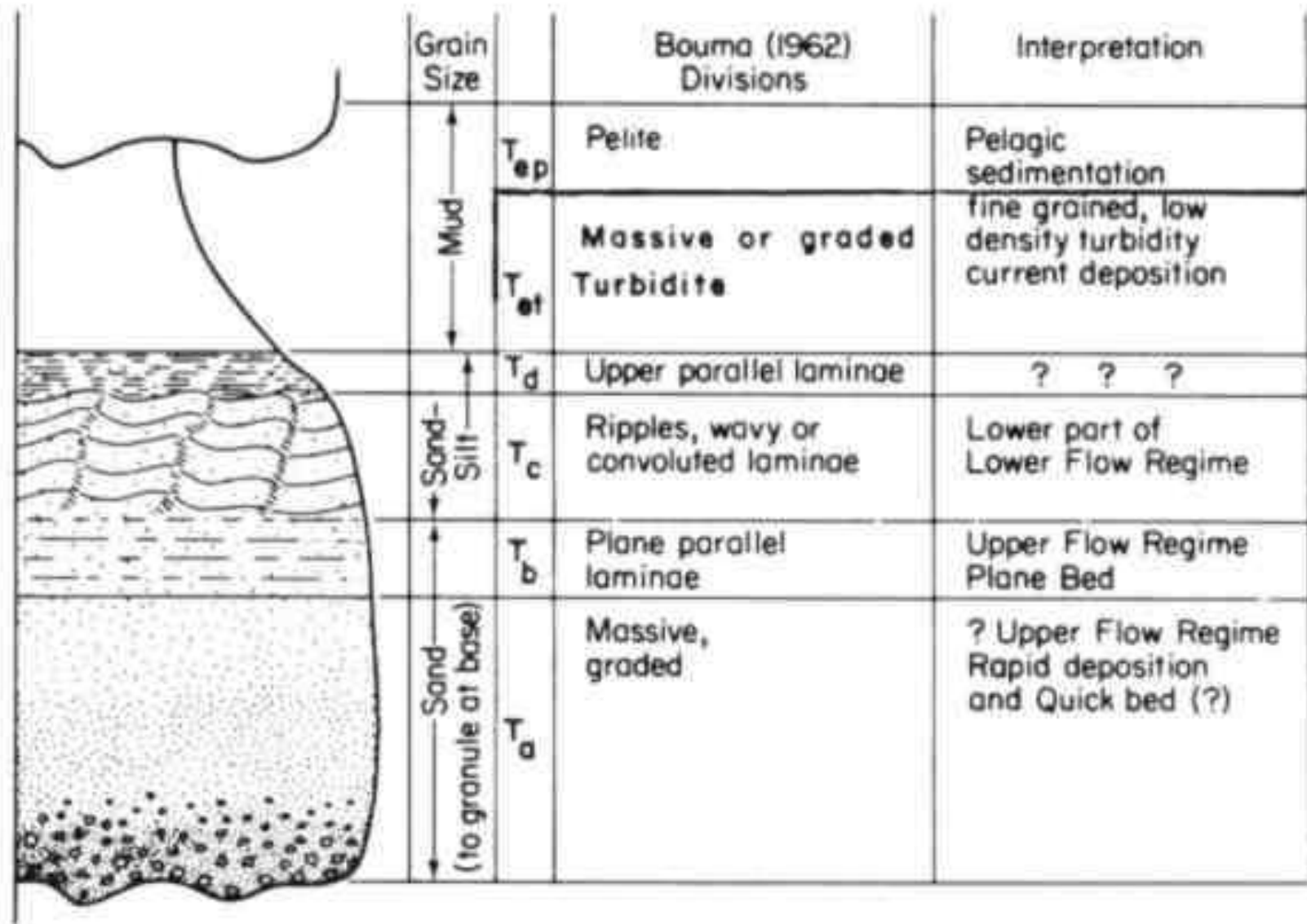
# Turbidity currents

- Suspension of water, sand, and mud that moves downslope (often very rapidly) due to its greater density than that of the surrounding water (often triggered by earthquakes)
- Speed of turbidity currents first appreciated in 1920 — breaking of phone lines in the Atlantic; also gave indication of distance traveled by a single deposit

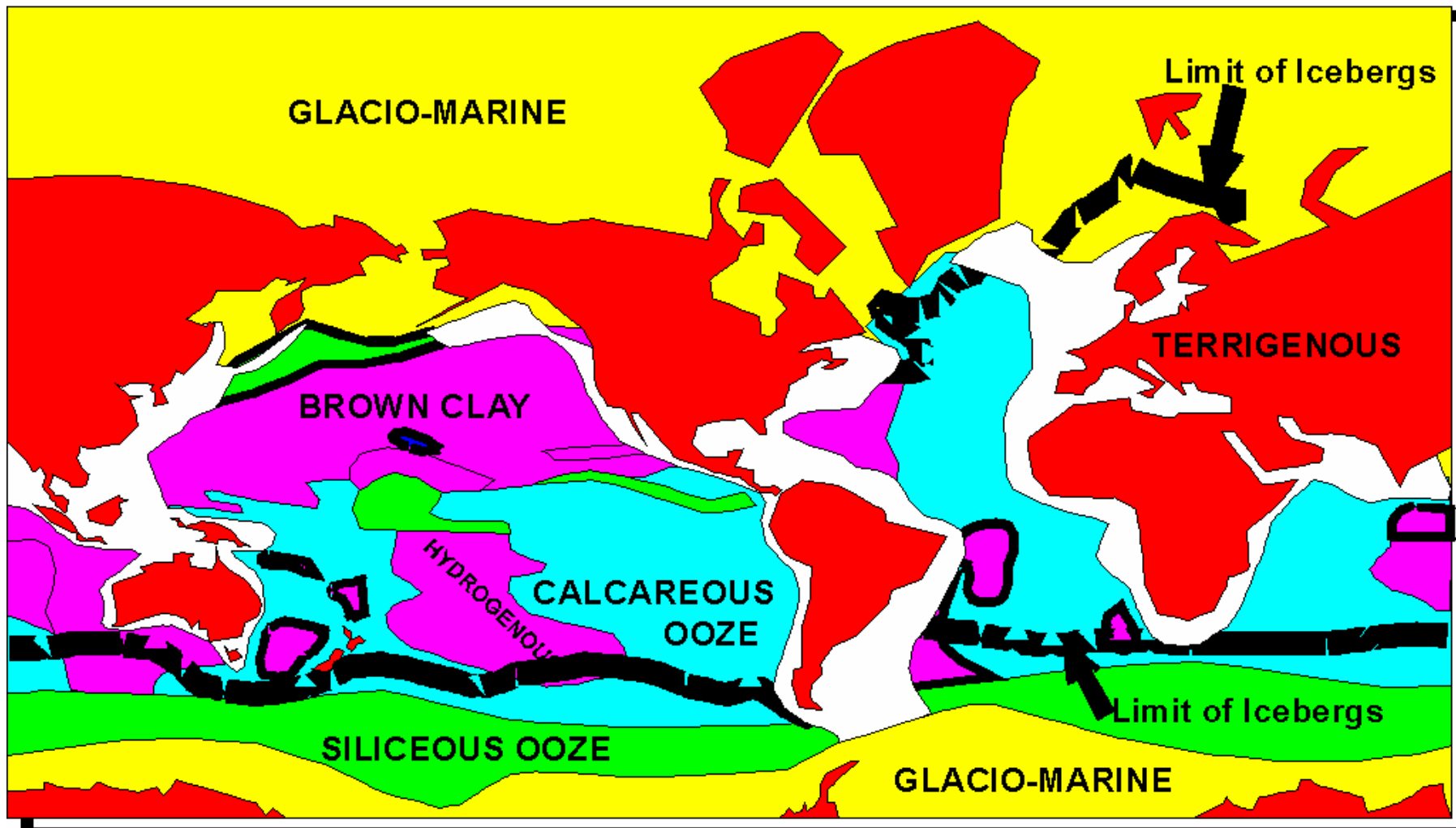




# CLASSICAL TURBIDITE

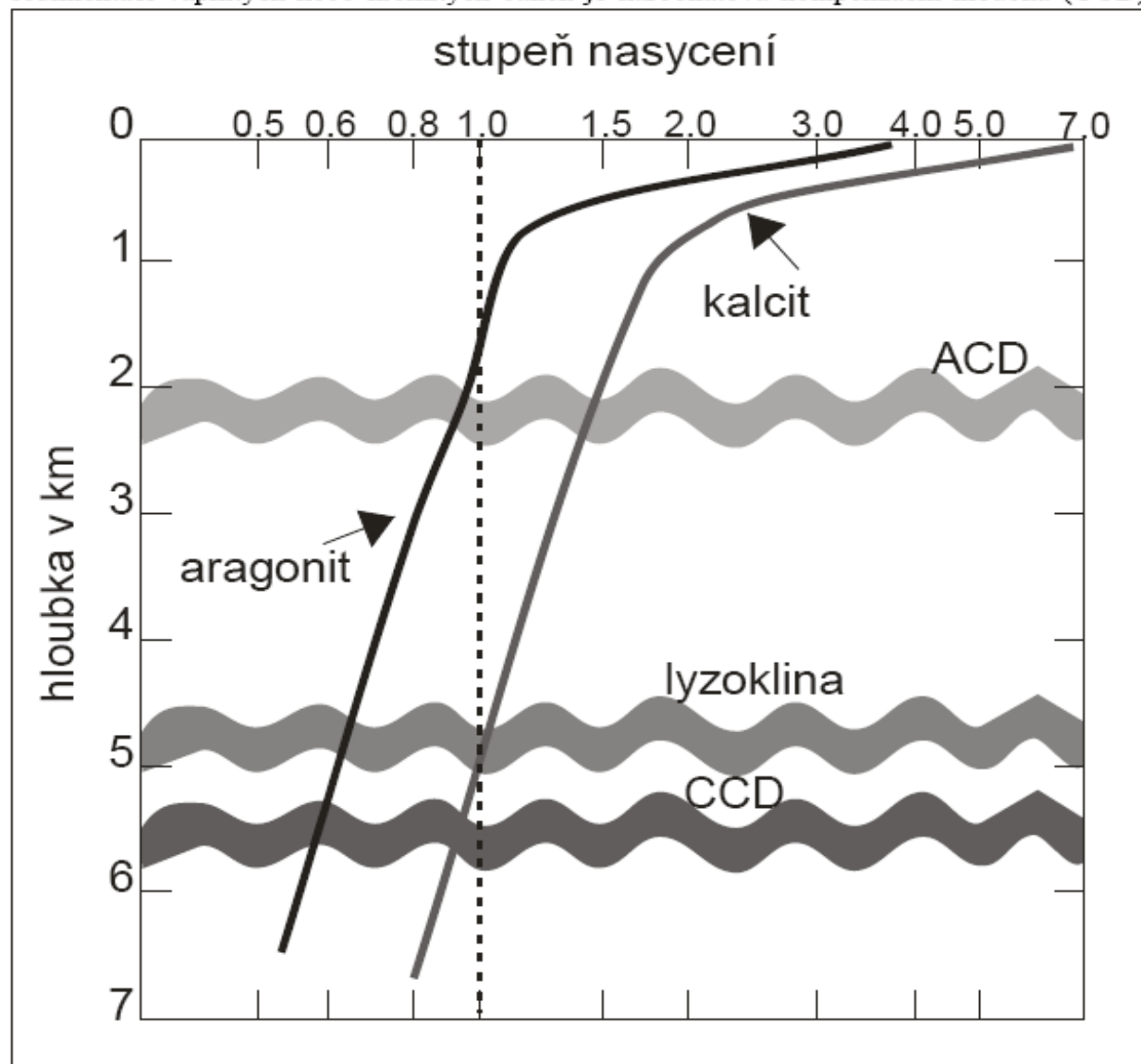


# DISTRIBUTION OF DEEP-SEA SEDIMENTS

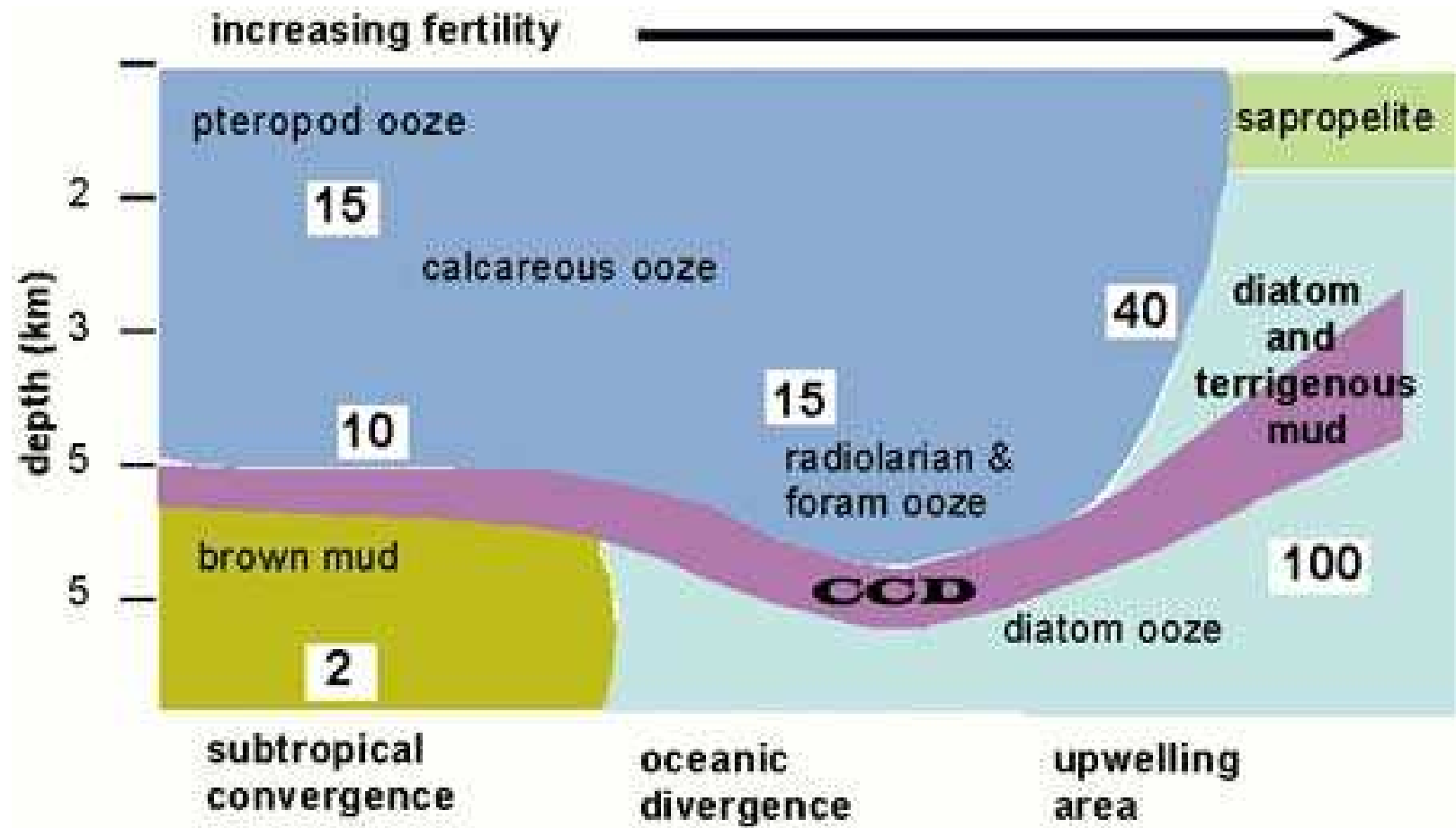




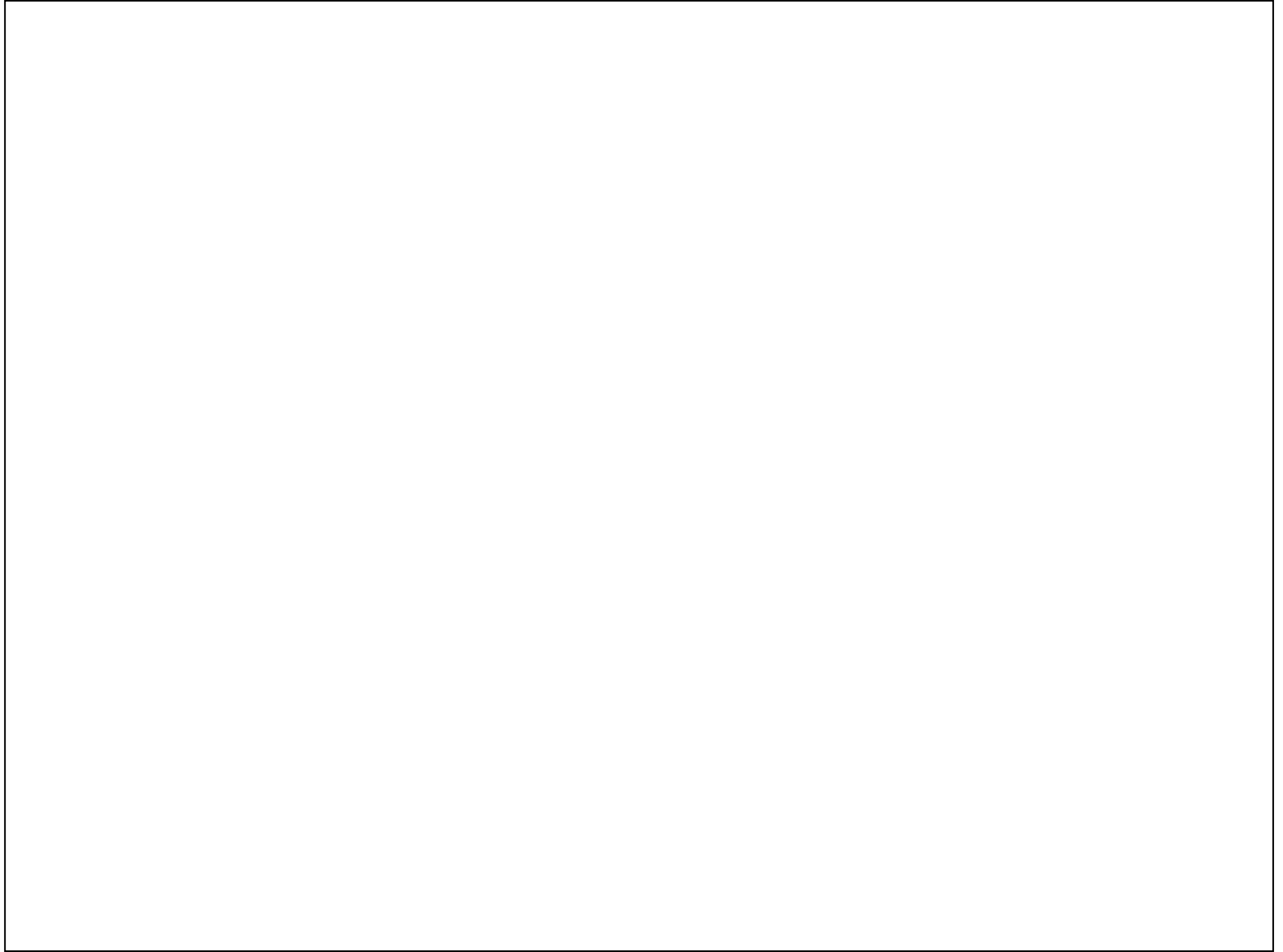
sedimentaci vápnatých nebo křemitých bahen je karbonátová kompenzační hloubka (CCD).



Obr. 21. Křivky závislosti nasycení mořské vody vzhledem k aragonitu a kalcitu na hloubce mořské vody pro současný Atlantik. Vlnovkou jsou vyznačeny kompenzační hloubka aragonitu (ACD) a kalcitu (CCD), lyzoklina je hloubková úroveň, ve které rychle vzrůstá rychlost rozpouštění kalcitu ale ve které se ještě vyskytují pelagické karbonáty. Upraveno podle Broecker (1974).



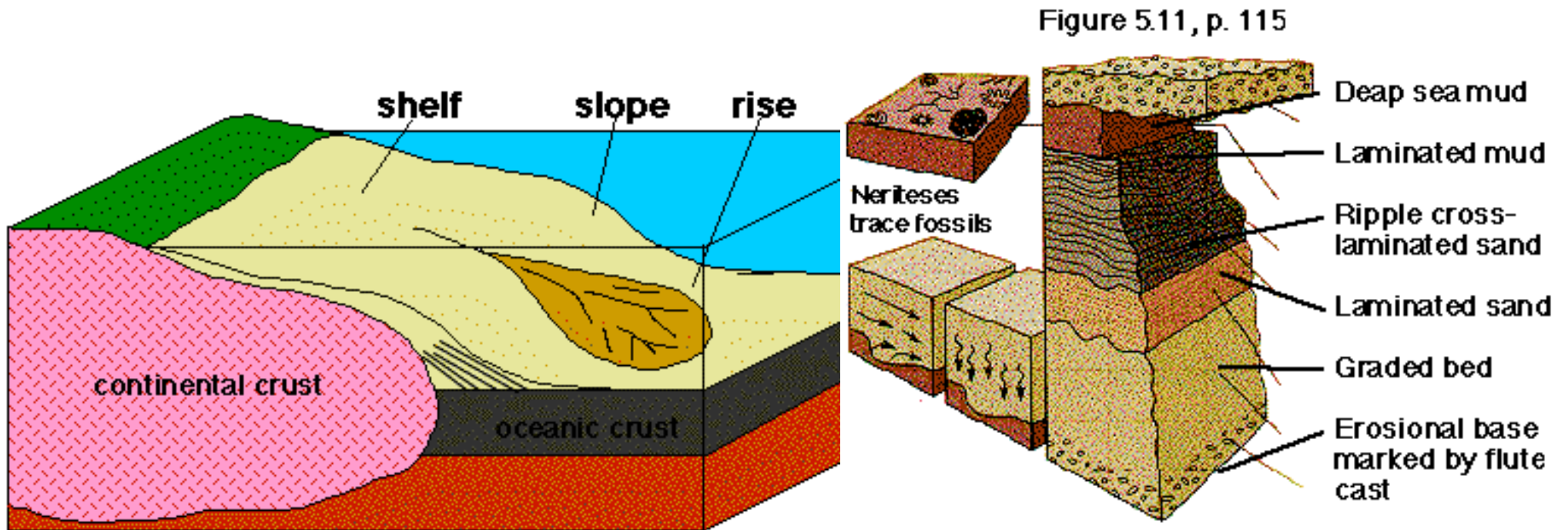
Distribution of modern sediment facies in the context of depth and ocean fertility, based on sediment patterns in the eastern central Pacific. Numbers are typical sedimentation rates in mm/1000 yrs



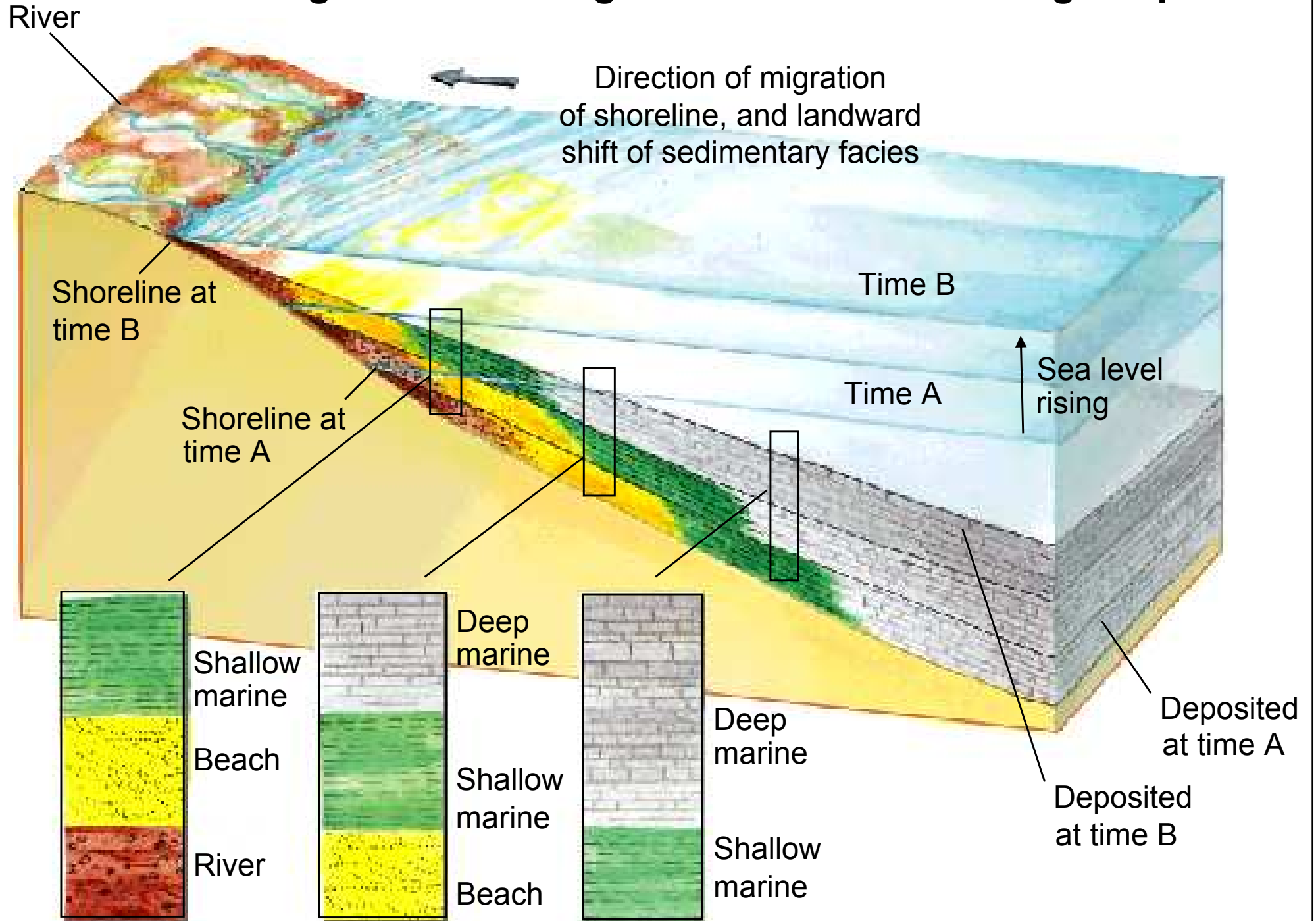
- Marine

- Continental Shelf
- Continental Slope
- Continental Rise

- Turbidite Deposits



# Facies changes due to rising sea level - Water Getting Deeper

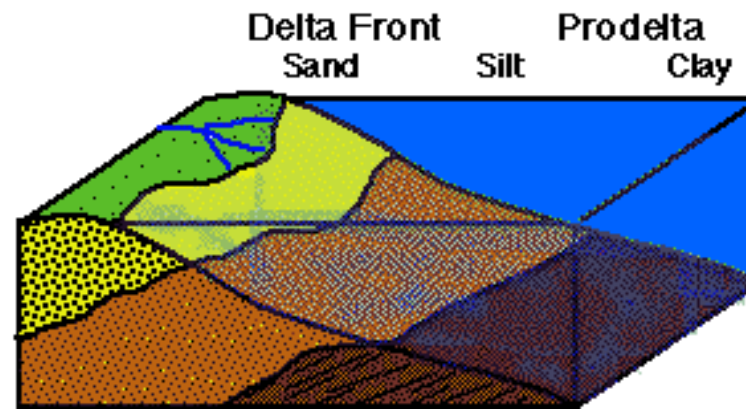
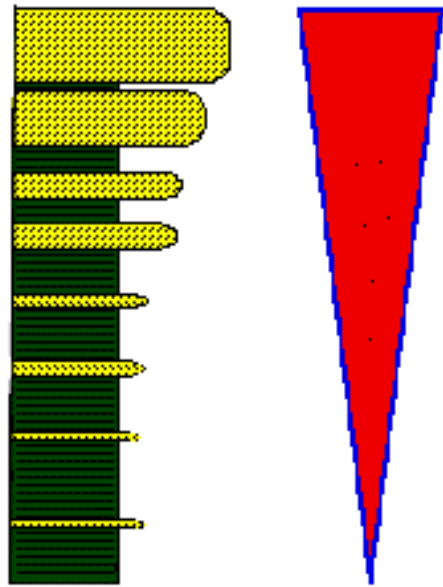


**Comparison of sediments deposited**



•Delta

•Progradation  
Coarsening Upwards Sequence



•Mississippi Delta

