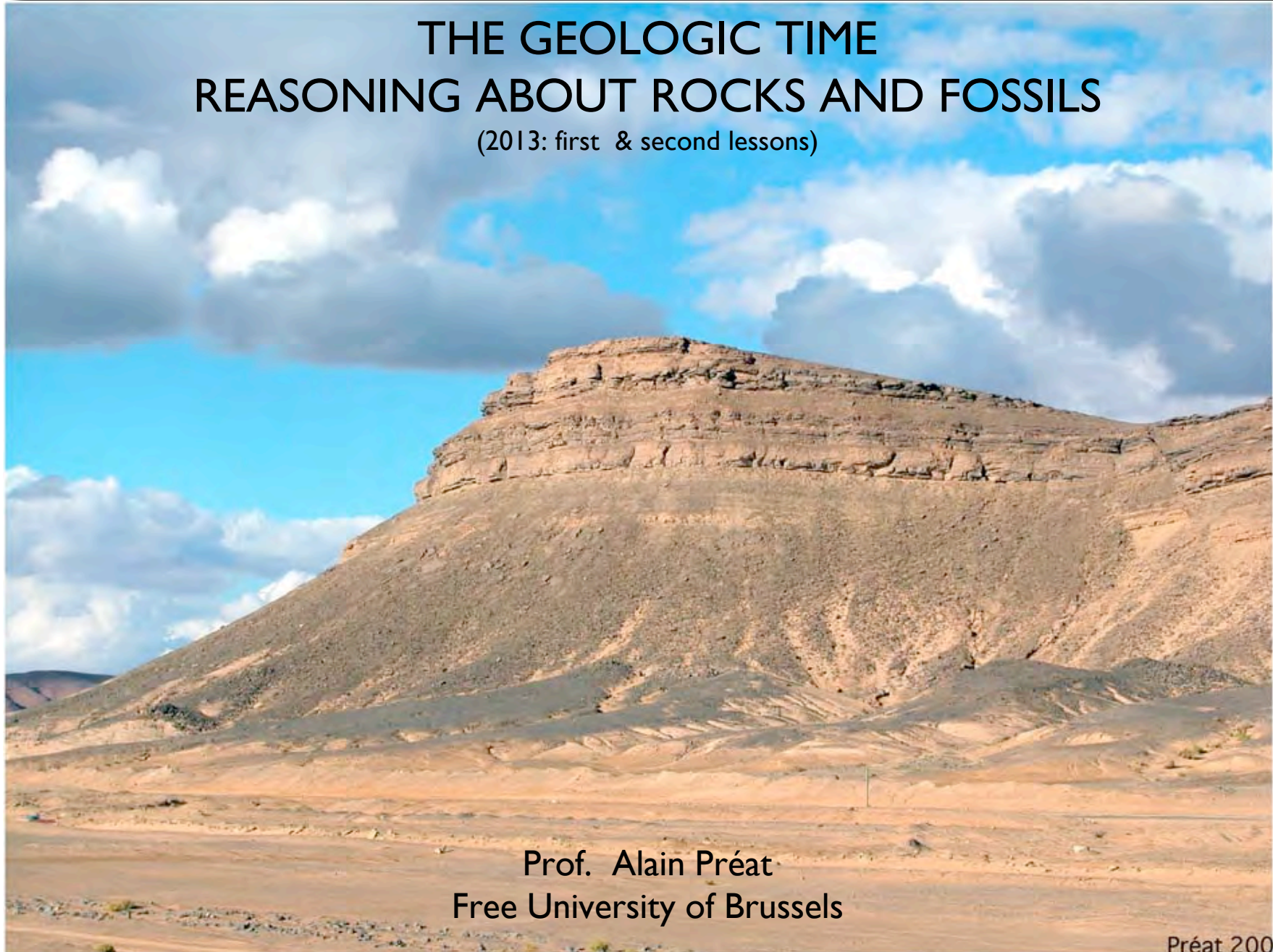


THE GEOLOGIC TIME REASONING ABOUT ROCKS AND FOSSILS

(2013: first & second lessons)

Prof. Alain Pr  at
Free University of Brussels

Pr  at 2004



plan presentation

1. GEOMETRY

Time lines are generally oblique (sedimentary bodies)
Then the series is folded, thrust (‘jagged’)

2. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE TIME

Both remain necessary

3. RATE

The kinetics of the phenomena depends of time resolution

1. GEOMETRY => 2. REL/ABS TIME => 3. KINETICS

1. REL/ABS TIME => 2. GEOMETRY => 3. KINETICS

2. GEOMETRY

>1960

Time lines are generally oblique (sedimentary bodies)
Then the series is folded, thrust (‘jagged’)

1a. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE TIME

<1800

Both remain necessary

>1900

3. RATE

The kinetics of the phenomena depends of time resolution

>1980-1990

TIME IN GEOLOGY

a false intuition....



A 'normal' and 'continuous' geological succession

TIME IN GEOLOGY

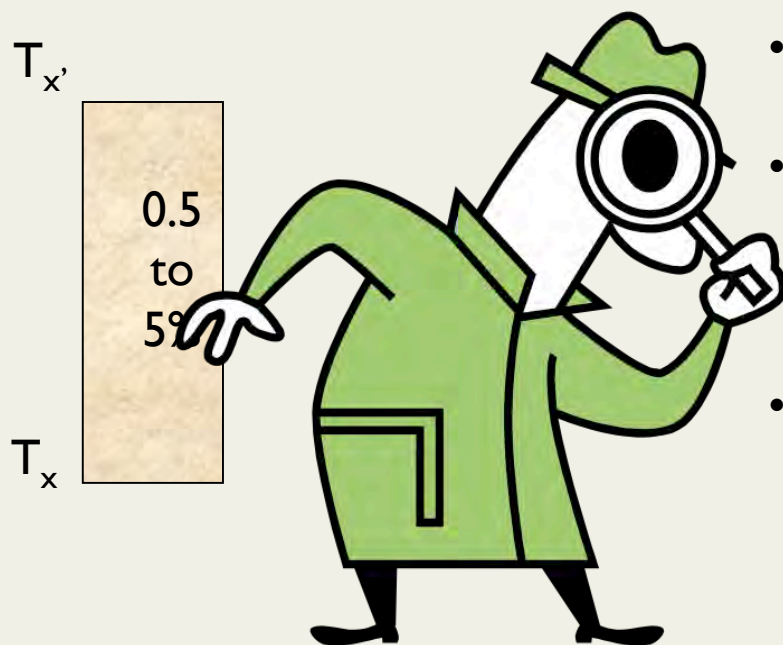
a false intuition....



0.5
to
5%

So 95 à 99.5% of time is missing

A 'normal' and 'continuous' geological succession?



- Are we sure? **Yes**
- Is it the rule? **Yes**
- Consequences? **Many**
- Is there a solution? **No**
- Since when do we know? **>1950**



Other disciplines have also had their(s) and through yet their(s) limit(s): physics, biology ...

Physics

- **ether** or hypothetical hardware support vibration of an electromagnetic wave (like light) does not exist (Michelson-Morley experiments, the 1880 'with Nobel Prize in Physics in 1907 for Michelson).
- **Heisenberg's uncertainty principle (1927)** unable to determine BOTH position and velocity of a particle (see quantum mechanics). Always true.

Biology

- **spontaneous generation** must wait Pasteur (1862) to close debate of 2500 years initiated by Aristotle ('fish shellfish insects are born spontaneously in mud, dew or snow. Later ... the blow flies' .

Geology

- '**transcontinental bridges**' and other fanciful explanations before the establishment of plate tectonics (1968).

1. GEOMETRY

Time lines are generally oblique (sedimentary bodies)
Then the series is folded, thrust (‘jagged’)

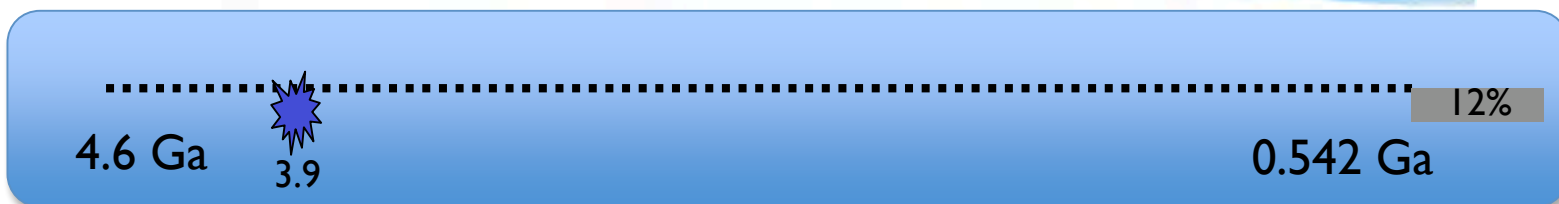
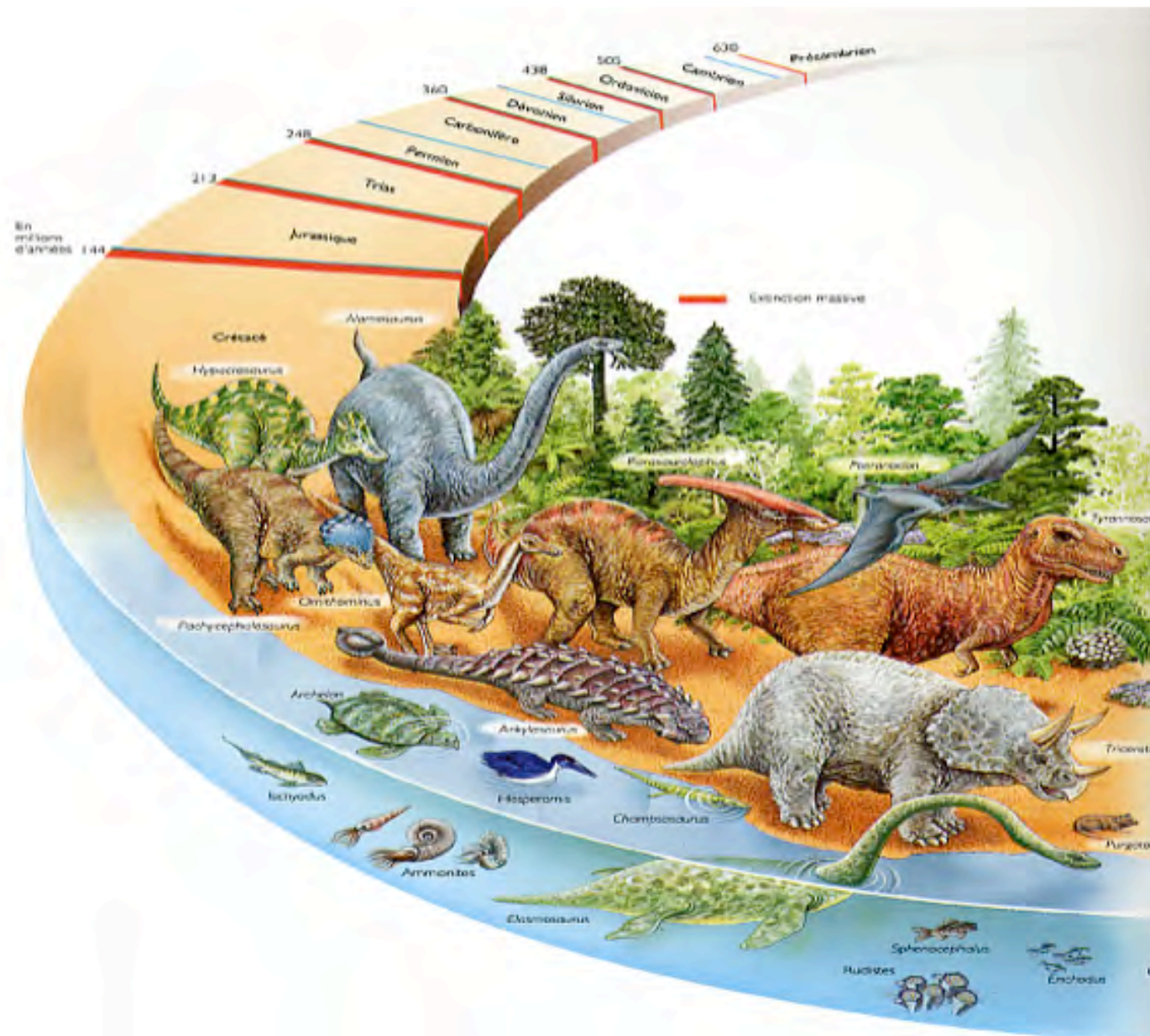
2. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE TIME

Both remain necessary

3. RATE

The kinetics of the phenomena depends of time resolution





BIOSTRATIGRAPHY



Paleozoic



Mesozoic

4.6 Ga



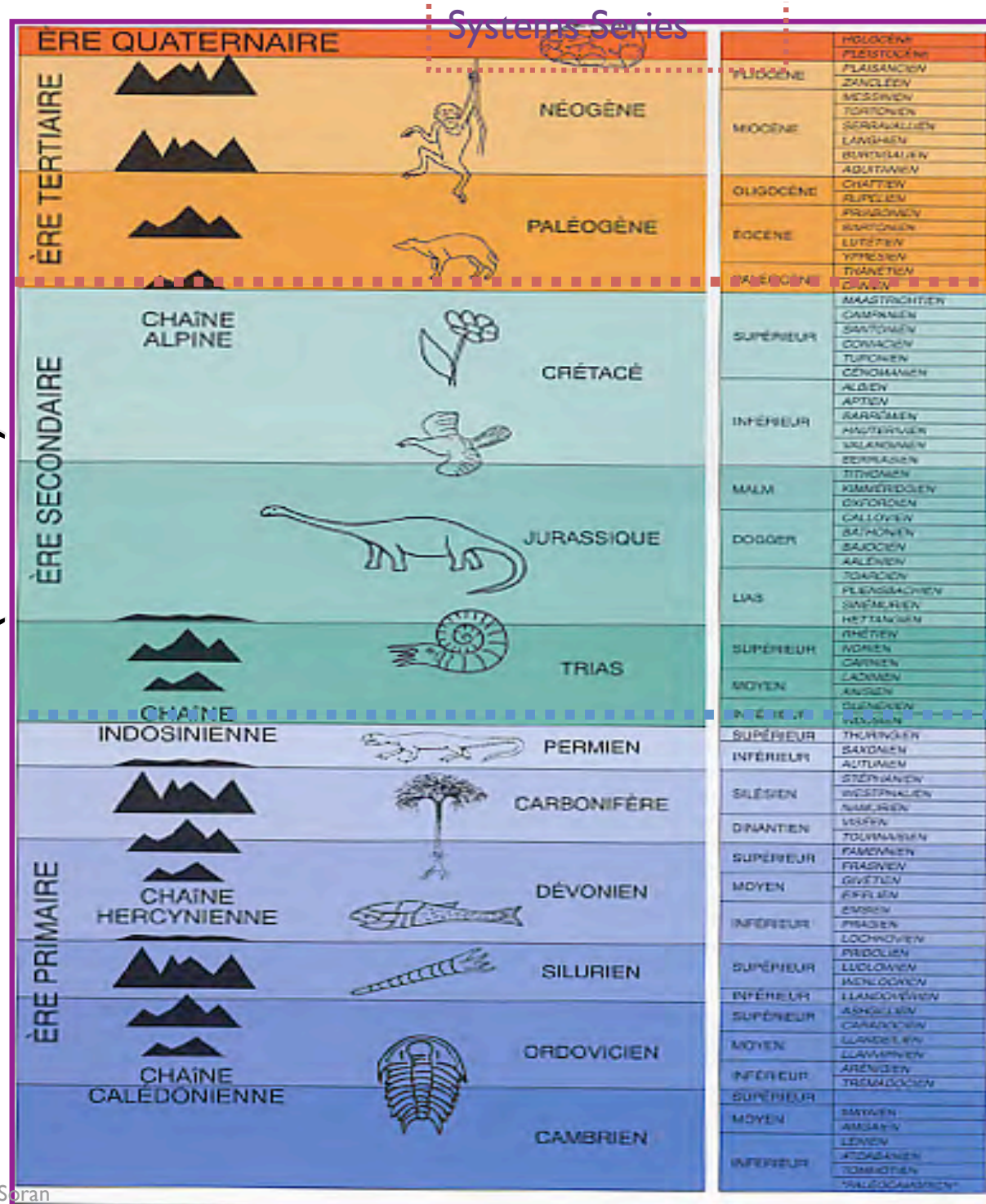
3.9

0.542 Ga

12%

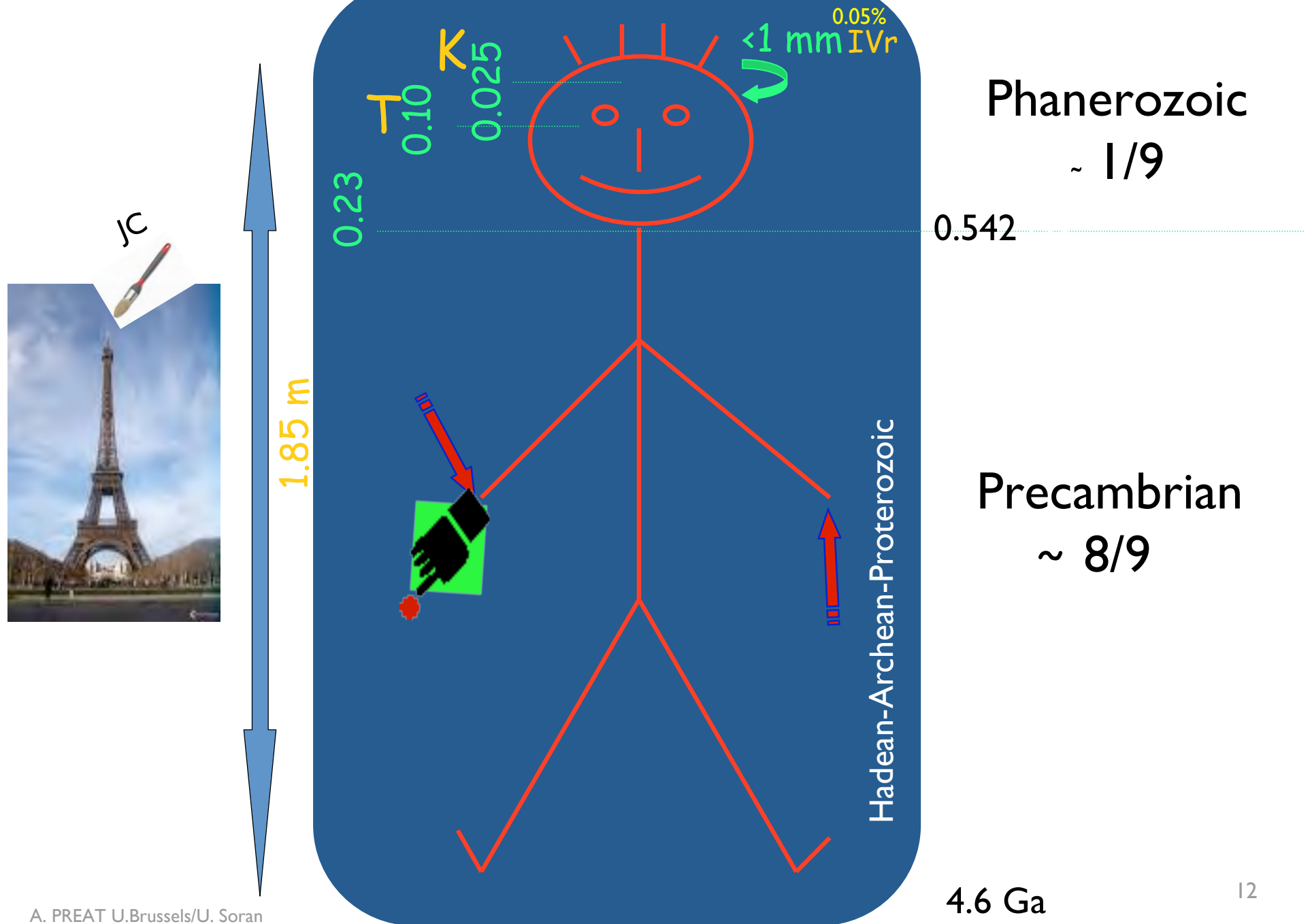
ERA
←

1760 Giovanni ARDUINO
(Venitian)



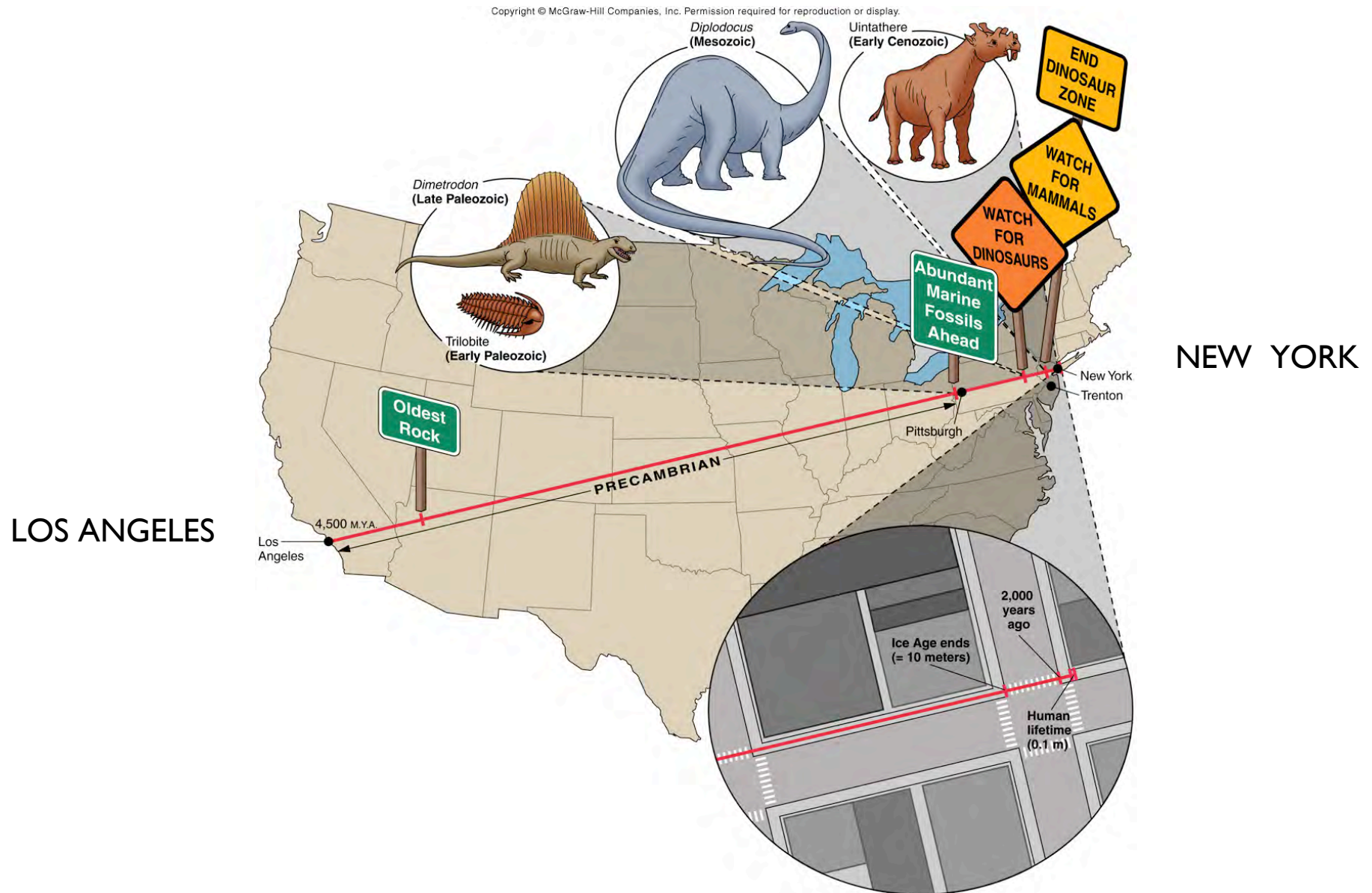
STAGES
→ 1842

H
I
E
R
A
R
C
H
Y



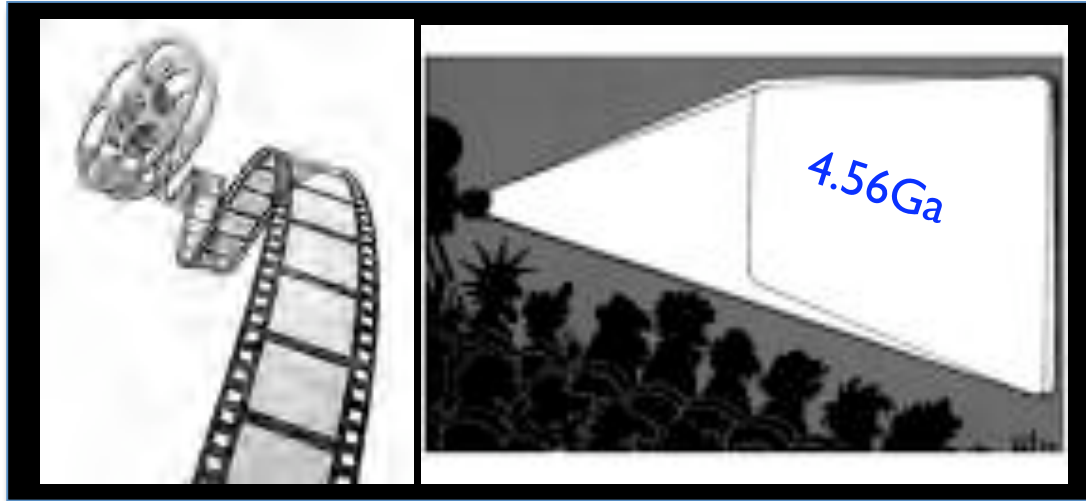
Numerical dating gives absolute age for Earth of about 4.56 billion years

AGES EN KILOMETRES



A long human lifetime (100 years) represents only about 0.000000002% of geological time

Geological time - very, very, very long!

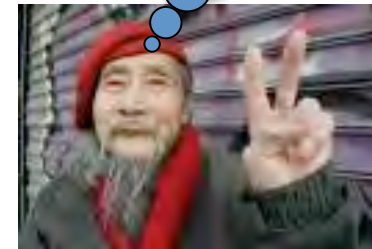


Movie : 32 images/sec

If one image = 100 yr

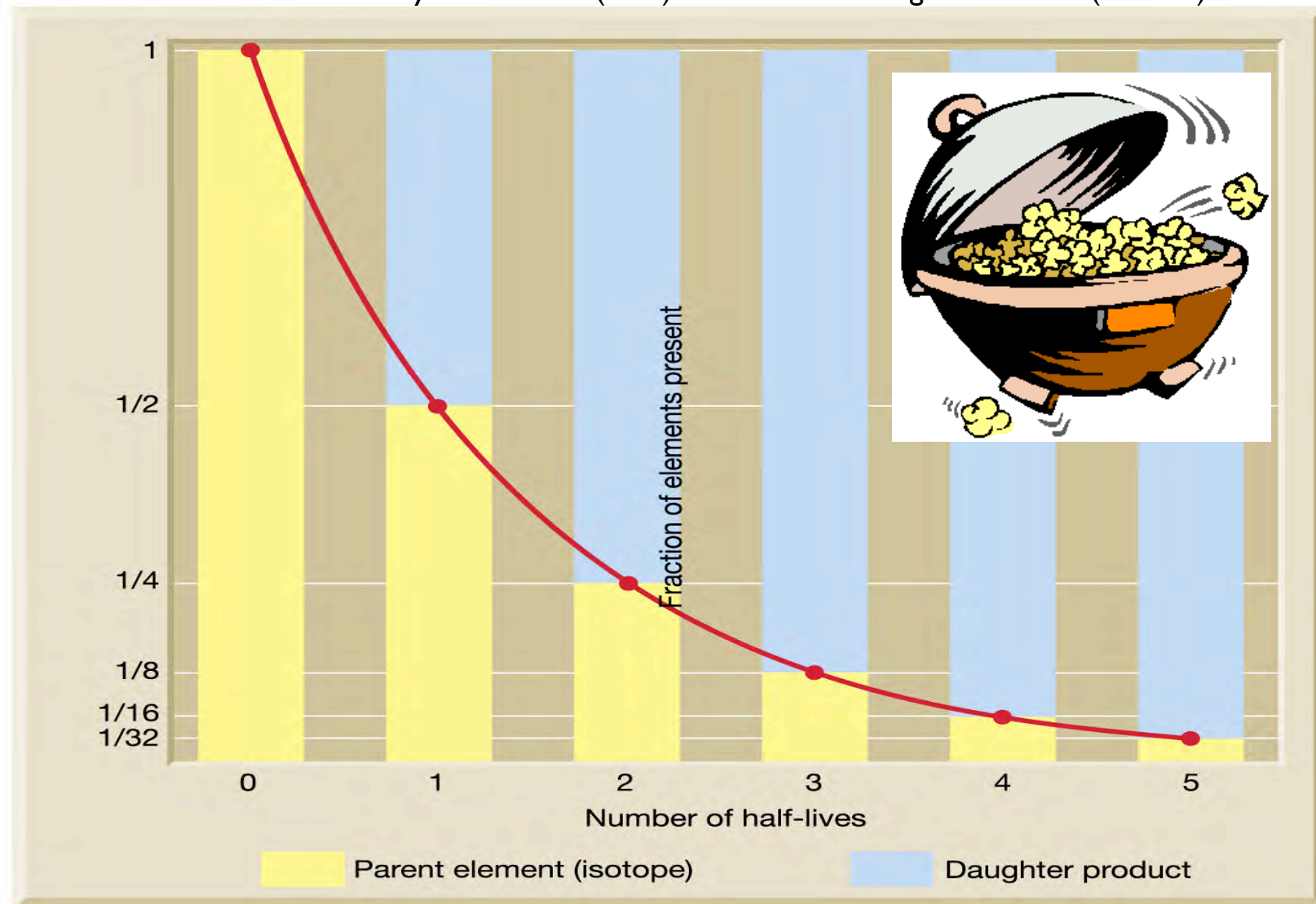
- Christian Era (BC) : -3/4 second
- Glacial Age : -7 second
- Dinosaur Extinction (K/T) : -6 hours
- Metazoa (Pcm/Cm) : - 2 days
- Beginning of Earth History : -16 days

already
0.03sec



ABSOLUTE or ISOTOPIC CHRONOLOGY

Natural Radioactivity => datation (time) + transfert tracing of elements (kinetics)



Ex: $^{99m}\text{Tc} \implies 6.01\text{h} = ^{99}\text{Tc}$ (m = metastable), after 24h it remains 6%...

We can give an age for samples up to ten times of half-live periods, i.e. not containing less than $1/2^{10}$, or one thousandth of their initial content

ABSOLUTE or ISOTOPIC CHRONOLOGY

$^{138}\text{La} \implies ^{138}\text{Ce}$ (2.67×10^{11} years)

$^{87}\text{Rb} \implies ^{87}\text{Sr}$ (5×10^{10} years)

$^{232}\text{Th} \implies ^{208}\text{Pb}$ (13.9×10^9 years)

$^{40}\text{K} \implies ^{40}\text{Ar}$ (11.9×10^9 years)

$^{238}\text{U} \implies ^{206}\text{Pb}$ (4.6×10^9 years)

$^{235}\text{U} \implies ^{207}\text{Pb}$ (7×10^8 years)

$^{234}\text{Th} \implies ^{230}\text{Th}$ (250 000 years)

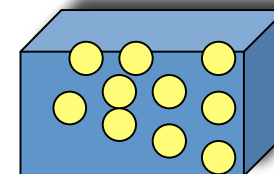
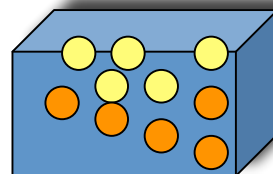
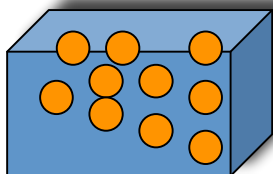
$^{230}\text{Th} \implies ^{226}\text{Ra}$ (75 200 years)

$^{14}\text{C} \implies ^{14}\text{N}$ (5 568 years)

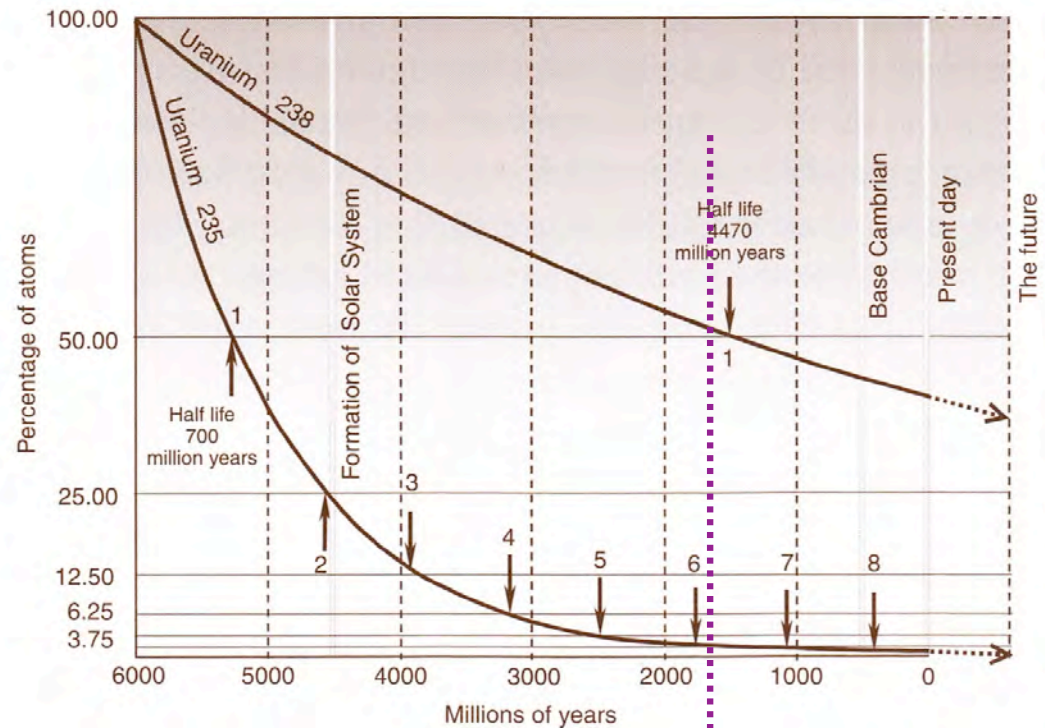
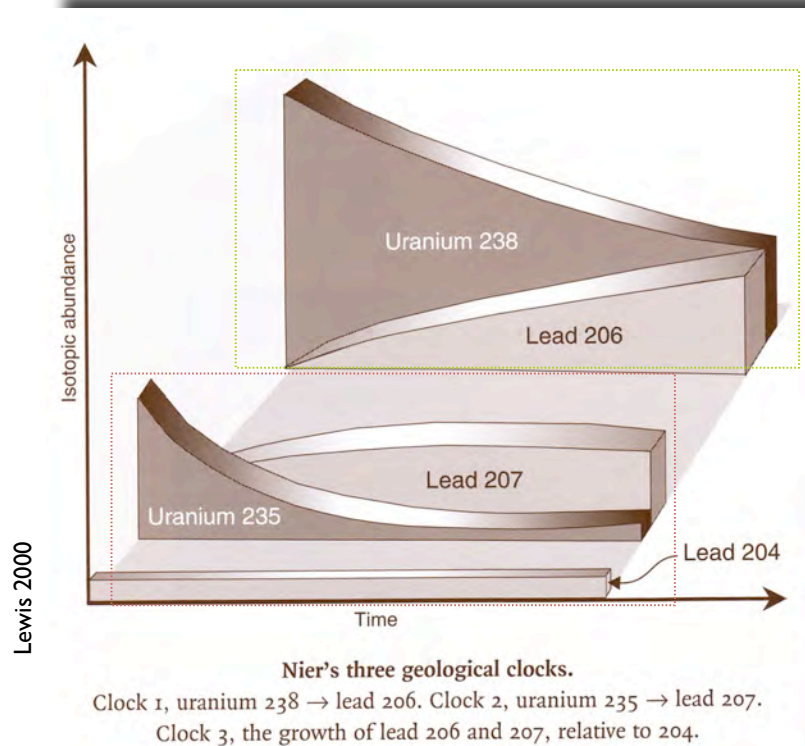
$^3\text{T} \implies ^2\text{H}$ (12.26 years)

P
R
E
C
I
S
I
O
N

R
E
L
·
C
H
R



The system has to be closed ... all the time (= new problem)

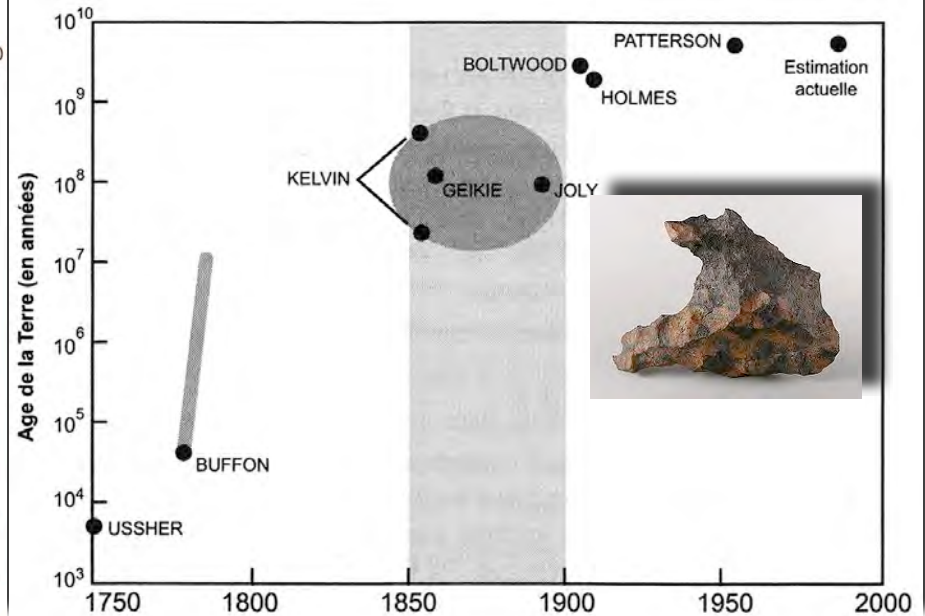
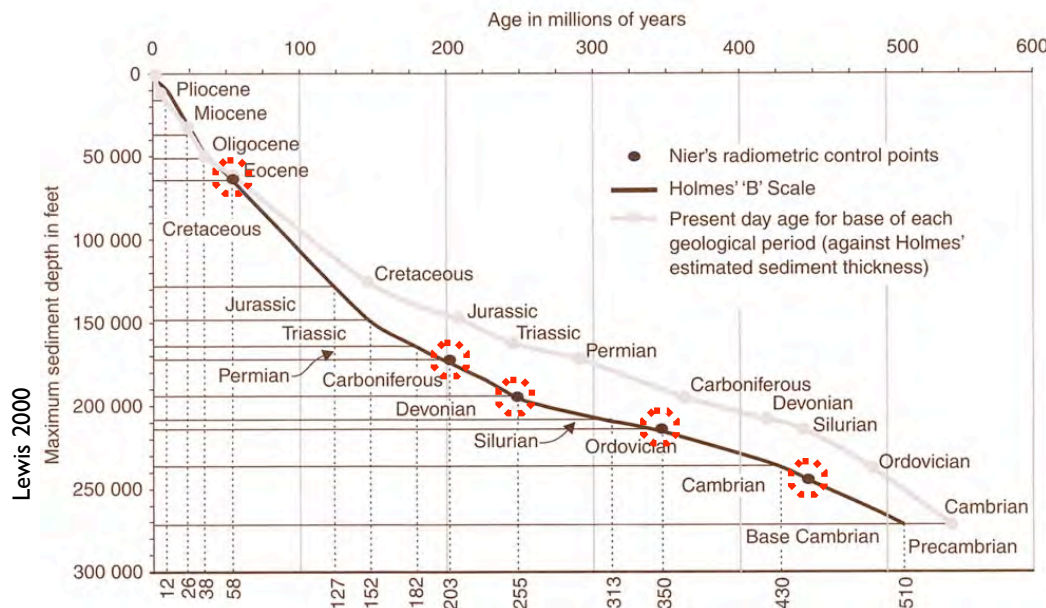


CONCORDIA Method

Two independent 'clocks', each with their half-life period, giving each Pb (206 and 207) that is compared to ^{204}Pb , or ordinary Pb which has a constant content (it does not derive from radioactive desintegration)

ABSOLUTE or ISOTOPIC CHRONOLOGY

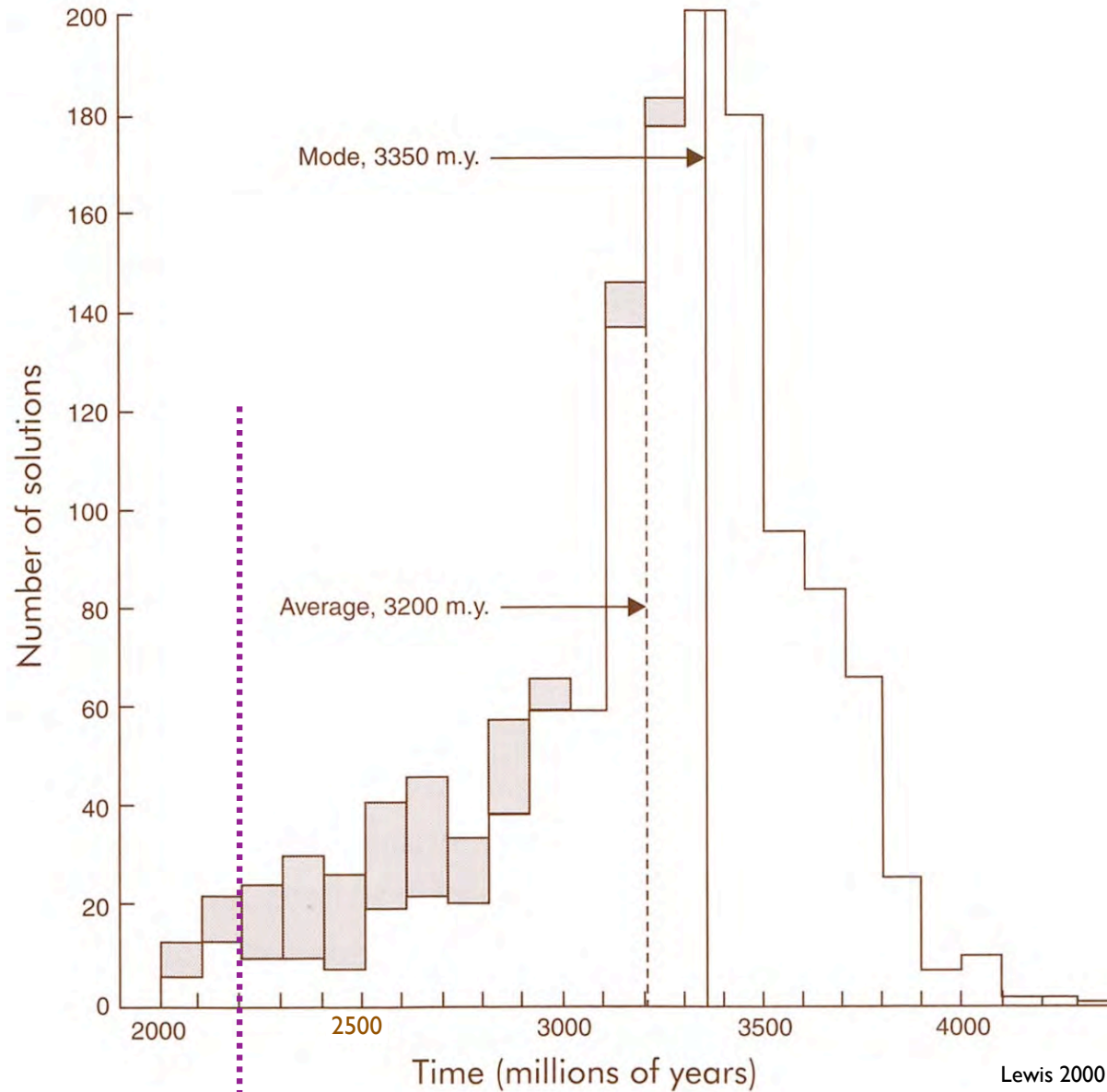
±1600 Archbishop Ussher (Irl) : Bible, creation began in 4004 BC, October 22 at 9am
 1721 Henri Gautier (Igr Ponts et Chaussées) : ablation relief... => 35 000yr. In resuming HIS calculations
 => few Ma! ==> Gautier would have voluntarily published 'false ages'.... to avoid problems ... (Bible)
 1779 Jean Etienne Guettard : the valleys of Etampes (France) area have >10 000 yrs i.e. >6000yr (Bible)
 => he renounced...
 1850 Lord Kelvin : cooling of the Earth =>24 to 400 Ma, finally 100 Ma
 1859 Darwin (digging and widening of a valley SE U.K.) => 300 Ma from the end of Mesozoic
 1897 John Joly (Dublin) ocean salinisation => 80 to 89 Ma (actually = 13 Ma due to dynamics...)



1947 - A. HOLMES
FIRST SCALE OF
GEOLOGICAL TIMES
 (absolute time vs max thicknesses)

1953 - C. PATTERSON
 Meteorite of Canyon Diablo
AGE OF THE EARTH : 4.55 Ga ± 70Ma

ABSOLUTE or ISOTOPIC CHRONOLOGY¹⁸



2200

Pb/Pb Method
= 2 internal timers

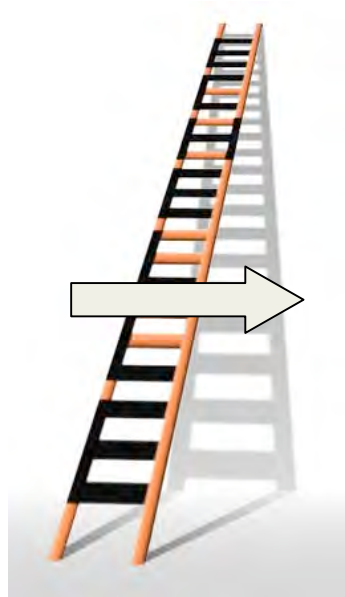
A. Nier
Years 30'-40'
25 samples
pegmatite of Manitoba

2200 Ma
was rejected
because older than
2000 Ma

estimated age of the Universe
at that period

UNITS AND CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHICAL CORRELATIONS

ABSOLUTE



No
'material'
references for
Precambrian
[8/9th geol time]

One
S
T
R
A
T
O
T
Y
P
E



RELATIVE



One LIMITOTYPE

A. PREAT U.Brussels/U. Soran

STRATOTYPE and/or LIMITOTYPE GSSP Global Stratotype Section and Point

Jebel Mech Irdane (Erfoud, Anti-Atlas, Maroc)
[Conodonts, Goniatites, Trilobites ...]
 $391.8\text{Ma} \pm 2.7\text{Ma}$

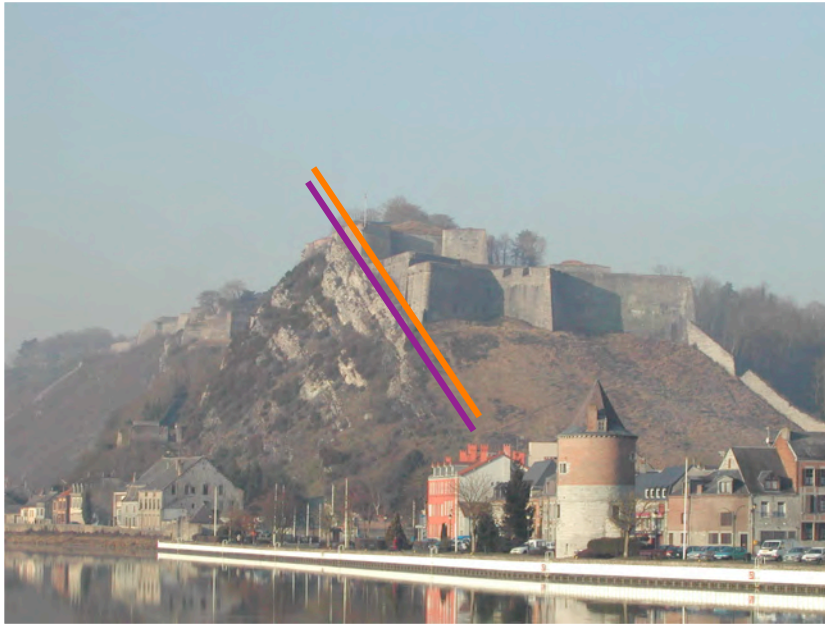


G
I
V
'
E
I
F

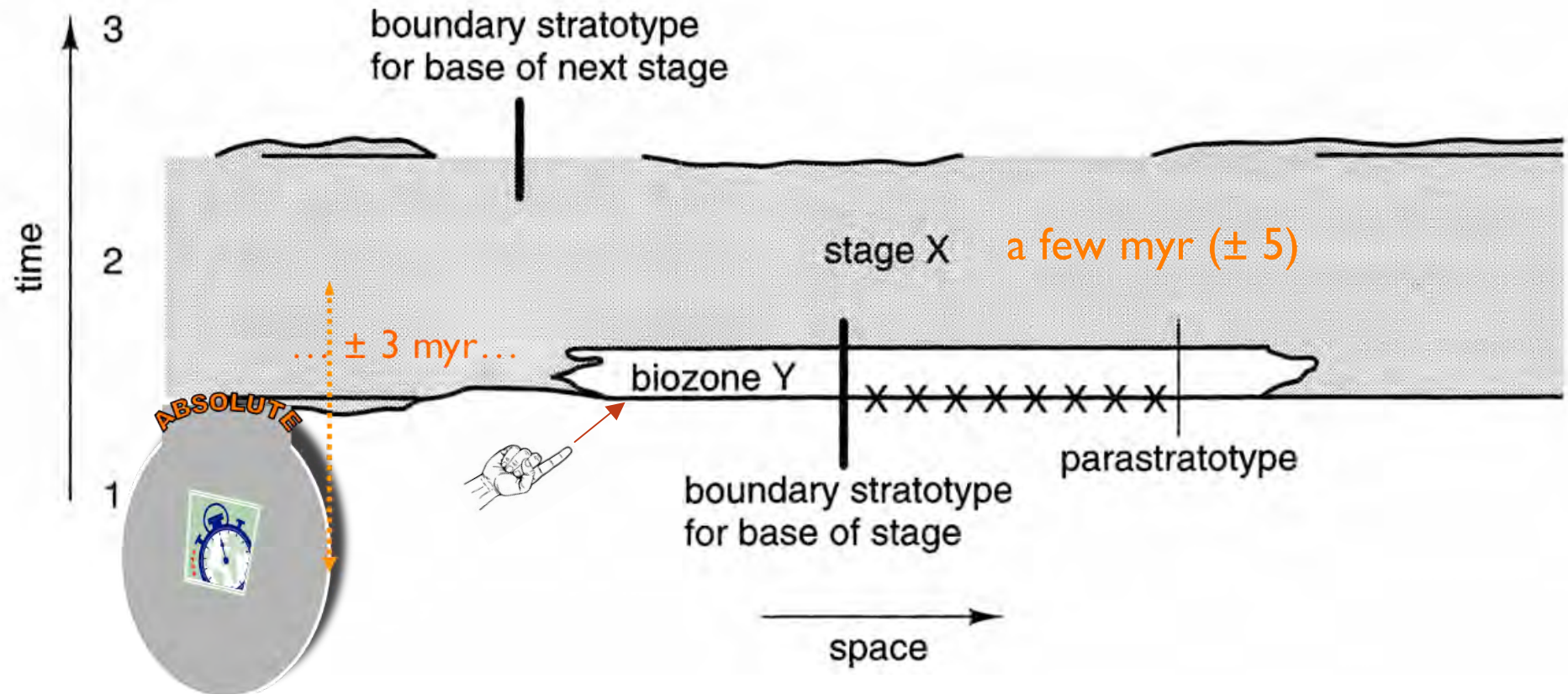
HISTORICAL STRATOTYPE

Gosselet 1879

Finally lithologies are almost always independent of chronostratigraphical boundaries ...



LIMITOTYPE : the base of stage X is defined by the base of biozone Y



The parastratotype is outside of the basin and also defined by the base of biozone Y
(there is a little less than 100 geological stages, excluding the PCm)

1. GEOMETRY => 2. REL/ABS TIME => 3. KINETICS

Finally lithologies are almost always independent of chronostratigraphical boundaries ...

Also independent of biostratigraphy and radiochronology....

www.stratigraphy.org

A Geologic Time Scale

2004

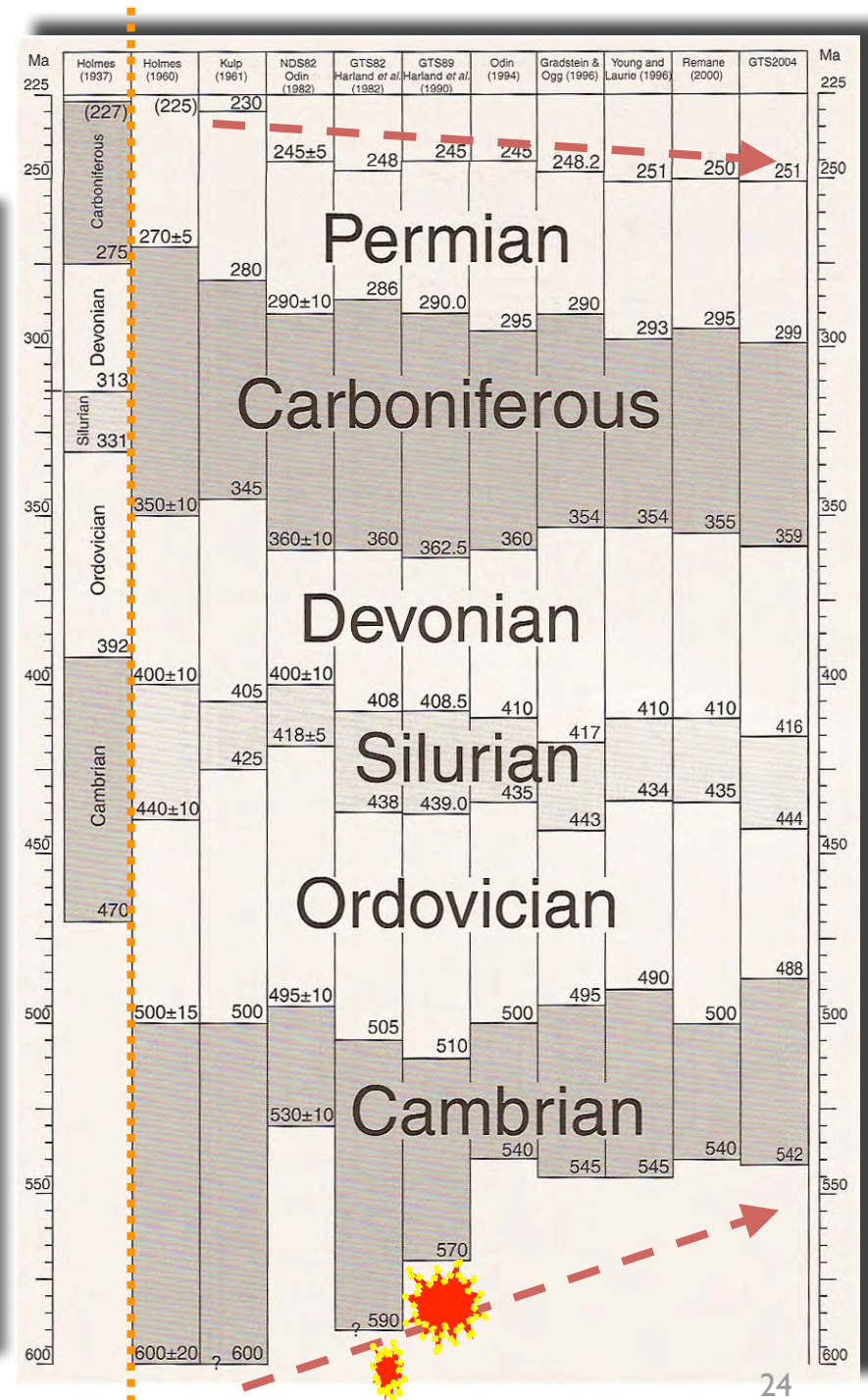
Felix Gradstein, James Ogg and Alan Smith

CAMBRIDGE

The Concise Geologic Time Scale

James G. Ogg, Gabi Ogg and Felix M. Gradstein

2008



GTS August 2004 (2008)



INTERNATIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC CHART



Phanerozoic							Phanerozoic							Phanerozoic							Precambrian																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Eon	Era	Sub-Era	System Period	Series Epoch	Stage Age	Age Ma	GSSP	Eon	Era	System Period	Series Epoch	Stage Age	Age Ma	GSSP	Eon	Era	System Period	Series Epoch	Stage Age	Age Ma	GSSP	Eon	Era	System Period	Series Epoch	Stage Age	Age Ma	GSSP																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary*	Neogene	Holocene				Cenozoic	Mesozoic	Jurassic	Upper	Tithonian	145.5 ± 4.0		Phanerozoic	Paleozoic	Permian	Triassic	Upper	Famennian	359.2 ± 2.5		Archean	Proterozoic	Ediacaran	542																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
					Kimmeridgian	150.8 ± 4.0						Neoproterozoic	Cryogenian	~630																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
					Oxfordian	155.7 ± 4.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Callovian	161.2 ± 4.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Bathonian	164.7 ± 4.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene				Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene					Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene			Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene	Pliocene

Quaternary*: Formal chronostratigraphic unit sensu joint ICS-INQUA taskforce (2005) and ICS.
Tertiary*: Informal chronostratigraphic unit sensu Aubry et al. (2005, Episodes 28/2).

This chart was drafted by Gabi Ogg, Intra Cambrian unit ages with * are informal, and awaiting ratified definitions.
Copyright © 2004 International Commission on Stratigraphy

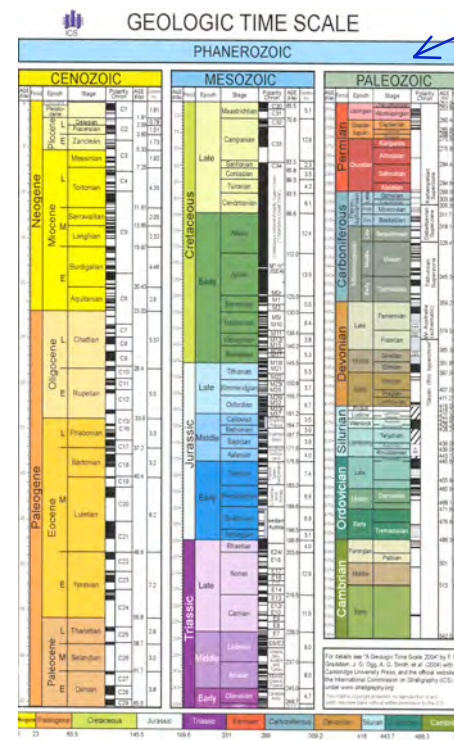
Subdivisions of the global geologic record are formally defined by their lower boundary. Each unit of the Phanerozoic (~542 Ma to Present) and the base of Ediacaran are defined by a basal Global Standard Section and Point (GSSP), whereas Precambrian units are formally subdivided by absolute age (Global Standard Stratigraphic Age, GSSA). Details of each GSSP are posted on the ICS website (www.stratigraphy.org).
International chronostratigraphic units, rank, names and formal status are approved by the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) and ratified by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).
Numerical ages of the unit boundaries in the Phanerozoic are subject to revision. Some stages within the Ordovician and Cambrian will be formally named upon international agreement on their GSSP limits. Most sub-Series boundaries (e.g., Middle and Upper Aptian) are not formally defined.
Colors are according to the Commission for the Geological Map of the World (www.cgmw.org).
The listed numerical ages are from 'A Geologic Time Scale 2004', by F.M. Gradstein, J.G. Ogg, A.G. Smith, et al. (2004; Cambridge University Press).



A. PREAT U.Brussels/U. Soran

www.stratigraphy.org
DERNIERE MISE A JOUR: 08-2012

387.7 ± 0.8 (2012)



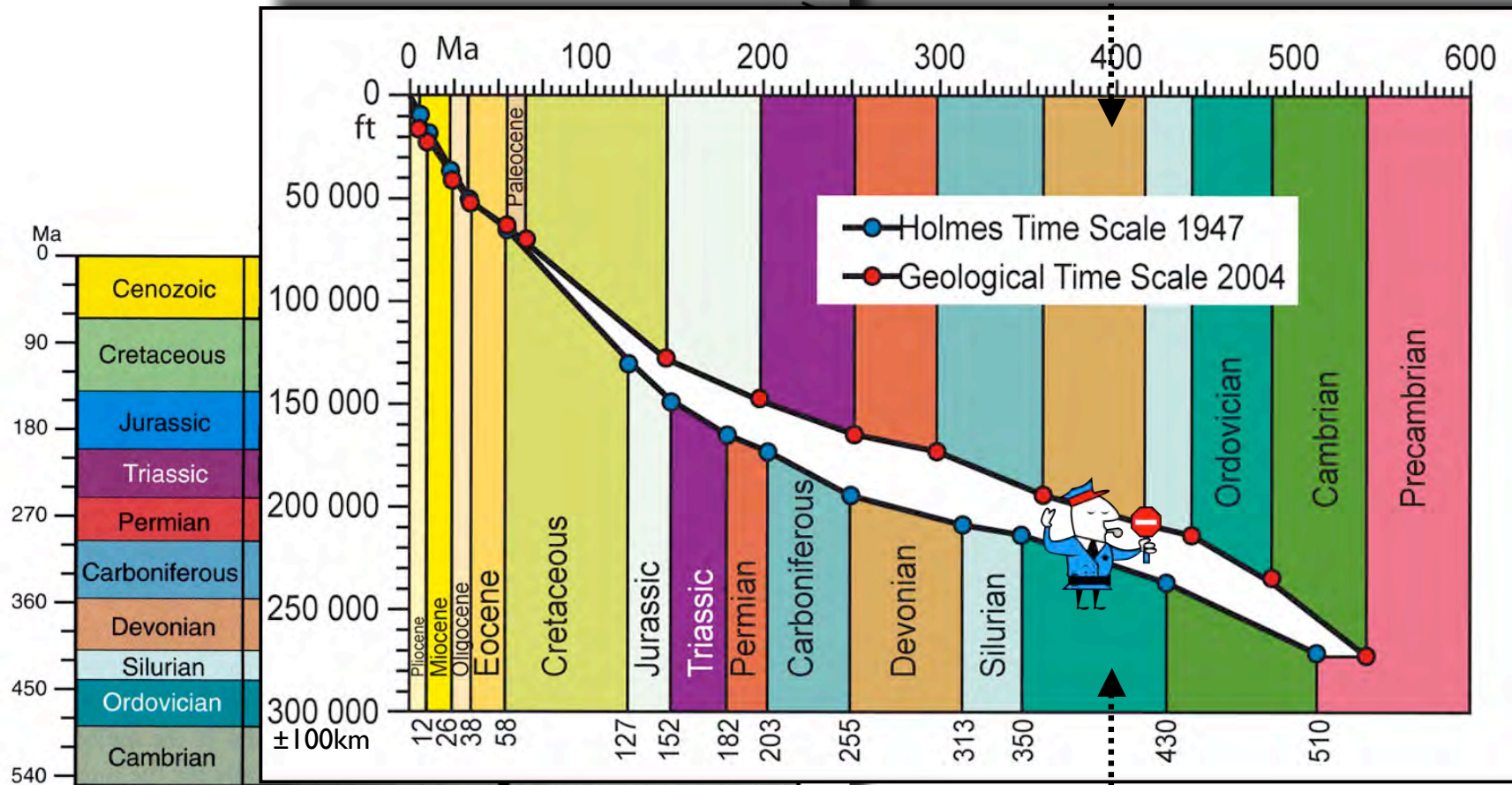
Août 2004-2008

Giv 391.8
Eif ± 2.7

*et non plus
380 Ma!
 ± 5
(en 1995)*

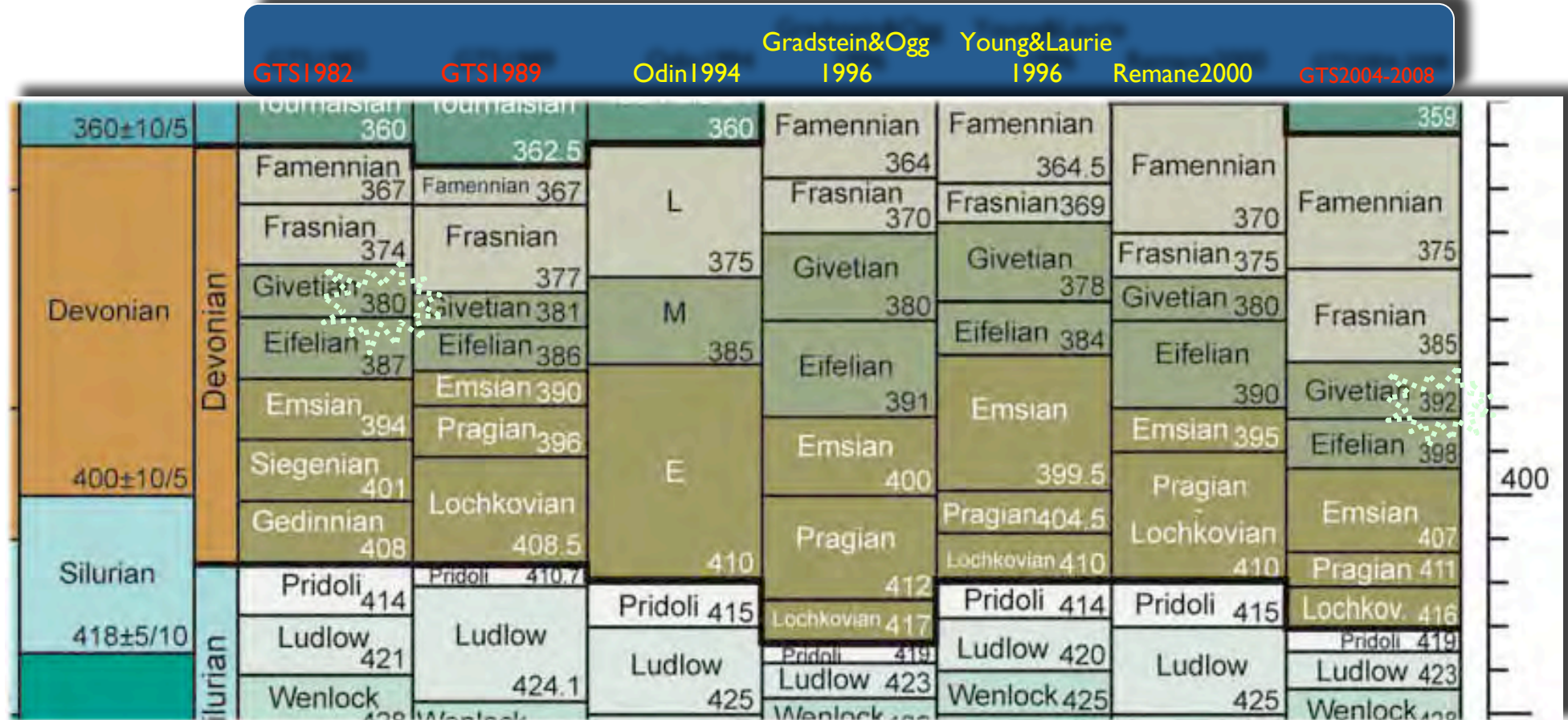
PROCHAINE MISE A JOUR: 08-2016
www.stratigraphy.org

GTS August 2004 (2008)

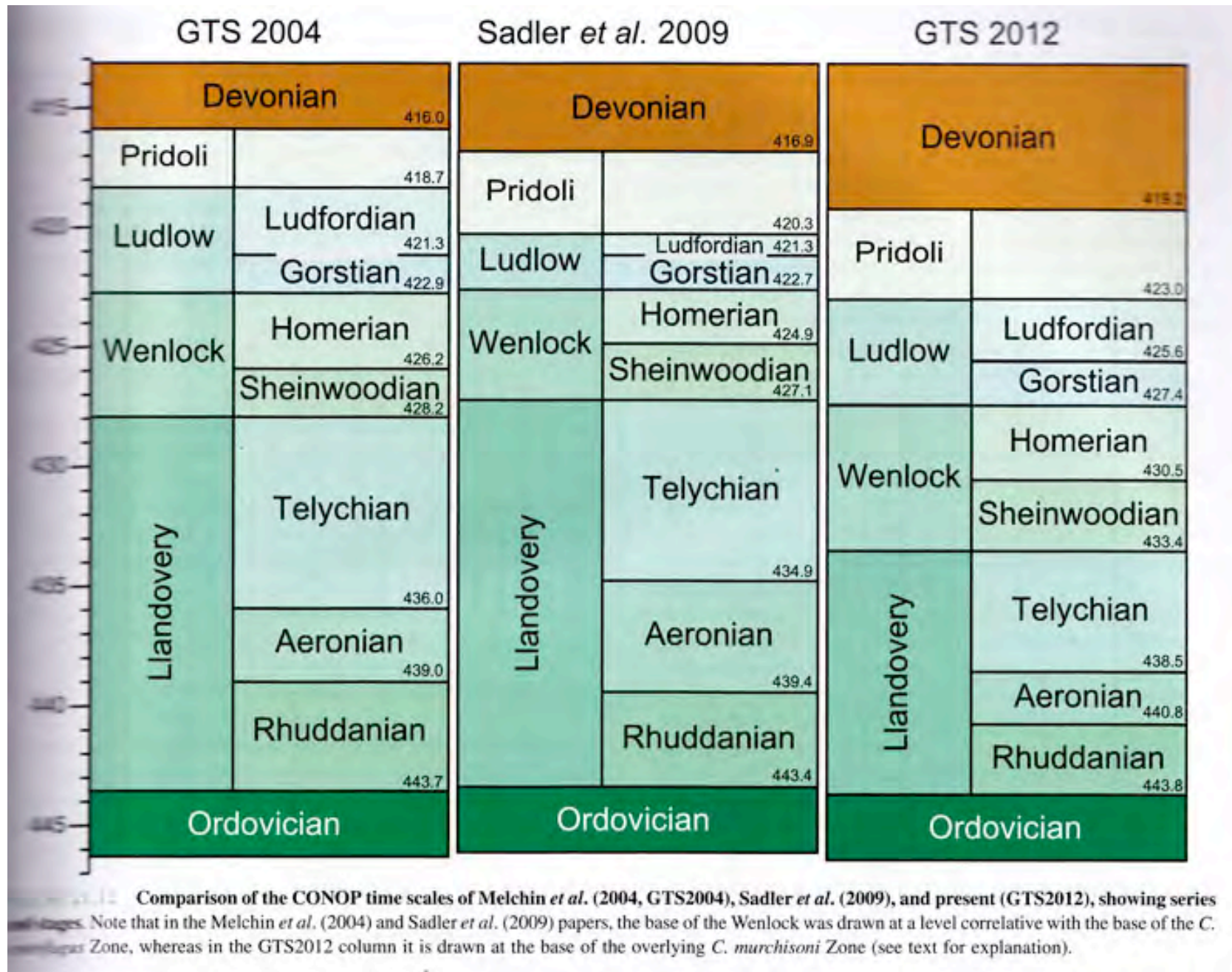


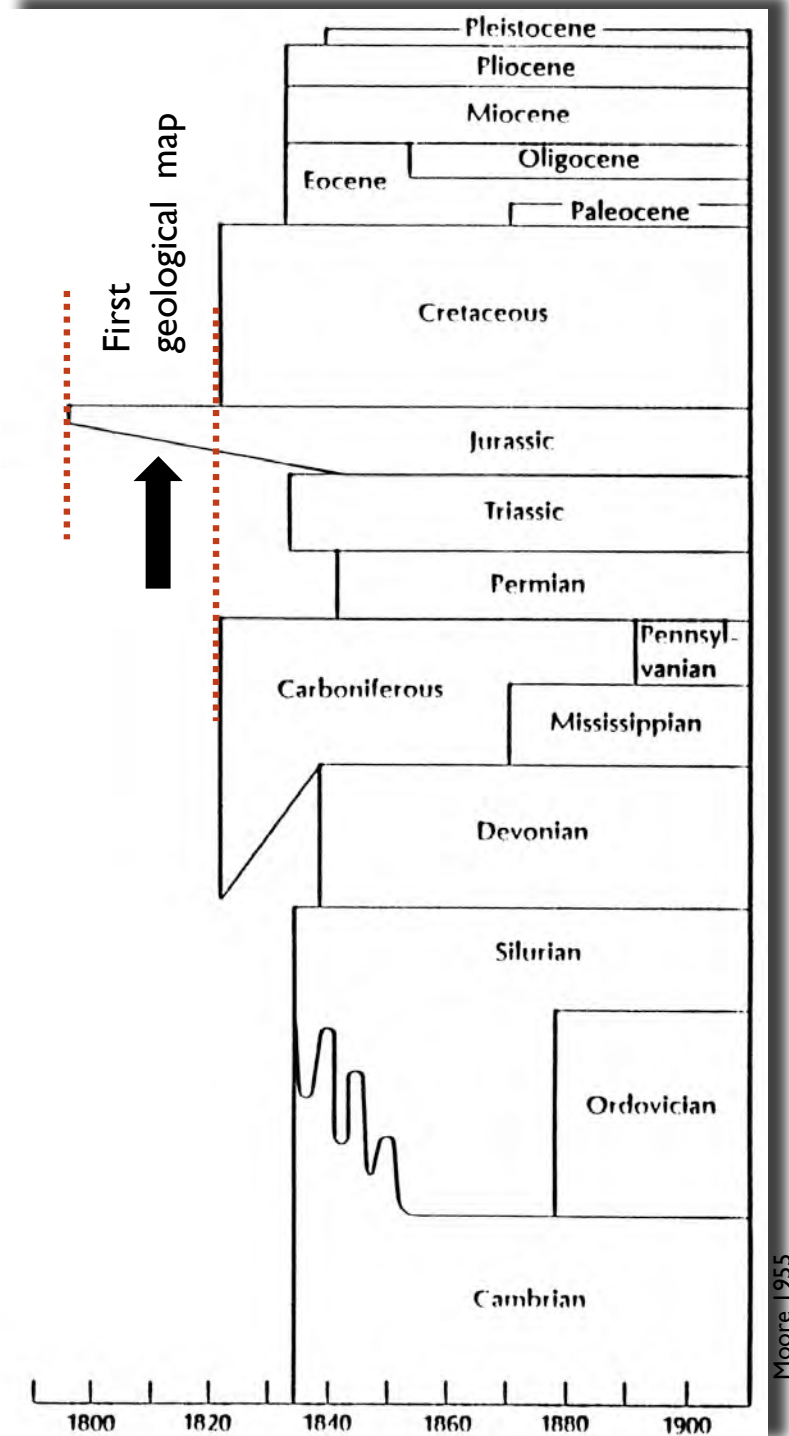
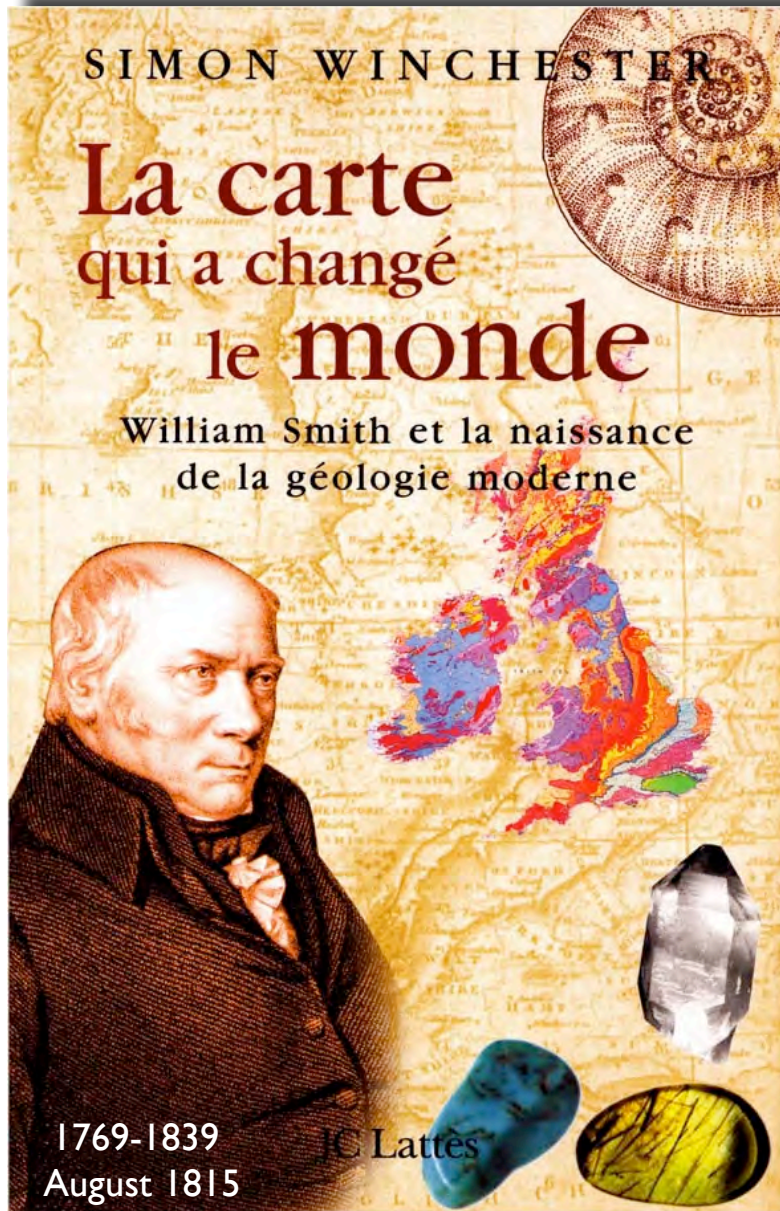
Absolute time cannot be used to set the scale of geological times

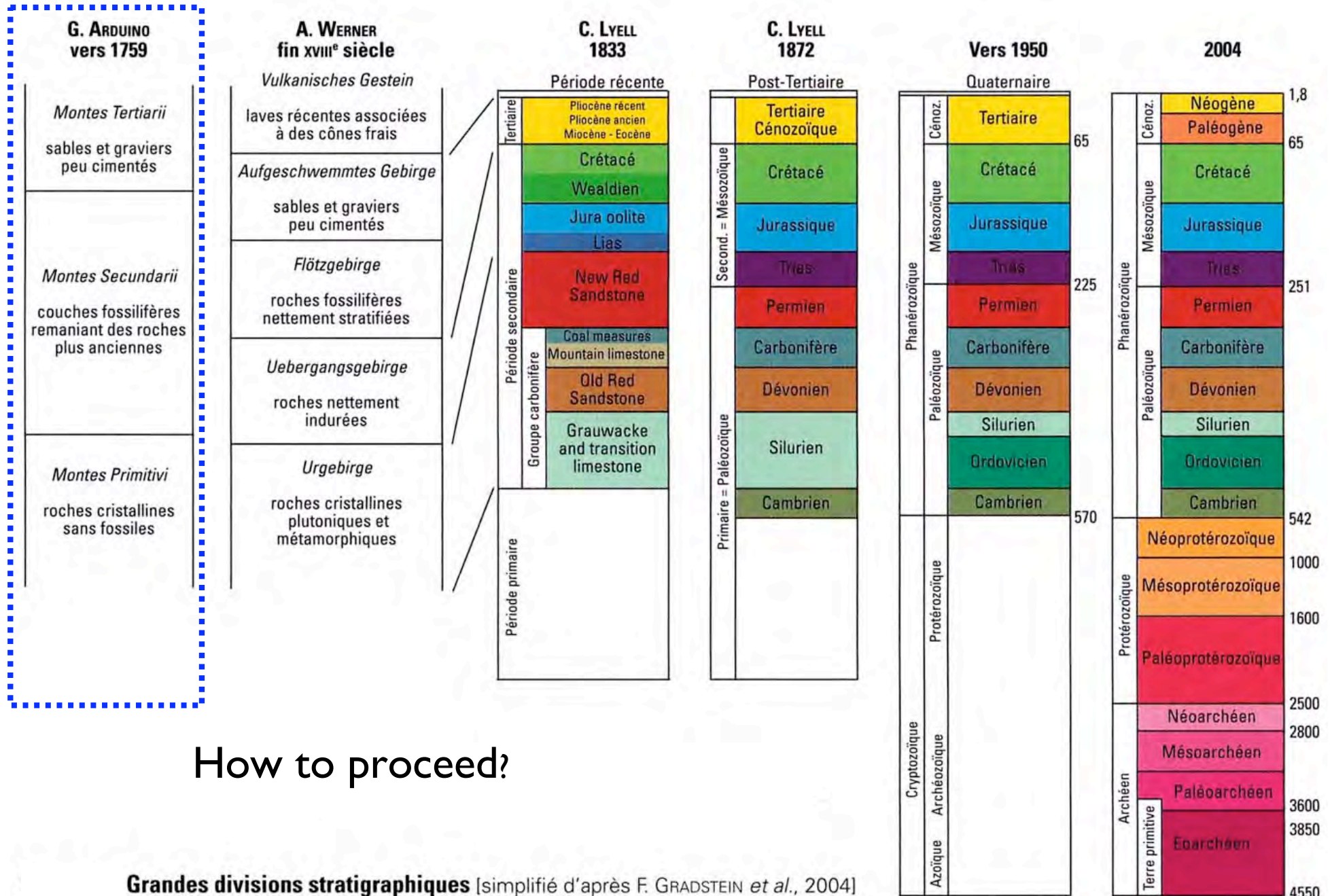
(the names), the ages and therefore the durations change



How to get these scales?







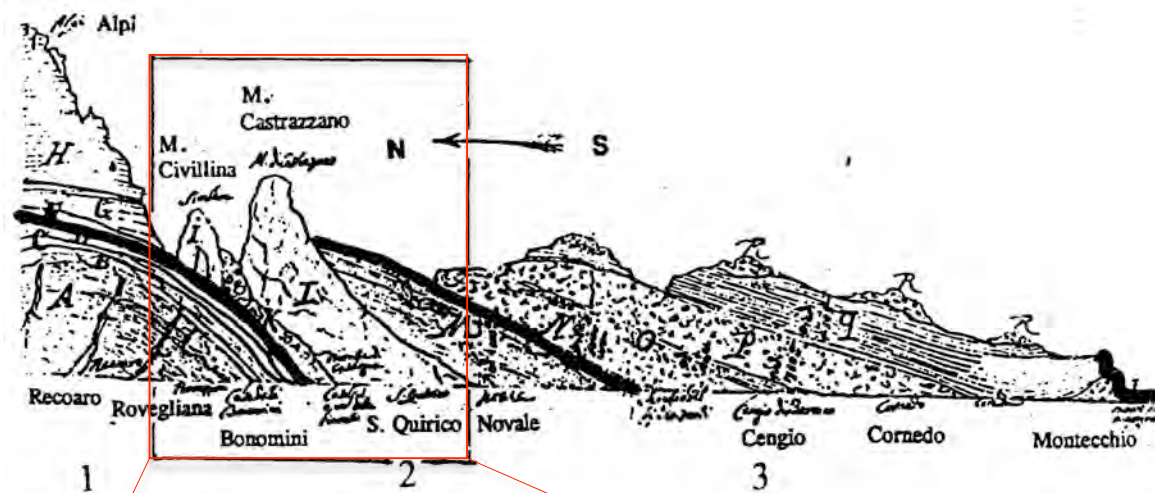
How to proceed?

Grandes divisions stratigraphiques [simplifié d'après F. GRADSTEIN et al., 2004]

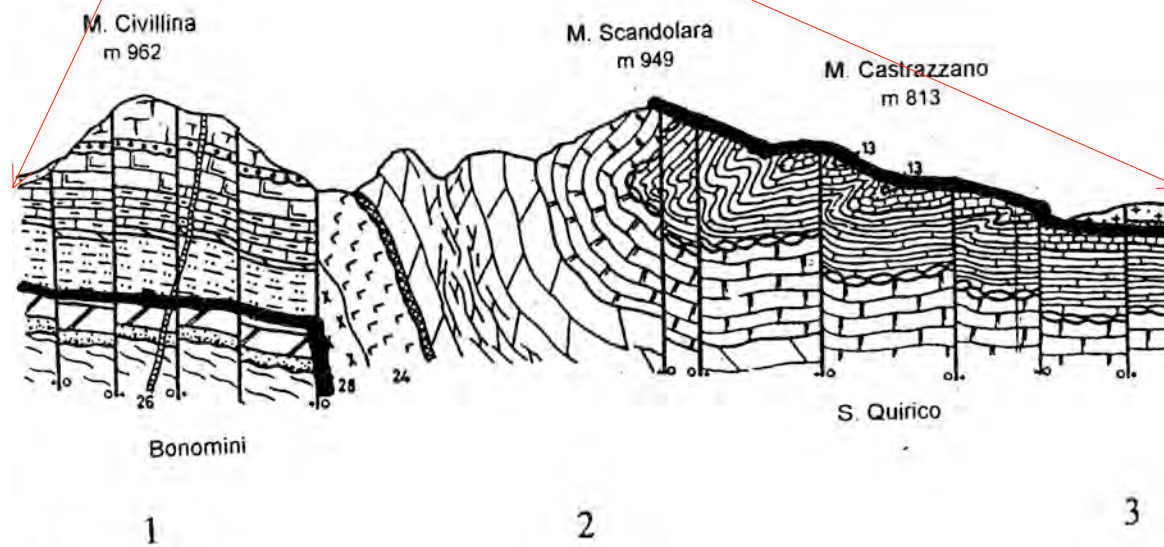
ARDUINO'S LITHOSTRATIGRAPHICAL THEORY (1760-1775)

Units (<i>Ordini</i>)	Mountain type	Rock type	Causes
1	Basement/primeval rock (<i>roccia primigenia</i>)	Crystalline schist <i>schisto</i>	Fire Cooling of the original Earth surface
1	Primary or mineral mountains (<i>monti primari o minerali</i>) a. First subdivision b. Second subdivision	Granite, porphyry, and mineral-bearing crystalline rocks (<i>rocce vetrescibili</i>); sandstone and conglomerates without fossils	Fire, wind, and water a. Volcanism b. Volcanism and erosion due to wind and water
2	Secondary mountains (<i>monti secondari</i>)	Marbles and stratified limestones with fossils; stratified rocks like <i>vetrescibili</i> but without mineral veins	Water and fire Marine sedimentation and modifications due to the reprise of volcanism
3	Tertiary mountains (<i>monti terziari, colline</i>)	Gravel, clay, fossiliferous sand, volcanic material	Fire and water Volcanism and sedimentation within sea waters
4	Plains (<i>pianure</i>)	Alluvial deposits, sometimes stratified	Water Erosion caused by rain and rivers

in Vaccari 2006



A Modified profile from the sketch by G. Arduino



B Modified profile from G. Barbieri et al. 1980

Vaccari 2006

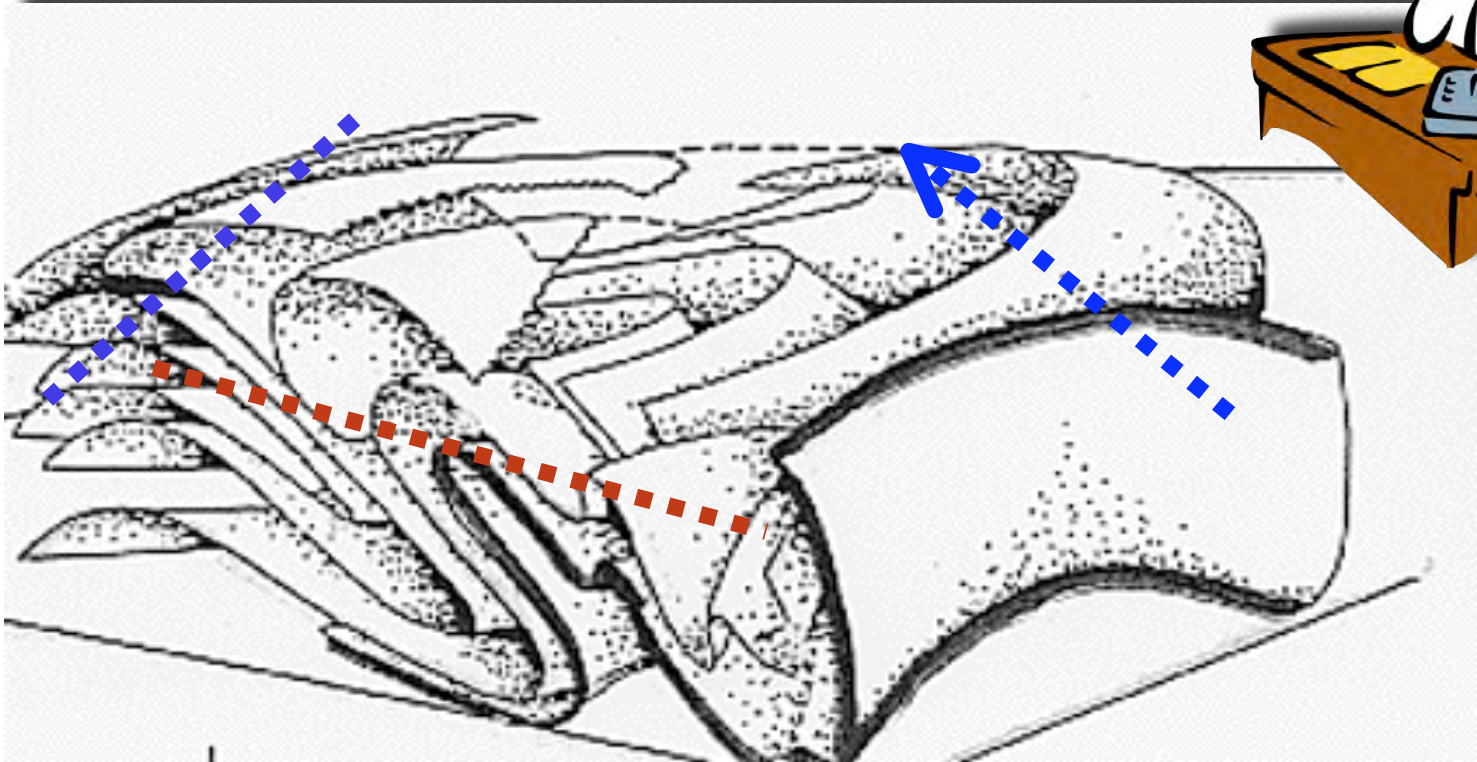
the
GOAL

ESTABLISH A CHRONOLOGY or A CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY

- = infer the event chronology having affected the Earth
- = establish synchronisms between coeval formations (same age) which are geographically separated, and display various features (lithology, paleontology ...)

OUTCROPS
= folded notebook,
jagged... = mapping

Outcrops = folded, jagged notebook
.... first is mapping => its result is already
VERY incomplete at this stage



metamorphism \Leftrightarrow compression
South APPALACHIAN (Caroline)
The foldings are so often complex
that is difficult to represent them
even as diagrams!

'local' 2D (disconnected)



apparent
simplicity
...

1. Principle of superposition

2. Principle of continuity

3. Principle of palaeontological identity



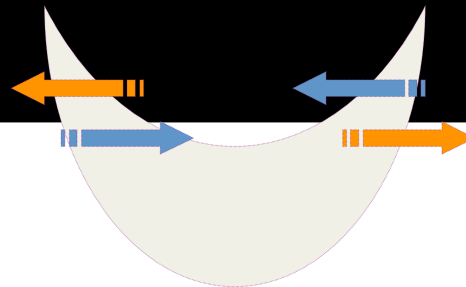
Principle of superposition (horizontality at the origin)

... the layers settle horizontally almost true at a large scale => a layer is more recent than those it covers



Application on the field.... not so easy

younger older
Principle of superposition (horizontality at the origin)

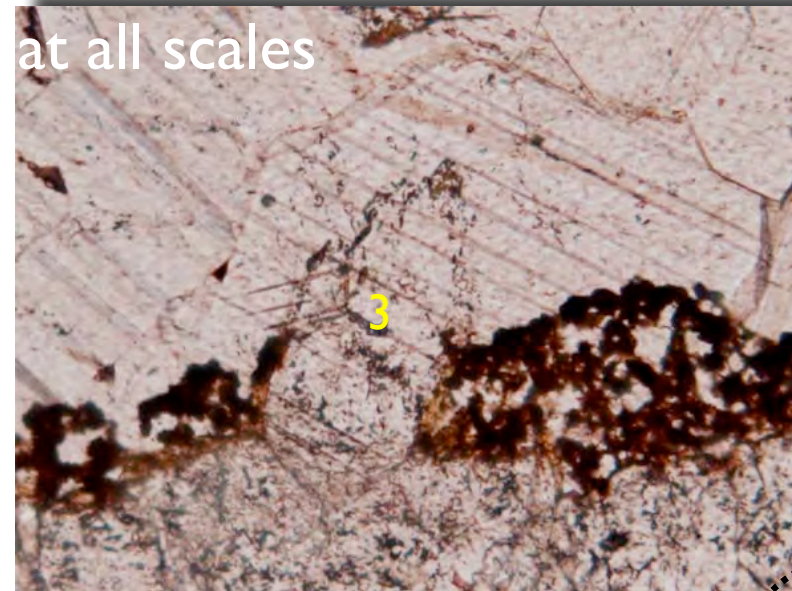
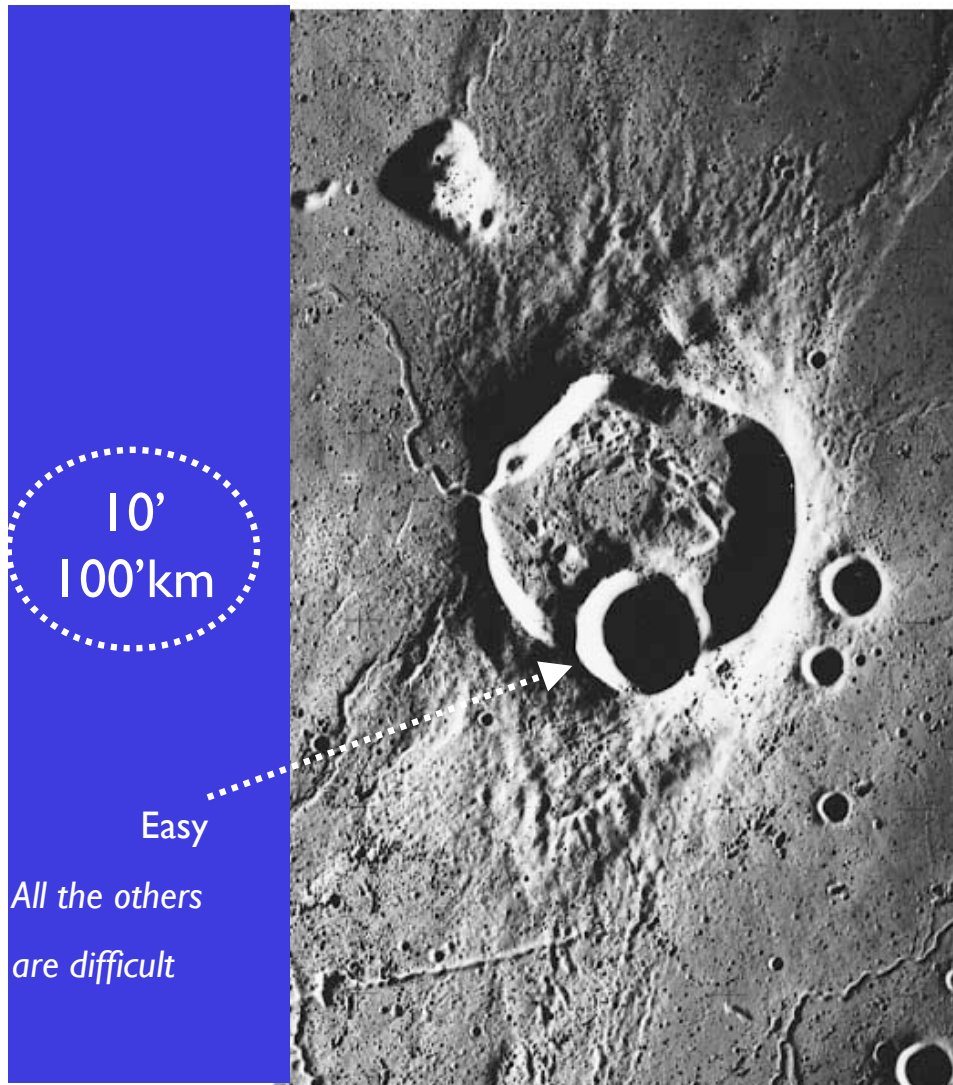


Application on the field.... not so easy

Principle of superposition (horizontality at the origin)



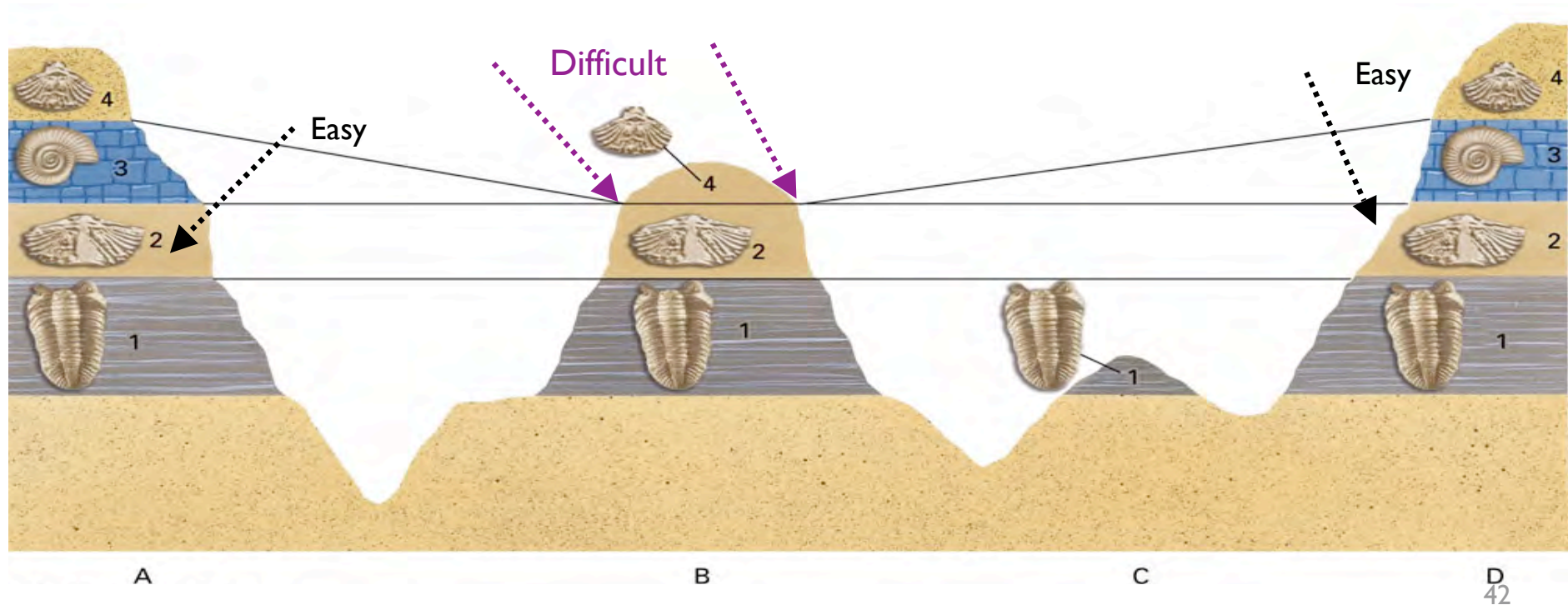
Principle of superposition valid at all scales



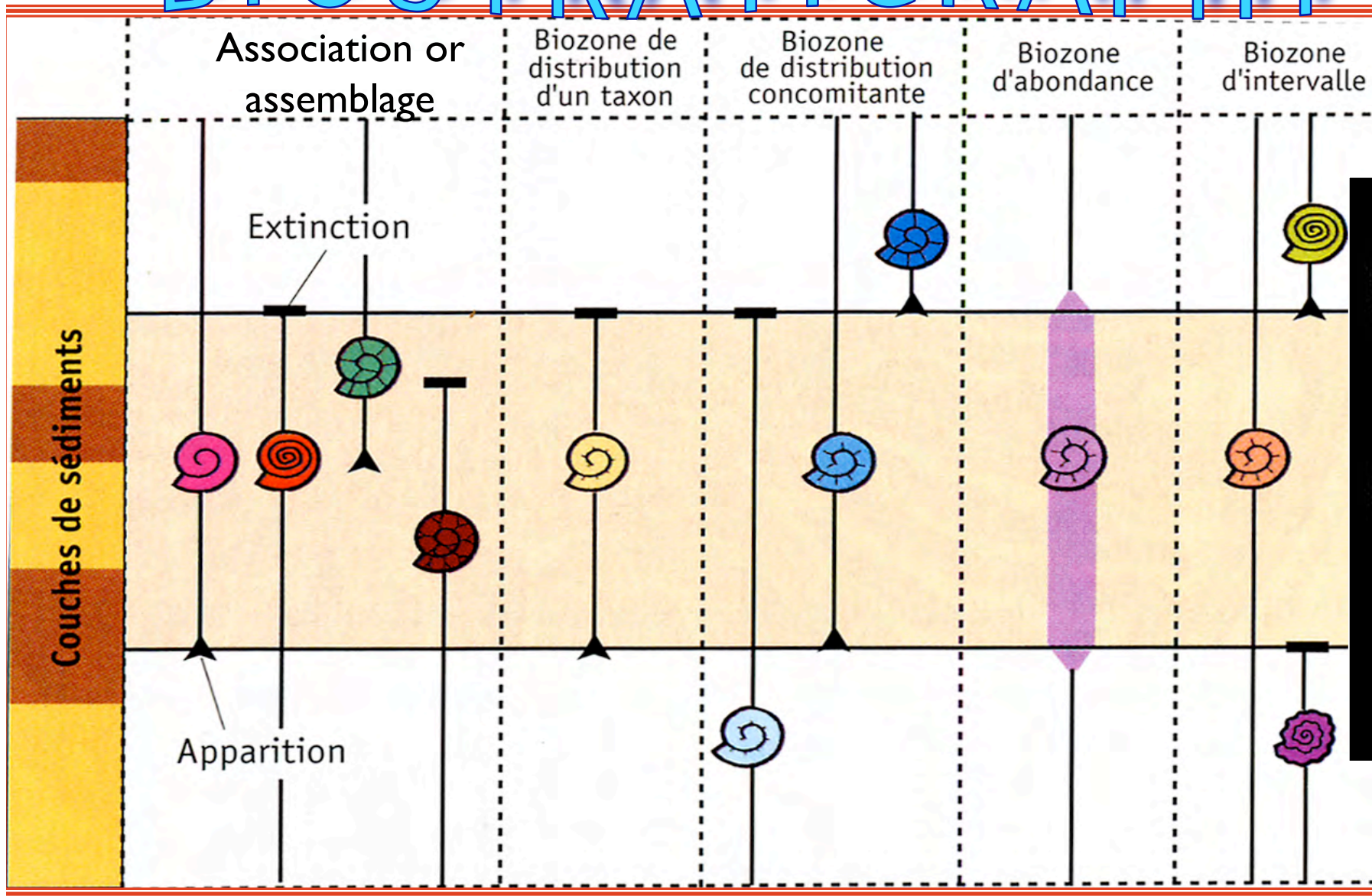
1. Principle of superposition
2. Principle of continuity

3. Principle of paleontological identity = 'Index Fossils'

Abundant (preservation) – Large geographical distribution
Fast evolution (tachytely) – Easily recognizable



BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

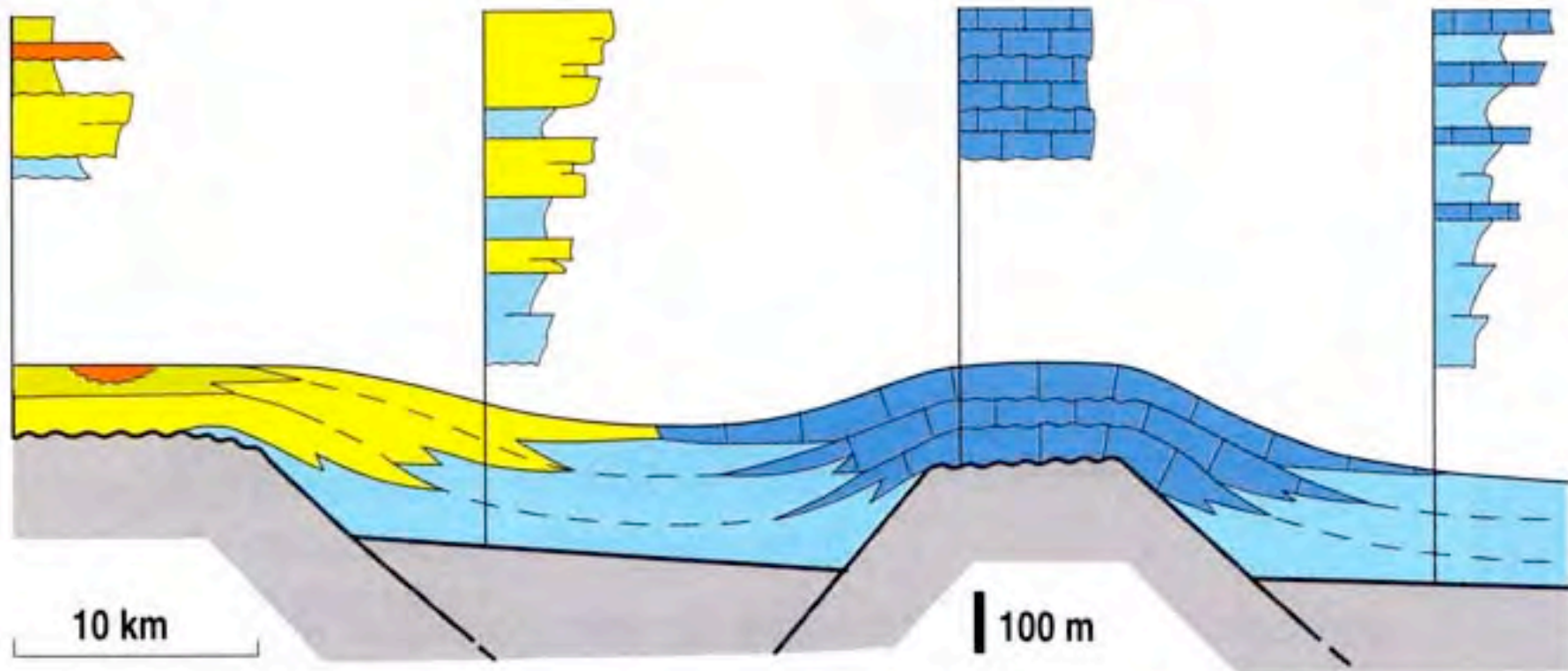


A fossil 'alone' is not helpful.... (unfortunately...)

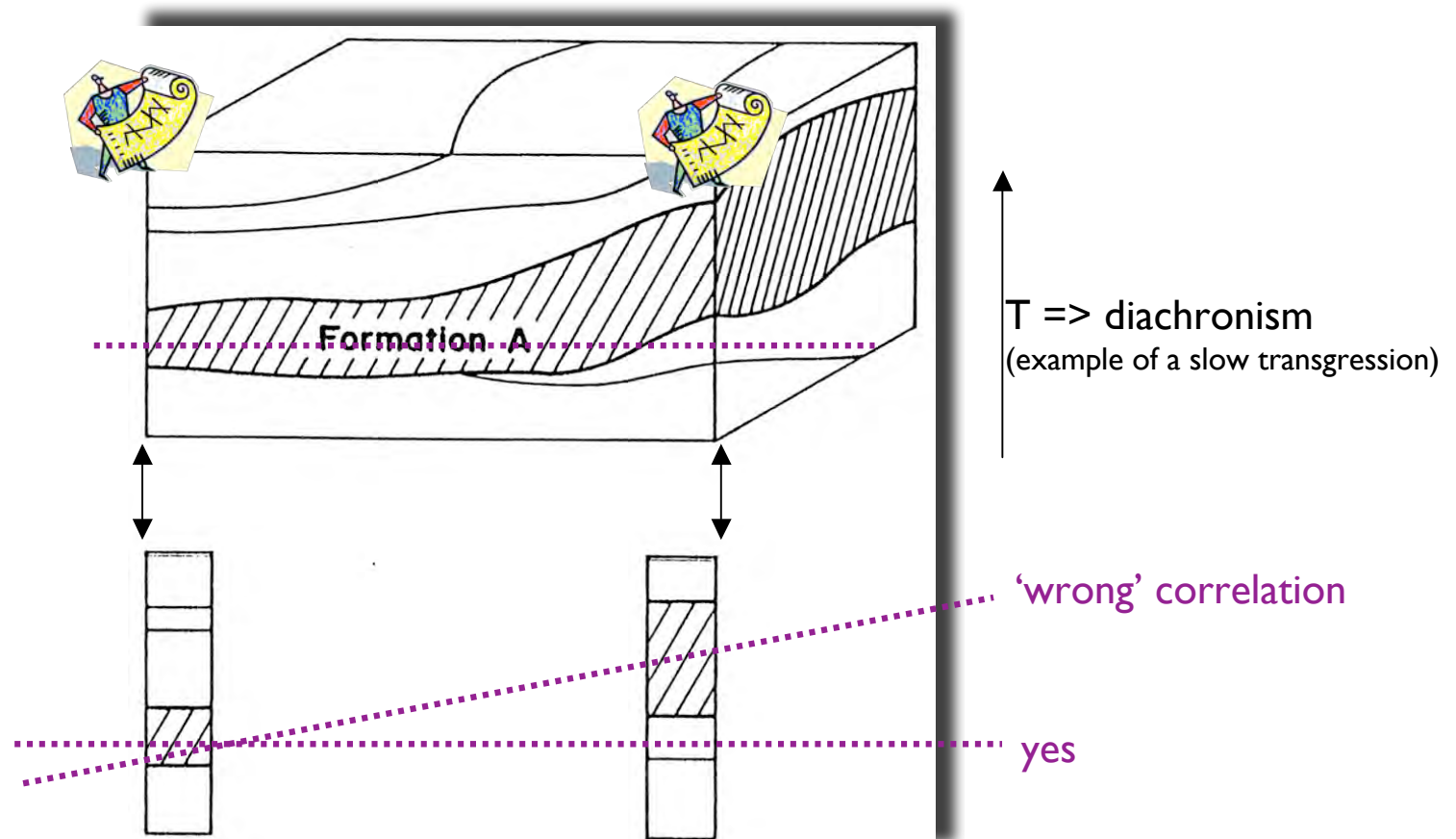


WHY THE PRINCIPLE OF SUPERPOSITION
(and the other two)
DO IT RESOLVES NOT IMMEDIATELY
PROBLEMS WITH CORRELATIONS?

The lateral facies variations are the rule
Facies fossils vs Stratigraphic fossils



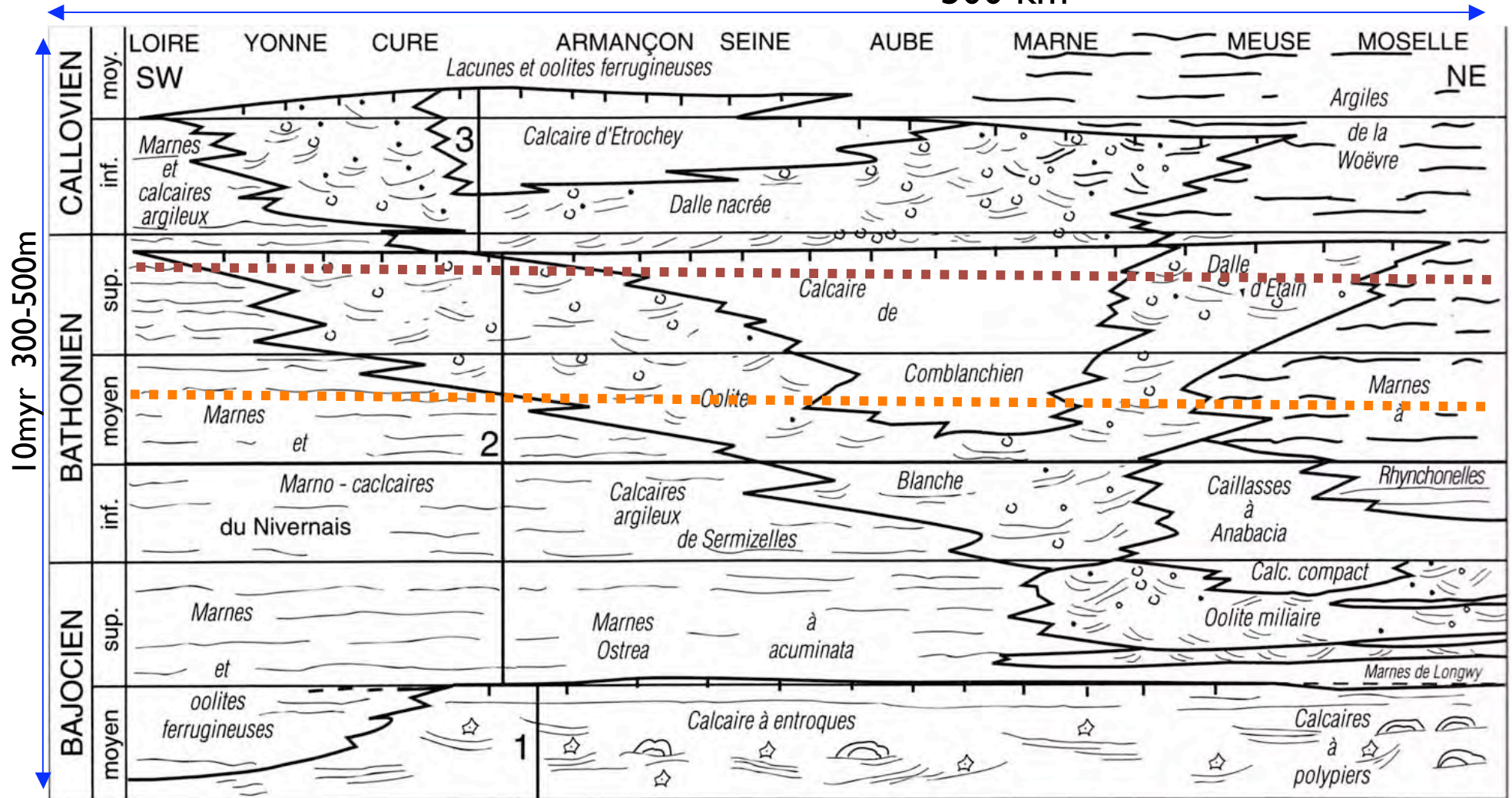
The lateral facies variations are the rule (all scales)



Example: all the clastic Lower Devonian
of Belgium ... and many European areas

'reconstructed' 2D

500 km



Cavelier et al 1980

DOGGER – PARIS BASIN

progradational sedimentary systems

HOW TO DO?



BASIC PRINCIPLE(S) is INTUITIVE

namely that the filling of a certain amount of material
(thus the thickness of a layer) = a certain period of time
(...which increases with the amount....)

...it worked like that for two centuries!

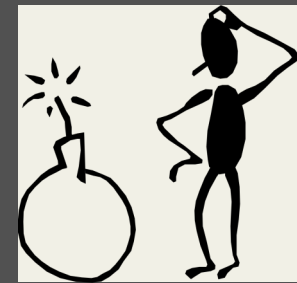




WRONG
and
COMPLETELY WRONG

Samuel Haughton (1821-1897, Irish geologist)
« the maximum thicknesses of the strata are
proportional to the times of their formation »
=> 'one foot = 8616 years!....'

So one year = 0,03 mm



‘normal’ and ‘continuous’ geological series Why is it wrong, completely wrong?

condensed series vs comprehensive series (Frasnian of ‘Coumiac’ vs Belgian Frasnian)
many other examples => 1:10 à 1:1000 (thicknesses ratio)

- differential subsidence : rifts series = tilted blocks over a few km, 10’km or 100’km
- joints/no joints : examples of carbonate series (=> also ‘cryptic’ discontinuities = ‘diastems’)
- differential compaction : clayey series vs others

....

....

exceptional preserved events (tempestites) : Gulf of Mexico with coastal accumulation of 10cm/1000yr (very high). Each coastal segment has a 95% probability to be hit by a hurricane which erodes > 30 cm (very frequent at geological scale)

=> in a few sec, min, h => erosion of 3000yr of sedimentation ...

- ...



THE SEDIMENTATION IS NOT CONTINUOUS
THEY ARE MORE ‘GAPS’ THAN ‘RECORDS’

HOW TO DO?

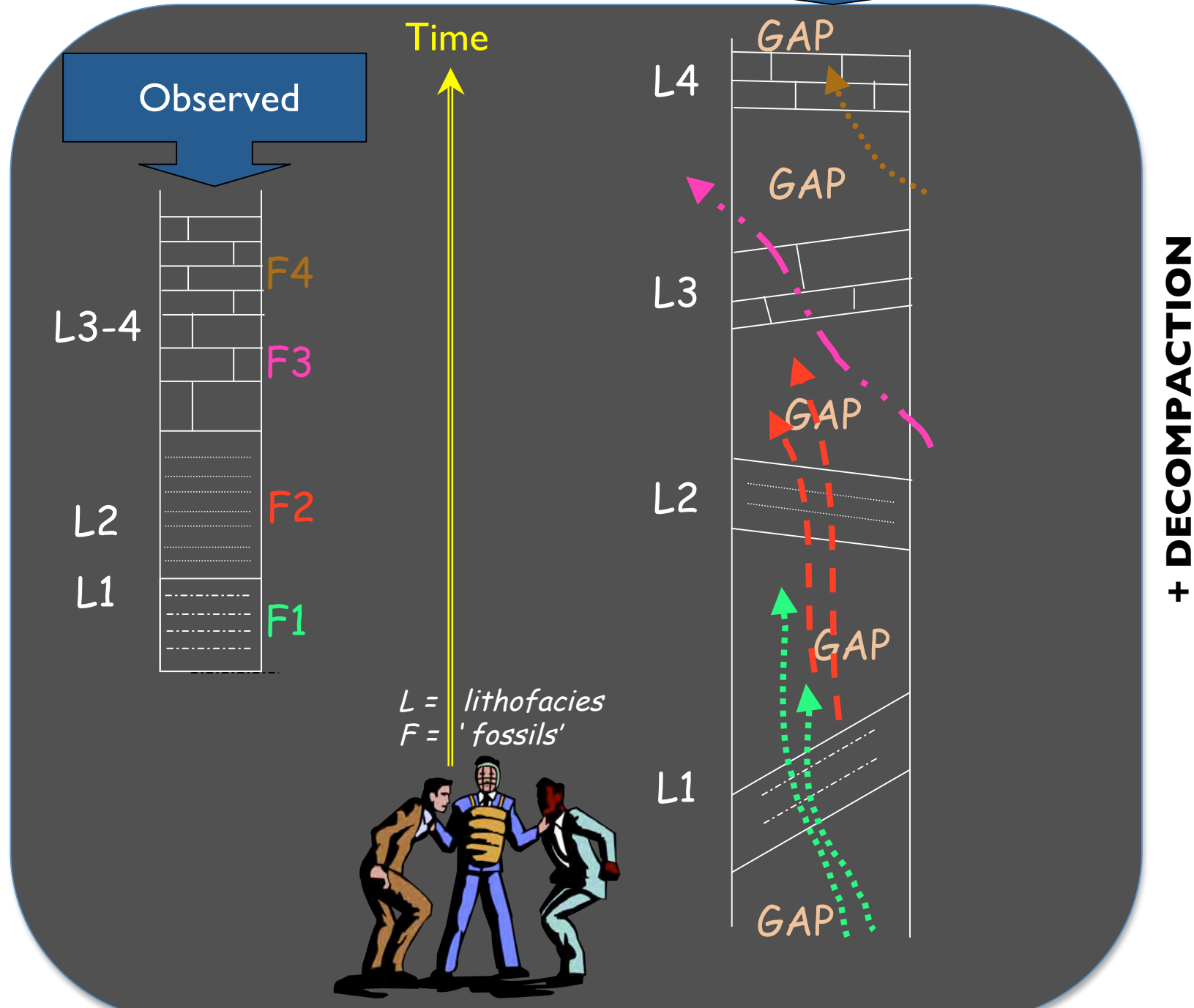
INITIALLY based on successive apparitions/disparitions of groups of organisms
=> not in metamorphic, magmatic (or volcanic) successions
=> ONLY sedimentary series (mainly marine)

STRATIGRAPHY = RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY
already in the 18th century

and series ages are expressed relative to each other

WITHOUT TIME UNIT

HOW TO DO?



MANY CONSEQUENCES

Example of representation of diagrams

(including the 'rock-time' vocabulary)

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY

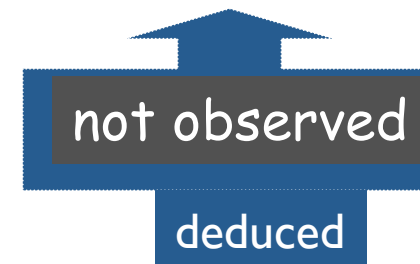
SERIES	FORMATION	
Upper Cretaceous	<i>Obscura Shale</i>	400 m
	<i>Perfecta Sandstone</i>	150 m
Upper Jurassic	<i>Horrorosa Formation</i>	350 m

..... *disconformity*

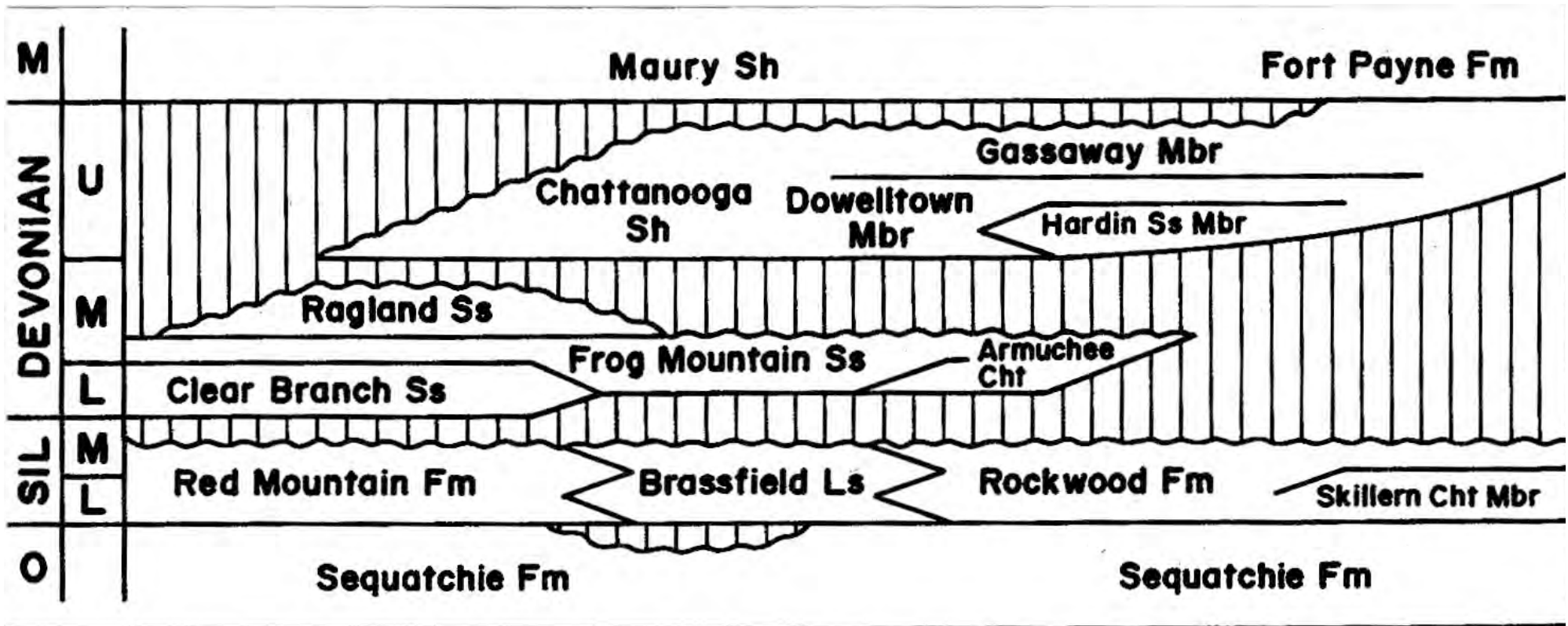


CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY

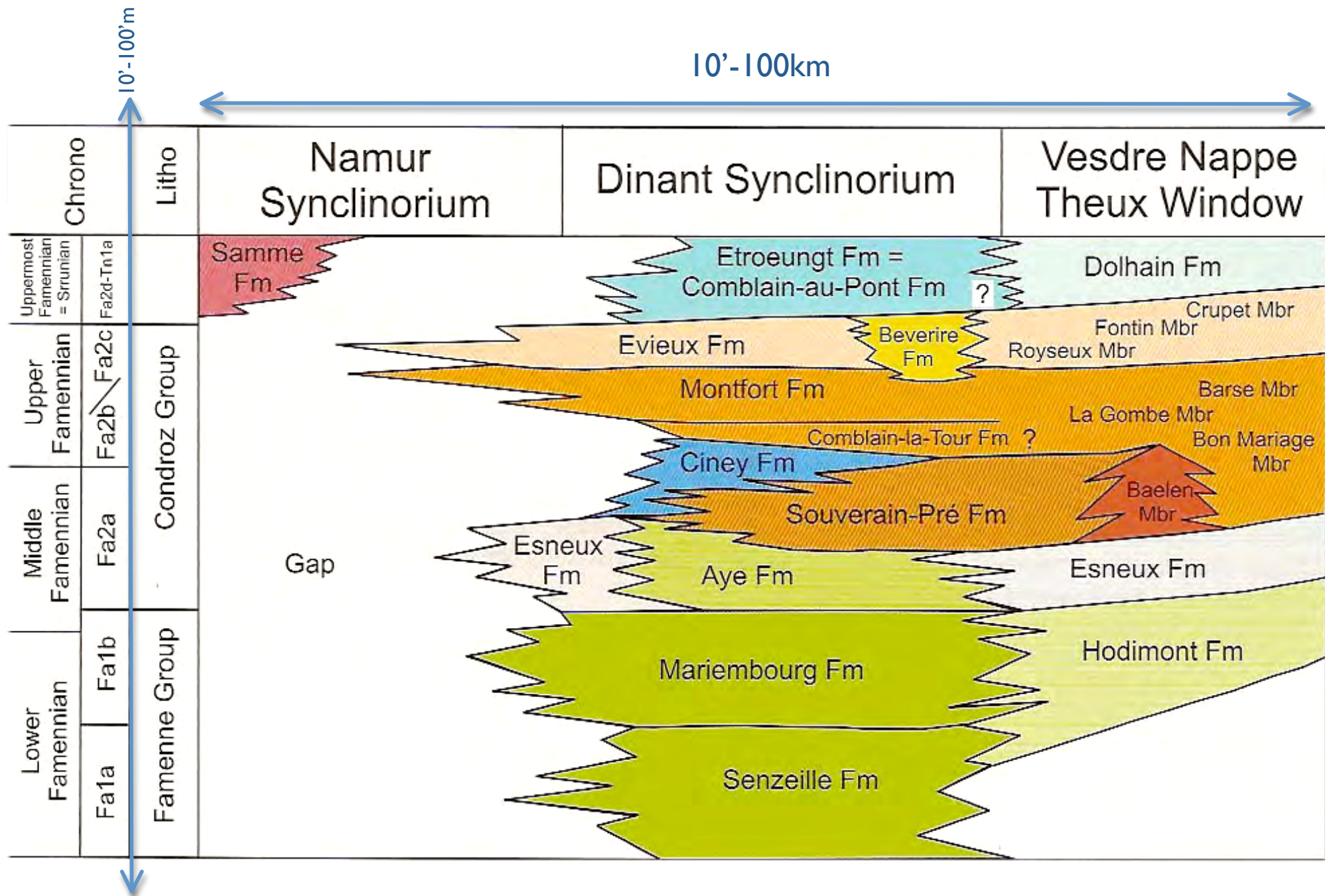
	EPOCH	FORMATION
70Ma	Late Cretaceous 30 myr	<i>Obscura Shale</i>
100Ma		<i>Perfecta Sdst</i>
140Ma	Early Cretaceous	HIATUS
180Ma	Late Jurassic	<i>Horrorosa Fm</i>



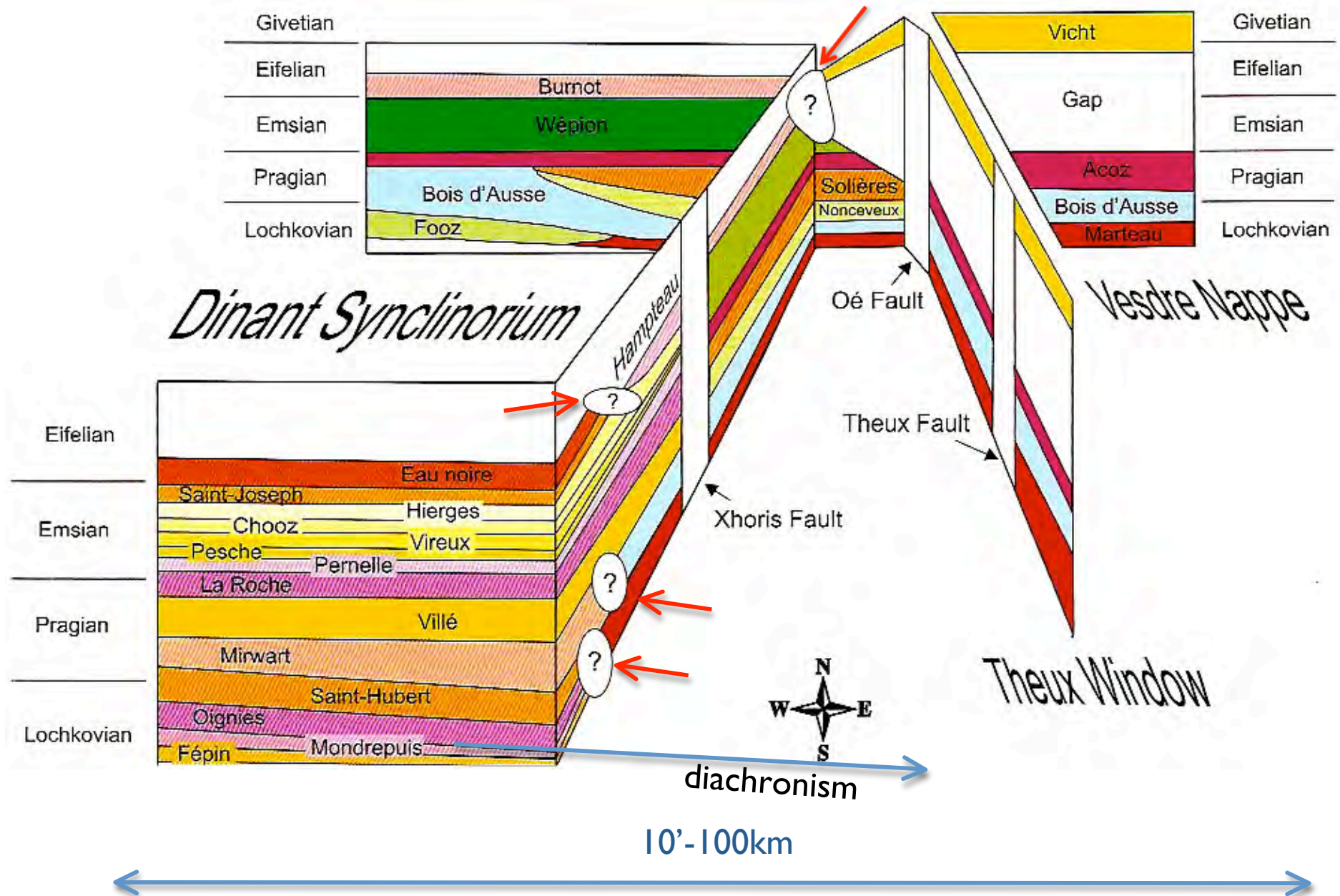
CORRELATION CHART SHOWING **APPROXIMATE** TEMPORAL RELATIONS
AMONG THE FORMAL ROCK UNITS OF DIFFERENT REGIONS



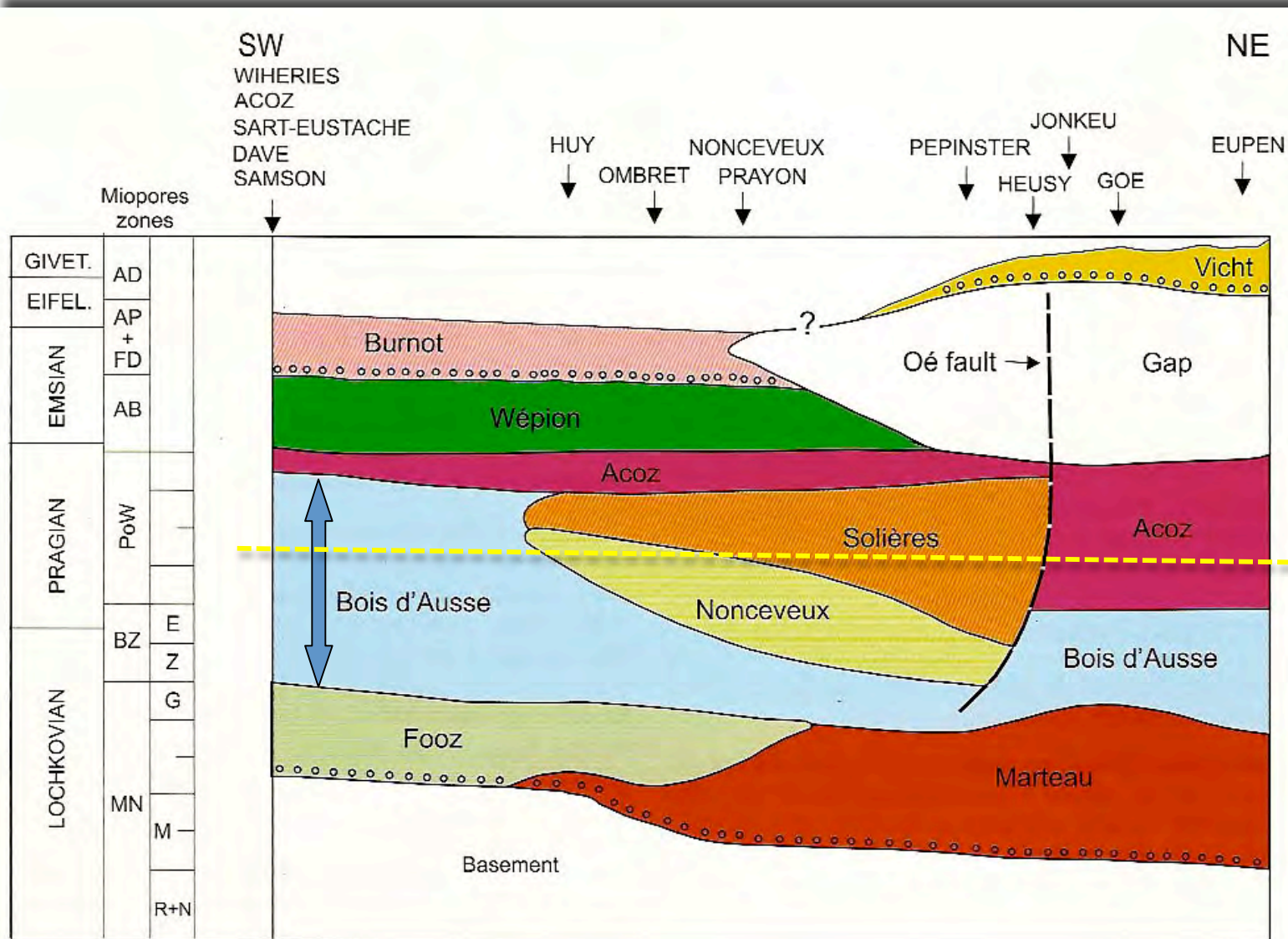
in McLane 1995



LOWER-(MIDDLE) DEVONIAN SOUTH BELGIUM

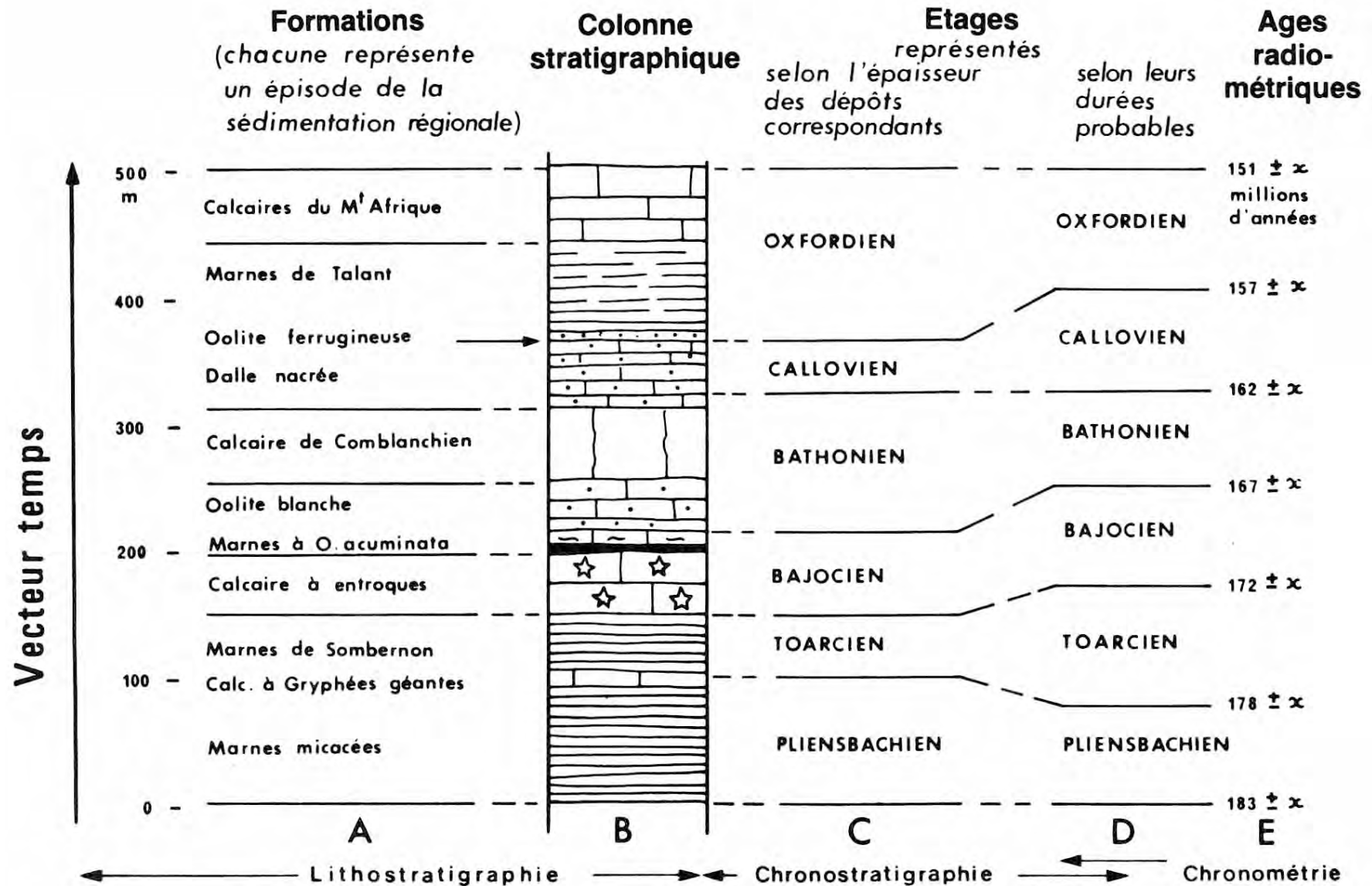


LOWER DEVONIAN SOUTH-EASTERN BELGIUM

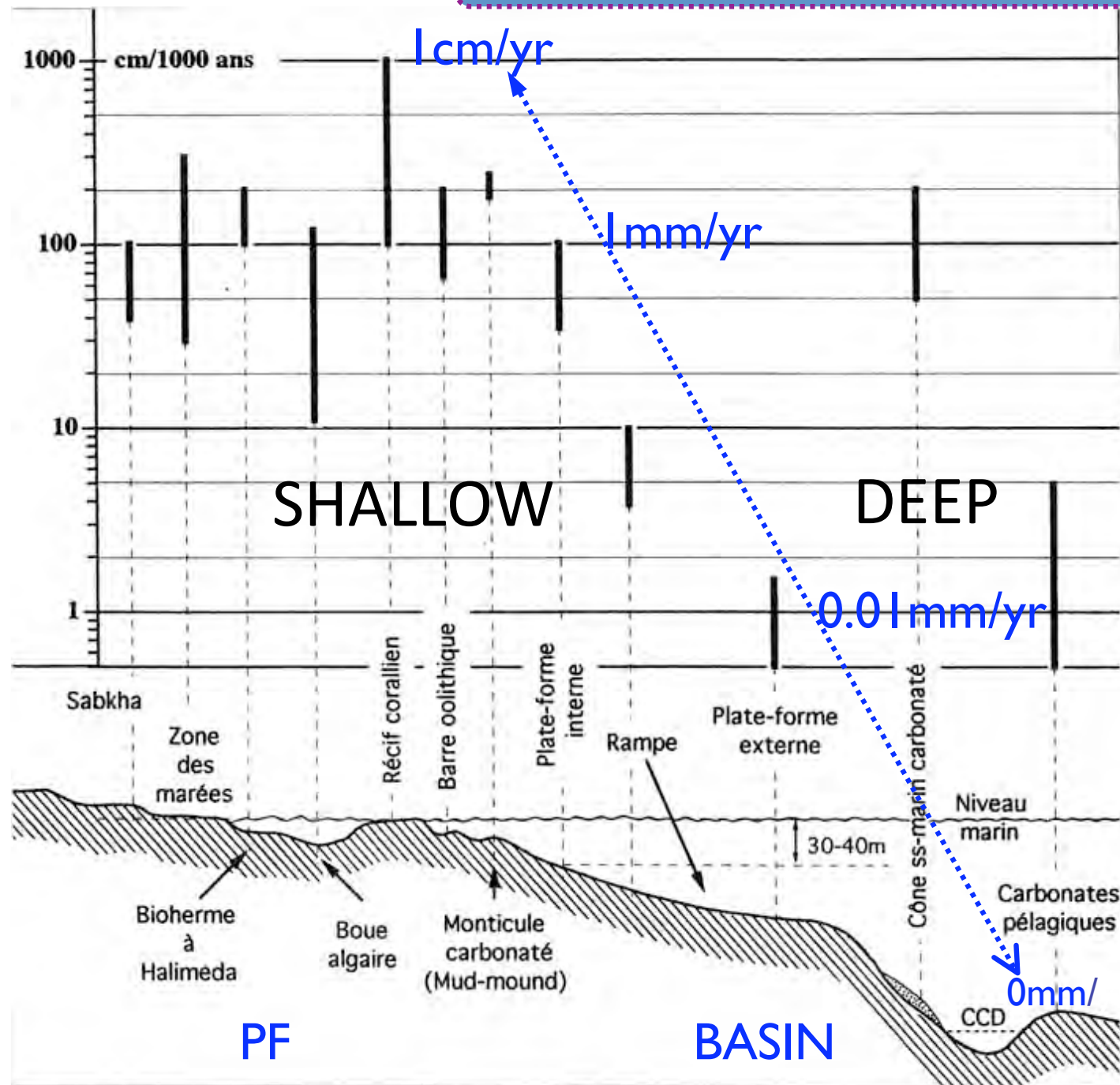


Observed

'Not observed'



1. GEOMETRY => 2. REL/ABS TIME => 3. KINETICS Why so much difference? First explanation...



Sedimentation rates
1:1000
+
No deposit
+
Erosion (syn-, post)



short term
vs
long term

1. GEOMETRY => 2. REL/ABS TIME => 3. KINETIC

UPPER BATHONIAN LUC-SUR-MER

NORMANDY (FRANCE)



$12\text{m}/500\,000\text{yr} = 0.02\text{mm/yr}$

= **WRONG VALUE** = 1mm minimum

ARE WE SURE?



$60\text{cm}/500\,000\text{ yrs} = 0.001\text{mm/yr}$

158.5
159.0

i.e. 0.01mm/yr
for 12.6m/1Ma
 $\pm 1\%$ of geological time
or much less

Quarry
Energy?
Time?
Biostratigraphy?



1. GEOMETRY

Time lines are generally oblique (sedimentary bodies)
Then the series is folded, thrust (‘jagged’)

2. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE TIME

Both remain necessary

3. RATE

The kinetics of the phenomena depends of time resolution



TIME IN GEOLOGY

a false intuition....



T_x'

0.5
to
5%

T_x

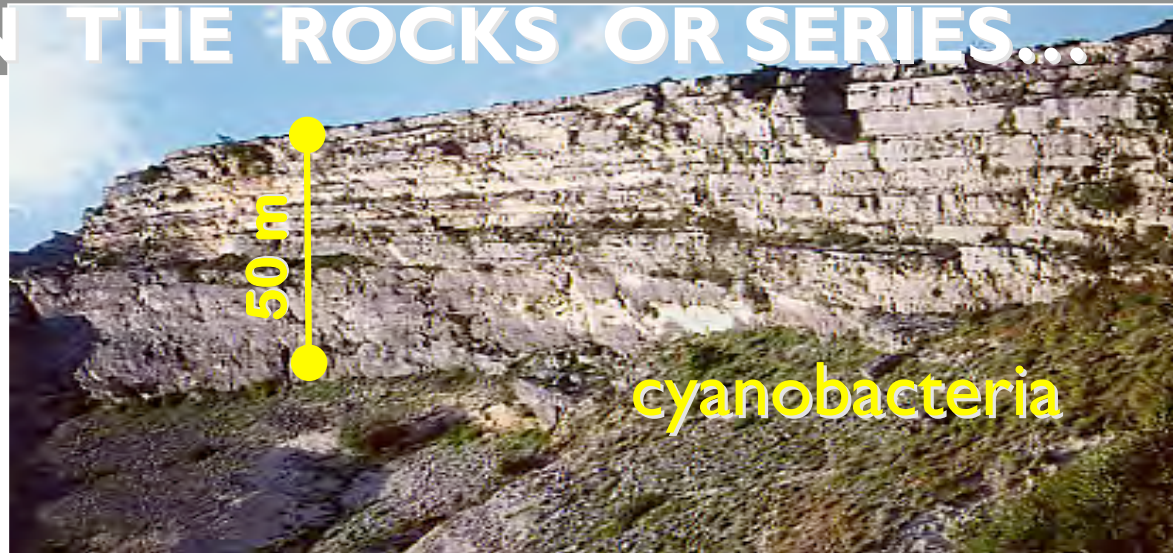
So 95 à 99.5% of time is missing

A 'normal' and 'continuous' geological succession?

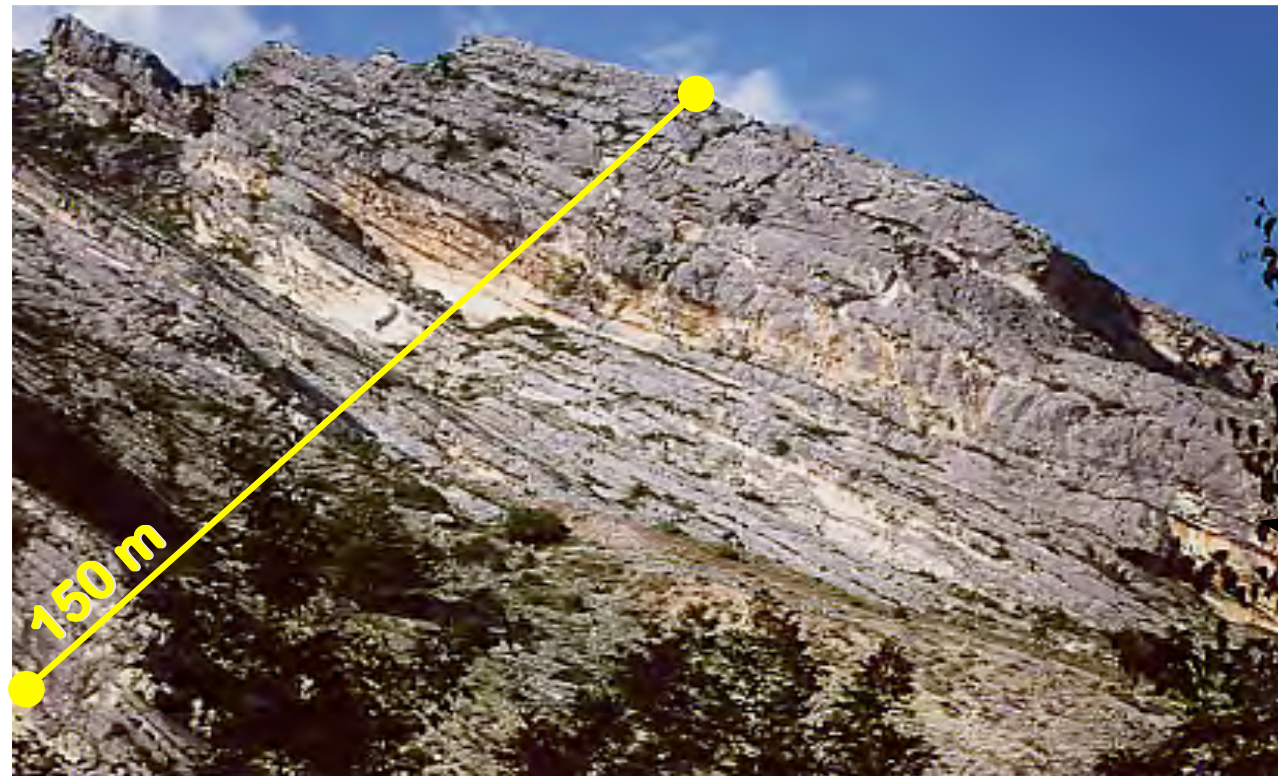
HOW TO PROVE?

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF 'GEOLOGICAL' TIME IN THE ROCKS OR SERIES...

Lower
Cretaceous
Fara
San Martino



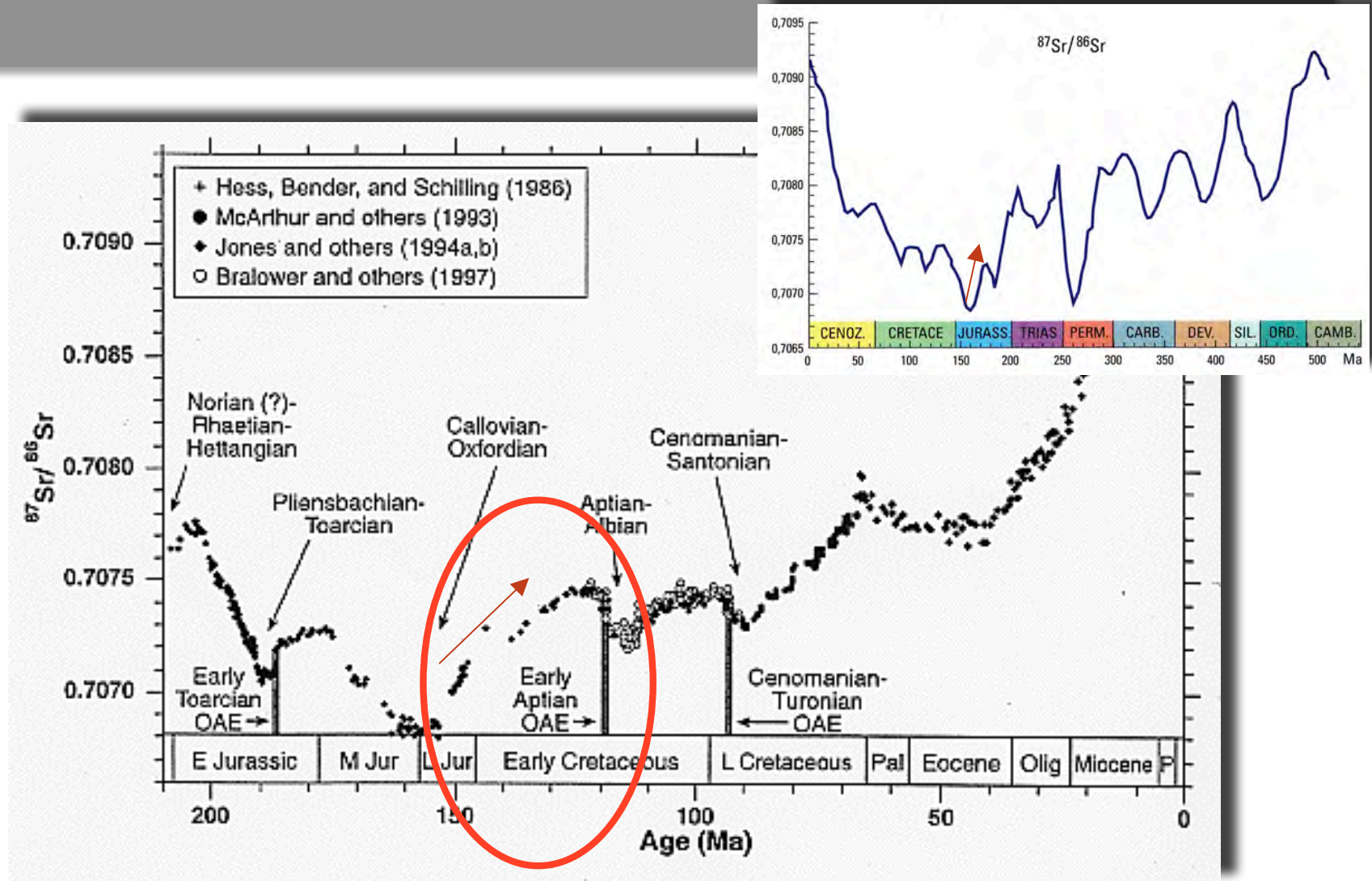
Maiella
Abruzzes



+
LOFERITES
(tidal flats)
0.3-3 mm/yr

Use of « stable » radiogenic isotopes

ITALIAN LOWER CRETACEOUS : CARBONATE PLATFORM



25Ma

LOWER CRETACEOUS Central Italy



1000 yr

LOFERITES (tidal flats)
0.3-3 mm/yr



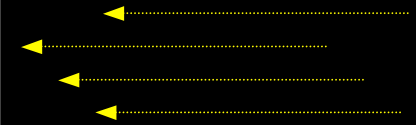
100 yr

0.3 mm ==> 300 m/myr
i.e. 1 myr/25 myr = 4%
[or 0.4% if 3 mm/yr]

THE SERIES IS THEREFORE **NOT** CONTINUOUS



96 à 99.6%



**Stratification
joints**

+

LOFERITES

(tidal flats)

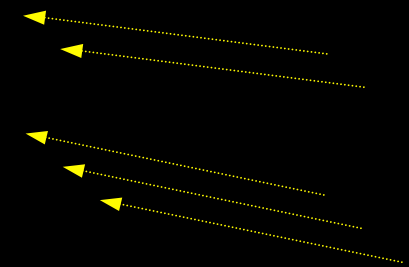
0.3-3 mm/yr

and diastems

(cryptic disc.)



96 à 99.6%



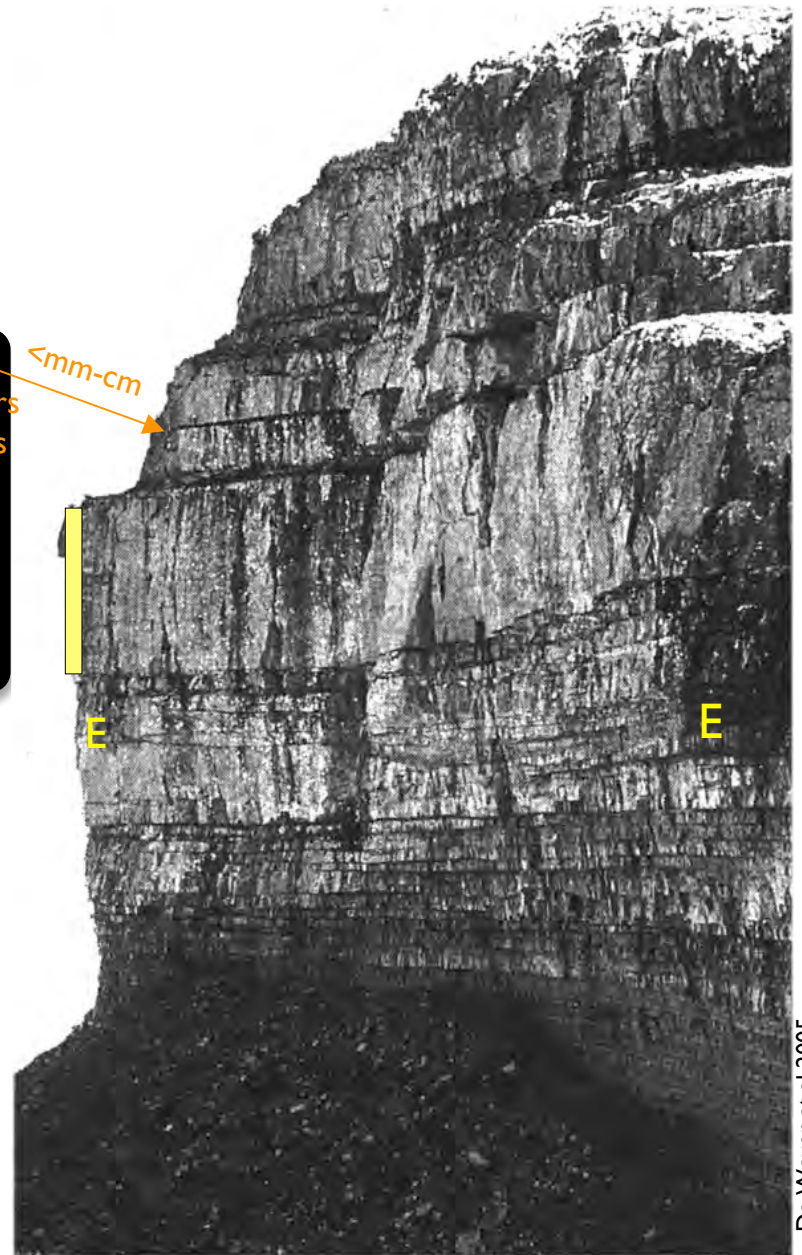
SANDSTONE of ANNOT Oligocene 35Ma max 250m, NE Castellane



Joint
few 10^3 yrs
to 10^5 yrs

Bed
few h/d

<mm-cm



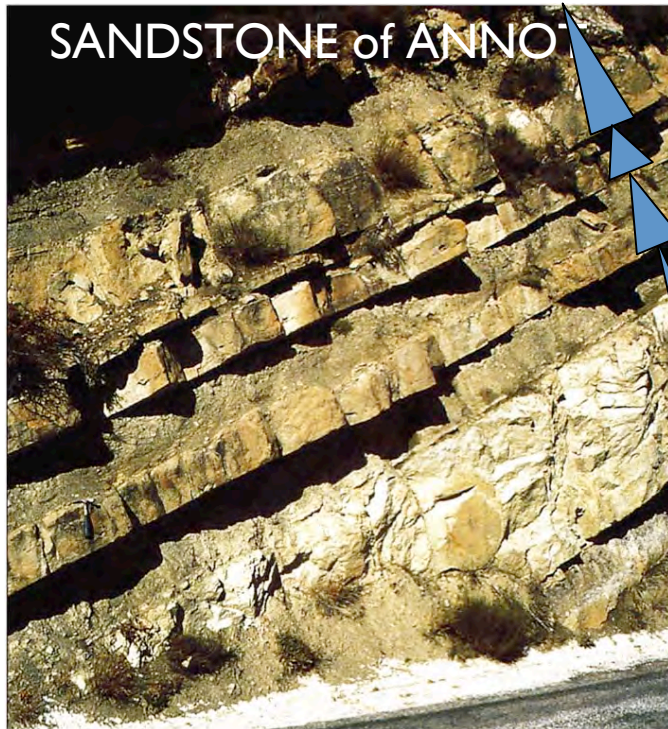
De Wever et al 2005

TURBIDITES

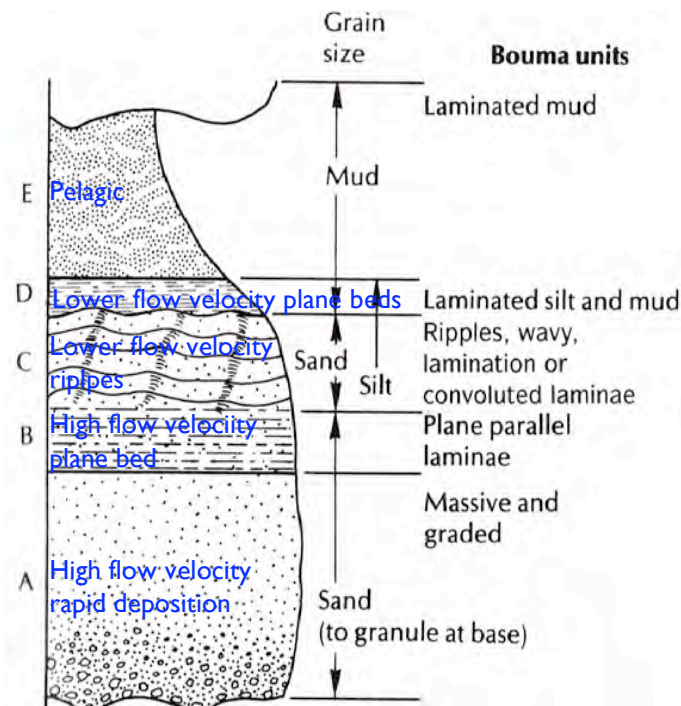
Oligocene 35myr 250m max

<1:1000

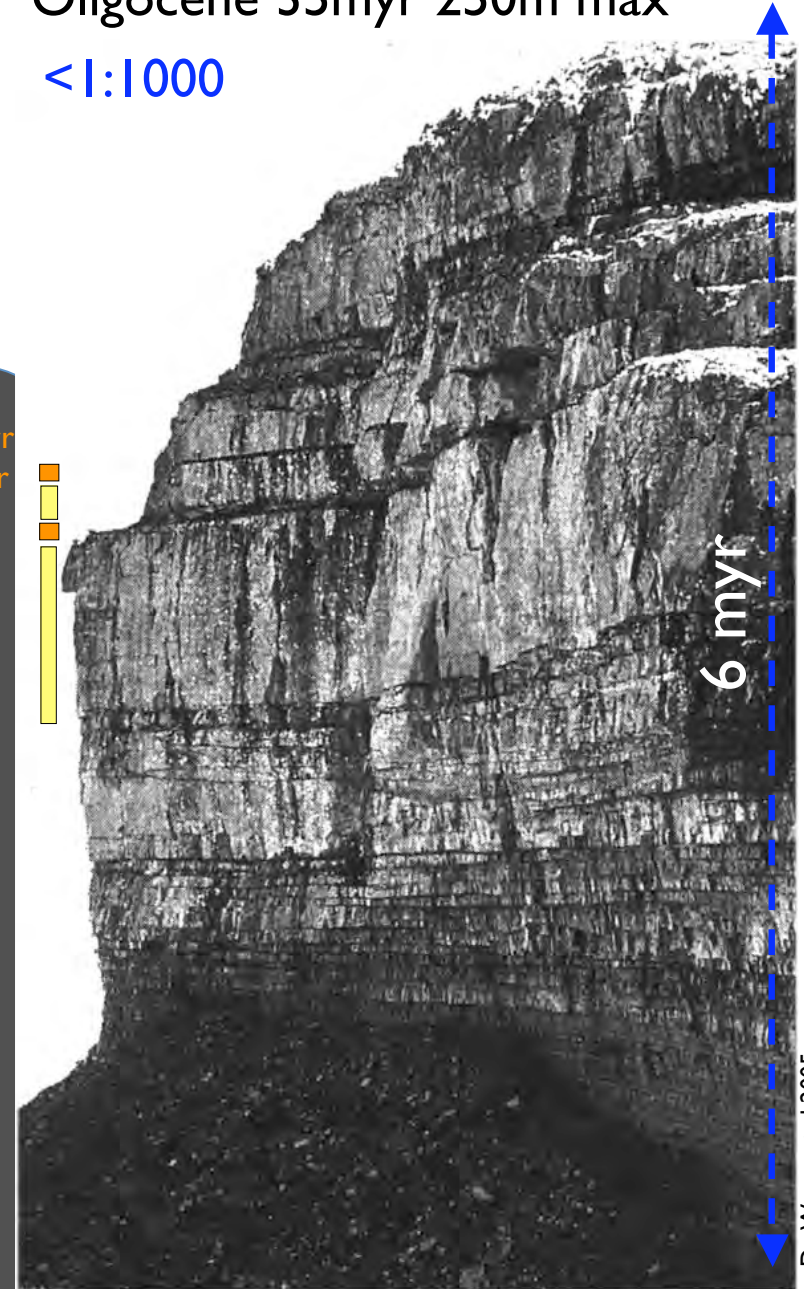
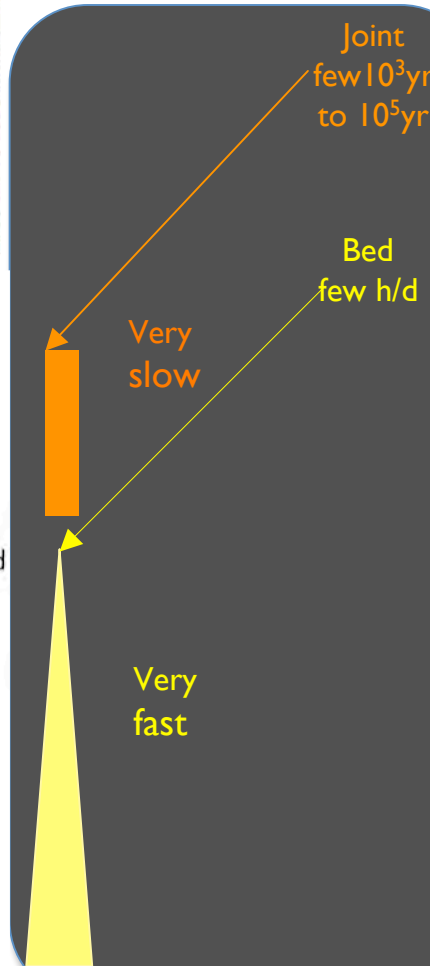
4m



EOCENE



A. PREAT U.Brussels/U. Soran



6 myr

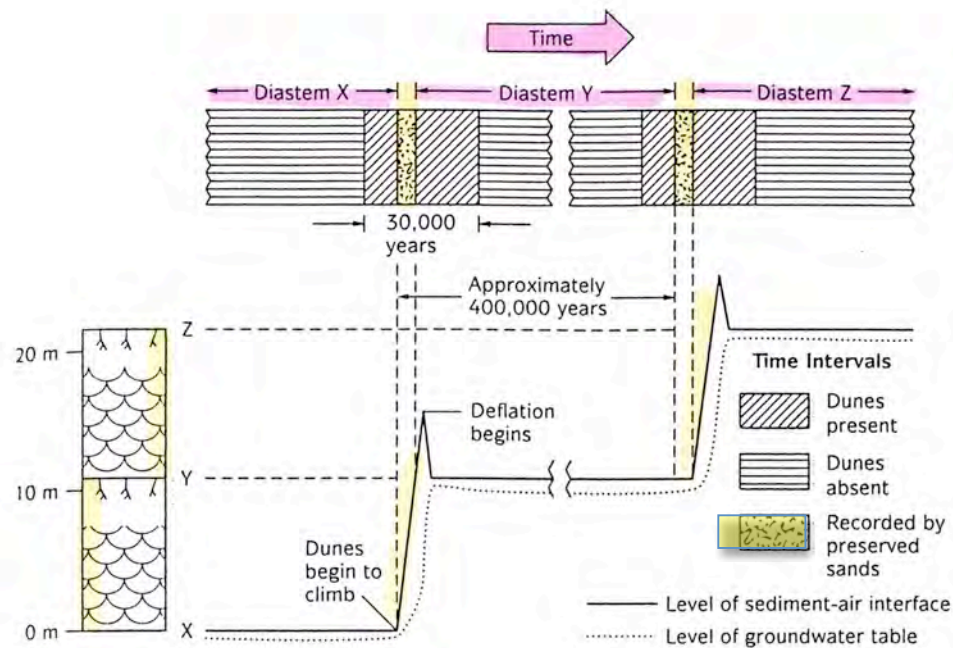
70

De Wever et al 2005

1. GEOMETRY => 2. REL/ABS TIME => 3. KINETICS

Navajo Sdst
Utah-Arizona
 $\pm 60\,000\text{ km}^2$
600m MAX-thickness
35mMax - 1 dune
J, eolian

<1:10 (1:100)

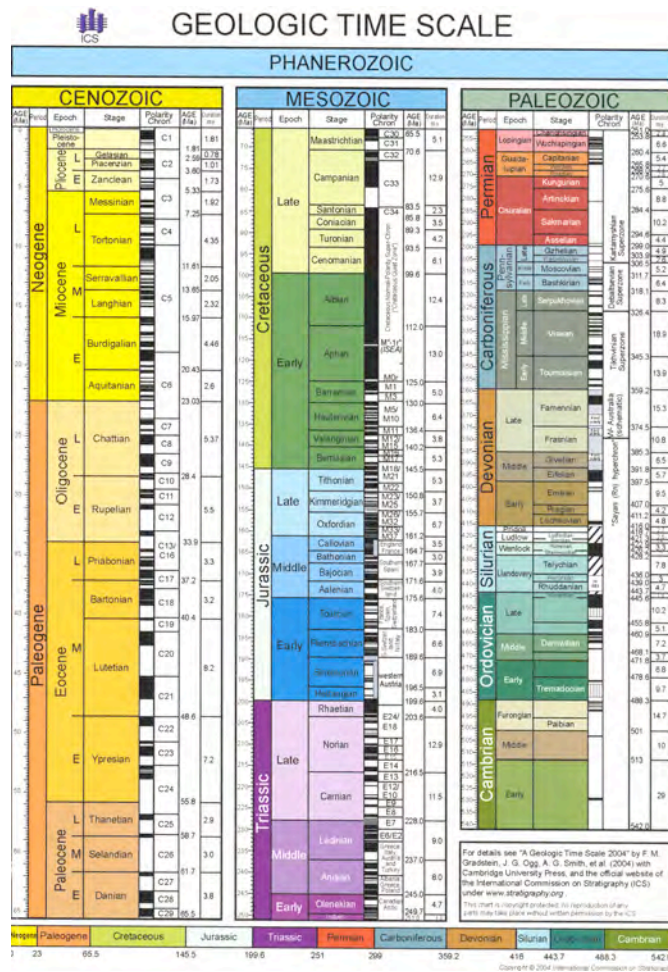


.. many other examples....

The depositional period of a sedimentary body is
VERY SHORT and its upper surface corresponds
to a break of sedimentation, with or without erosion,
lasting 'impossible' to determine, but is
MUCH LONGER than the period of sedimentation

WHAT IS 'GOOD' SEDIMENTARY RECORD??

=> REASONING BY THE ABSURD ... NOT GEOLOGICAL!



PHANEROZOIC

(Holocene) ⁰
 (Pleistocene)
 Pliocene
 Miocene ...km
 Oligocene
 Eocene
 Paleocene
 Cretaceous 15.8km
 Jurassic
 Trias
 Permian ...km
 Carboniferous 11.7km
 Devonian
 Silurian ...km
 Ordovician 13.8km
 Cambrian 11.8km
 542Ma

154Km

=

0.28 mm/yr

including 'gaps' and discontinuities

i.e. ± 0.3 mm/yr

(in place of 1mm/yr)

GRAND CANYON

Question
continuous series ??
what about
0.3 mm/yr?

1200mi/500myr

M

PHANEROZOIC

A

154km = 0.28 mm/yr

X

including 'gaps' et discontinuities

the most realistic situation

GD CANYON (USA)

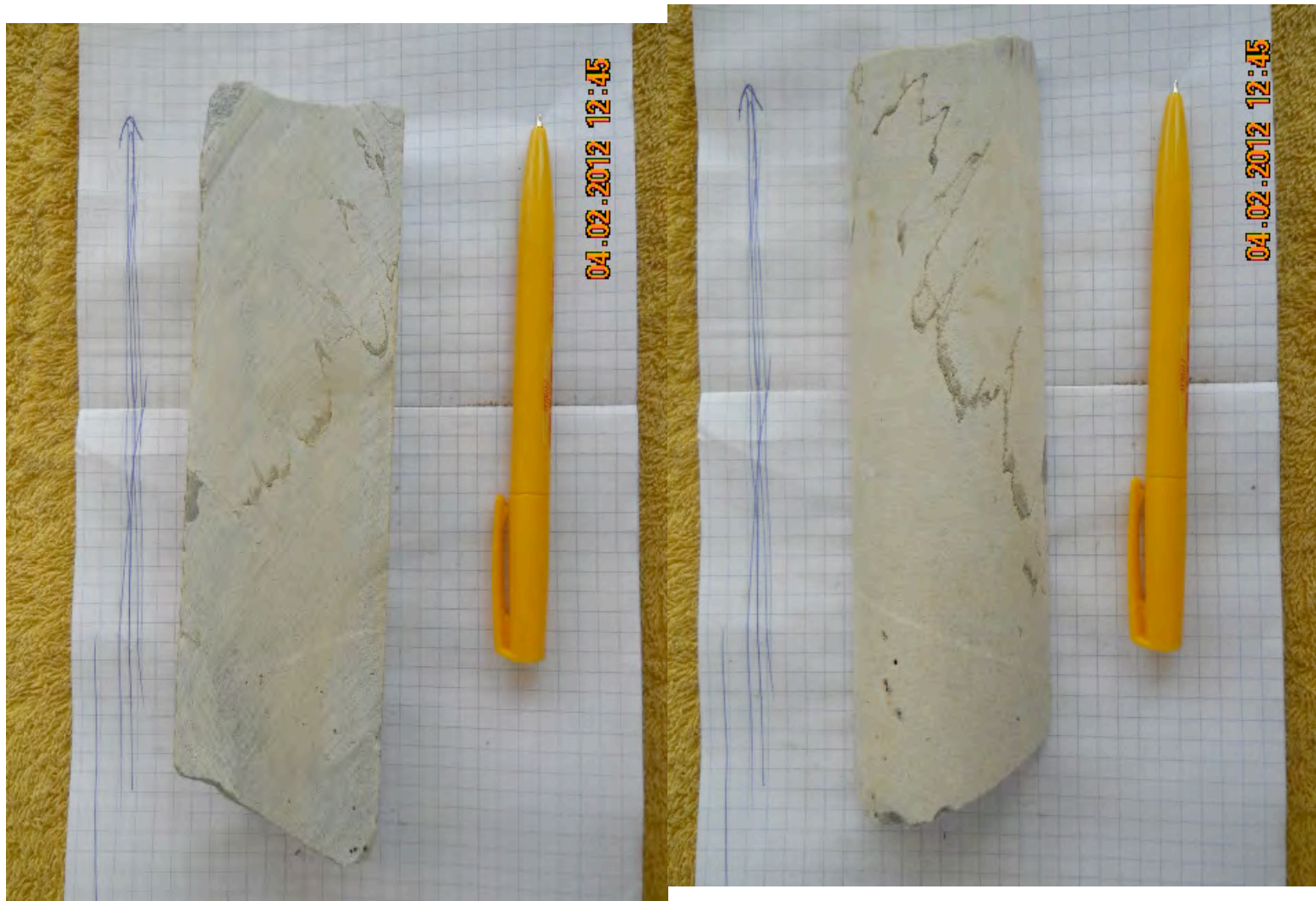
1.2Km = 500 myr

1yr = 0.0024 mm excluding the PCm

>100X
LESS!

>1000X
LESS!
If compared
with
RECENT

nb : **STYLOLITES** pressure-solution (burial >200m?, >500m)
if clays=> 'seams' and 'flat'



STYLOLITES accumulation of insoluble residues
(clays, oxides, pyrite....)
HERE = oblique stylolites (tectonic superimposed)

The geological series is therefore temporal gaps (like Swiss cheese!)

MANY CONSEQUENCES

- 'Massive' Extinctions
- Speciation
- Meteoritic impact
- Volcanic eruption
- Clathrates degassing
- Correlations
- metallogeny, hydrology etc ...



SPECIALISTS-PALEONTOLOGY

R
E
L
A
T
I
V
E

1975	M.R.H. Gon.	G.K. Conod.	J.T.D. Brach.	W.A. O. Corals	A.R.O. Trilobites	1982 Absol.	1989 Absolute	A B S O L U T E
Famennian	23.0%	22.9%	20.4%	15.0%	14.6%	14.6%	9.8%	
Frasnian	15.3	18.7	14.2	13.3	16.6	14.6	22.6	
Givetian	15.3	12.5	14.2	16.6	18.7	12.5	7.4	
Eifelian	15.3	12.5	10.2	16.6	12.5	14.6	11.3	
Emsian	7.7	12.5	20.4	8.3	20.8	14.6	9.5	
Praguian	15.3	8.3	10.2	16.6	4.2	14.6	12.8	
Lochkovian	7.7	12.5	10.2	13.3	12.5	14.6	26.5	

A
B
S
O
L
U
T
E

	1986	1990	1982	1989	2008	359.2
Famennian	13 Ma	10	7	13	15.3±2.5	
Frasnian	9	5	7	9	10.8±2.6	
Givetian	12		6	12	6.5±2.7	
Eifelian	7		7	7	5.7±2.7	
Emsian	6		7	6	9.5±2.7	
Praguian	4		7	4	4.2±2.8	
Lochkovian	9		7	9	4.8 ±2.8	416.0

		GTS						
359.2 Ma		1986	1990	1982	1989	2008	2006	360.7 Ma
	Famennian	13 Ma	10	7	13	15.3±2.5	15.4±2.7	
	Frasnian	9	5	7	9	10.8±2.6	7.6±3.6	
	Givetian	12		6	12	6.5±2.7	4.4±3.1	
	Eifelian	7		7	7	5.7±2.7	3.8±2.6	
	Emsian	6		7	6	9.5±2.7	17.2±3.4	
	Pragian	4		7	4	4.2±2.8	3.2±3.8	
416.0 Ma	Lochkovian	9		7	9	4.8 ±2.8	5.8±3.0	418.1.0 Ma

Kaufmann 2006



U-Pb method
on zircon and
monazite
(volcanic ashes
= bentonites-K)

57.4±5.4 for 57 conodont biozones
=> 1 bioZ = ± 1myr (0.6-5.5)

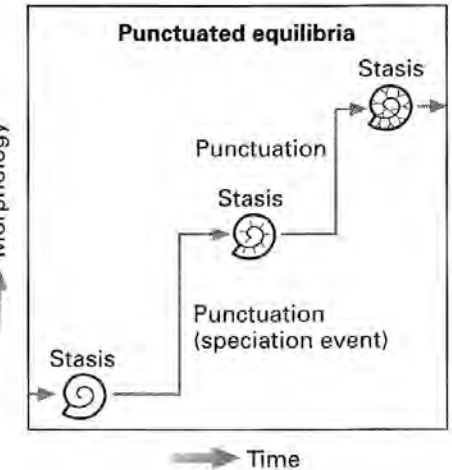
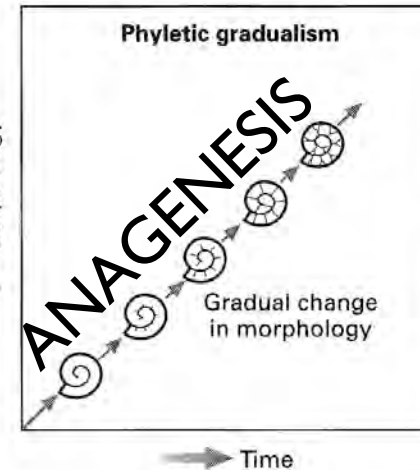
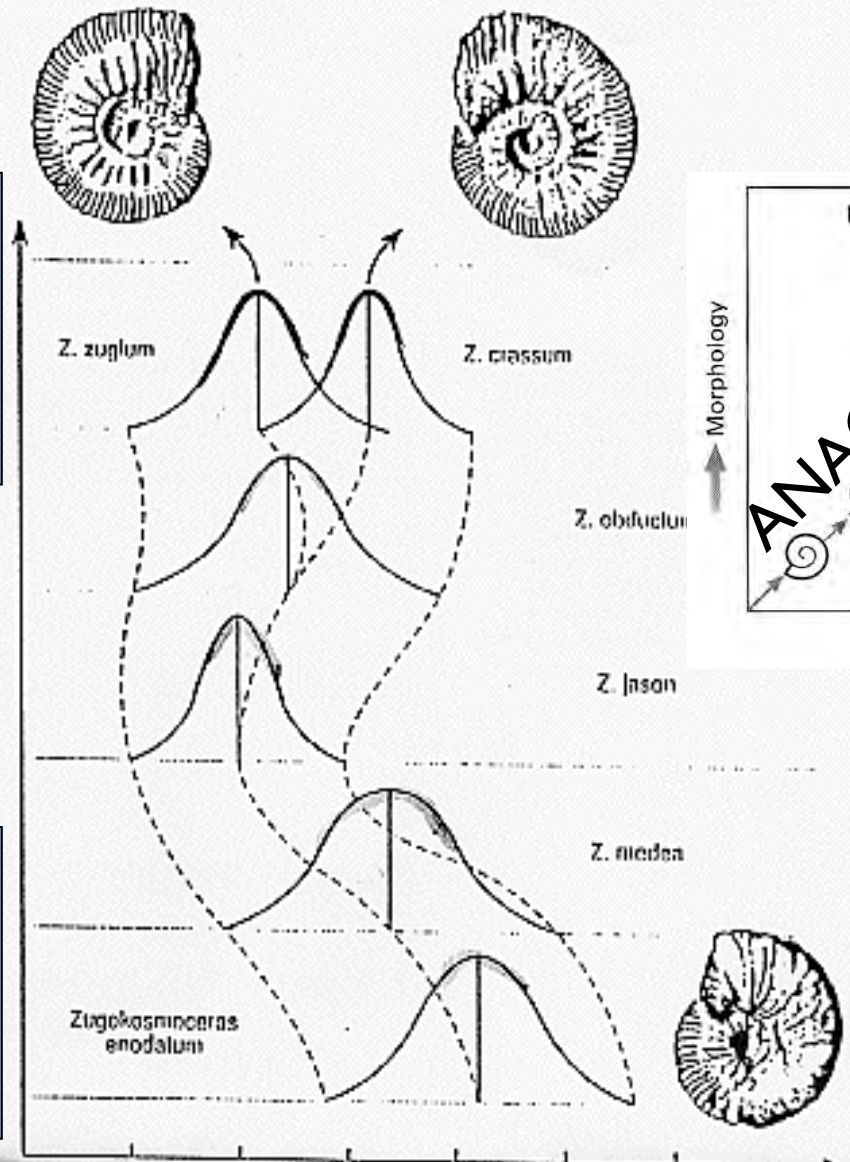
MANY CONSEQUENCES

Example of species evolution

quantic cladogenesis
**PUNCTUATED
EQUILIBRIUM**

Top of
middle
Callovian

Base of
middle
Callovian

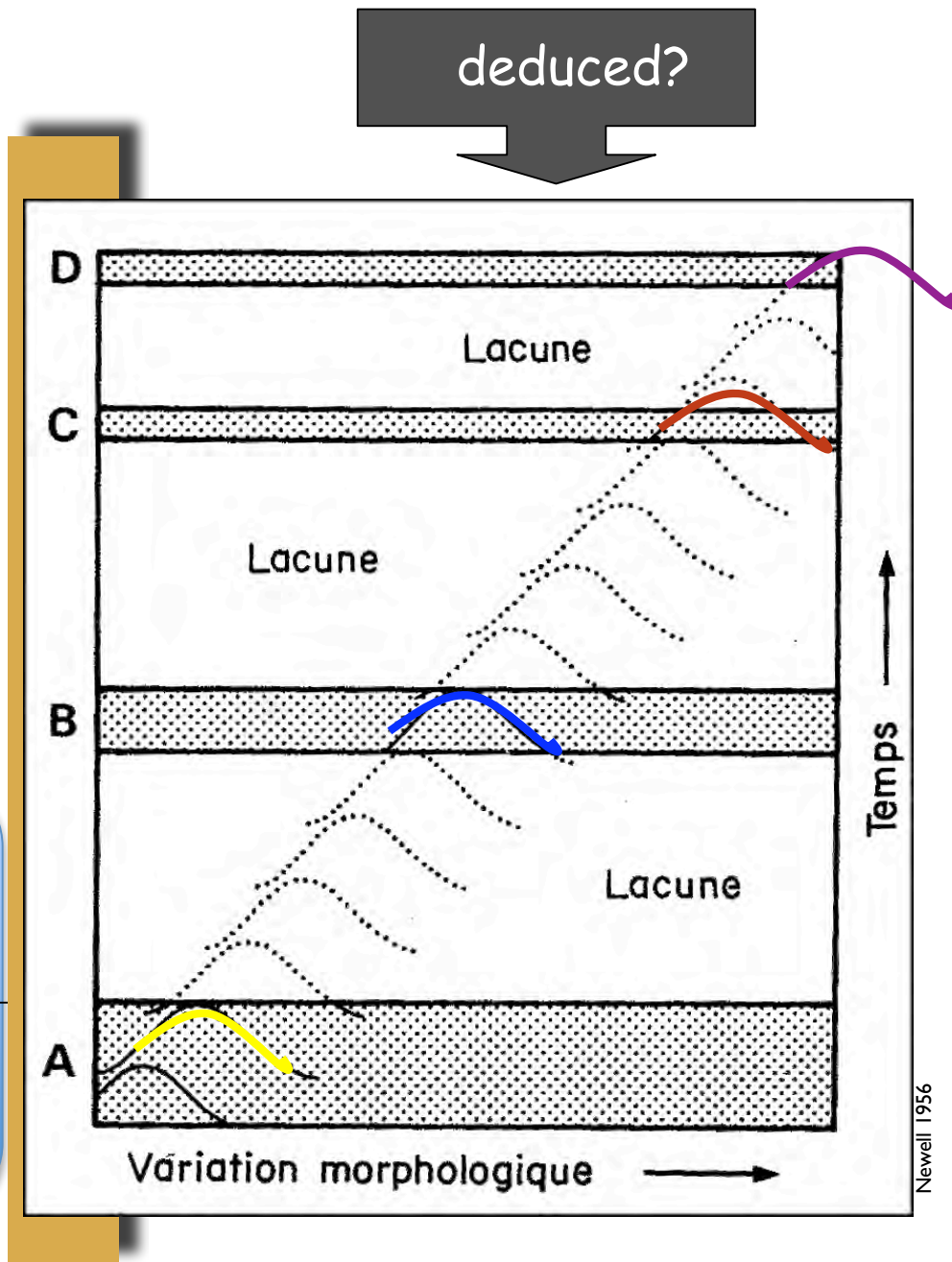
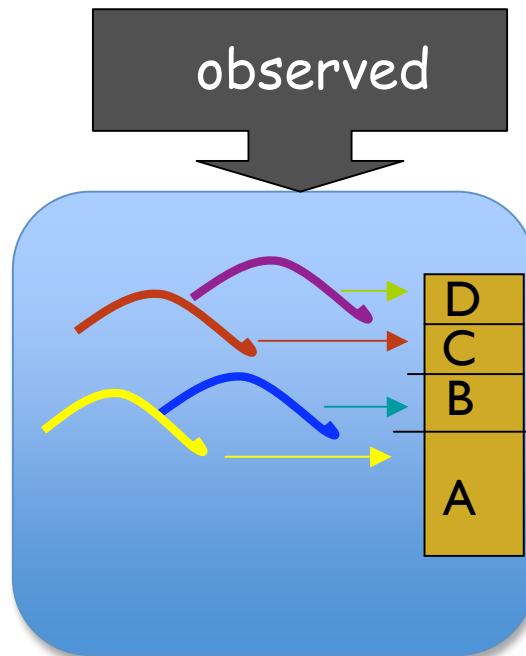


Tintant 1963

RECENT SPECIATION EAST-AFRICAN LAKES

Fishes: Cichlidae

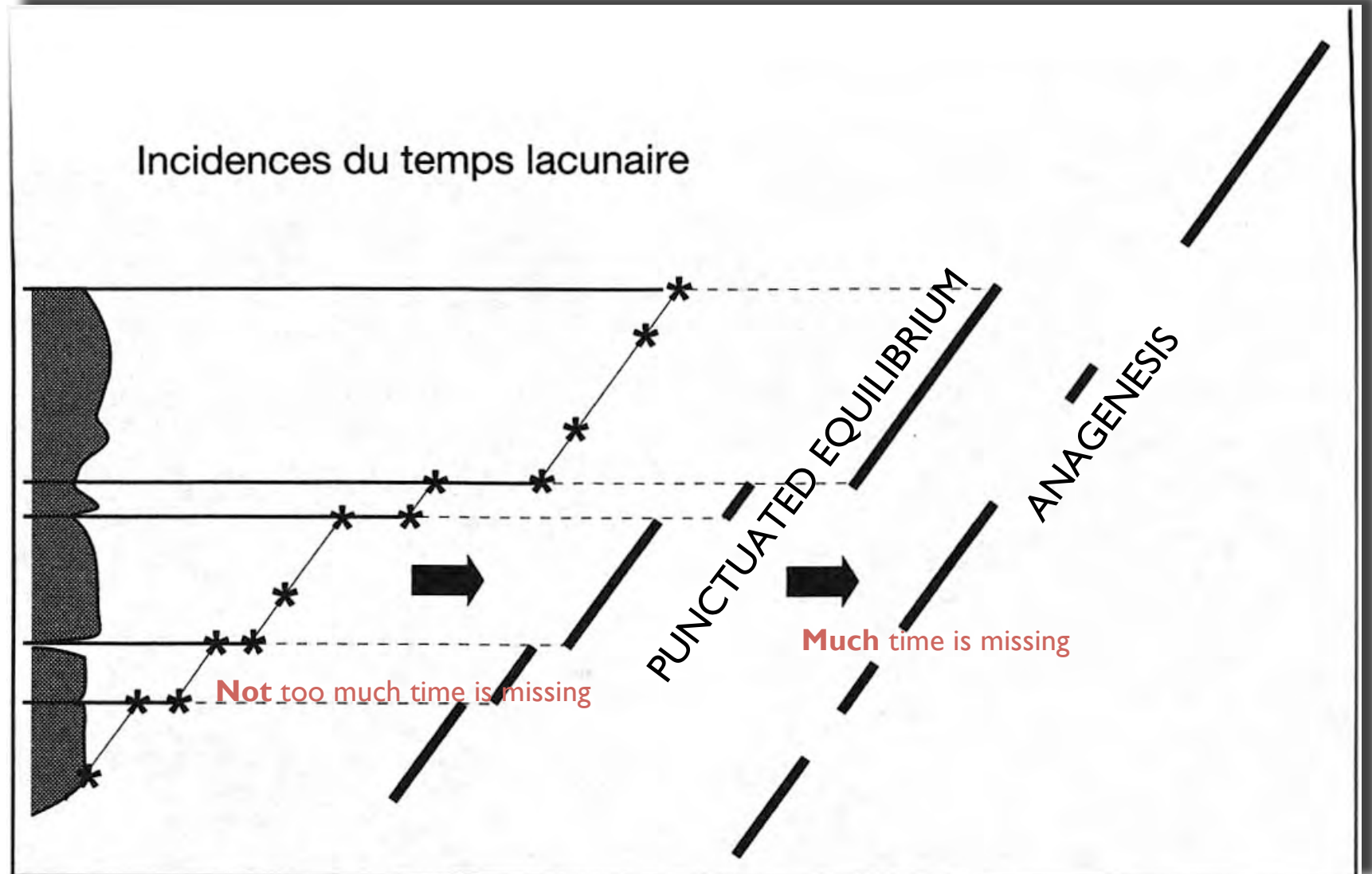
Speciation < 4000yr



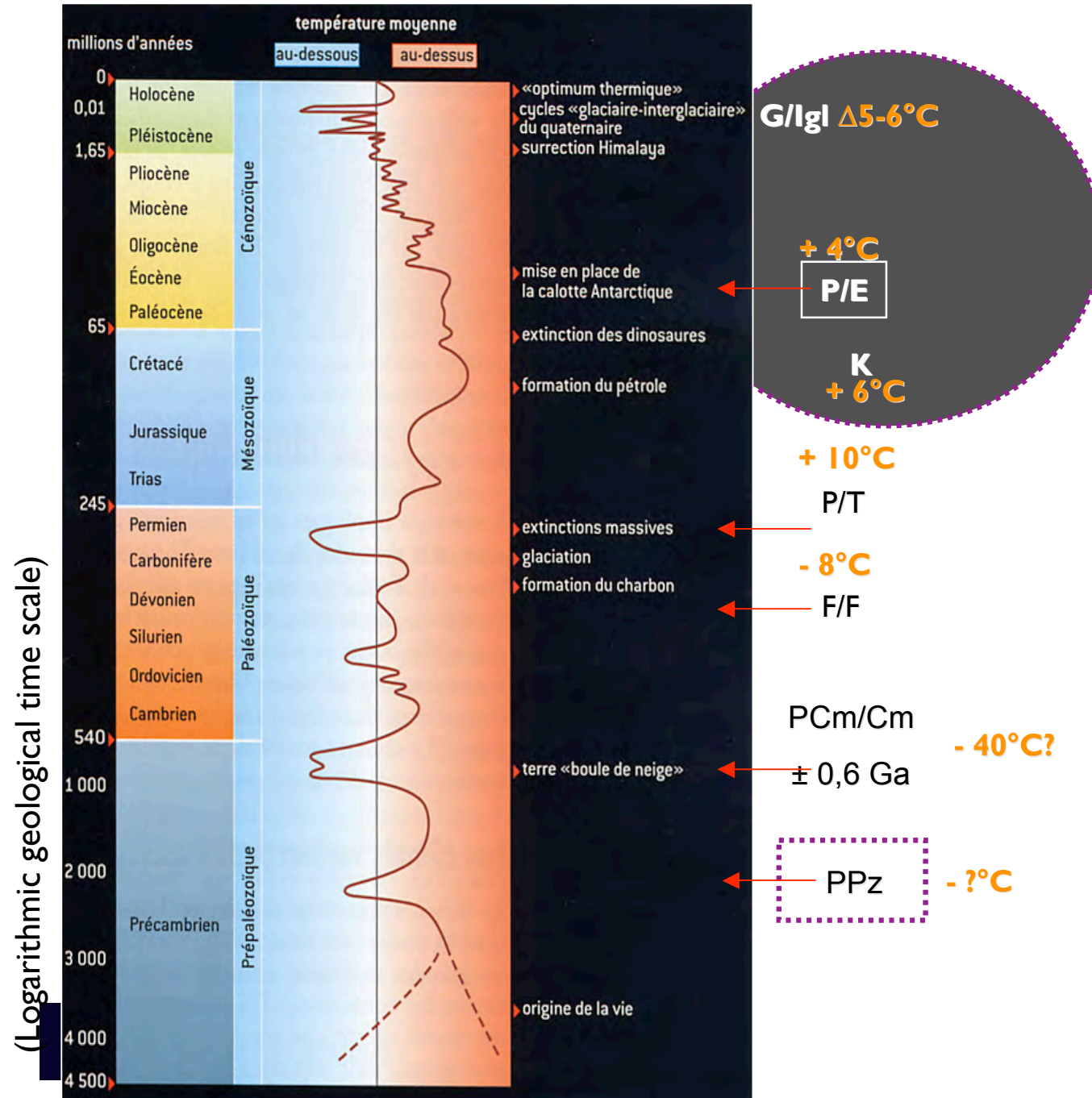
Interpretation depends of sampling (temporal)

MANY CONSEQUENCES

Example of species evolution



Variations of the average Earth Temperature



SYNTHESIS

At a small scale, it is the most reliable

GEOMETRY

It is complex (sloping surfaces) and then hyper-complex (folding)

But it must be calibrated on a large scale

RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE TIME

The recording time is the exception ... the time series are 'gruyères' (Swiss cheese)

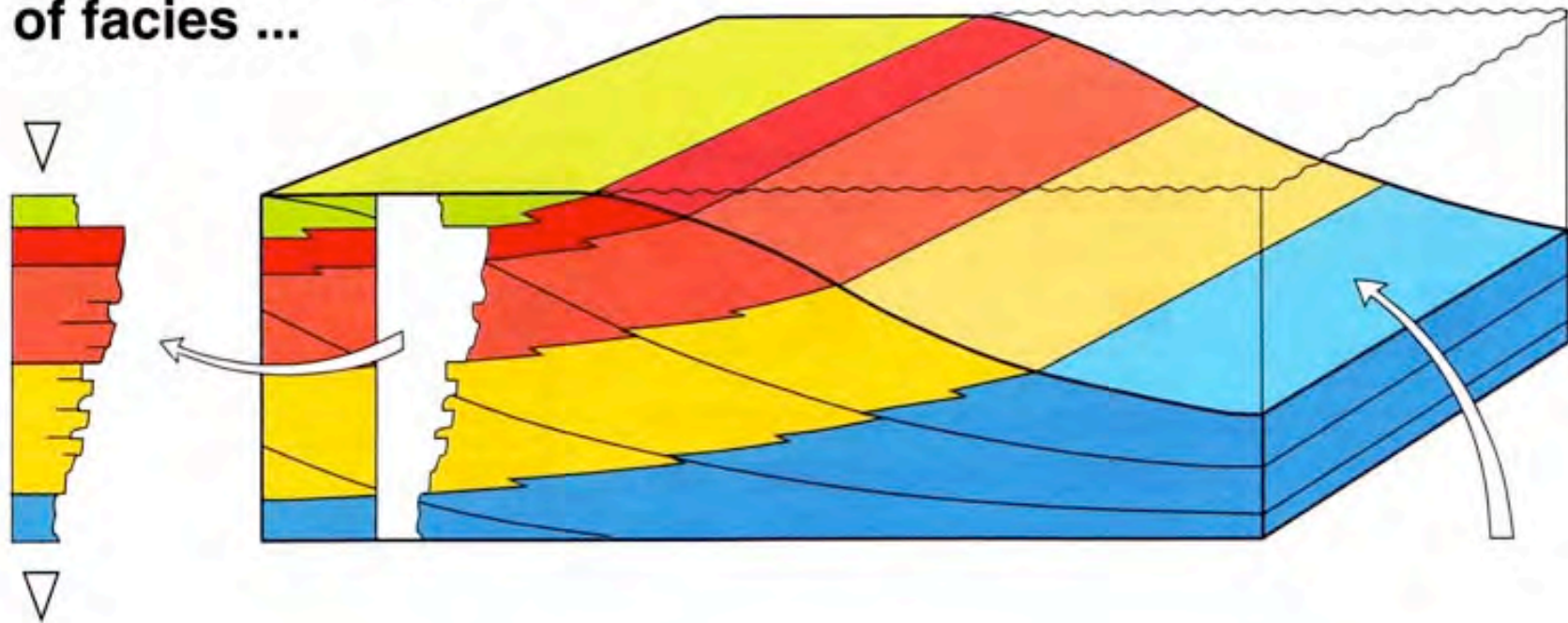
'VELOCITY'-KINETICS

Only then can the process be quantified
'spatio-temporally'

SOME CONCLUSIONS...

The layers are not strictly horizontal everywhere
Rather, they are prograding 'sigmoid' sedimentary bodies

A vertical sequence
of facies ...

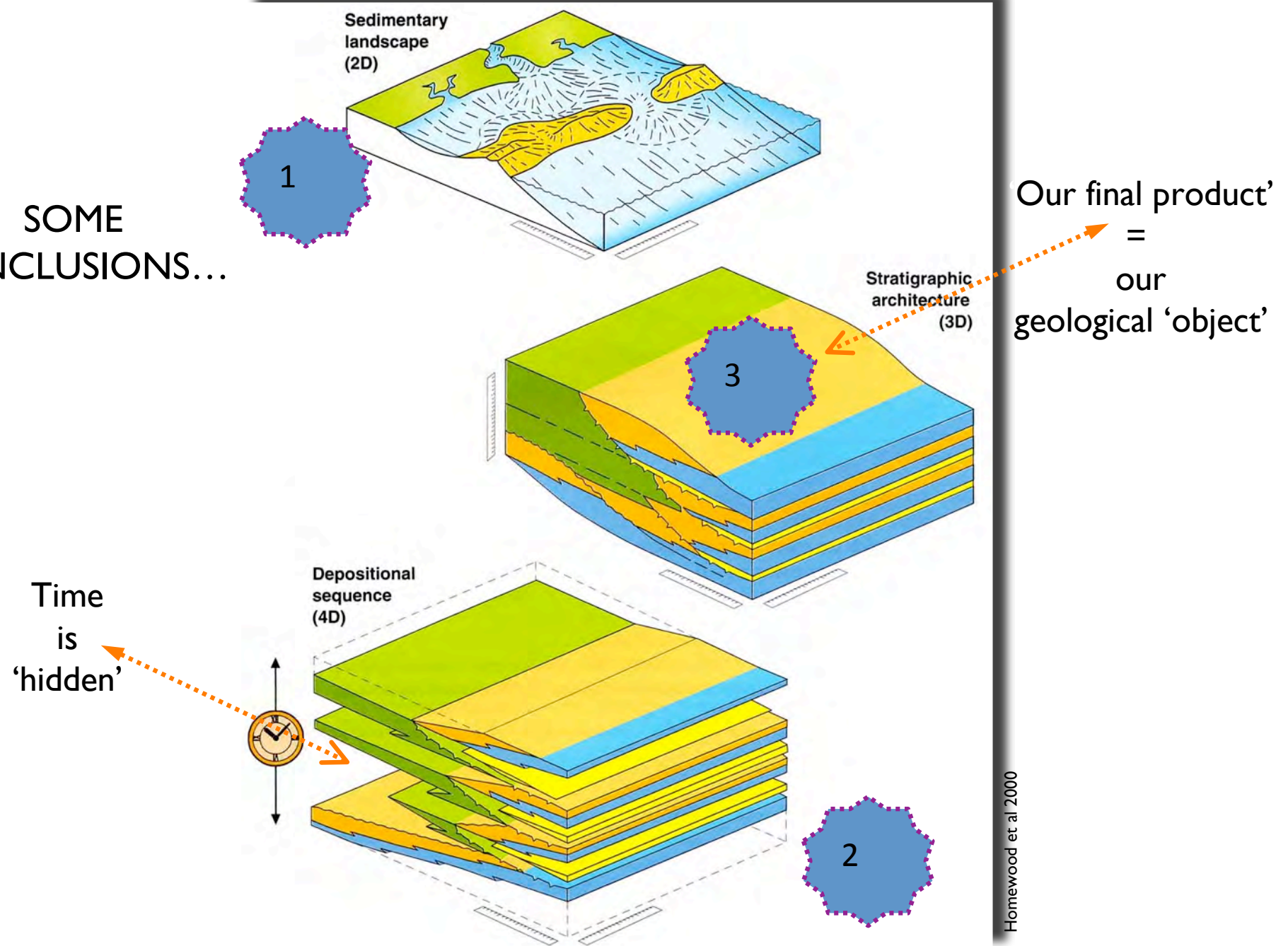


Homewood et al 2000

Field > < Seismic (+KISS?)

Time is almost not recorded and it is not seen

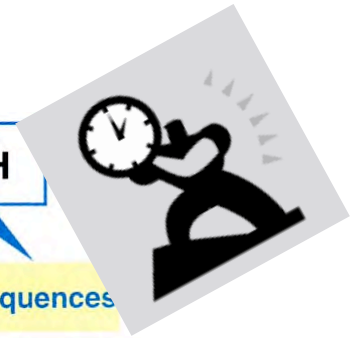
SOME
CONCLUSIONS...



Homewood et al 2000

WE MUST FIND THE MISSING TIME

AN EXAMPLE AMONG MANY OTHERS...



THE "OBJECT" APPROACH

THE "TIME" APPROACH

Stratotype

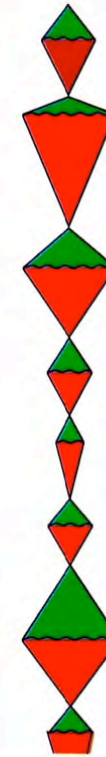
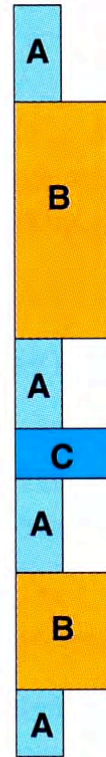
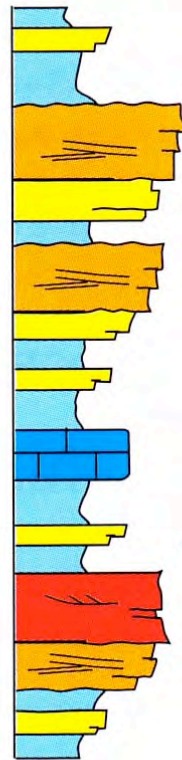
Lithology

Magneto.

Biostrat.

Sequences

SOME
CONCLUSIONS...



Type of record depending on depositional environments

"Time" approach compatible with all depositional environments

SOME CONCLUSIONS...

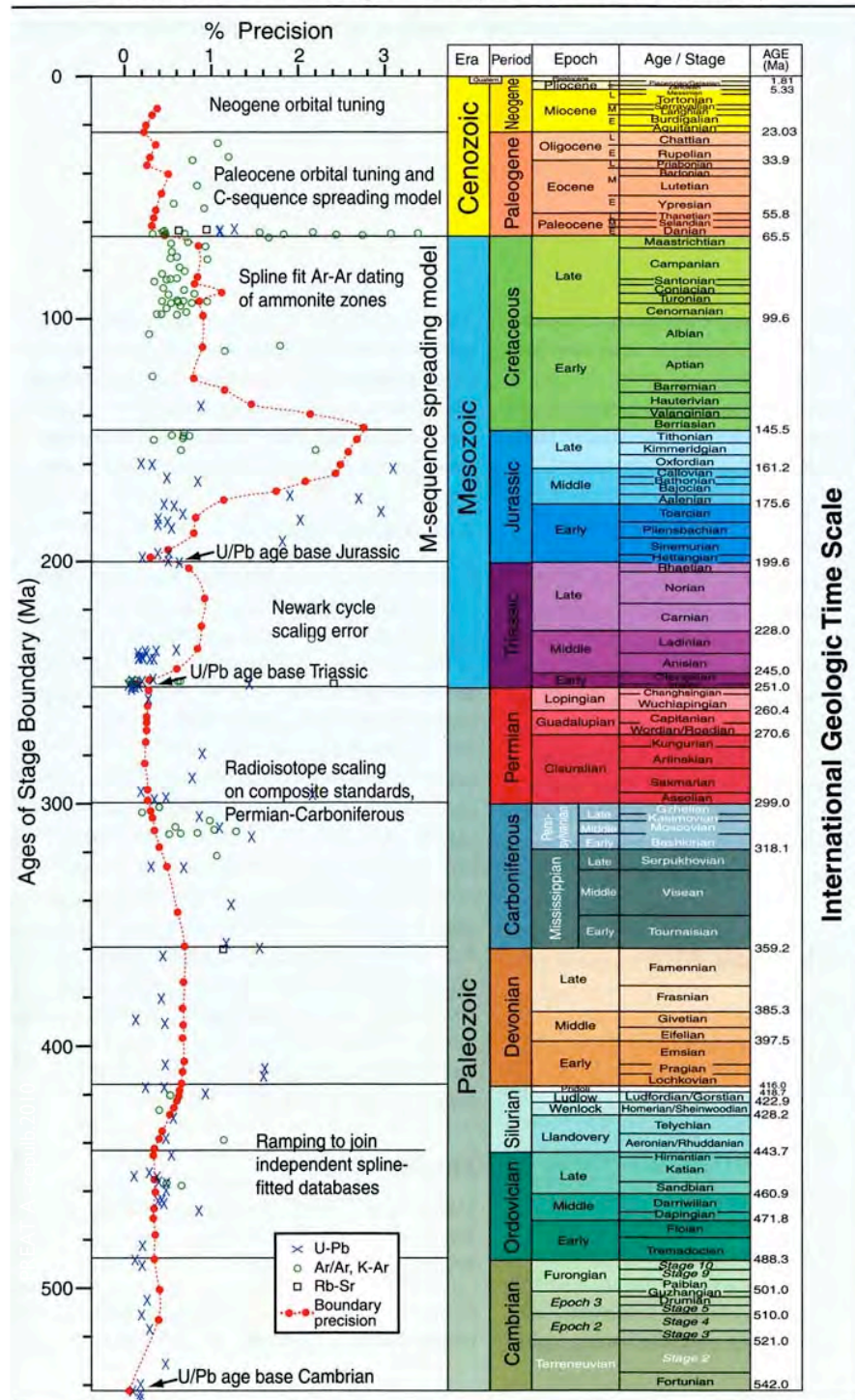
A few %



The depositional period of a sedimentary body is **VERY SHORT** and its upper surface corresponds to a break in sedimentation, with or without erosion, lasting 'impossible' to determine but **much LONGER** than the period of sedimentation

A geological instant? (here a coral)
(over 10' – 100km)

Resolution of Geologic Time (GTS2004 uncertainties)



SOME CONCLUSIONS...

450m

GTS August 2004 (2008)

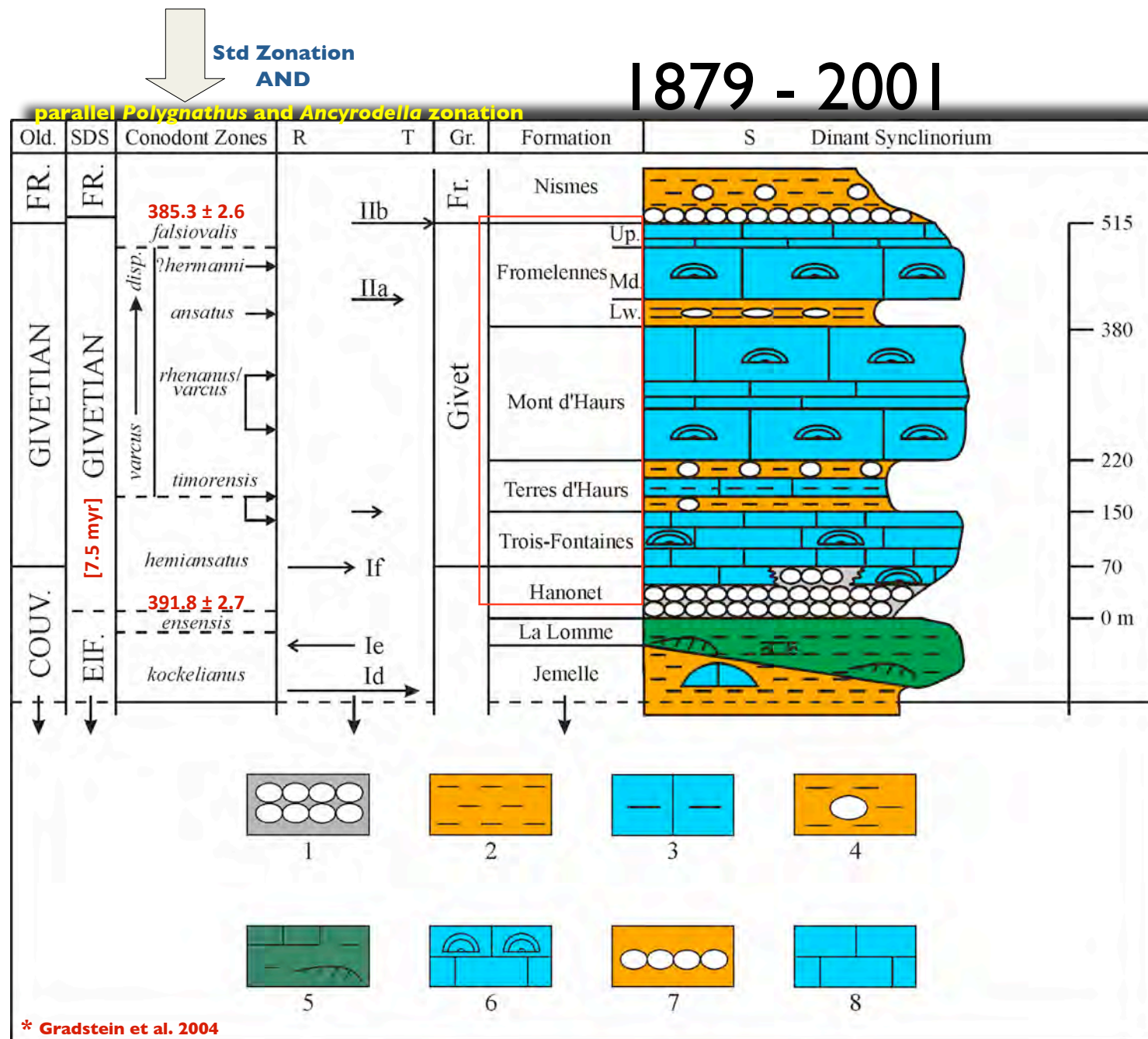


392

The absolute chronology is 'imprecise...'

HISTORICAL STRATOTYPE





Late
Middle

Early

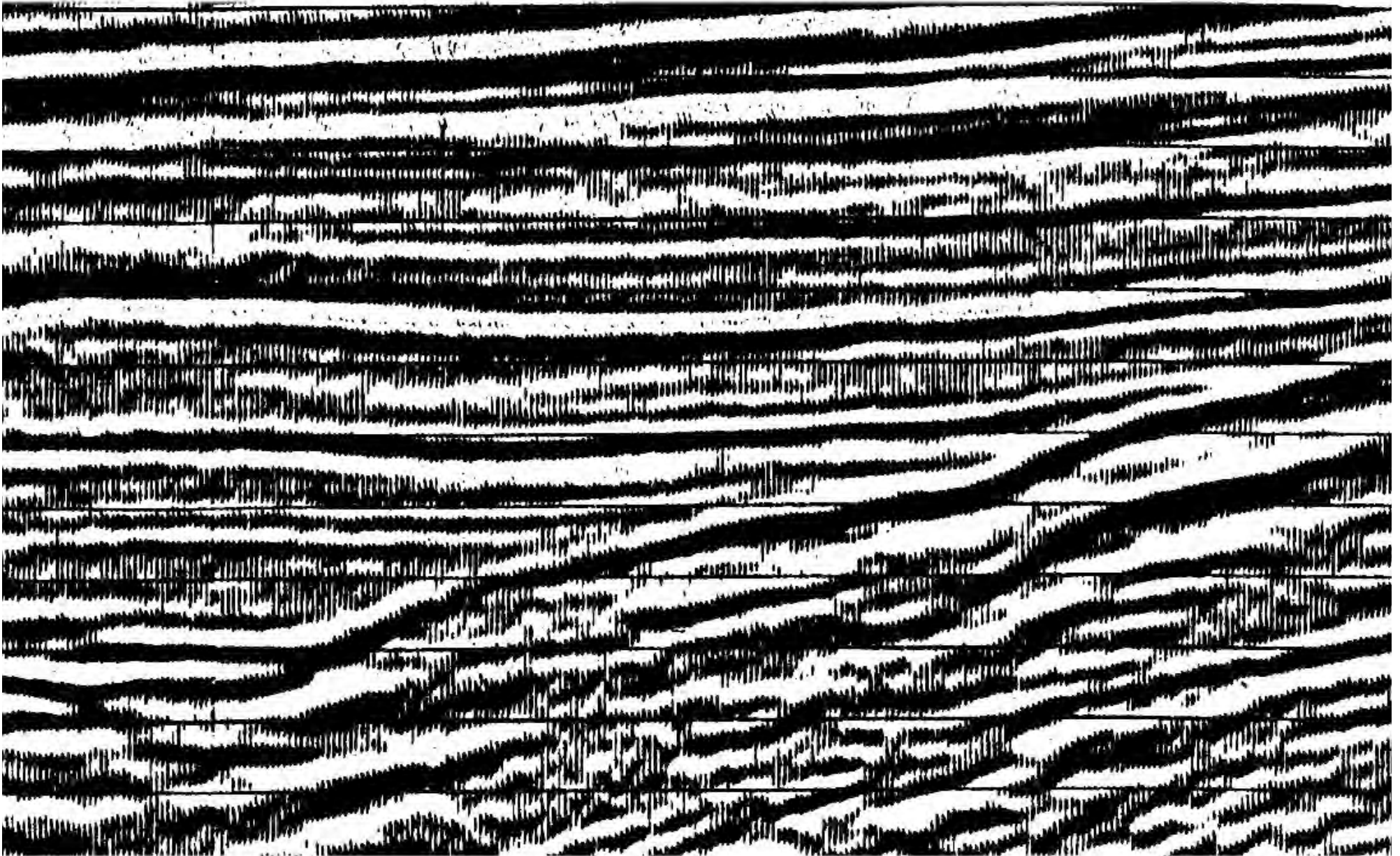
TIME IN GEOLOGY

a false intuition....

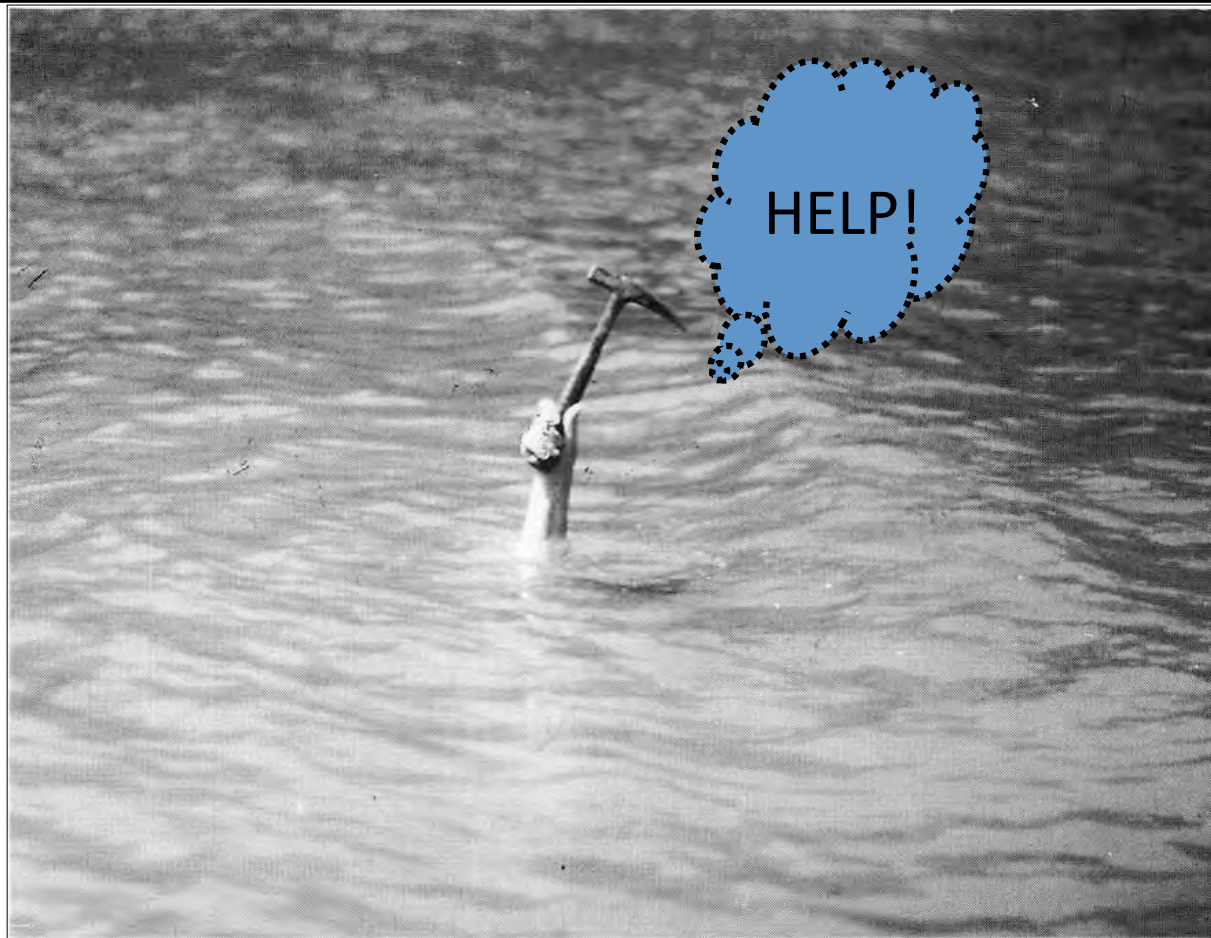


Is this a 'normal' and 'continuous' geological succession?

THE GREAT CONCLUSION



« STRATIGRAPHY MAY BE DEFINED AS
THE COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF TERMINOLOGY
OVER FACTS AND COMMON SENSE! » ...



A. Gale in Selley 1996

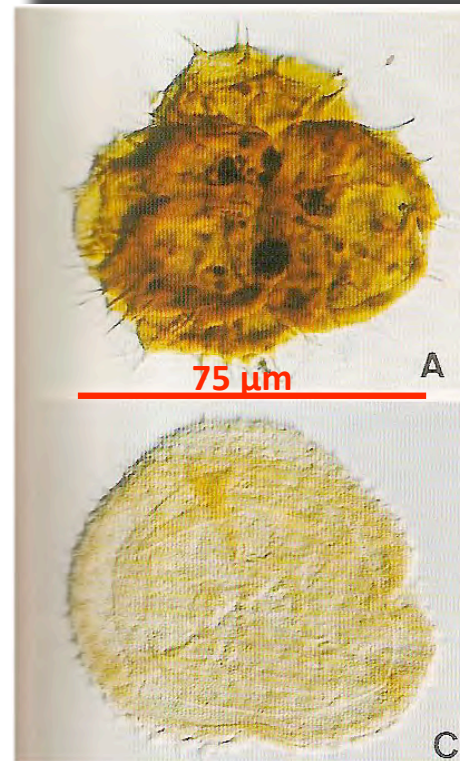
NOT TO STUDY

CHRONO-LITHOSTRATIGRAPHICAL UNITS

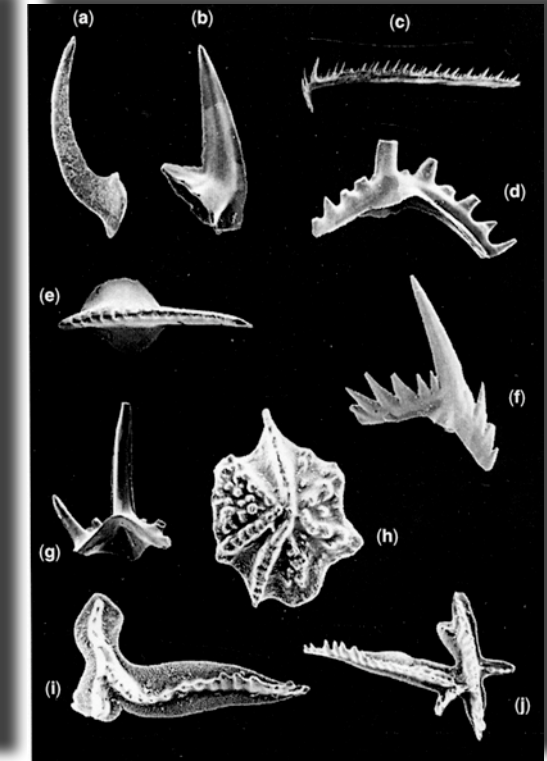
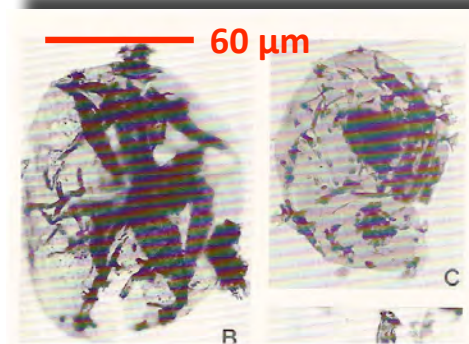
SPORES

CONODONTS

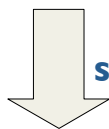
Ancien	SDS	S Synclinorium de Dinant	Epaisseur m	Brachiopodes	Spores	Conodontes	Poissons
COUVINIEN	EIFELIEN	Eau Noire	60	Arduspirifer mosellanus	Oppel Zones	patulus serotinus laticost.	
		St-Joseph	45				
		Hierges	170				
			330				
EMSIEN	EMSIEN	Chooz	320	Arduspirifer arduennensis			
			330				
		Vireux	130				
		Pesche	190				
SIEGENIEN	PRAGUVIEN	Pernelle	40-60	Brachyspirifer minutus	AB no record	Caud- icriodus • celti- bericus	
		La Roche	215				
		Villé	450				
		Mirwart	30-230				
GEDINNENIEN	LOCHKOVNIEN		300	Acrospirifer primaevus	PoW		
			700				
		St.-Hubert	400				
			600				
		Oignies	250	Arduspirifer prolatestriatus	BZ		
			500				
		Mondrepuis	135				
			250				
	Pr.	Fépin	5-70	Howellia mercuri	MN	(• wo- schmidt)	



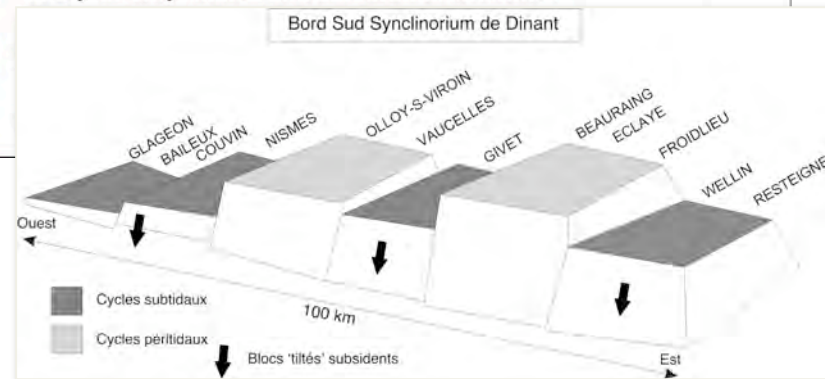
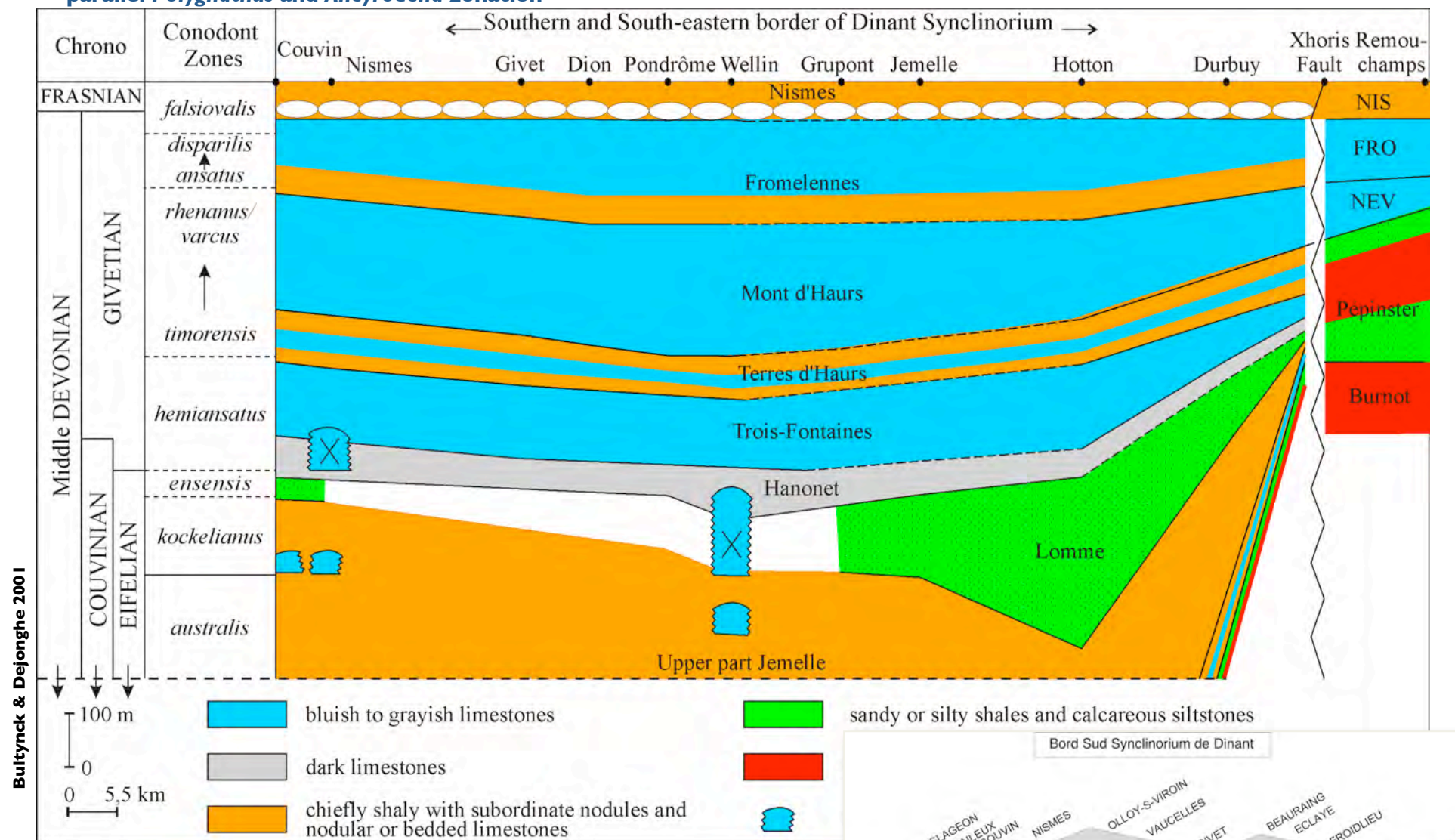
ACRITARCHS



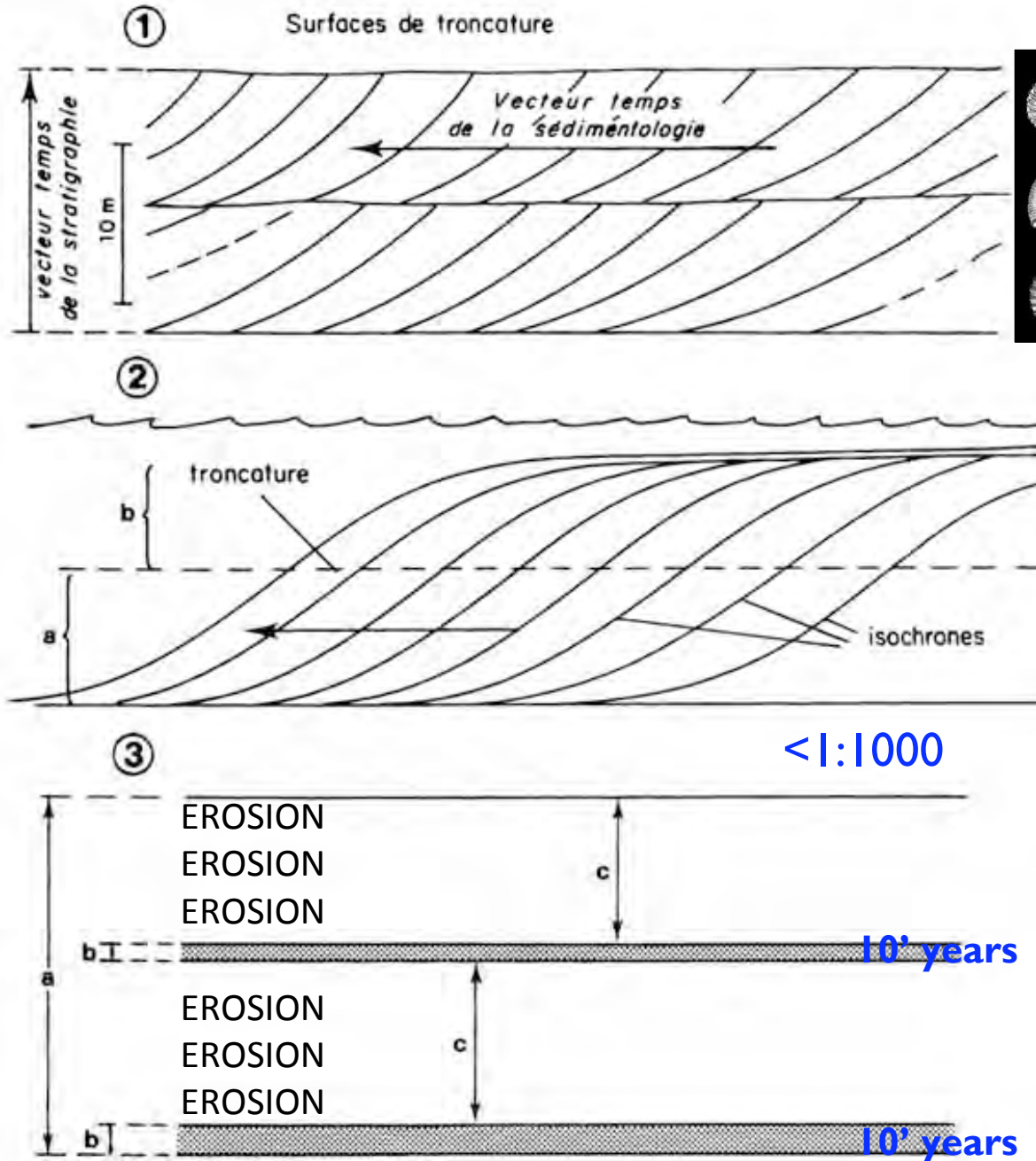
Cm – Triassic
Phosphatic elements
mm ...



**Std Zonation
AND
parallel *Polygnathus* and *Ancyrodella* zonation**

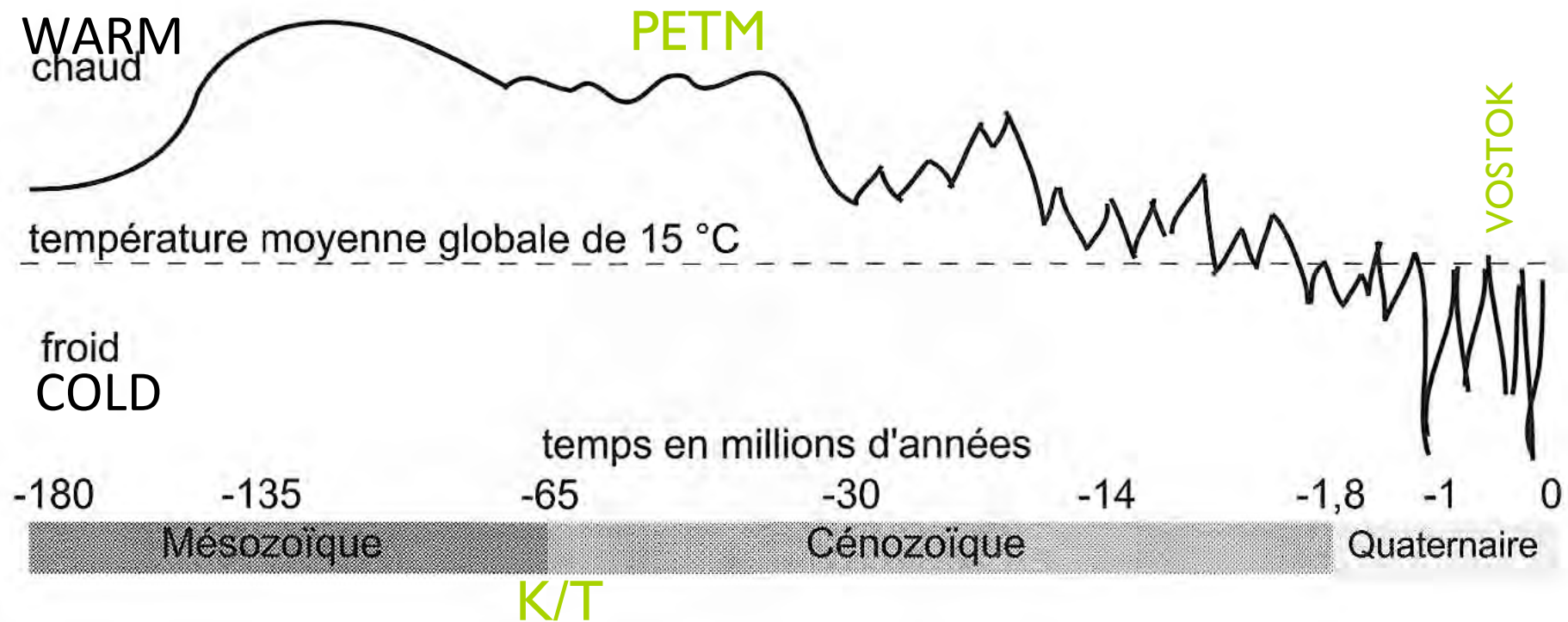


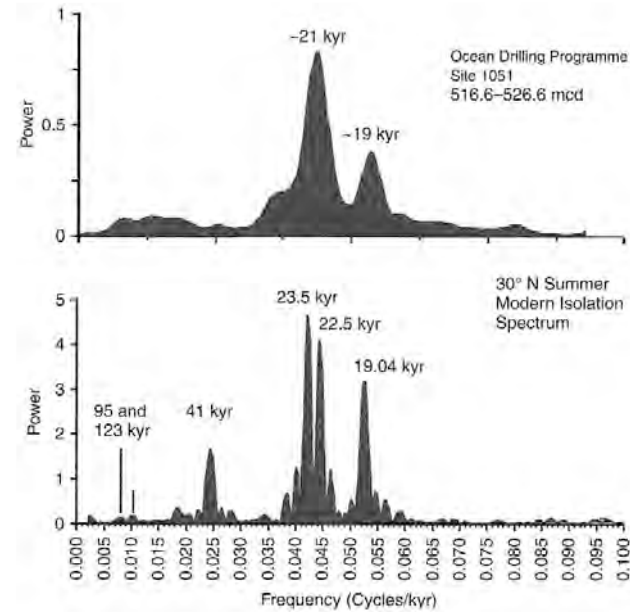
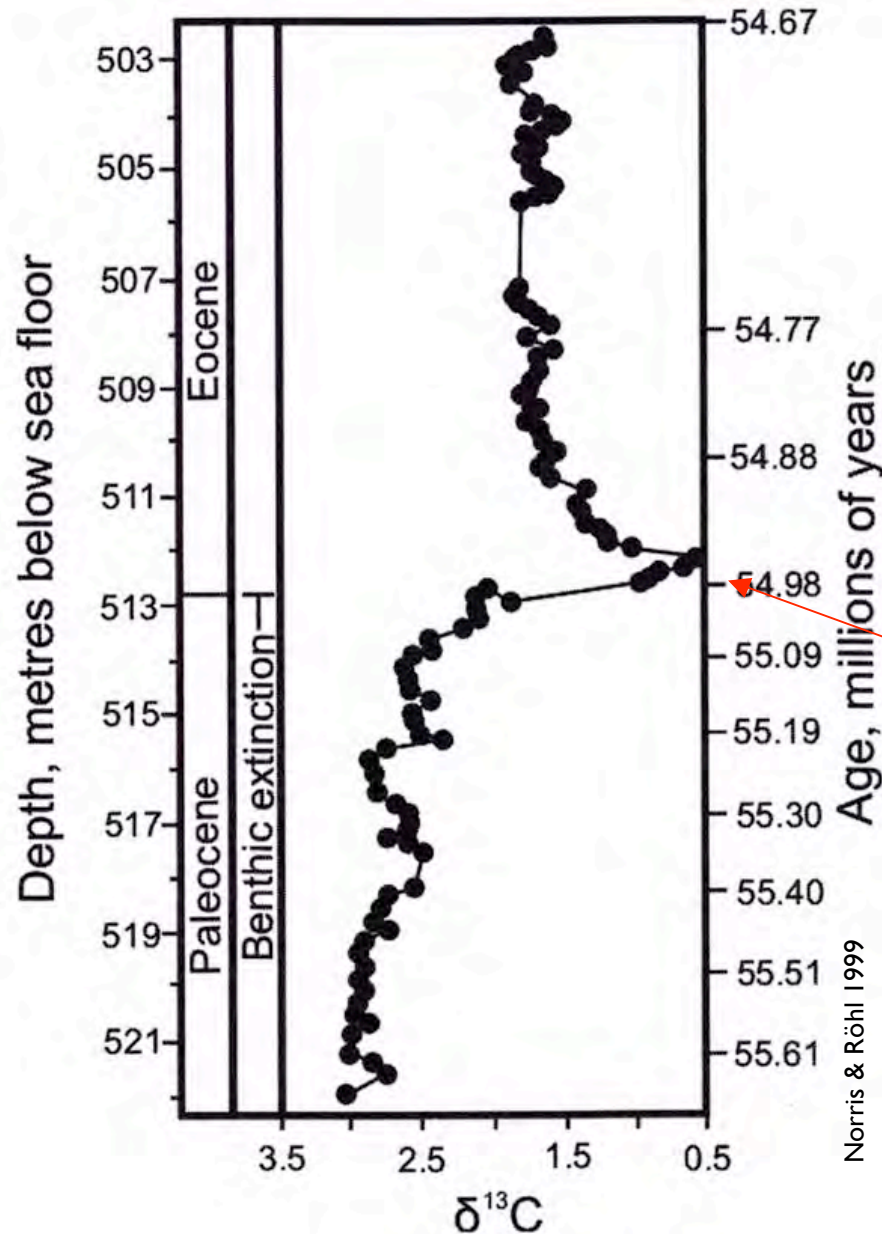
Bajocian crinoidal limestones of Burgundy (France)



200 000 years







PETM or LPTM Lower Paleocene Thermal Maximum

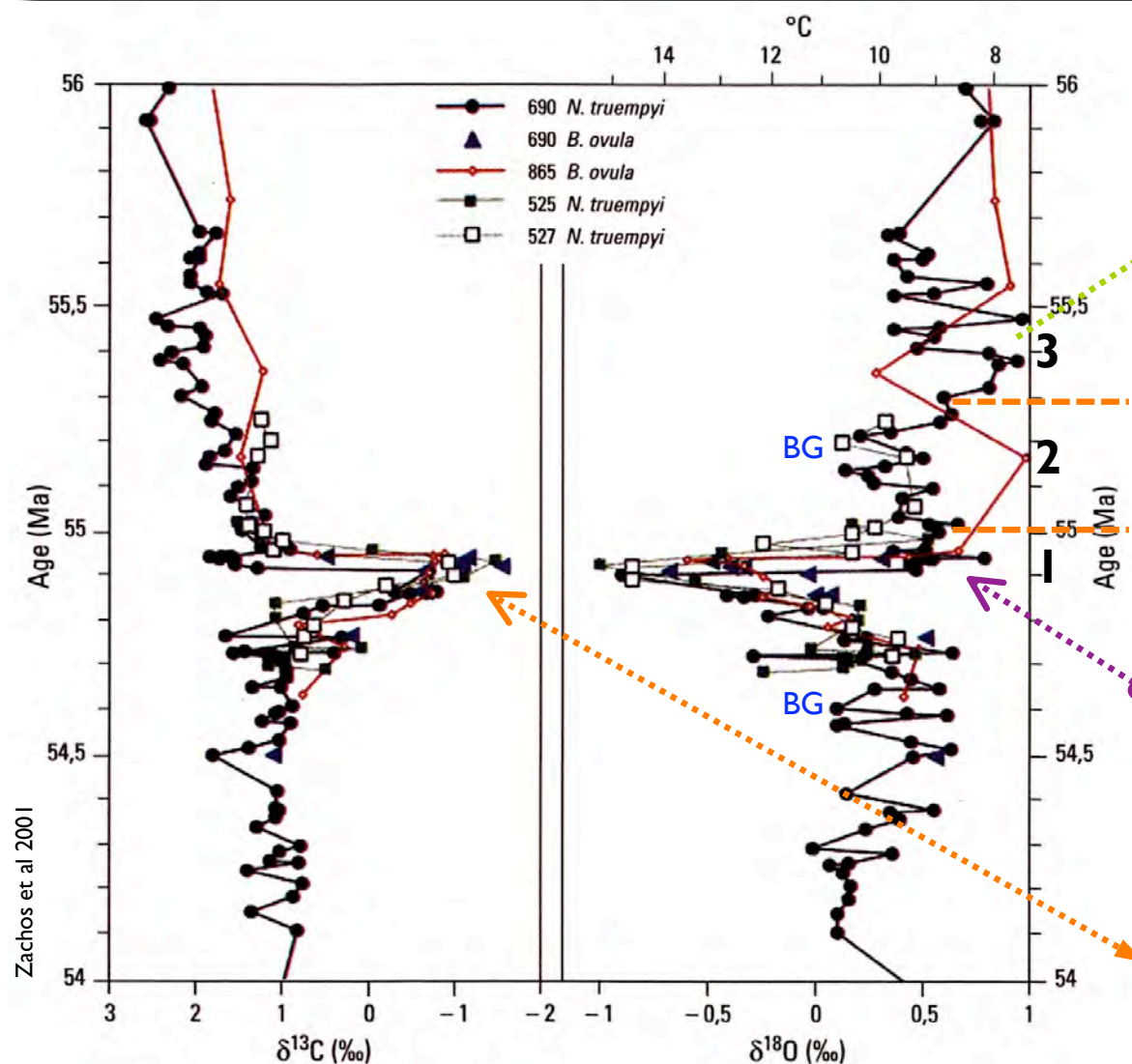
Fast degassing (^{12}C)
= clathrates ($\delta^{13}\text{C} = -60\text{‰}$)
or OM-rich source rock
FAST i.e.
a few 1000'yr and NOT myr!
+

Extinction of benthos starting at 54.98Ma
and crisis (biodiversity of 30-50%) among
Foraminifers due to the acidification ... +

= WARMING

of 5 à 7°C in the deep ocean of high
latitudes (SL +5 à +6m) in <20 000yr

PETM benthic shells with LIGHT $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ et $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ during $\pm 10\,000\text{yr}$

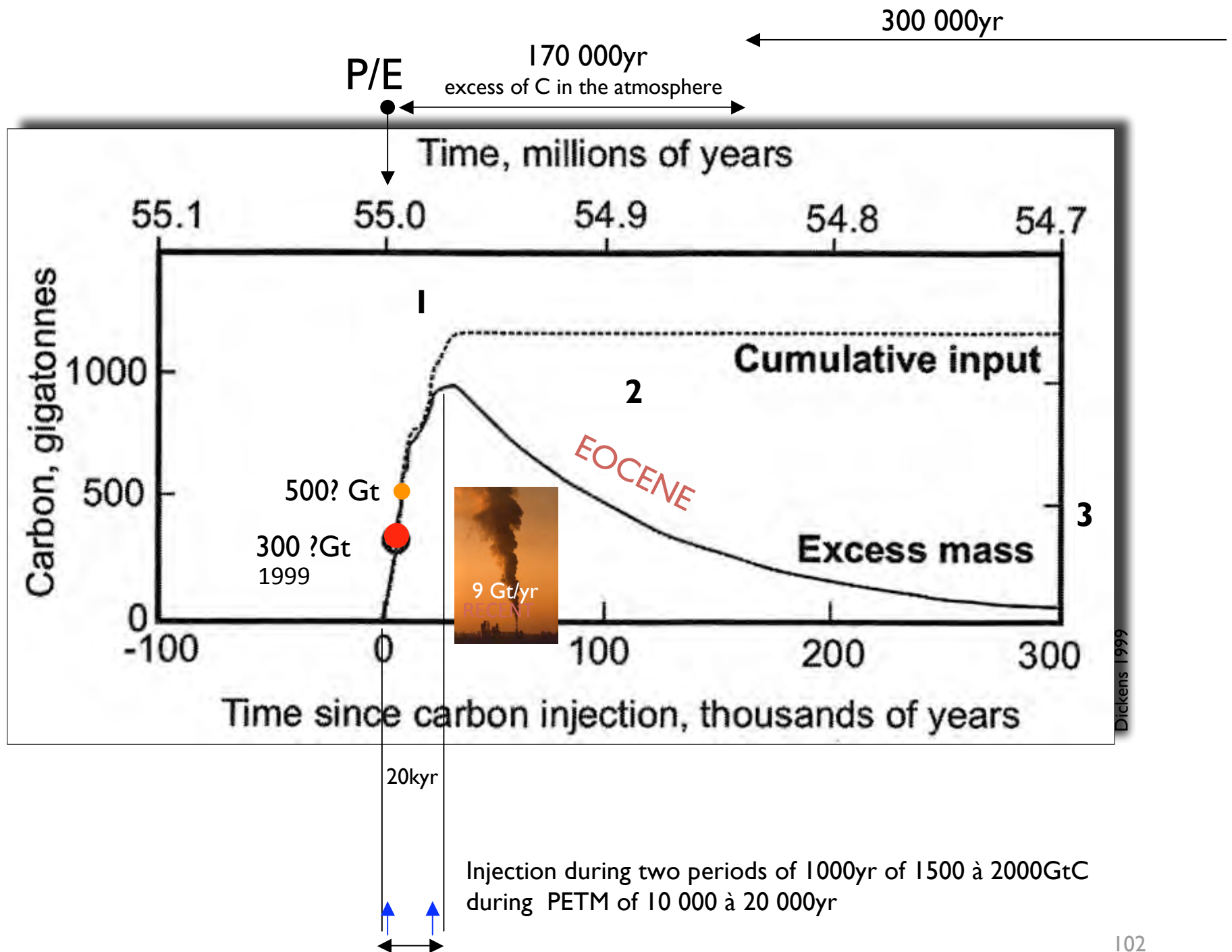


Negative feedback
Silicate alteration

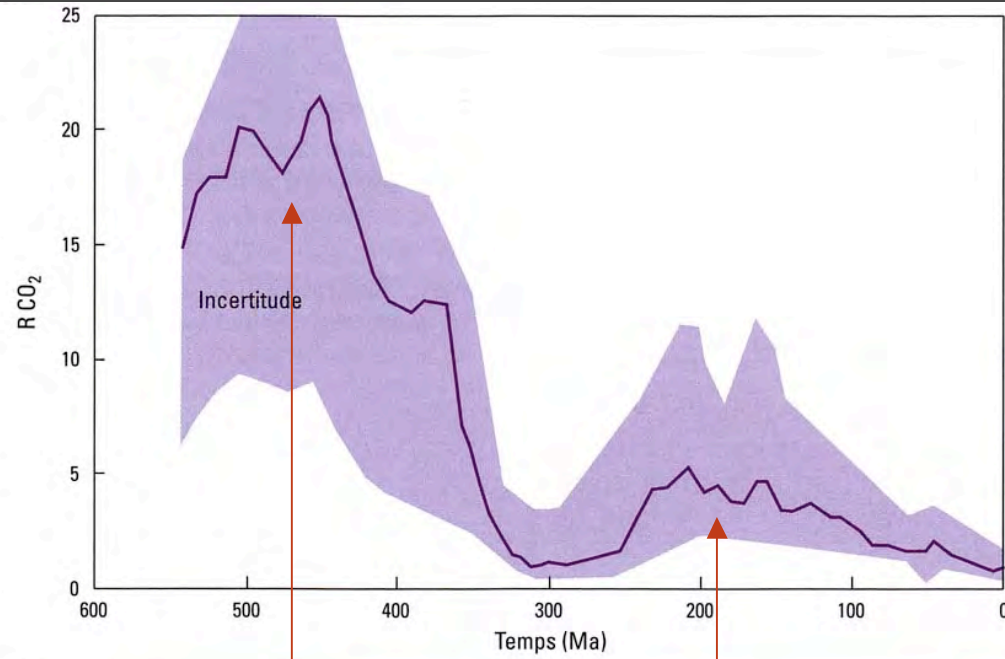
The consequences of this
(very fast) event
became blurred in less than
300 000yr

The effects (T° , carbonate decrease,
OM, acidification including deep
basins...) are WELL PRONOUNCED
during 170 000yr

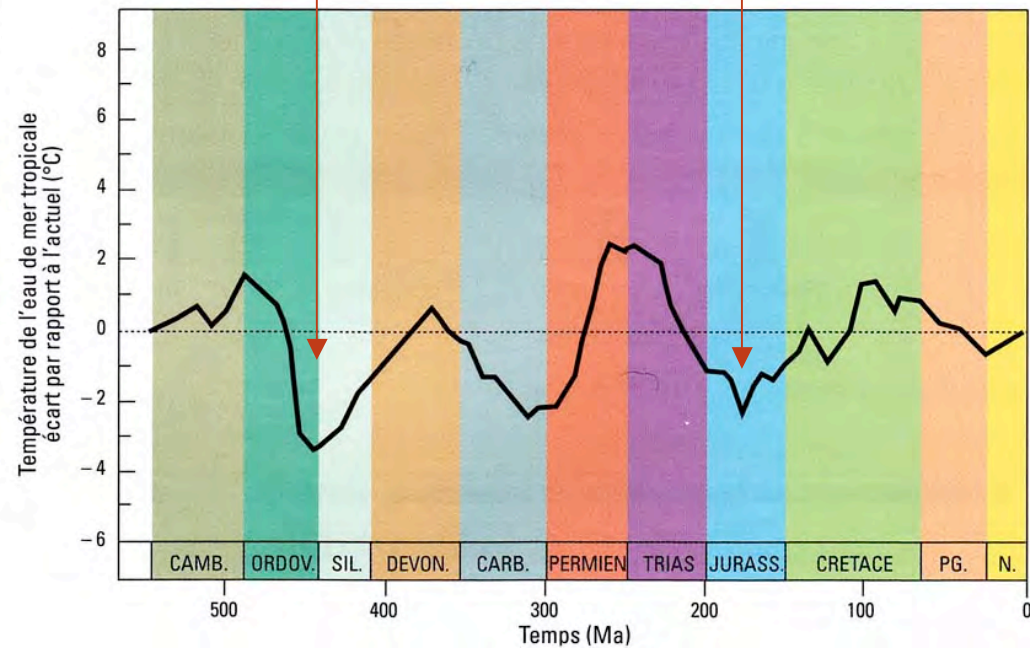
These events are THEREFORE
related to the degassing of
2000GtC during 10 000yr
($T^\circ = +5^\circ\text{C}$)
pH7.6 and $\text{CO}_{2\text{atm}}$ 1800ppm
(simulation)



CO₂ atm



surface
seawater T°
Tropics



Berner 1998 Geocarb

Veizer et al 2000

DEKKAN TRAPS

3000m (+1000m eroded)

500 000km²

i.e. 2 millions km³

(mantellic plume, diameter 1000km

emplacement at -67Ma below the Indian lithosphere)

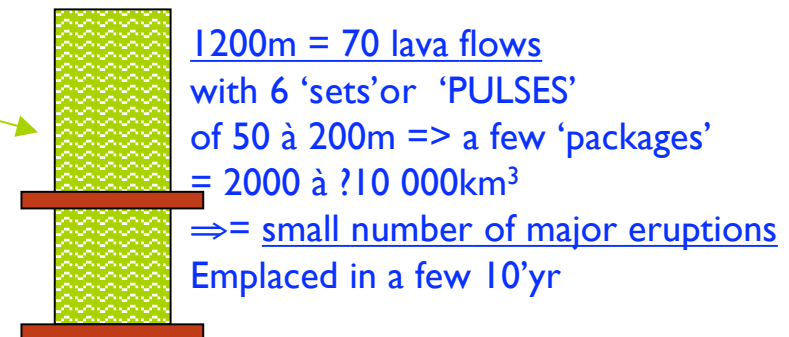
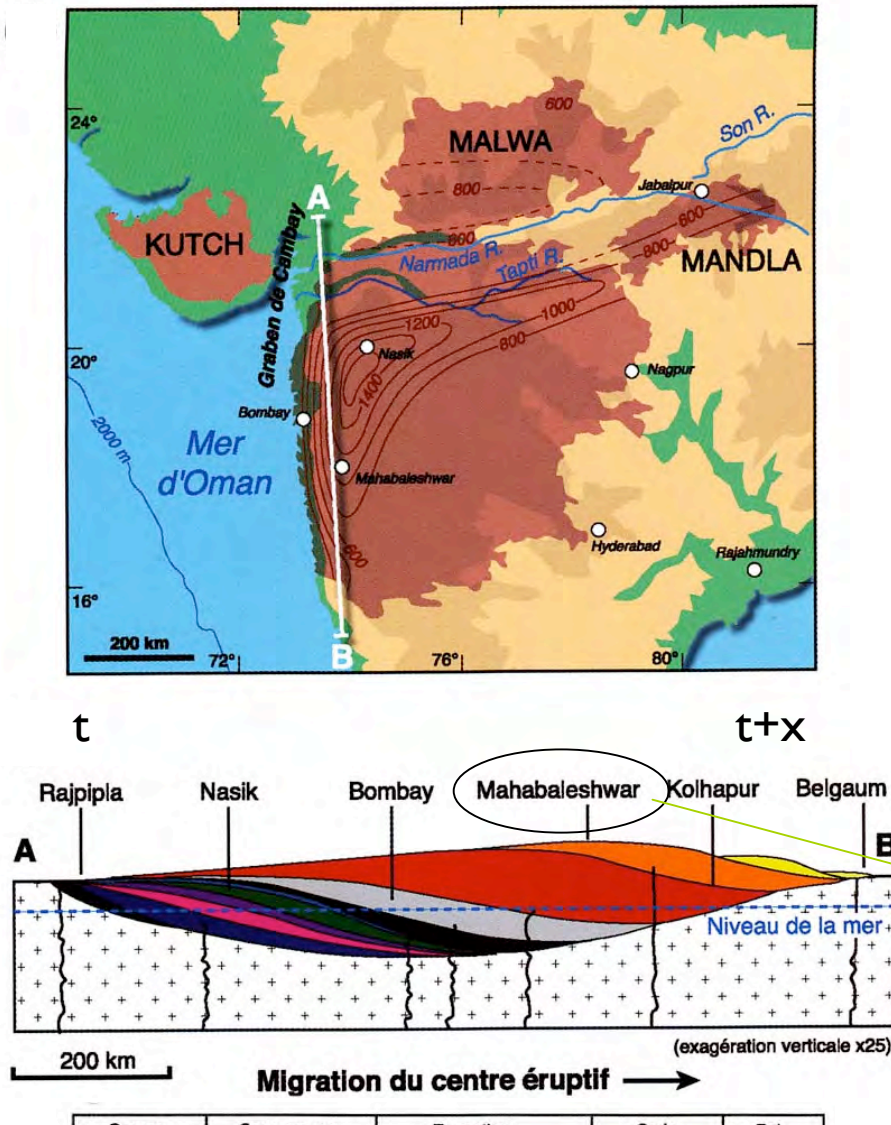
At the beginning : 30 à 70Ma?

then...

= paleomagnetism

1800m in the SAME inverse magnetic polarity episod

i.e. few thousands years



Courtilot 2009

Groupe	Sous groupe	Formation	Code	Pol.
PLATEAU BASALTIQUE DU DECCAN	WAI	Desur		200m C 29 N C 29 R
		Panhala		
		Mahabaleswar		
		Ambenali		
		Poladpur		
	LONAVALA	Bushe		1800m
		Khandala		
	KALSUBAI	Bhismashankar		
		Thakurvadi		
		Neral		
Igatpuri Jawahar				

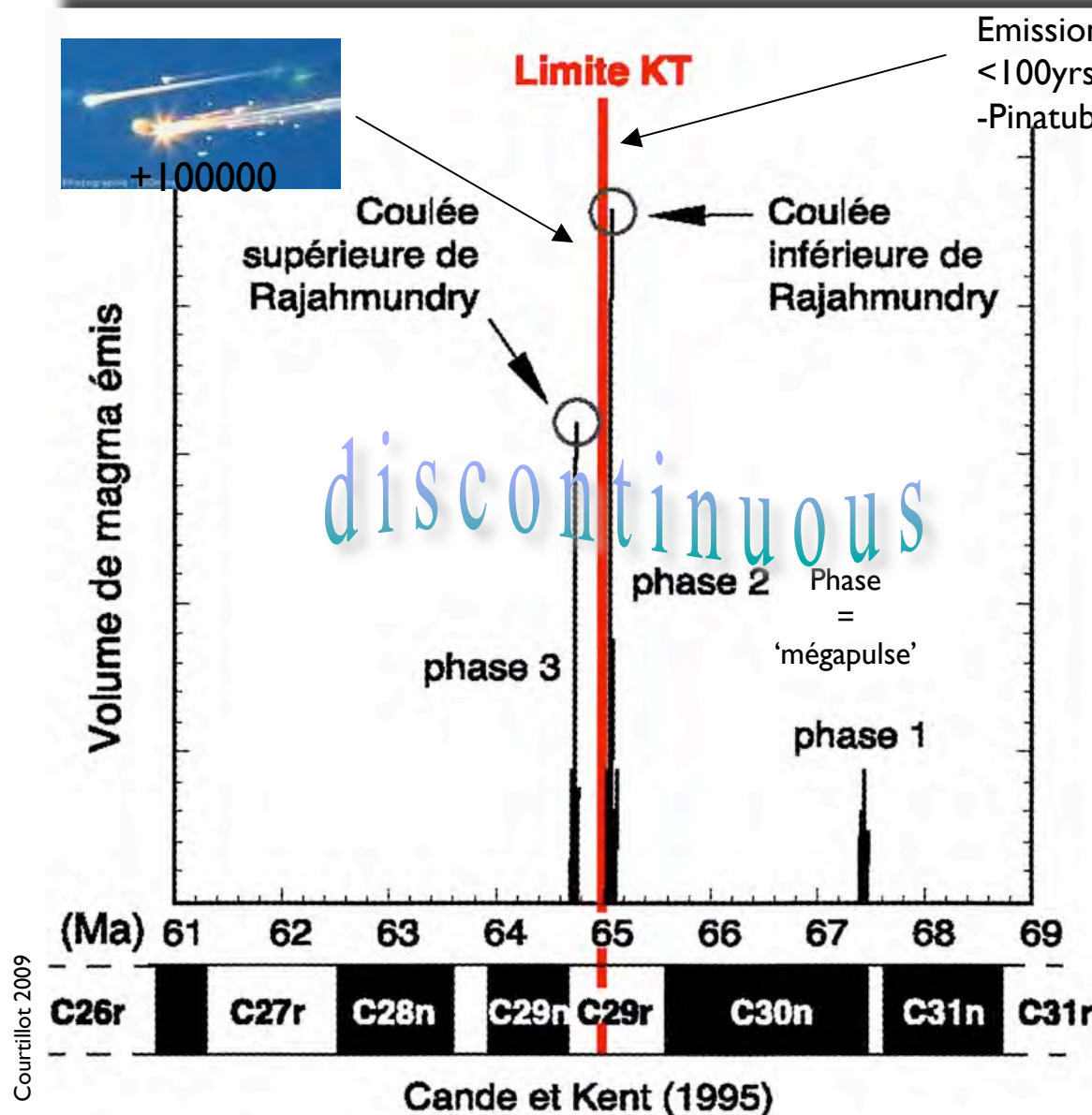
Q? What is the time between the 'packages'?

R! =! Red Boles <1000yr (they are only a few),

The thinnest (a few dm) <10-100yr

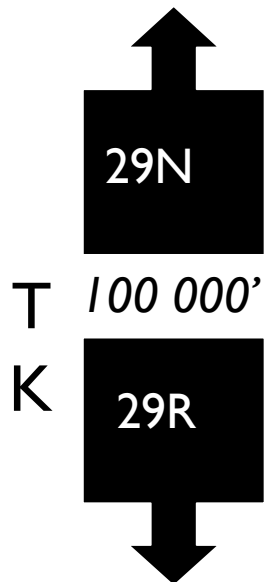
CONCLUSION 3000m < 10 000yr
and NOT 10'myr as estimated in 1980
and a long time ago....

CONCLUSION : 3000m < 10 000yr
(with 180m in 10yr, 40 m in 10 yrs ...)



Emission of 5000Gt SO₂
<100yrs i.e. 1 to 10Gt/yr
-Pinatubo 0.02Gt/yr

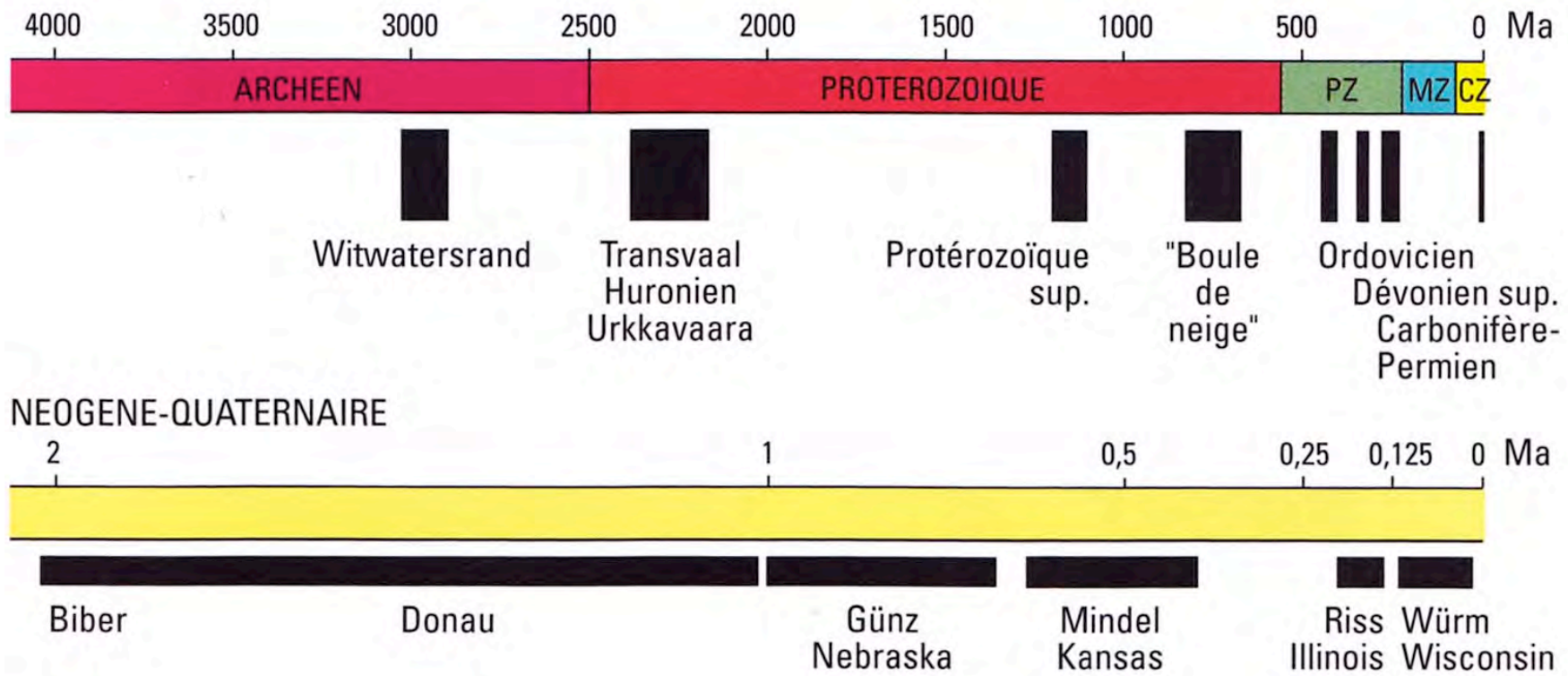
Total SO₂ emission
=10 000 Gt
i.e. 20 à 200X
Chicxulub



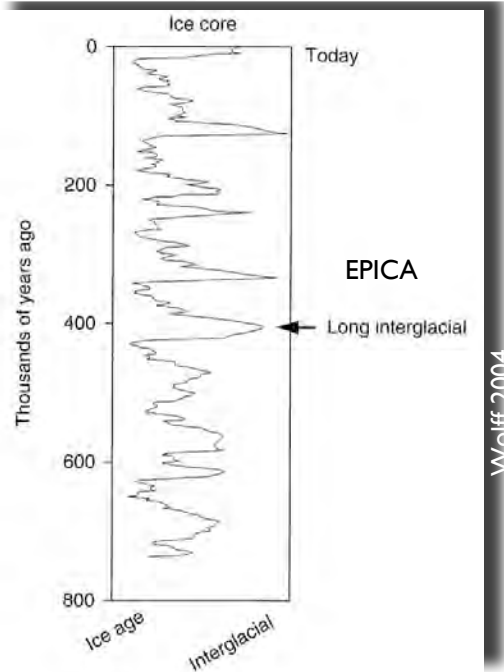
Limite K/T = 64.7Ma ±1%, ±0.6Ma
[65.5±0.3 GTS2008]

The 'Dekkan Traps' volcanism finally spreads during 2Ma and only was paroxysmal during three phases or 'megapulses' a few thousand years, the main two being separated by a few hundreds of thousands of years

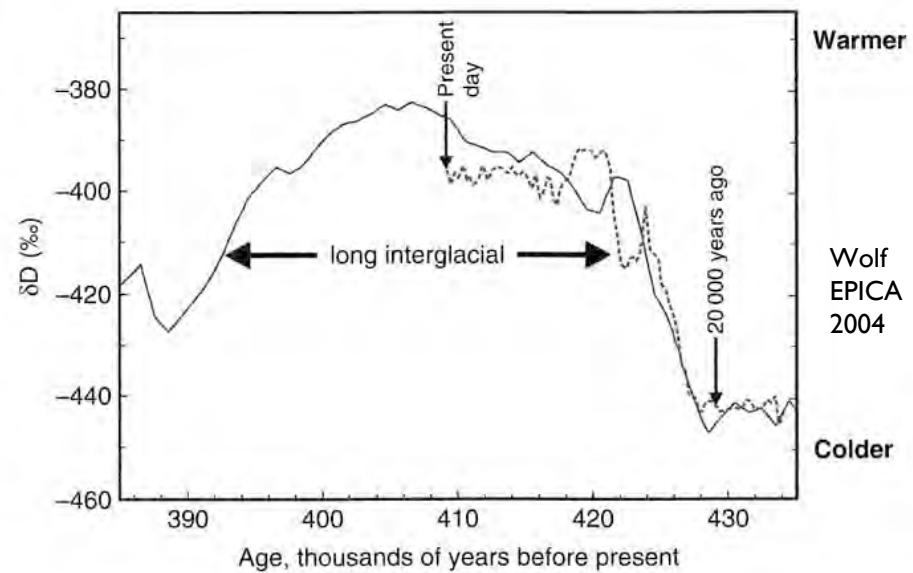




Masclé 2008



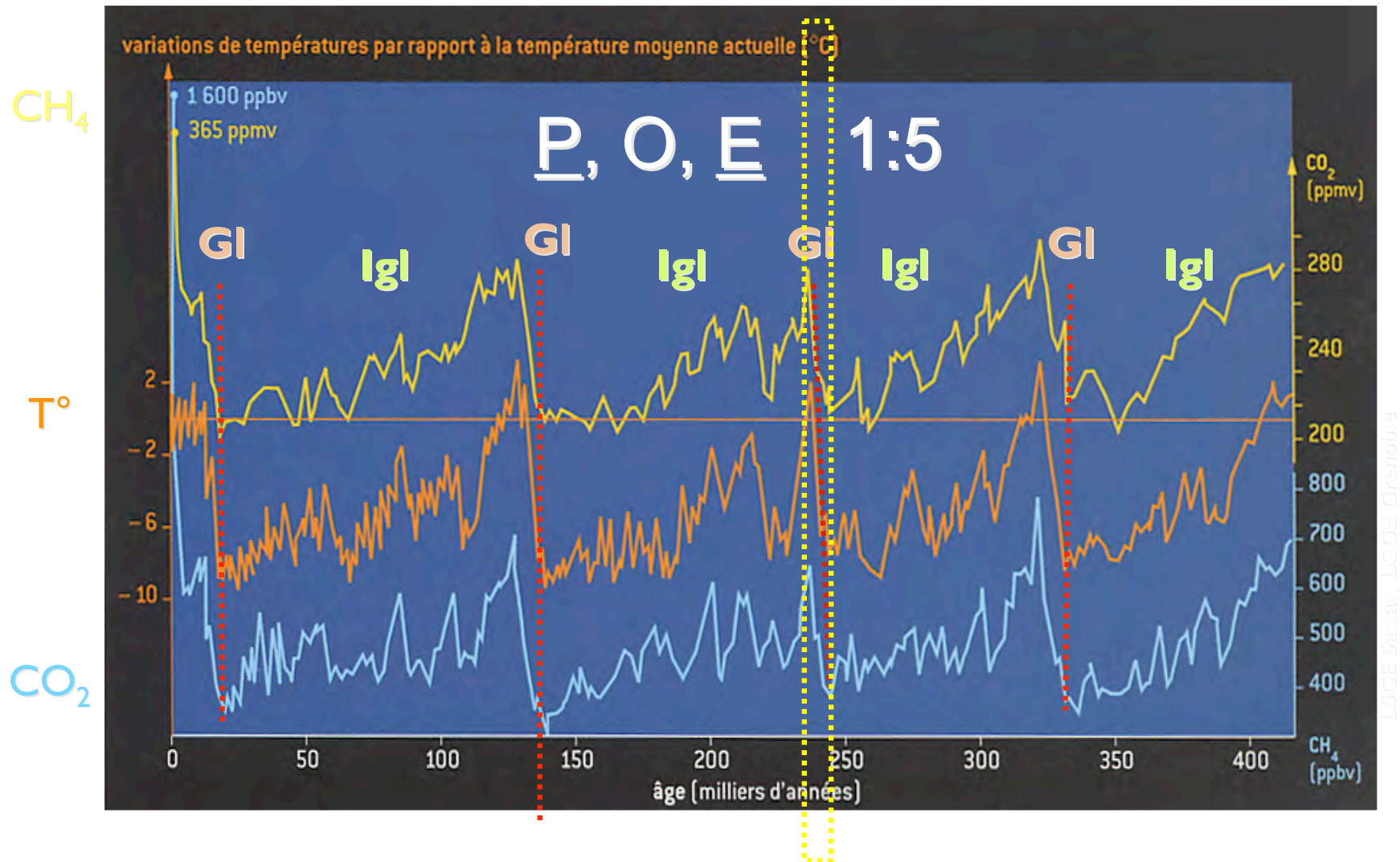
Wolff 2004



Variations of T° , CO_2 , CH_4 since 420 000 yr

Accurate data, glacial core, drillhole of VOSTOK, Antarctica

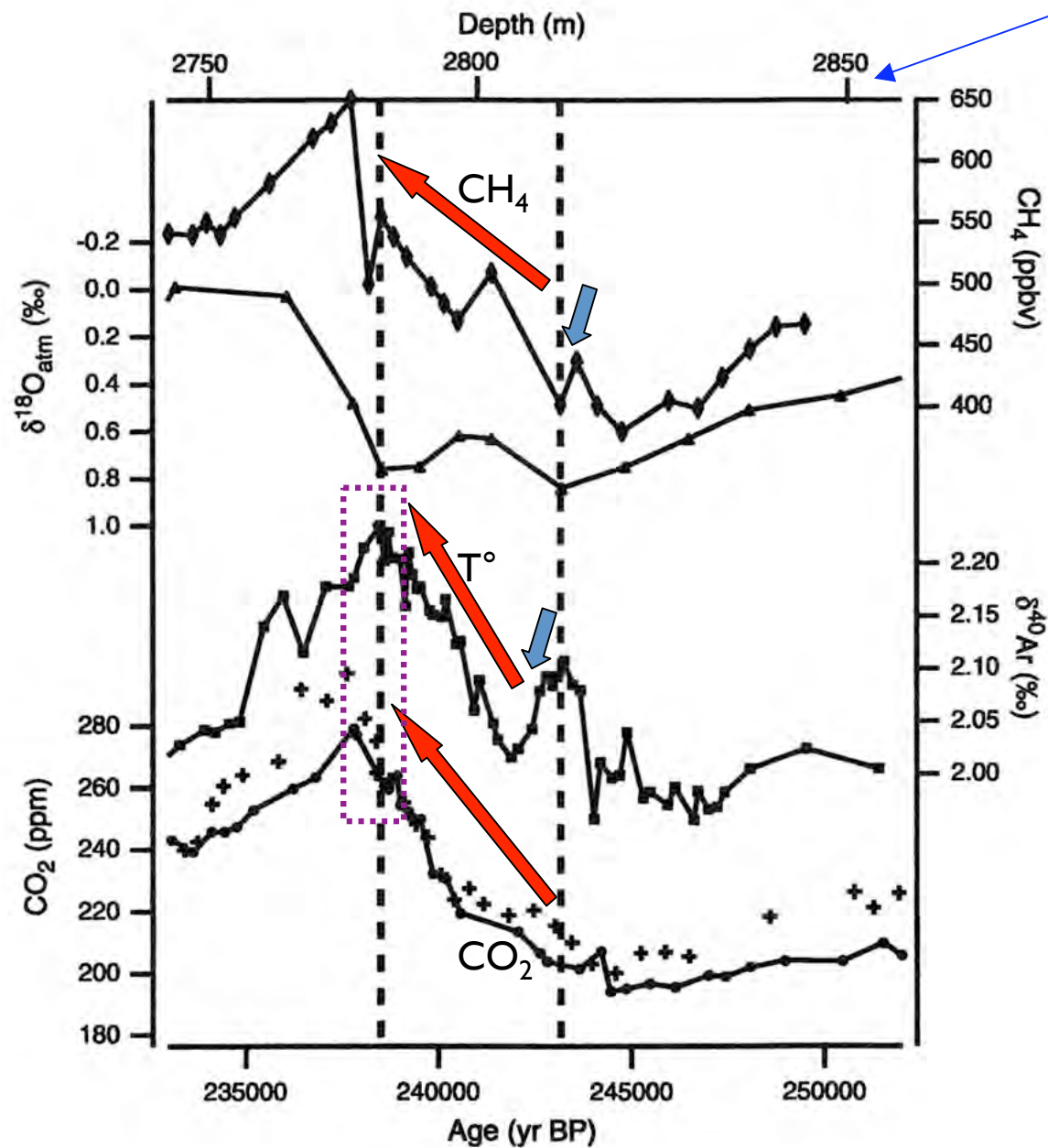
= 'MILANKOVITCH' regular cycles or periodic variations of sunlight Earth==> RECENT WARMING?...



VOSTOK DRILLHOLE (ANTARCTICA)

0-3310m (useful) =>3623m

- Deglaciation 6000yr before N Hemisphere
- +150ppmv CH₄ in ±5000yr

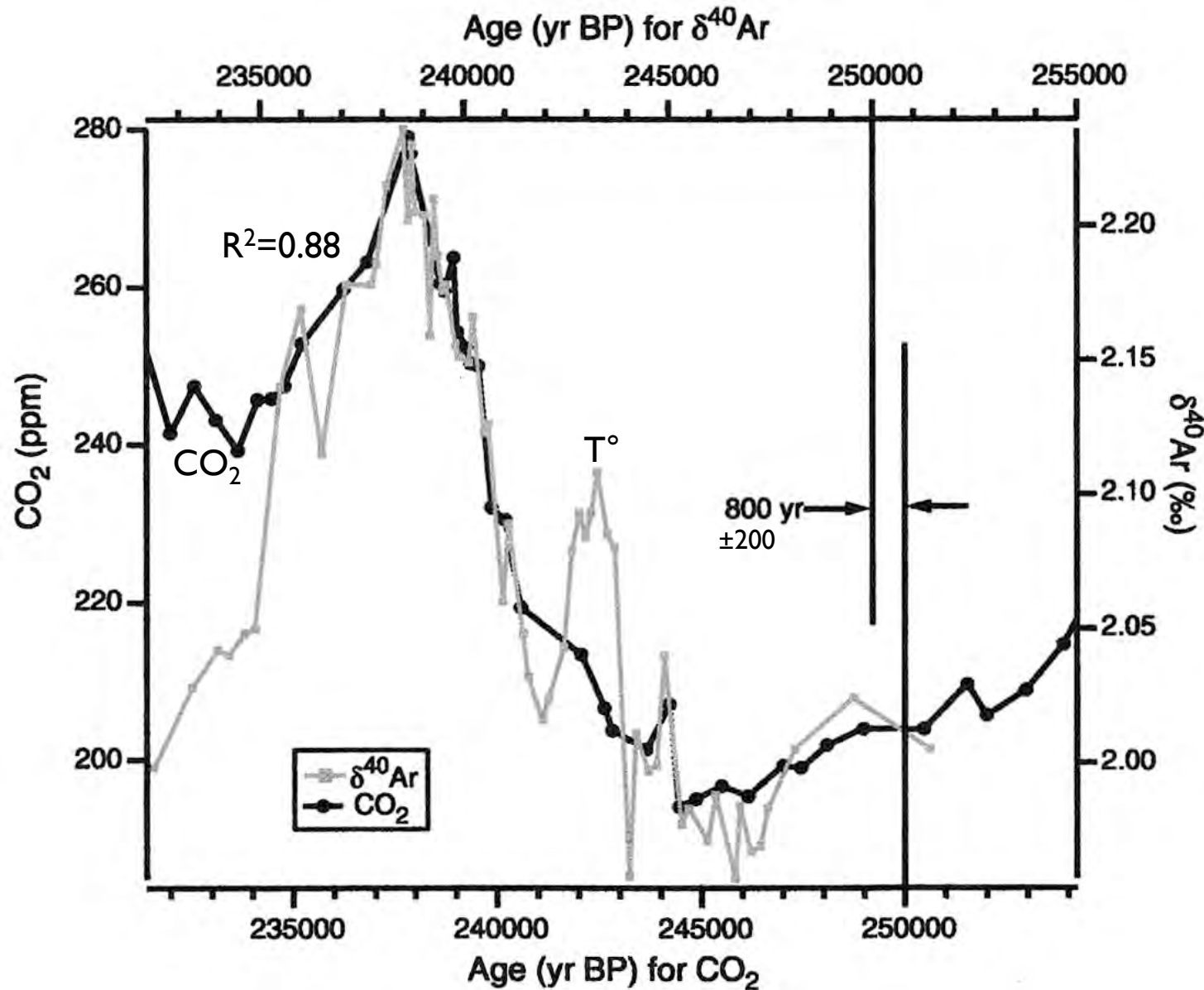


δD(‰)
resolution
10cm = 20yr

δ⁴⁰Ar (‰) // T°

Caillon et al 2003, Science vol 299

VOSTOK DRILLHOLE (ANTARCTICA)



$\delta^{40}\text{Ar}$ (‰)
//
 T°

Caillon et al 2003, Science vol 299

CO_2 is NOT the forcing mechanism at the origin (=?sunshine)

Then, it exerted a 'greenhouse' effect for $\pm 5000\text{yr}$ AND preceded the Northern Hemisphere deglaciation

Origine: mix of 'vertical' oceanic waters?, changing surfaces floes?., biological productivity???