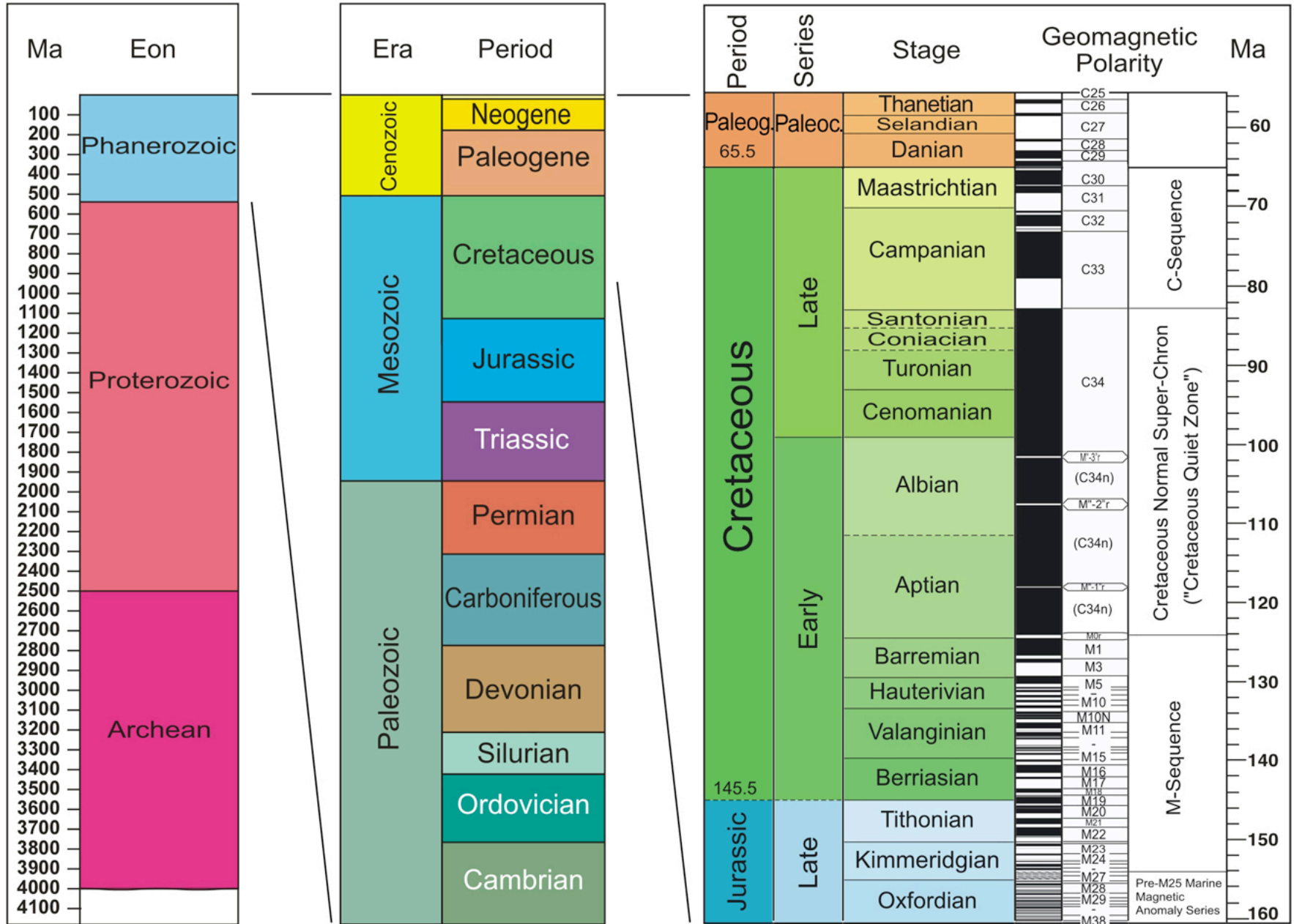




Cretaceous Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale 2010

modified from Concise Geologic Time Scale (Ogg et al., 2008)



Cretaceous Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale 2010

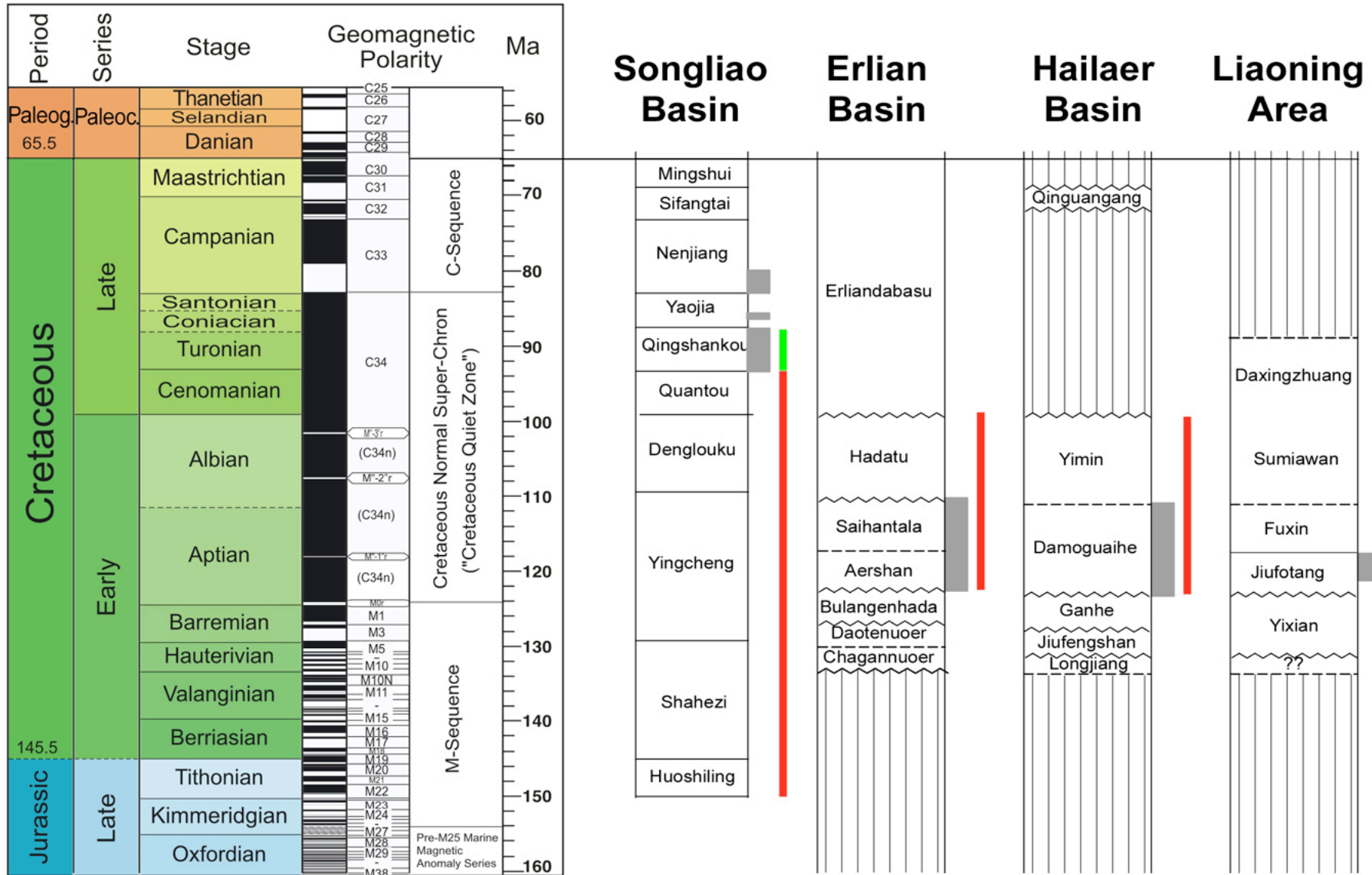


modified from Concise Geologic Time Scale (Ogg et al., 2008)

Project Intervals

Wu et al. 2009

Petroleum Source rocks



Why the Cretaceous Timescale in continental sequences in northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia?

1. Early Cretaceous timescale is poorly constrained because more than $\frac{1}{2}$ (Aptian-Albian) is in the Cretaceous normal superchron.
2. Early Cretaceous is well beyond reliability of numerical solutions of the planets and geological records provide constraints on fundamental frequencies if we have high latitude records paired with low latitude ones with the long eccentricity cycles.
3. Northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia sequences preserve Early Cretaceous lacustrine strata often with datable ashes which we can expect to yield a record of relatively local climate forcing with an orbital chronology including strong obliquity as well as precession from the high latitudes. Perfect counterpoint to low latitude petroliferous Aptian-Albian cyclical lacustrine strata or Brazil that would be expected to have excellent orbital chronology (but lack datable ashes).
4. Early Cretaceous of northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia have unsurpassed record of life but lack good timescale or mechanisms for high-resolution correlation that can be provided by an orbital chronology.
5. Early Cretaceous of northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia have significant petroleum source rocks and a well developed orbital timescale can help understand mechanisms of source rock development.




Establishing the Cretaceous orbital Timescale in Continental Sequences

- 1: Obtain long records of lacustrine environmental change.
2. Produce Fourier , evolutive Fourier, and Wavelet spectra of records in the depth domain (thickness, without age model). Examine for linkages between multiple frequencies spanning 3 orders of magnitude that are the fingerprint of orbital forcing.
3. Develop age-model for sequence by tuning or direct dating by ashes or lava flows.
4. Examine spectral properties of tuned record. Tuning to one frequency must tune the others in an orbital record and must agree with radioisotopic constraints.
5. Identify long period eccentricity cycles at the 100,000 to 2,000,000 year level and their phase relationships for correlations laterally.
6. Build very long composite record and timescale by correlating sections in different basins.

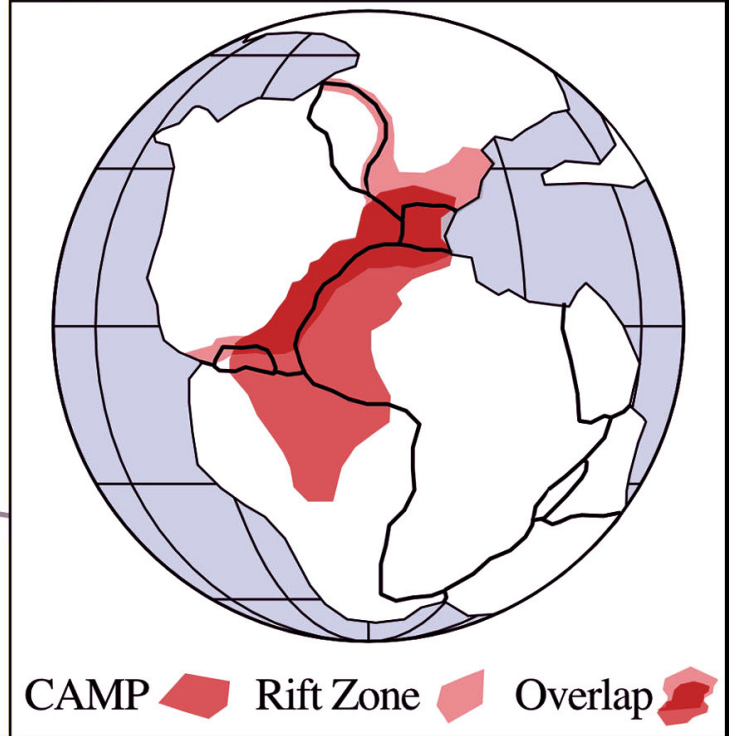
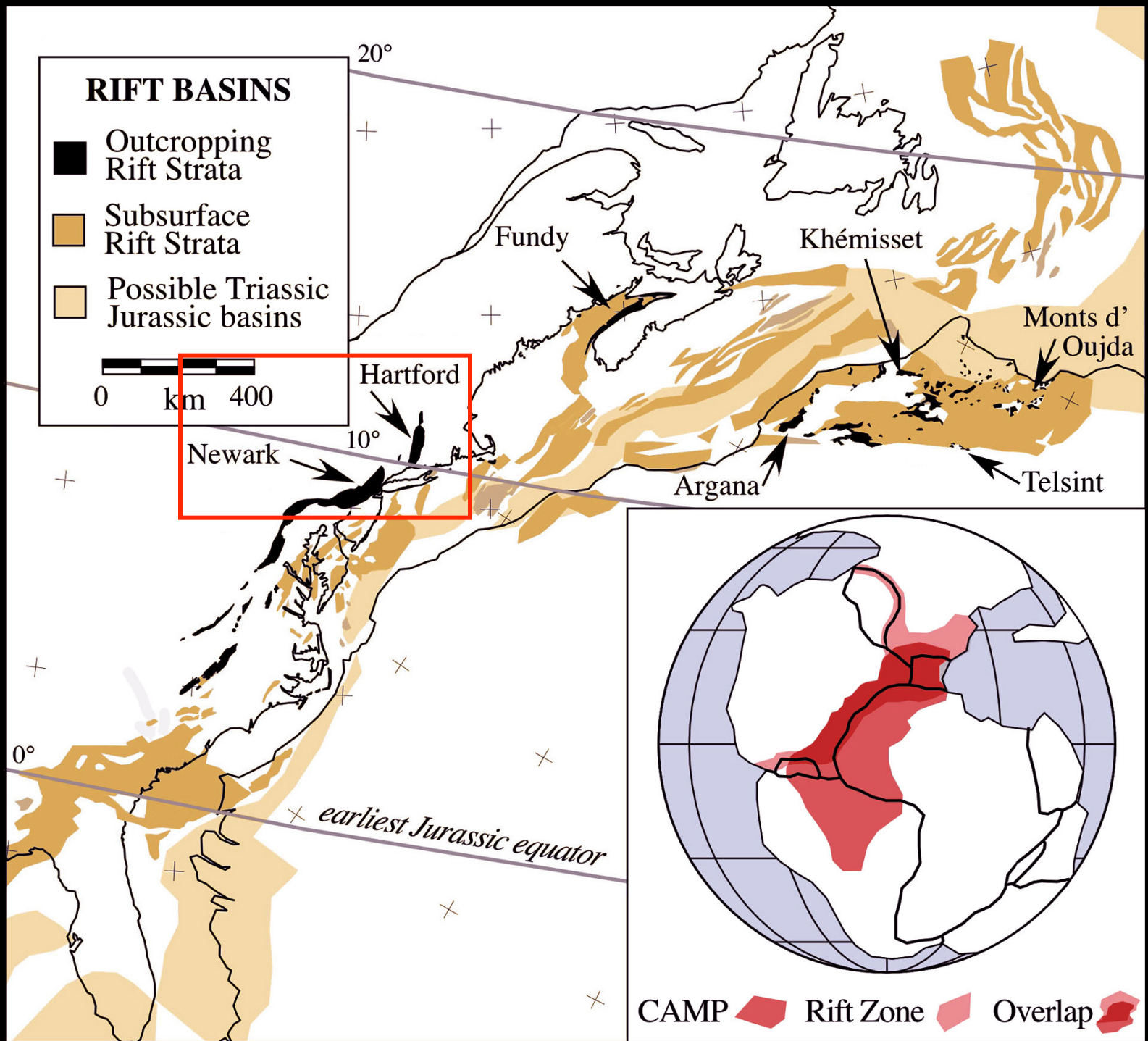
Example 1:
Triassic-Jurassic Newark Supergroup
in Eastern North America

(Paul Olsen & Dennis Kent: 1995-2010)

RIFT BASINS

-  Outcropping Rift Strata
-  Subsurface Rift Strata
-  Possible Triassic Jurassic basins

0 km 400





Late Triassic, Locketong Formation, Eureka, PA



NURSERY # 1

CHRONO-STRATIGRAPHY

LITHO-STRATIGRAPHY

LITHOLOGY

COLOR

GRAIN SIZE

VGPLATITUDE

POLARITY

SCALE

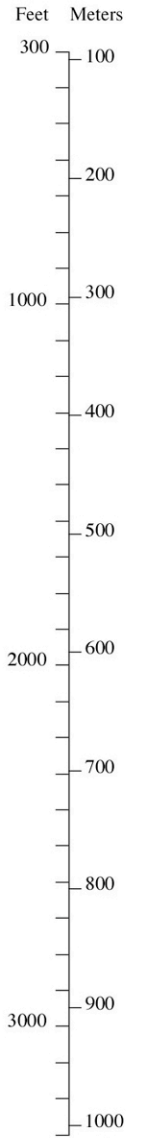
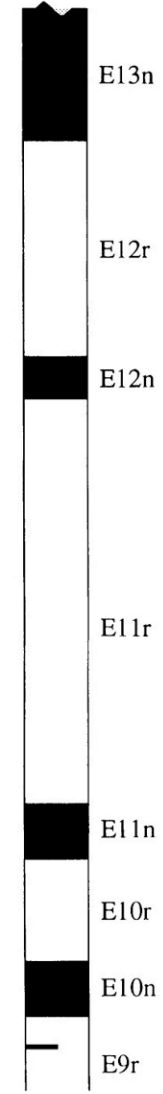
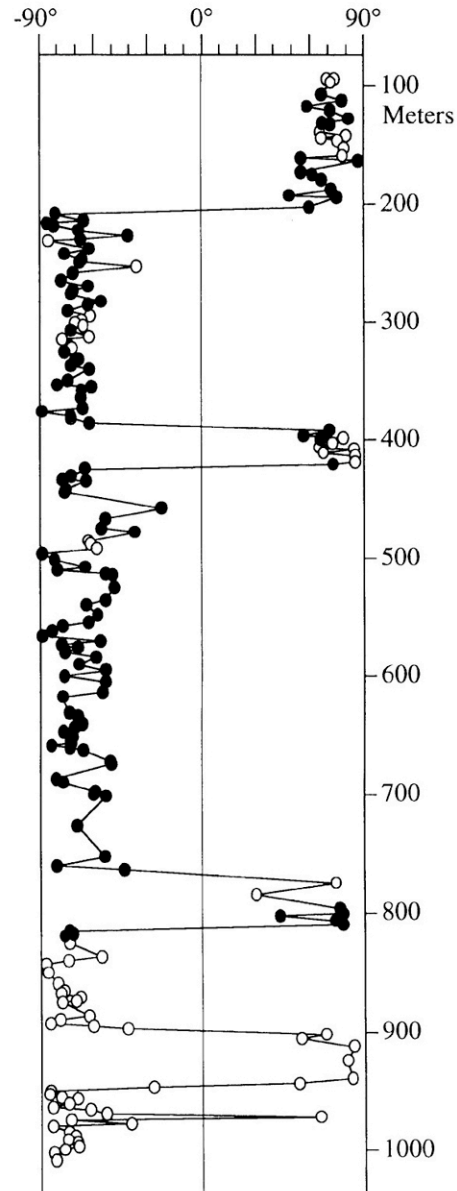
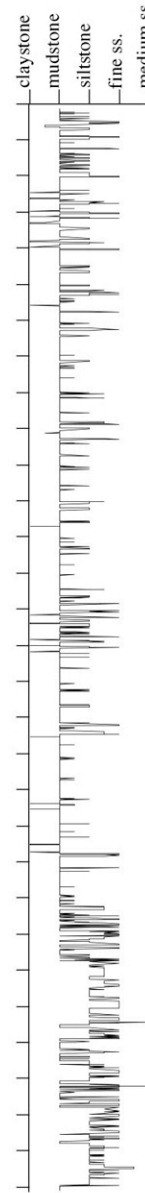
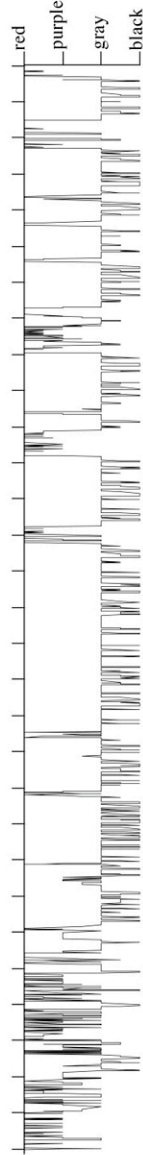
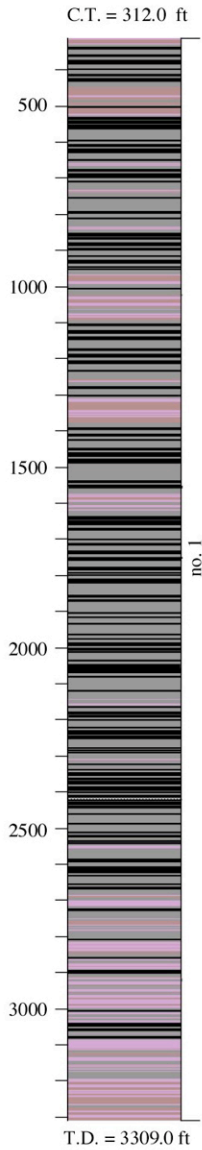
LATE TRIASSIC

CARNIAN

LOCKATONG FORMATION

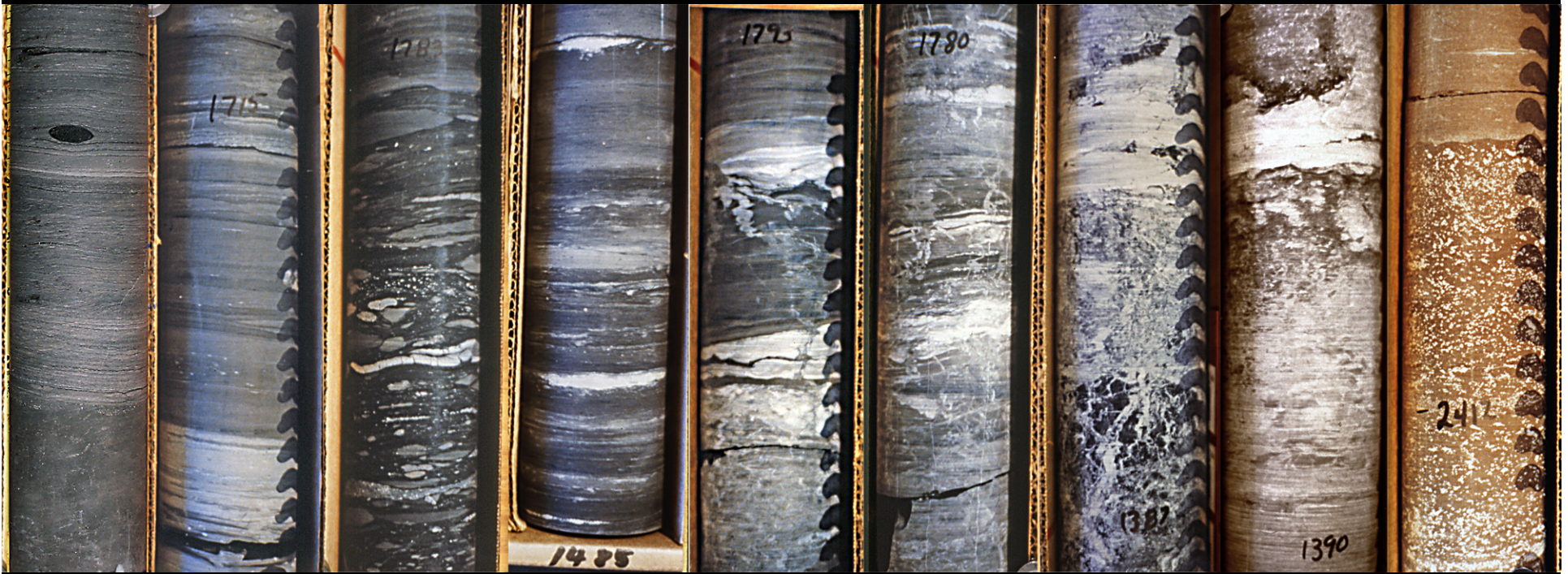
STOCKTON FORMATION

- Walls Island Mb. (432.6)
- Tumble Falls Mb. (710.9)
- Smith Corner Mb. (1005.7)
- Prahls Island Mb. (1300.0)
- Tohickon Mb. (1556.0)
- Skunk Hollow Mb. (1870.0)
- Byram Mb. (2078.8)
- Ewing Creek Mb. (2287.5)
- Nursery Mb. (2465.4)
- Princeton Mb. (2664.0)
- Scudders Falls Mb. (2899.8)
- Wilburtha Mb. (3078.3)

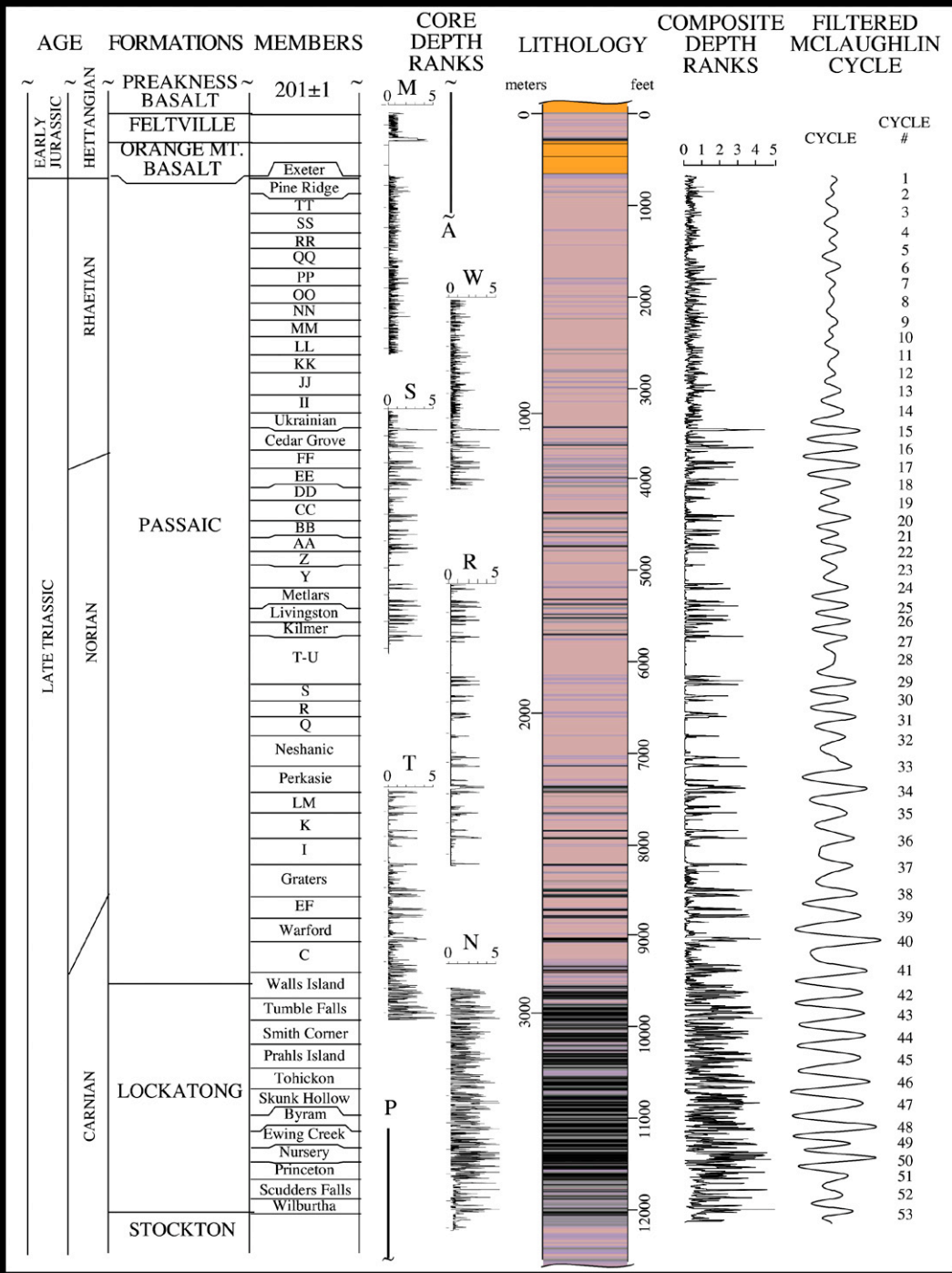


Depth Ranks

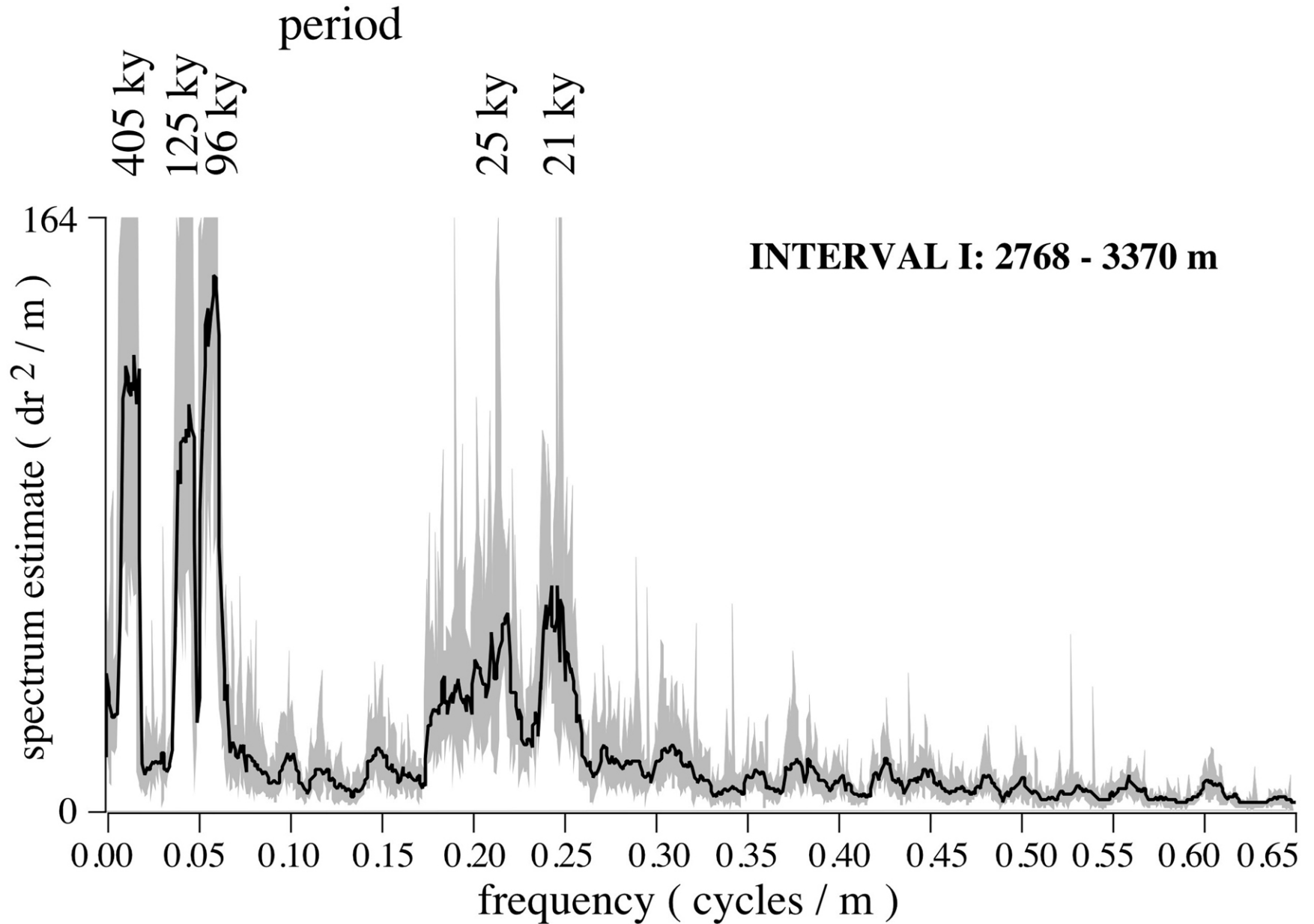
5 4 3.5 3 2 1.5 1 0.5 0

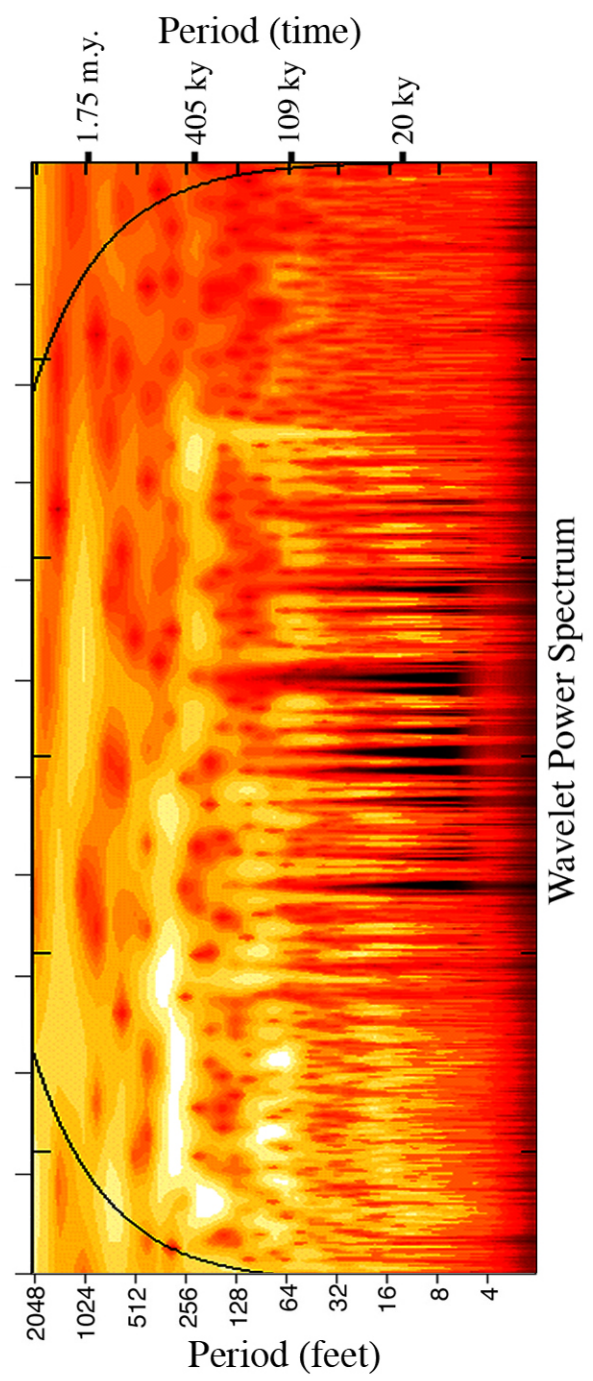
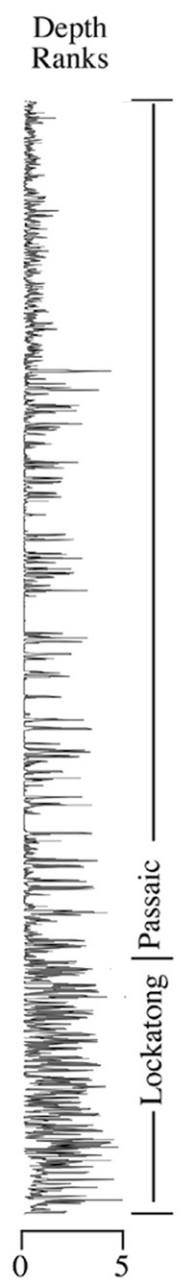
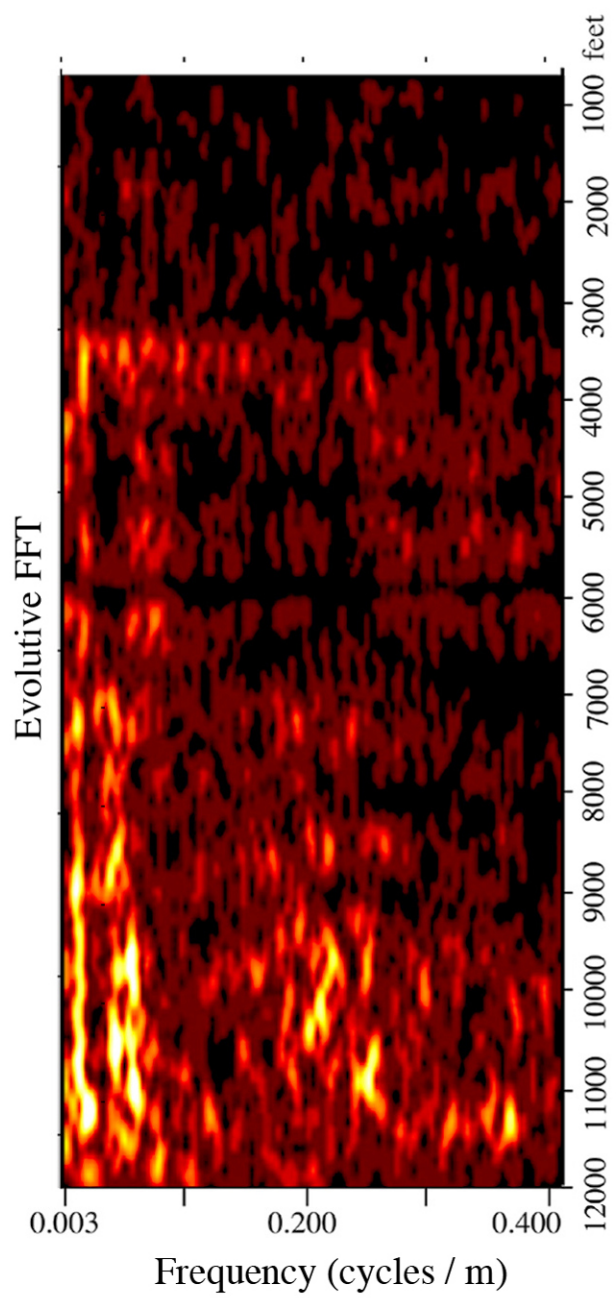


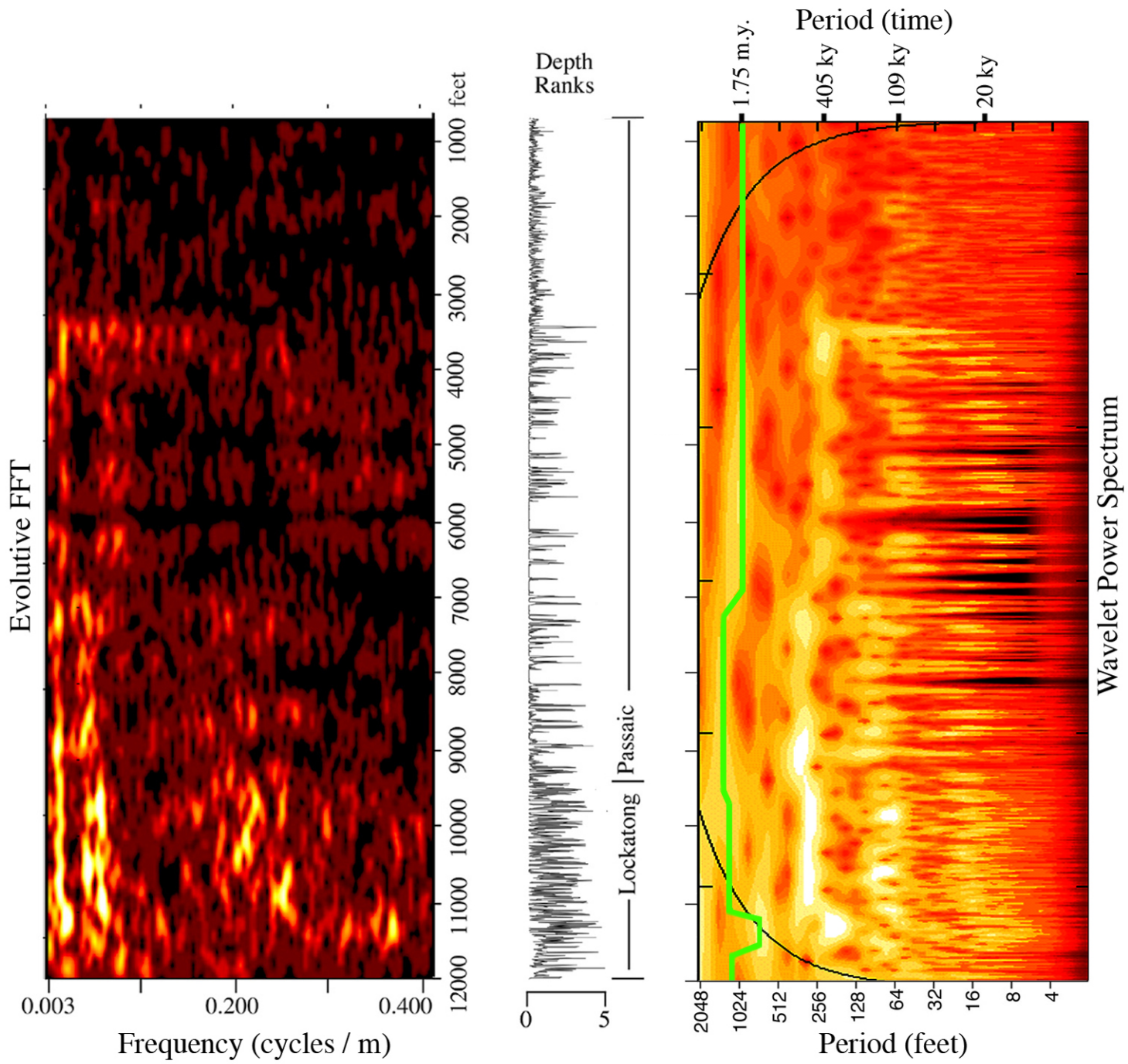
Examples of Cores

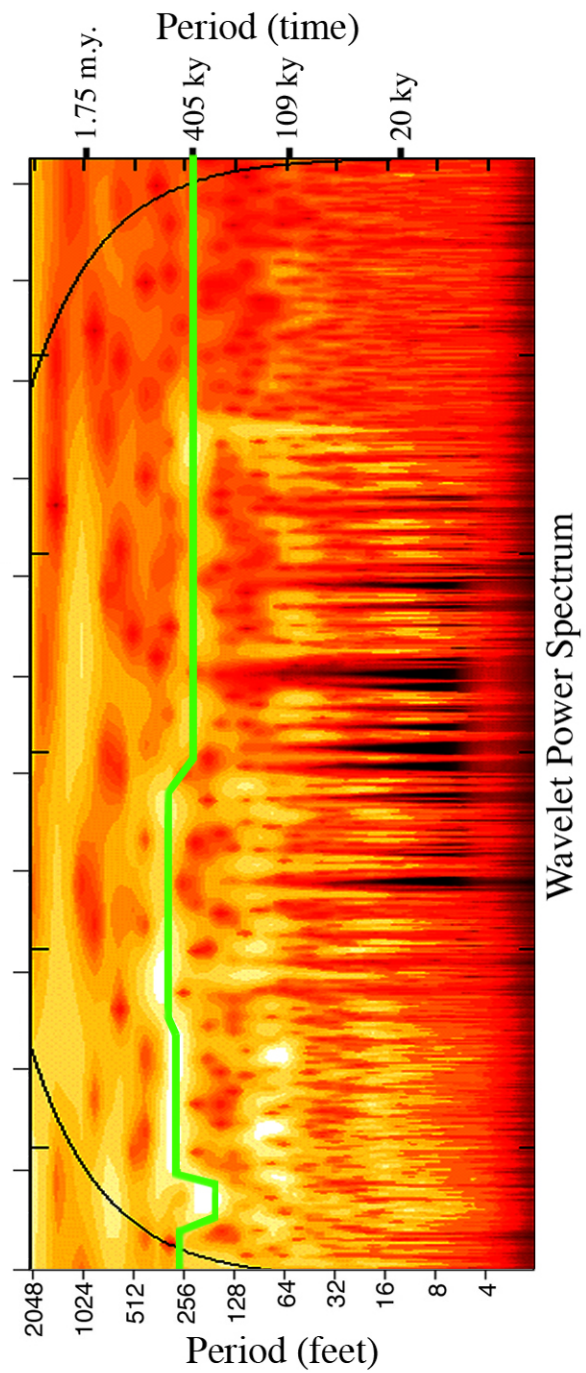
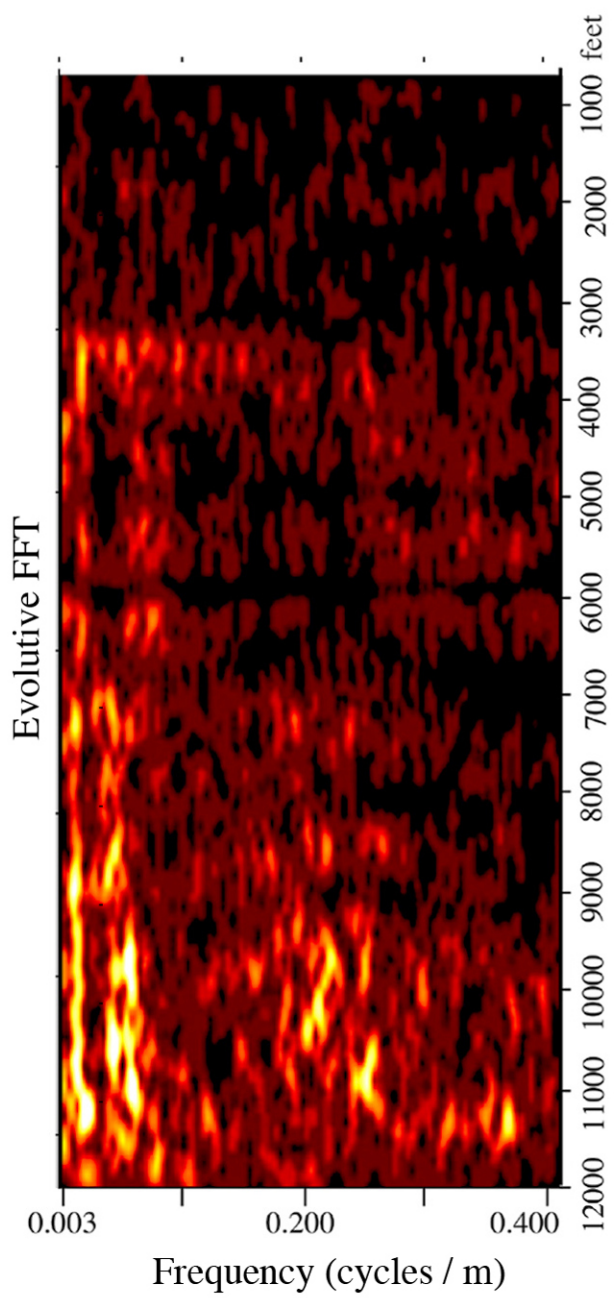


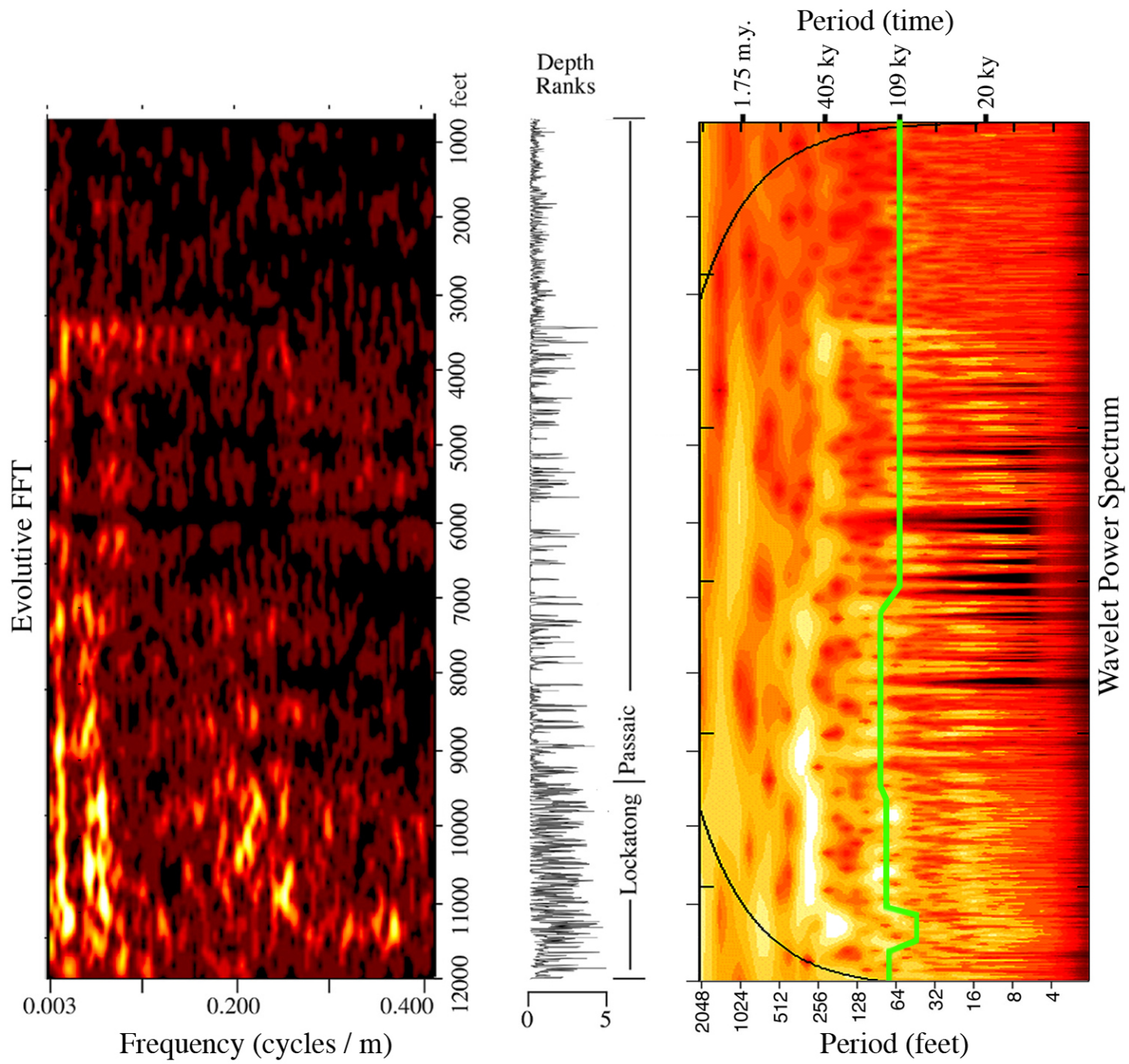
MTM Power Spectrum of Depth Ranks

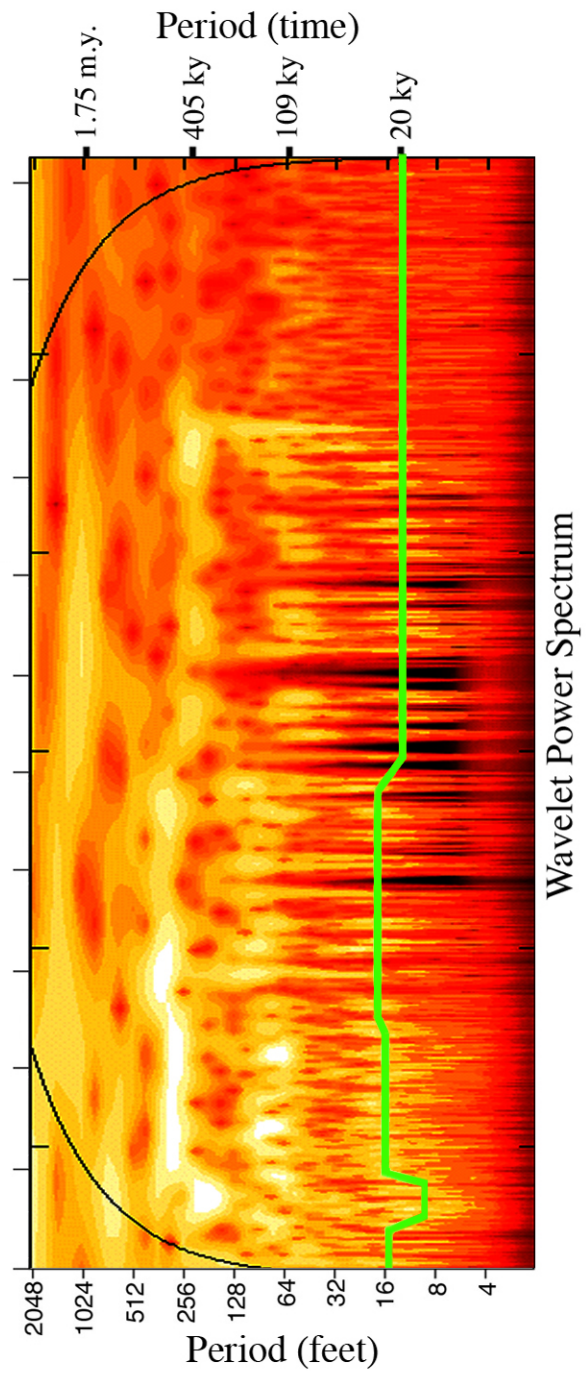
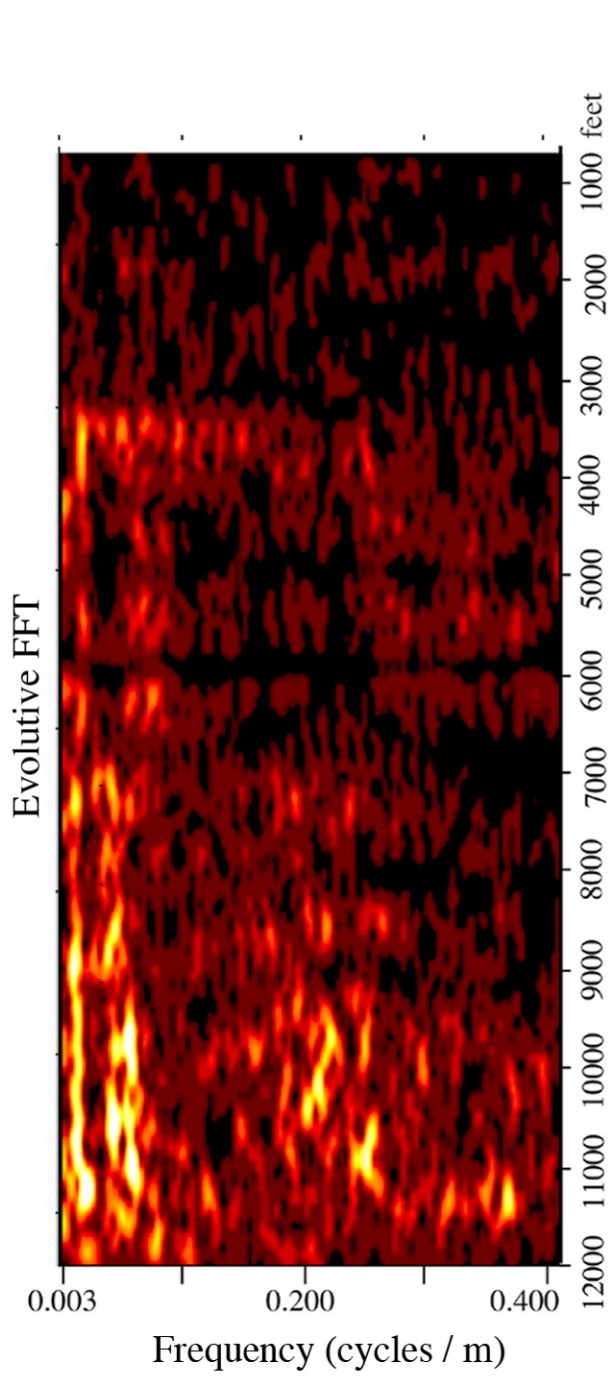




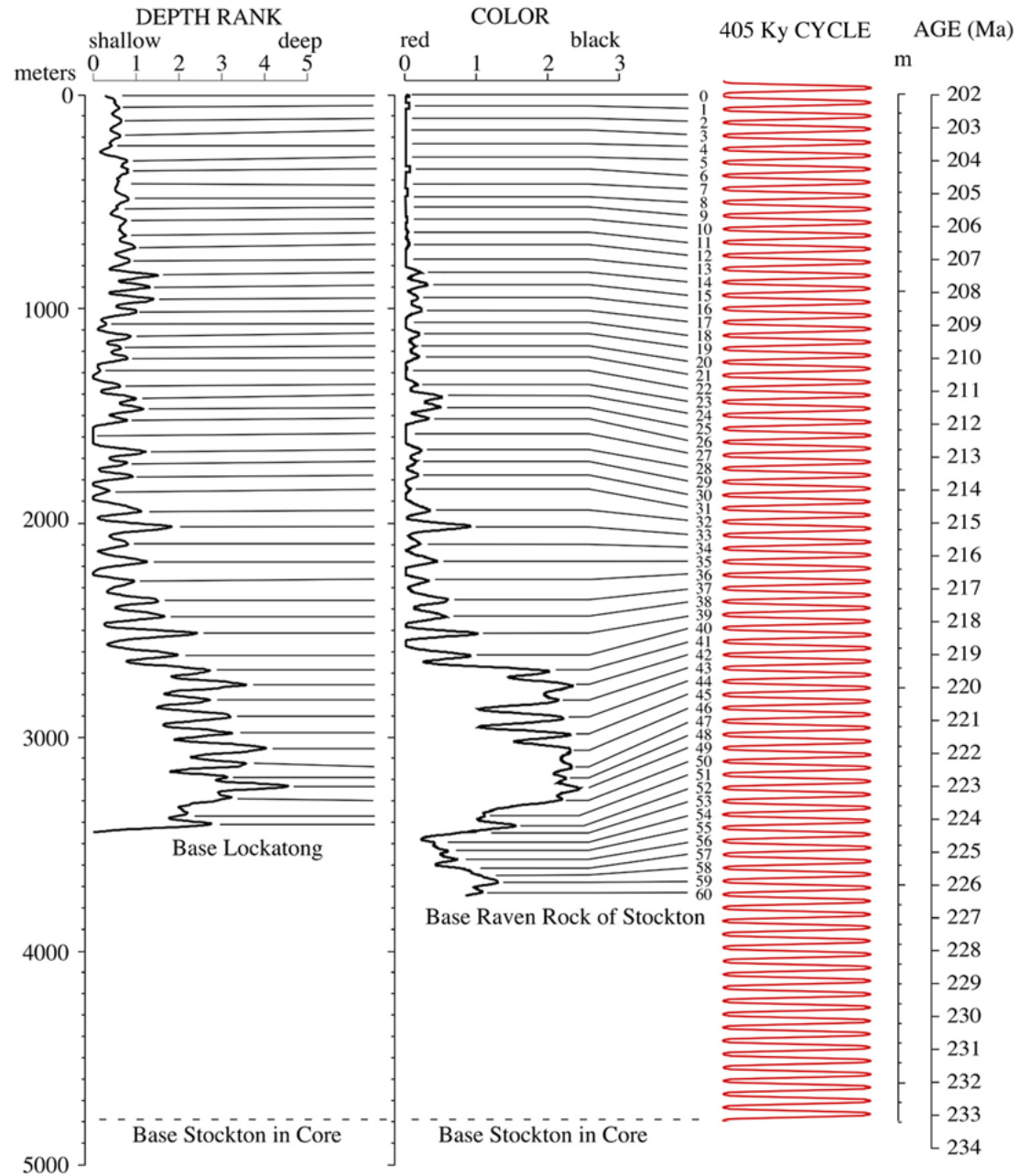




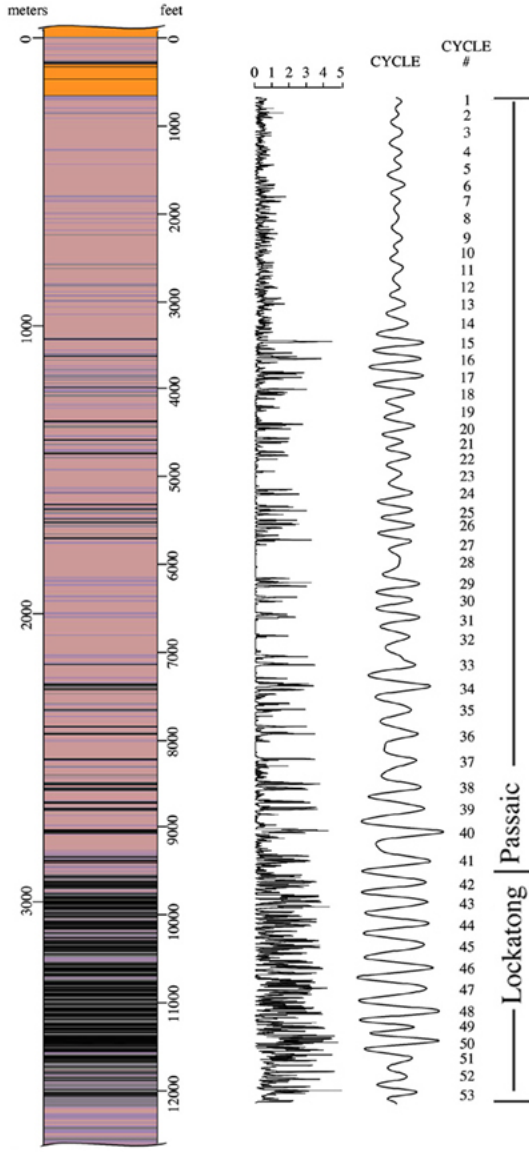




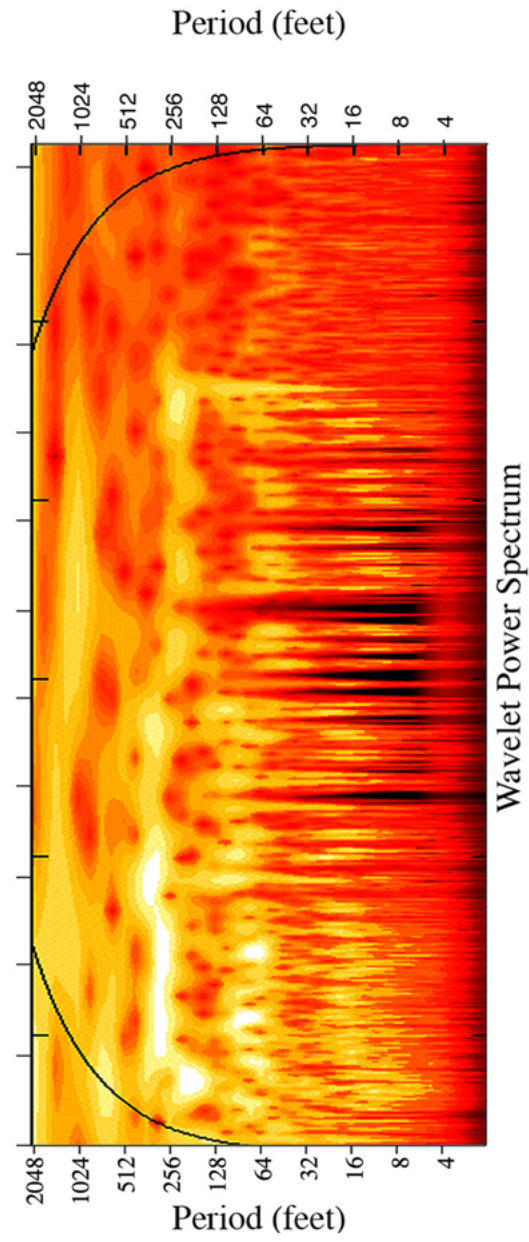
Tuning to the 405 ky cycle



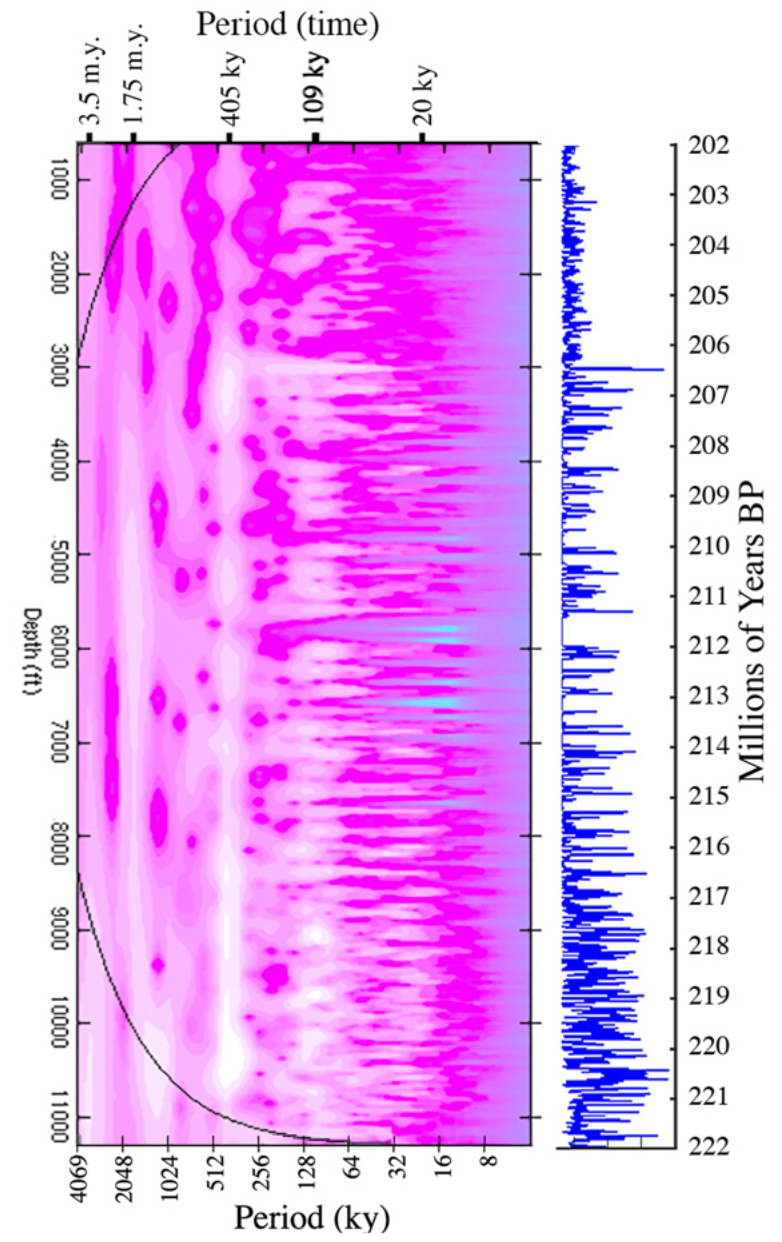
Rock Section Newark Basin



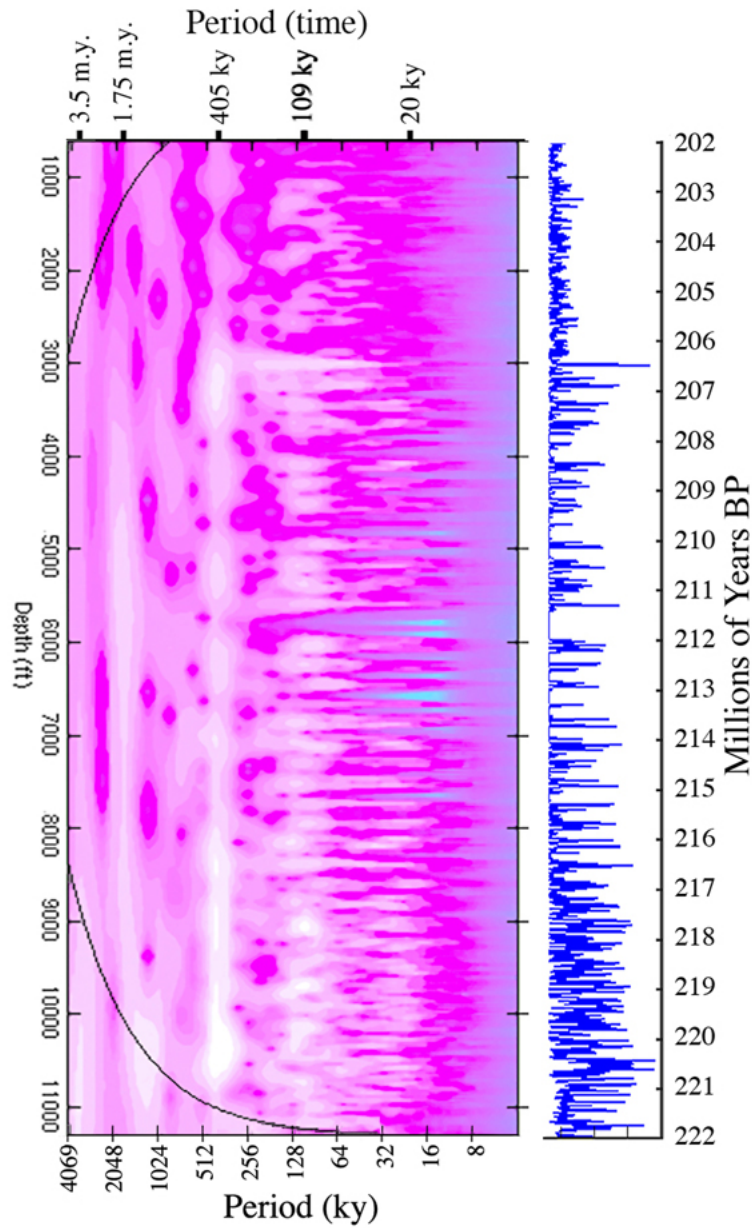
Wavelet Spectrum Late Triassic (Depth)



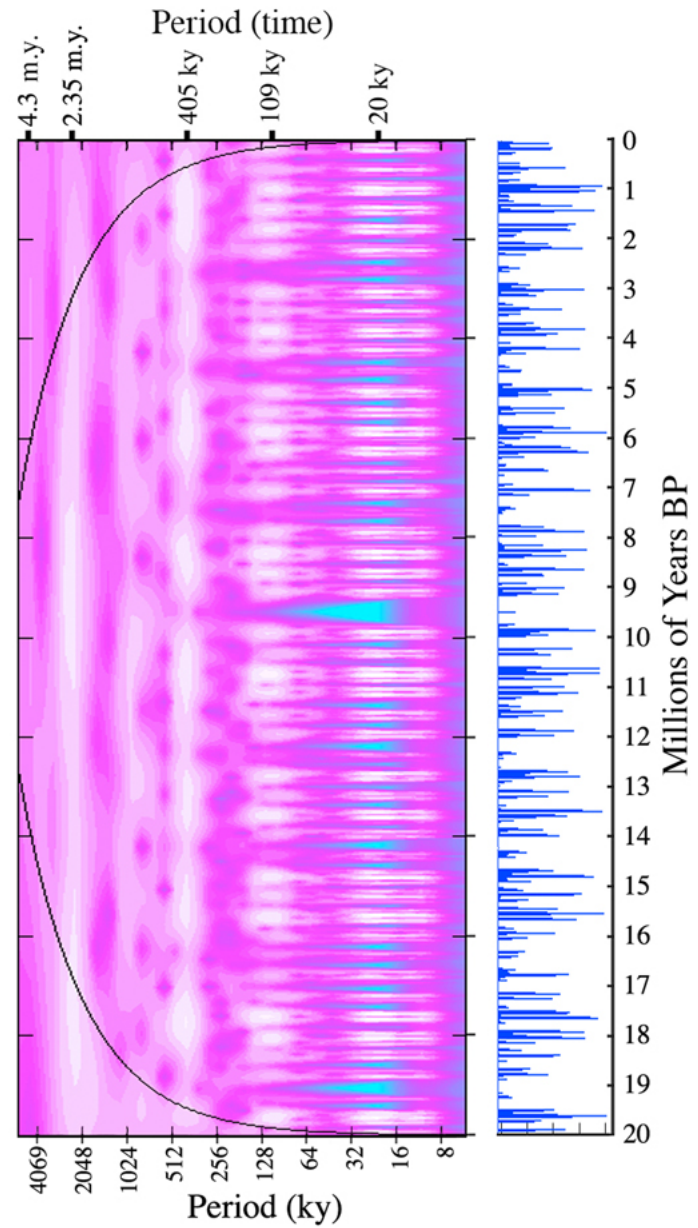
Wavelet Spectrum Late Triassic (Time)



Wavelet Spectrum Late Triassic (Time)



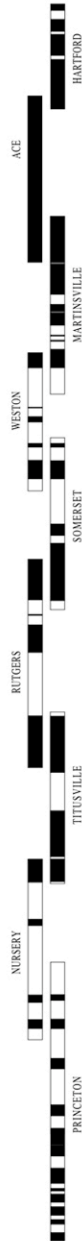
Wavelet Spectrum Neogene (Time)



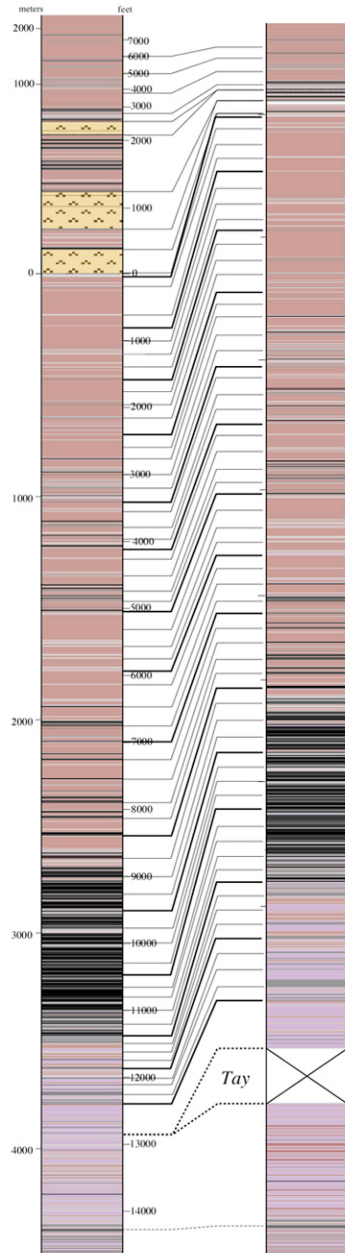
MEMBERS FORMATIONS

HARTFORD	NEWARK	Stony Brook
PORTLAND	BOONTON	Mittingue
		South Hadley Falls
		Park River
HAMPDEN BASALT	HOOK MT. BASALT	Smiths Ferry
EAST BERLIN	TOWACO	
HOLYOKE BASALT	PREAKNESS BASALT	
SHUTTLE MEADOW	FELTVILLE	
TALCOTT BASALT	ORANGE MT. BASALT	
NEW HAVEN	PASSAIC	Factor Top
		Pine Ridge
		TT
		SS
		RR
		QQ
		PP
		OO
		NN
		MM
		LL
		KK
		JJ
		II
		Ukrainian
		Cedar Grove
		FF
		EE
		DD
		CC
		BB
		AA
		Y
		Mellars
		Livingston
		Kilmer
		U
		T
		S
		R
Q		
Neshanic		
Perkasie		
LM		
K		
I		
Graters		
EF		
Warford		
C		
LOCKATONG	Walls Island	
	Tumble Falls	
	Smith Corner	
	Prahls Island	
	Tobickon	
	Skunk Hollow	
	Byram	
	Ewing Creek	
	Nursery	
	Princeton	
Scodders Falls		
STOCKTON	Witburtha	
	RaR 1	
	RaR 2	
	RaR 3	
	RaR 4	
	RaR 5	
	RaR 6	
	RaR 7	
	RaR 8	
	CUTALOSSA	
PRALLSVILLE		
SOLEBURY		

MAGNETIC POLARITY



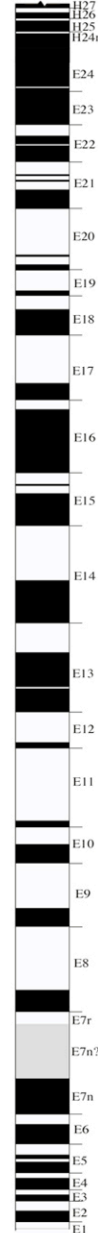
LITHOLOGY (DEPTH) LITHOLOGY (TIME)



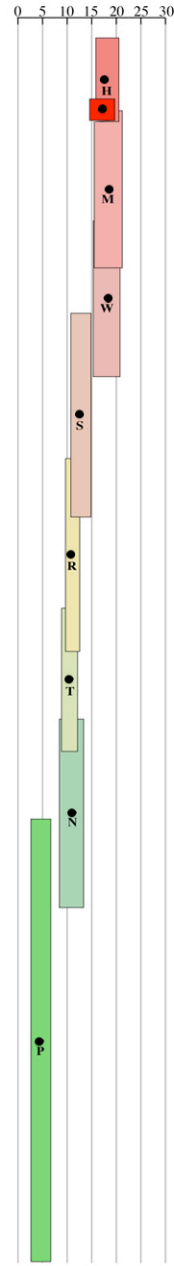
CYCLE NUMBER

- 5
- 4
- 2
- 1
- 0
- 1
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- 10
- 11
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- 60

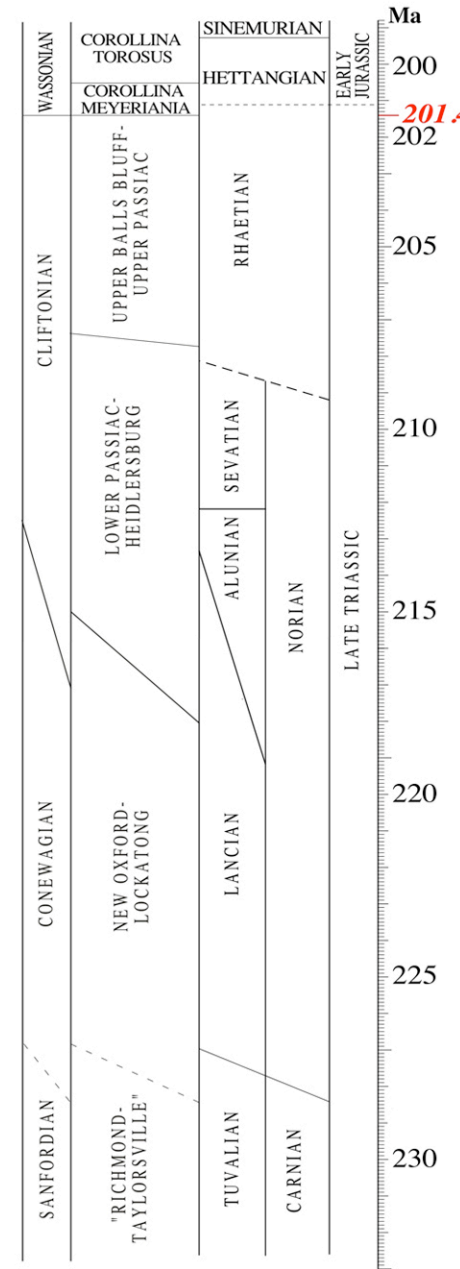
G P T S



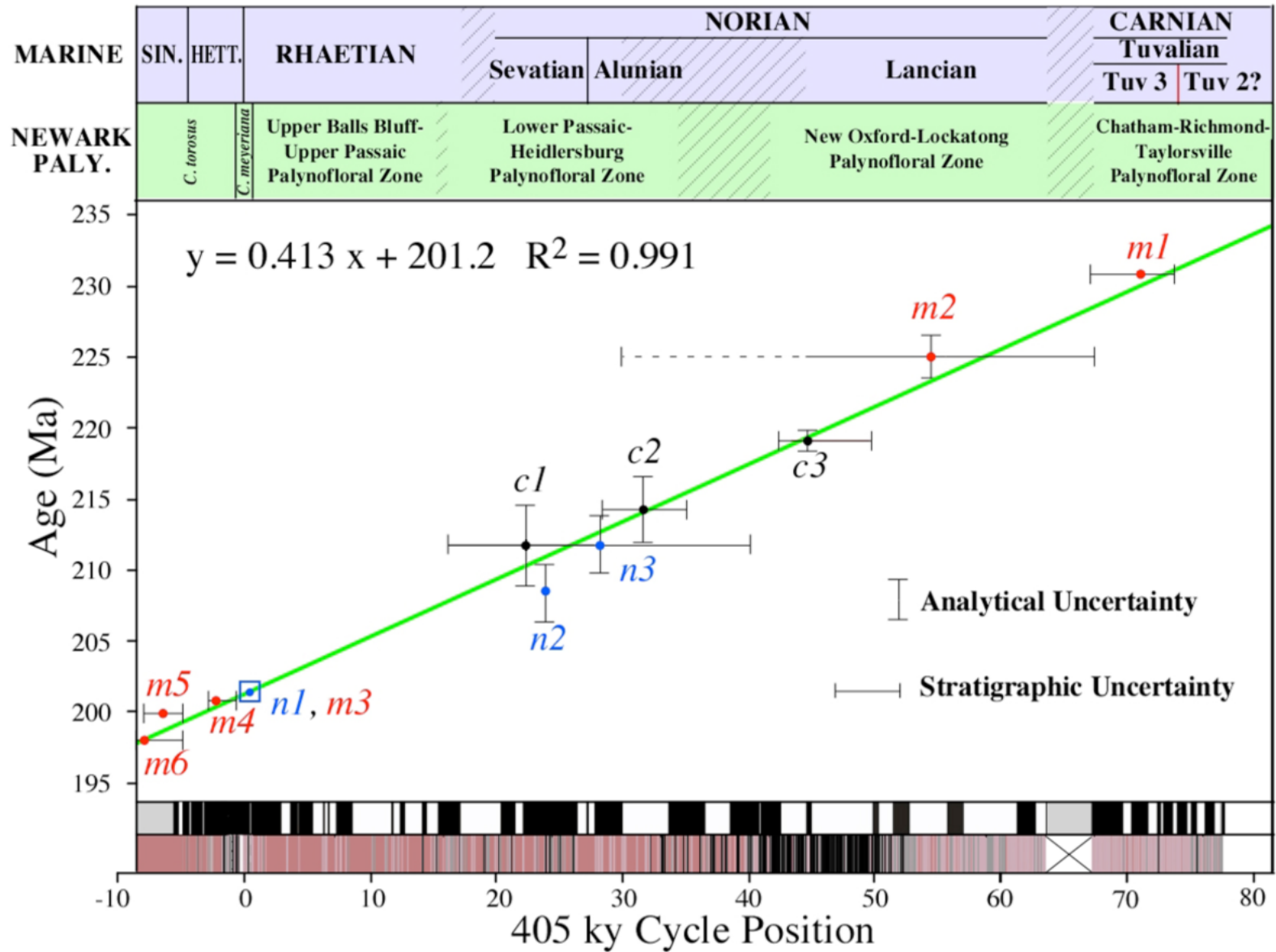
PALEO-LATITUDE (° N)



PALYNO-FLORAL ZONES LVA GEOLGIC AGE

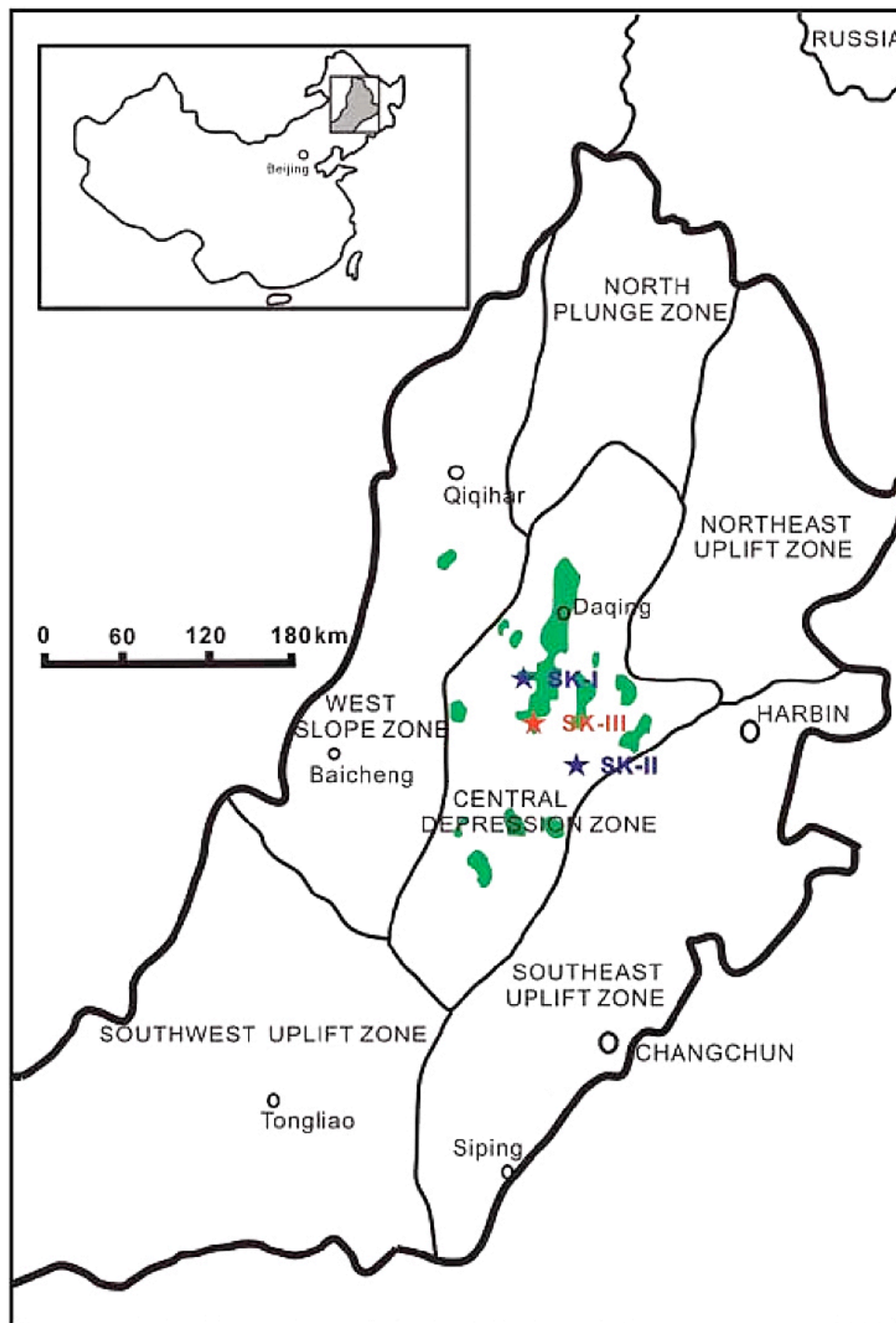


Cycles vs. Ages

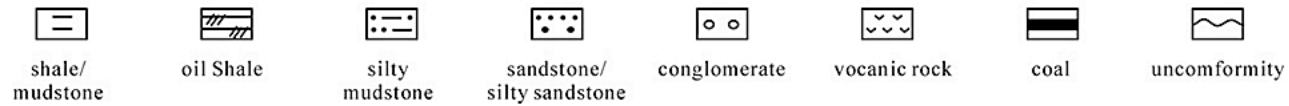
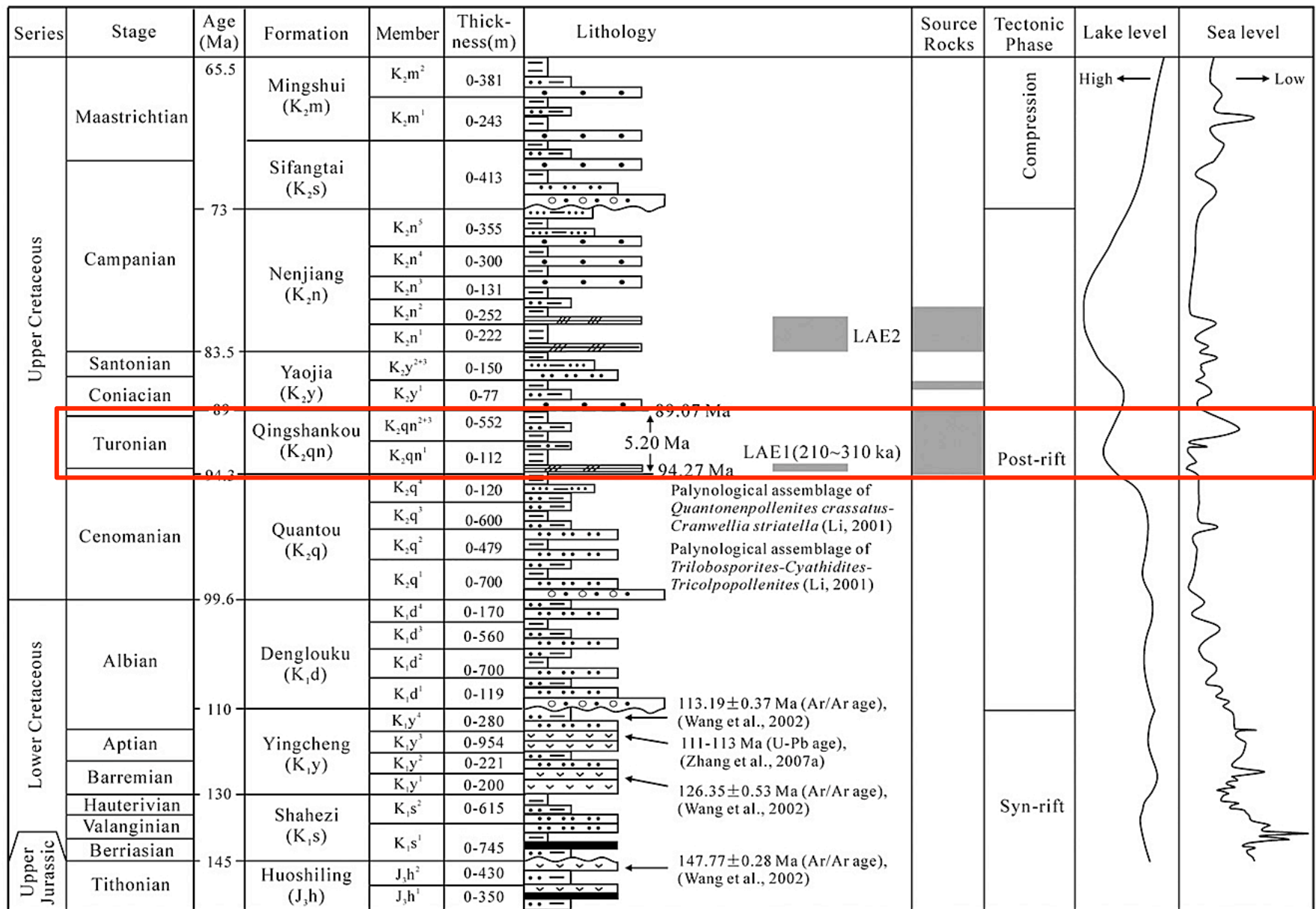


Example 2:
Qingshankou Formation
Late Cretaceous of the Songliao Basin,
Northeast China

(Huaichun Wu et al.: 2009)



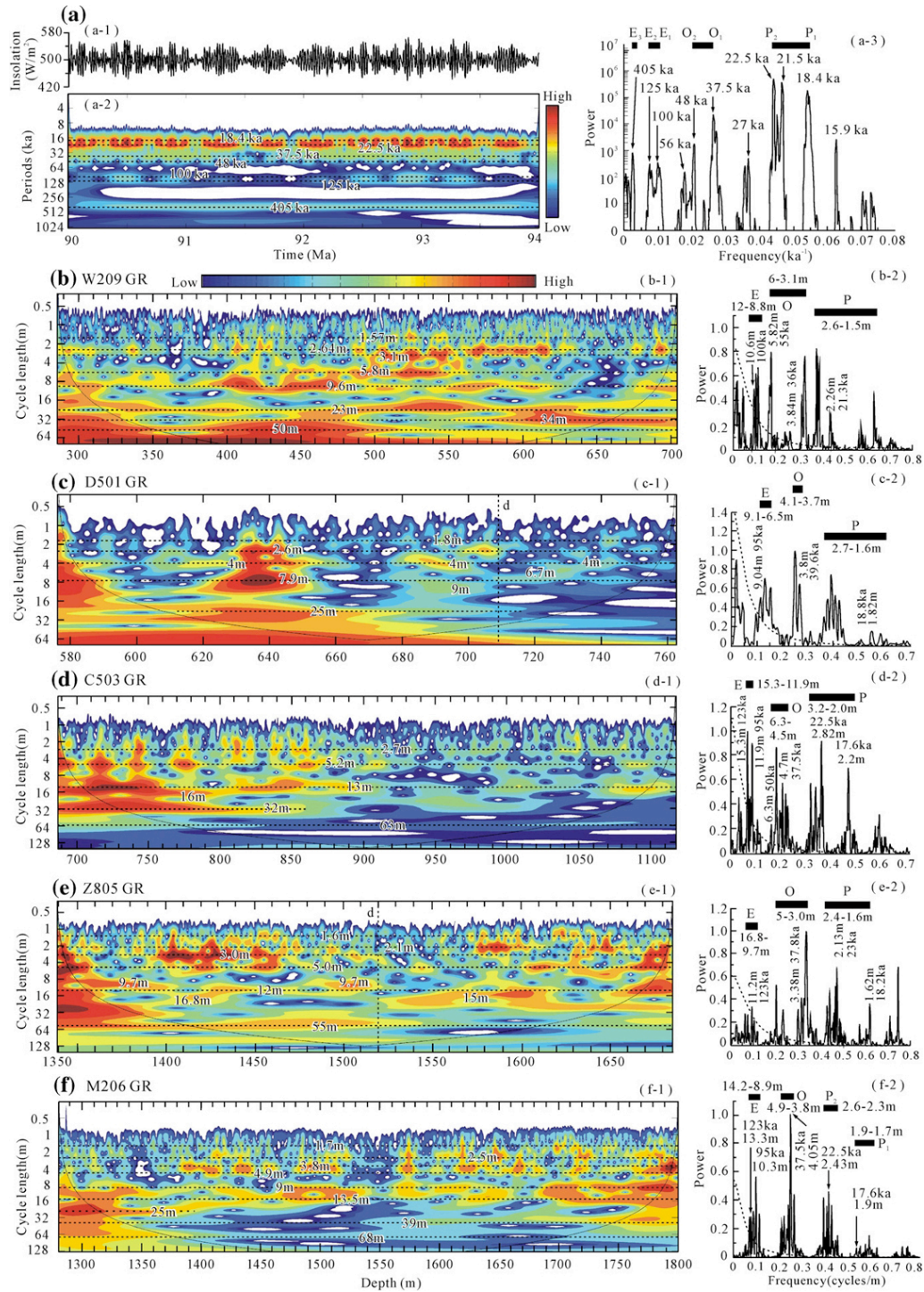
CHENGSHANG WANG
& YONGJIAN HUANG,
2009



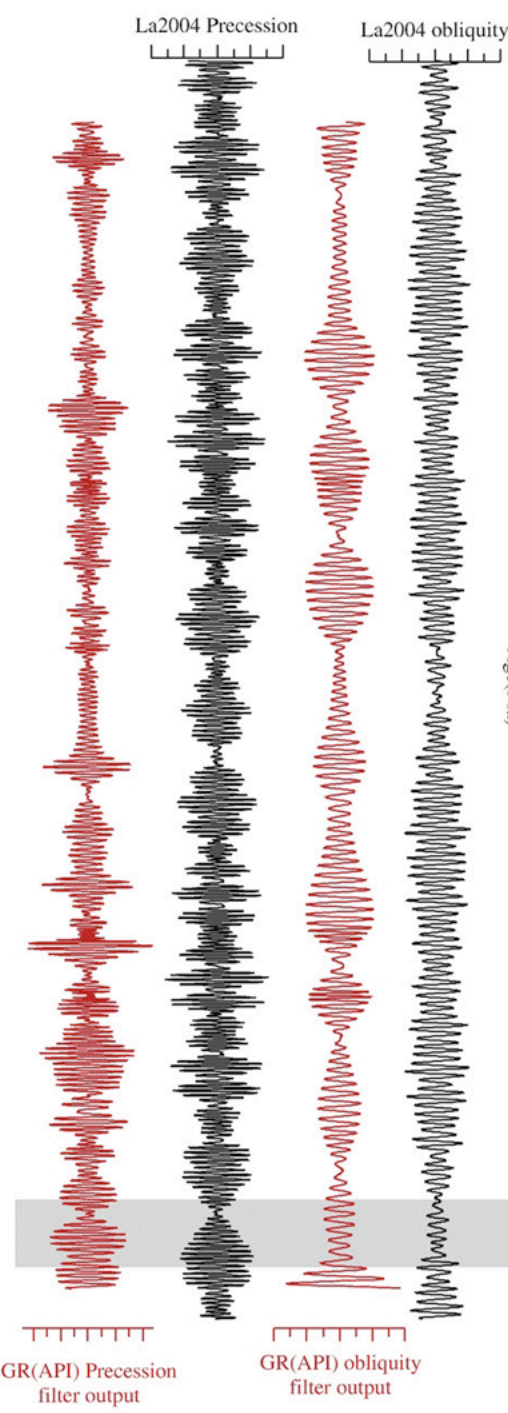
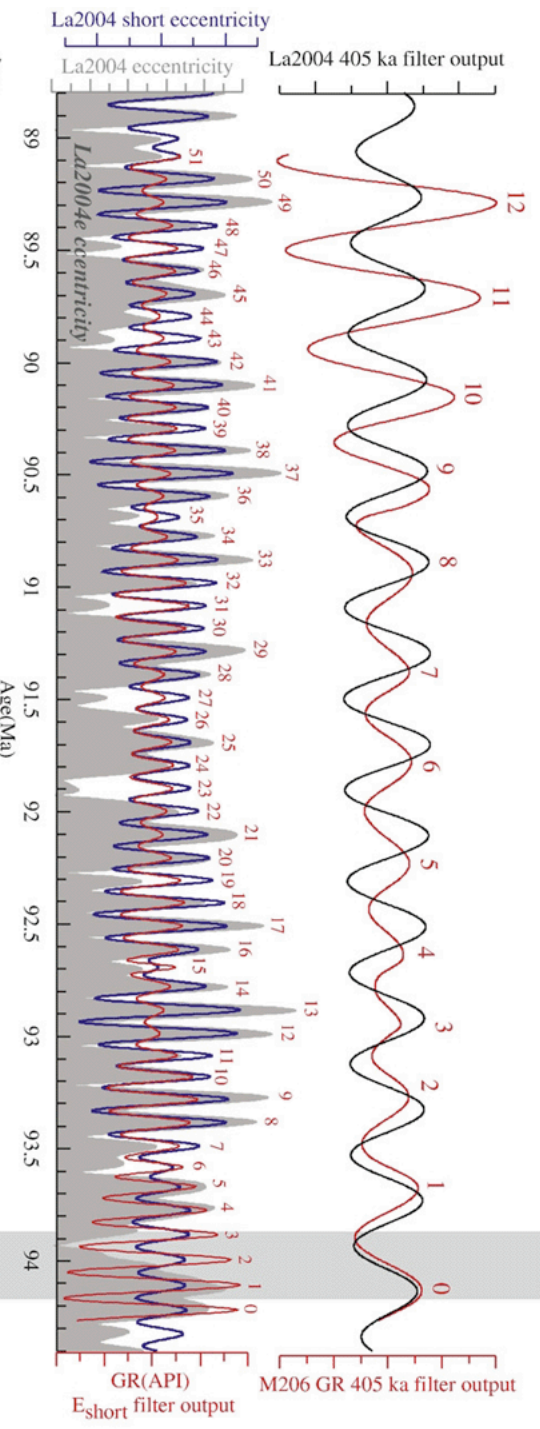
89.07 Ma
 5.20 Ma
 94.27 Ma
 LAE1 (210~310 ka)

Palynological assemblage of *Quantonipollenites crassatus-Cranwellia striatella* (Li, 2001)
 Palynological assemblage of *Trilobosporites-Cyathidites-Tricolpopollenites* (Li, 2001)

113.19 ± 0.37 Ma (Ar/Ar age), (Wang et al., 2002)
 111-113 Ma (U-Pb age), (Zhang et al., 2007a)
 126.35 ± 0.53 Ma (Ar/Ar age), (Wang et al., 2002)
 147.77 ± 0.28 Ma (Ar/Ar age), (Wang et al., 2002)



K_{2qn}²⁺³ | K_{2qn}¹ LAE1



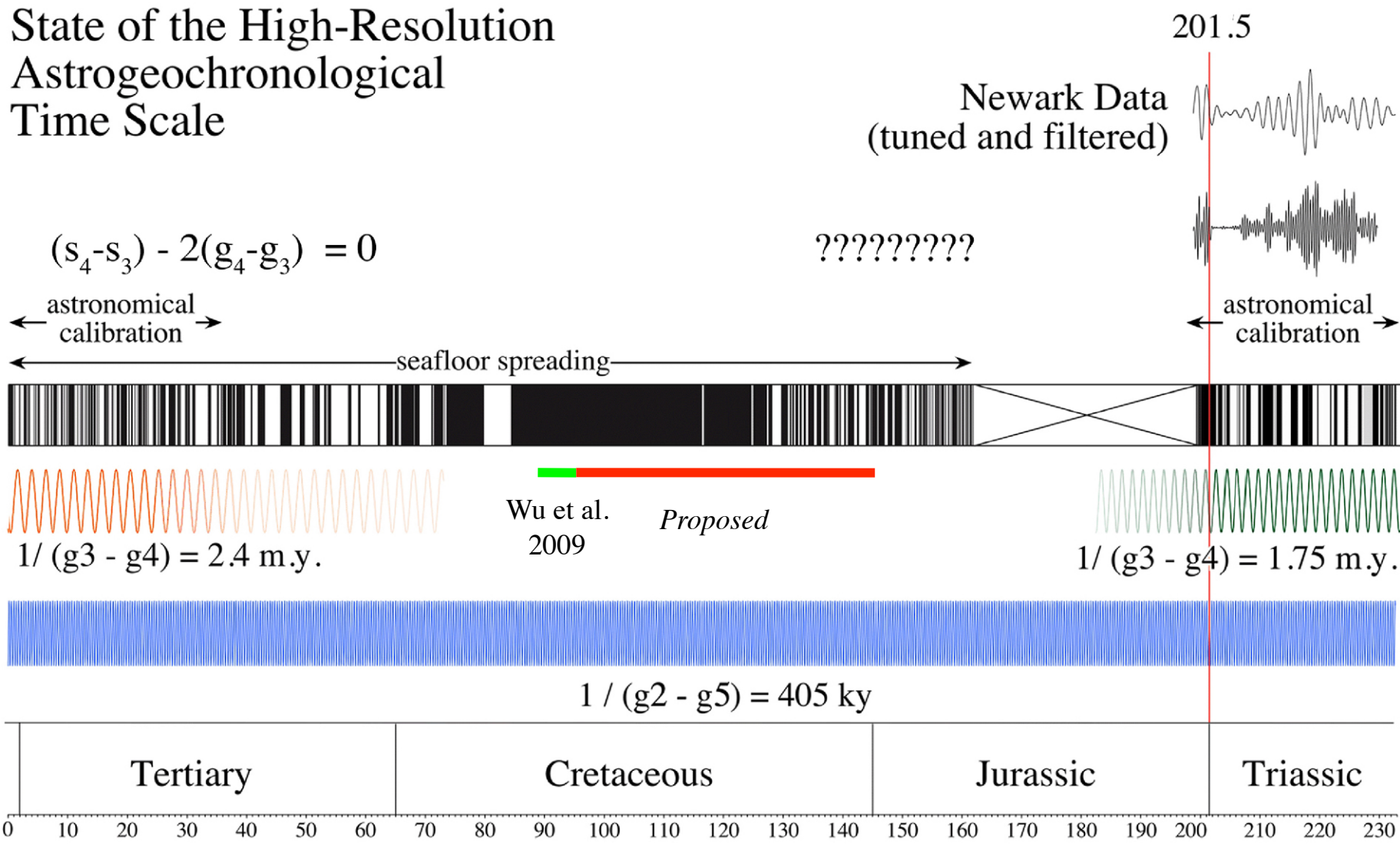
Astronomical Time Scale (Ma)

Coniacian | Turonian | Cenomanian

K _{2qn} ²⁺³		K _{2qn} ¹
<p style="text-align: center;">Ostracod Species</p> <p><i>Ziiphocypsis rugosa</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris vestitus</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris symmetrica</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris fusiformis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Mongolocypsis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Mongolocypsis obscura</i> _____</p> <p><i>Mongolocypsis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Lycoperocypsis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Lycoperocypsis subovatus</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea cf. panda</i> _____</p>	<p><i>Triangulicypris torsuosus</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea edentula</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris fertilis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris torsuosus var. nota</i> _____</p> <p><i>Sunliuovia tunida</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea perisophosus</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea nota</i> _____</p> <p><i>Limnocypridea inflata</i> _____</p> <p><i>Limnocypridea buercesi</i> _____</p> <p><i>Lycoperocypsis grandis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea fuyvensis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea victima</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris trinodens</i> _____</p> <p><i>Limnocypridea copiosa</i> _____</p> <p><i>Triangulicypris</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea gibbosa</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea dekhloinensis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea bistyliformis</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea aff. adumbrata</i> _____</p> <p><i>Cypridea adumbrata</i> _____</p>	

Biostratigraphy

State of the High-Resolution Astrogeochronological Time Scale



What would we get?

1. Major progress towards timescale for Early Cretaceous.
2. Timescale for oil shales in China
3. Timescale for Early Cretaceous biota
4. Eventually correlation with Brazilian petroliferous lacustrine deposits and understanding of source rock evolution.
5. Progress towards constraints on possible numerical solutions for Solar System behavior and its chaotic behavior beyond Cenozoic.
6. Progress towards insolation target curves for any arbitrary time that can be the basis for a Phanerozoic time scale with a < 20 ky stratigraphic *precision* and *accuracy*.
7. Possible improvements in precision of 10^4 to 10^{10}) in celestial mechanical measurements (Laskar, 2008).

Publication Venues?

1. Nature / Science.
2. PNAS (Olsen is member of US National Academy of Science).
3. Science in China.
4. Earth and Planetary Science Letters.
5. Icarus.
6. Journal of Geophysical research.
7. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.
8. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, and Palaeoecology.