

Gypsum speleothems record the triple oxygen ($\delta^{17}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and hydrogen ($\delta^2\text{H}$) isotopic composition of cave dripwater: potential paleoenvironmental implications

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Rationale

- Stable isotopes in gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) hydration water can be used to **reconstruct the isotopic composition** ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{17}\text{O}$ and δD) of the original solution, with **minor temperature** effects on water/gypsum fractionation factors.
- Gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) speleothems (i.e. stalactites, stalagmites, etc.) in caves form frequently through dissolution of the gypsum host-rock by seepage water and subsequent secondary mineral re-precipitation from gypsum-saturated solutions
- How gypsum speleothems form in different caves? (evaporation always?)
- Can gypsum speleothems be used for paleoclimate reconstructions?

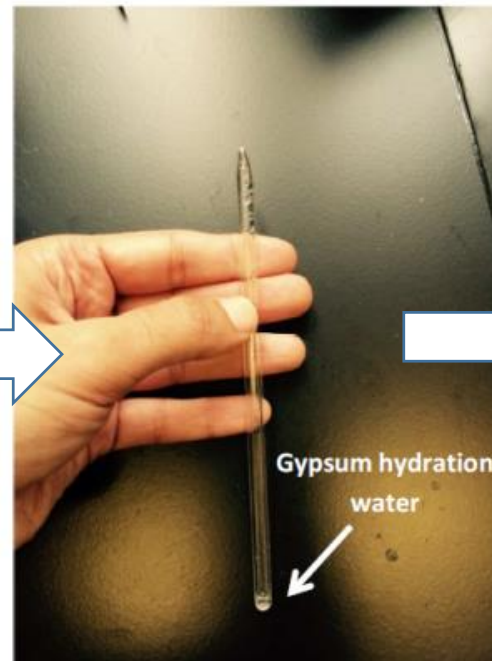
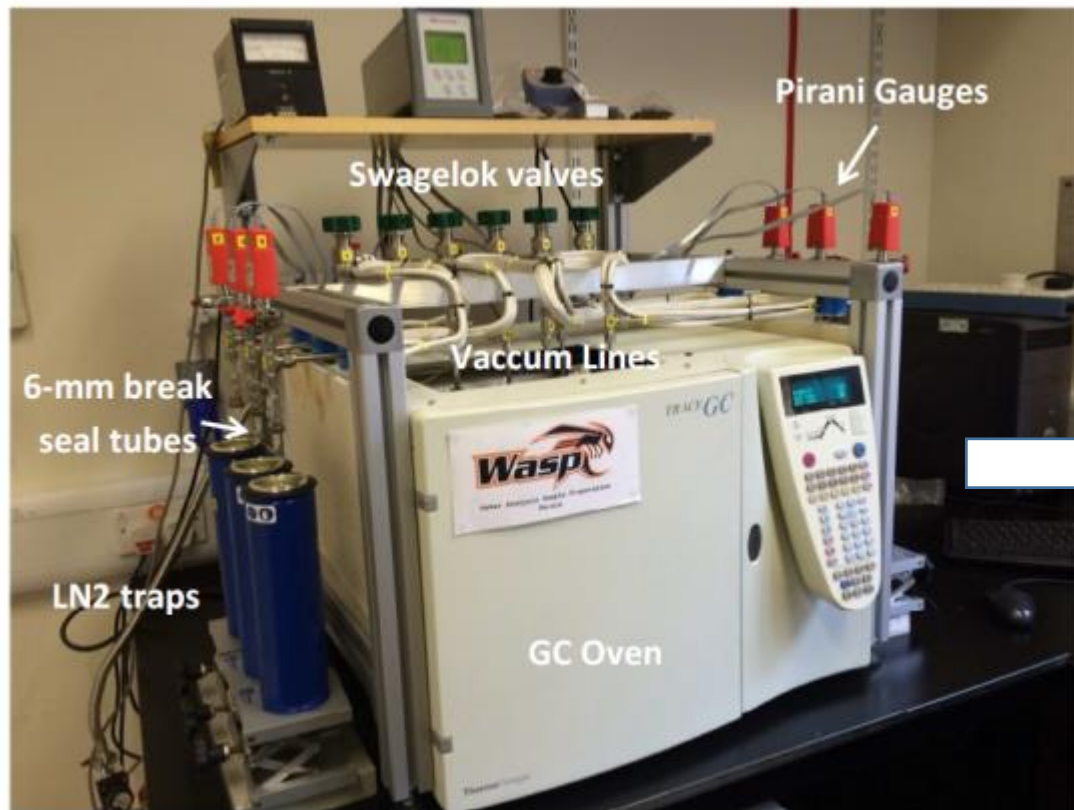
Gypsum speleothems in the Mediterranean region



Method

Semi-automated procedure for extracting GHW by slowly heating the sample to 400°C *in vacuo* and cryogenically trapping the evolved water.

Analysis of triple oxygen and hydrogen isotopes in gypsum hydration water by CRDS



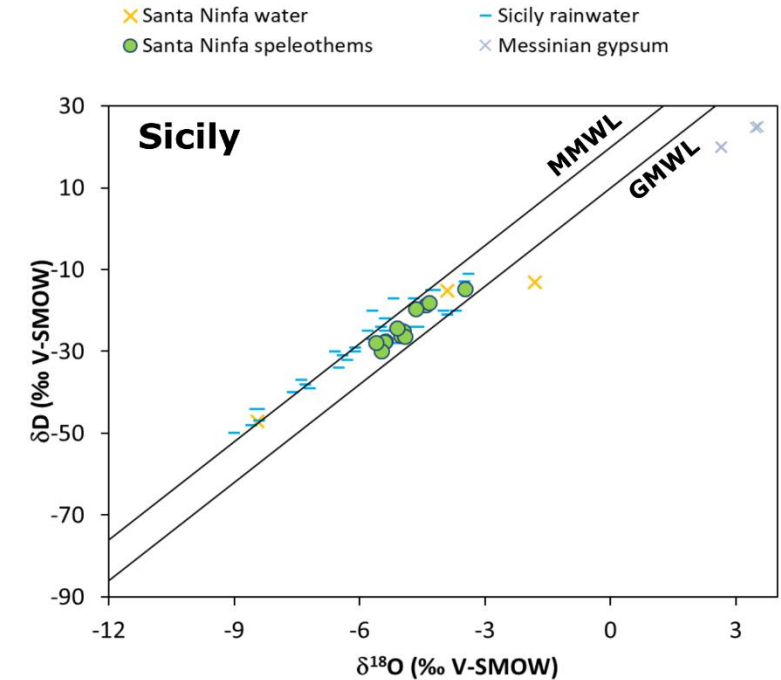
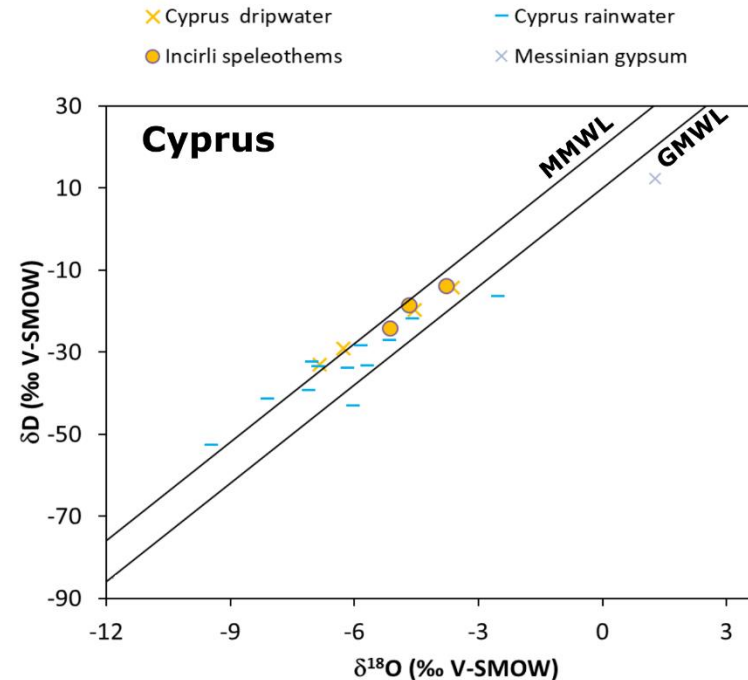
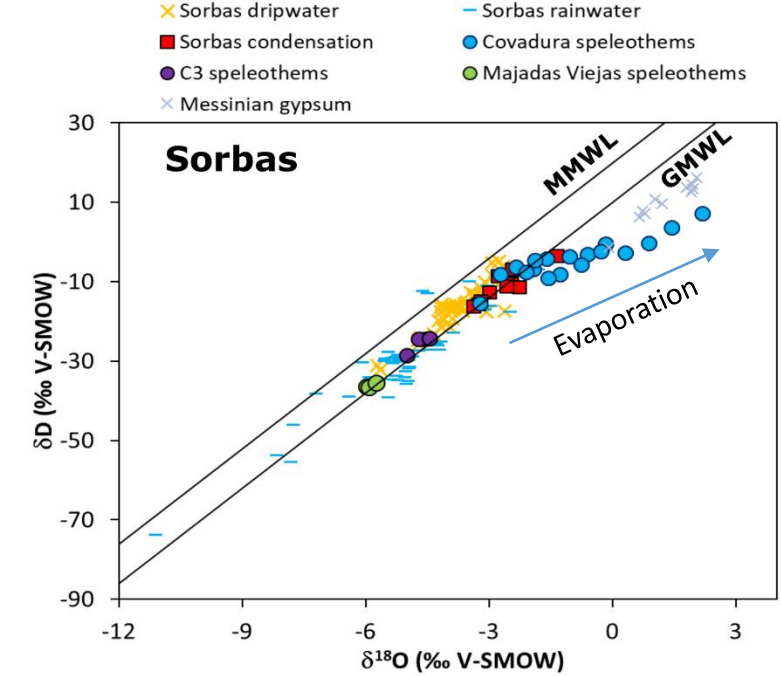
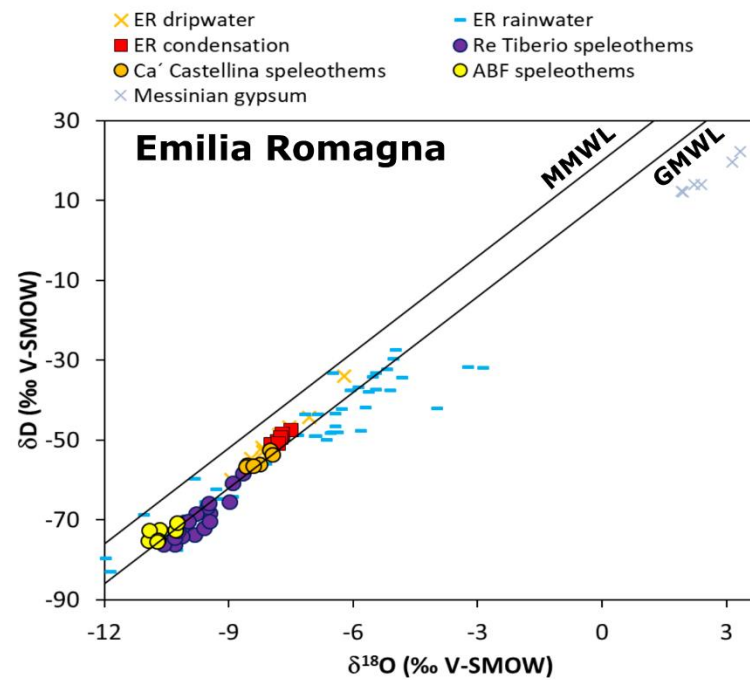
Gázquez F., Mather I., Rolfe J., Evans N. P., Herwartz D., Staubwasser M. and Hodell D. A., 2015b. Simultaneous analysis of $^{17}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ and $^2\text{H}/^1\text{H}$ of gypsum hydration water by cavity ring-down laser spectroscopy. Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom. 29, 1997–2006.

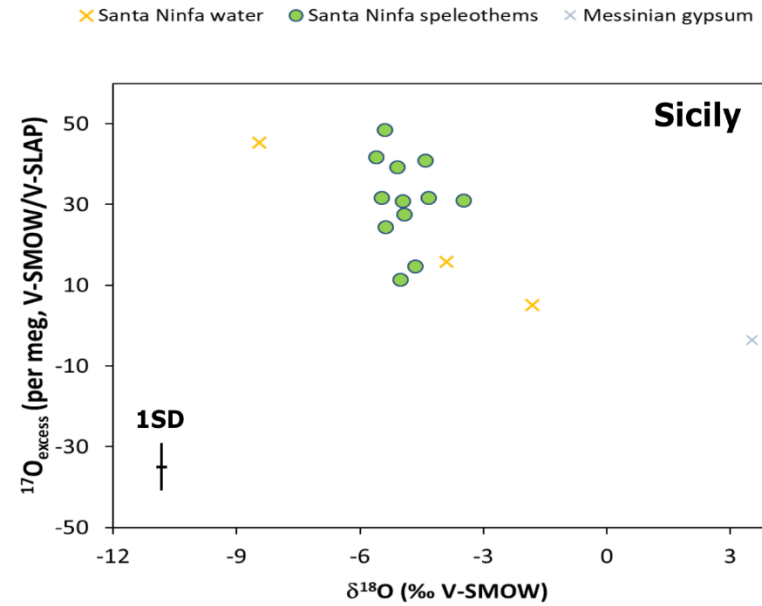
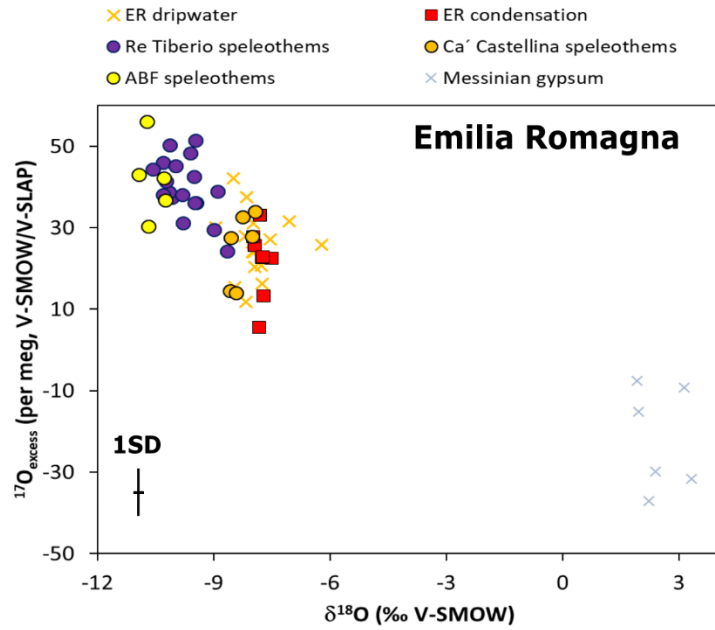
RESULTS

Emilia Romagna, Cyprus and Sicily speleothems fall on the LMWLs and have **similar values to the mean isotopic composition of rainfall in the setting of the caves**

Most Sorbas (Spain) speleothems describe an **evaporation** trajectory

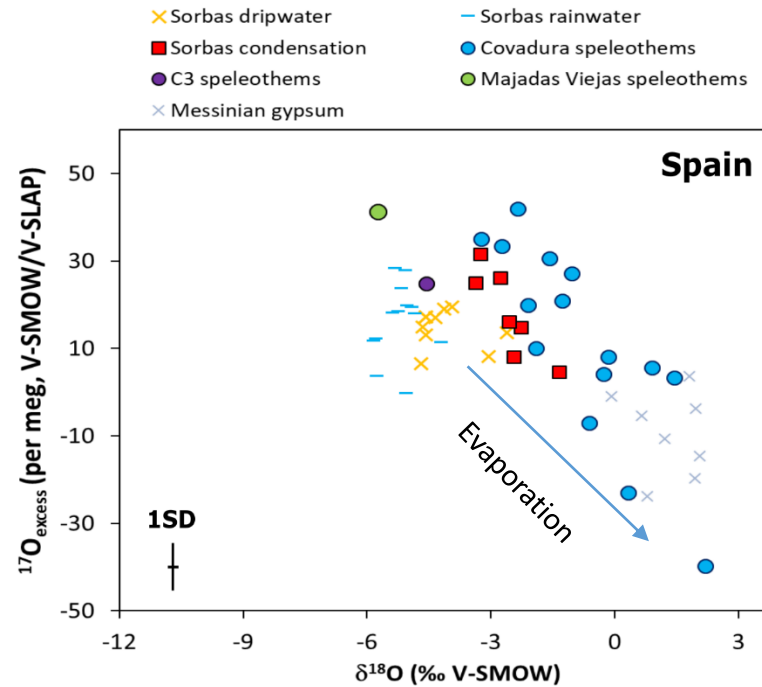
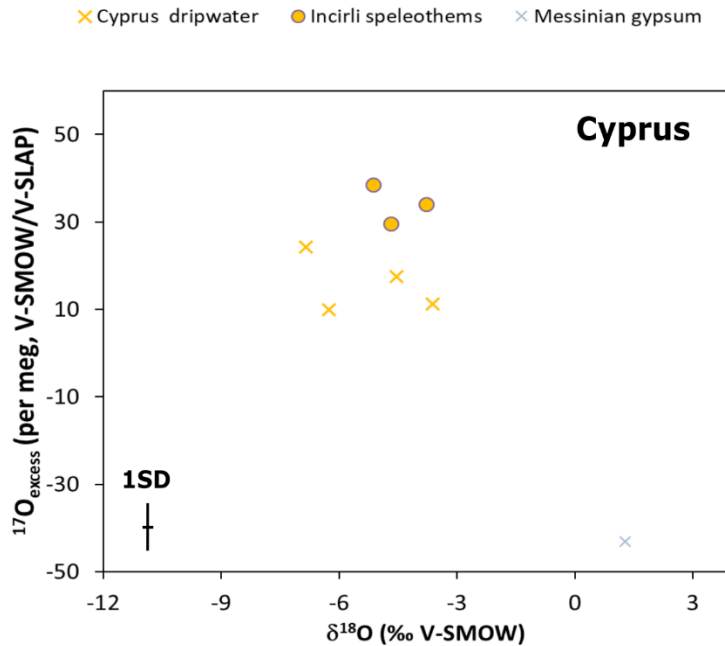
*Results of Messinian (marine) gypsum are displayed for comparison





Emilia Romagna, Cyprus and Sicily speleothems formed from water with **isotope values similar to the mean of rainfall in those regions, with no signs of evaporation**

Most Sorbas (Spain) speleothems describe an **evaporation** trajectory



*Results of Messinian (marine) gypsum are displayed for comparison

Next steps

- U-Th dating of gypsum speleothems
- How subaerial gypsum speleothems can form with no evaporation? (Ostwald ripening???)
- Condensation water contributions?