

The Coniacian-Santonian Oceanic Anoxic Event OAE3 - global correlation of subevents

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Earth system changes during the cooling greenhouse phase of the Late
Cretaceous: Coniacian-Santonian OAE3 subevents and fundamental
variations in organic carbon deposition

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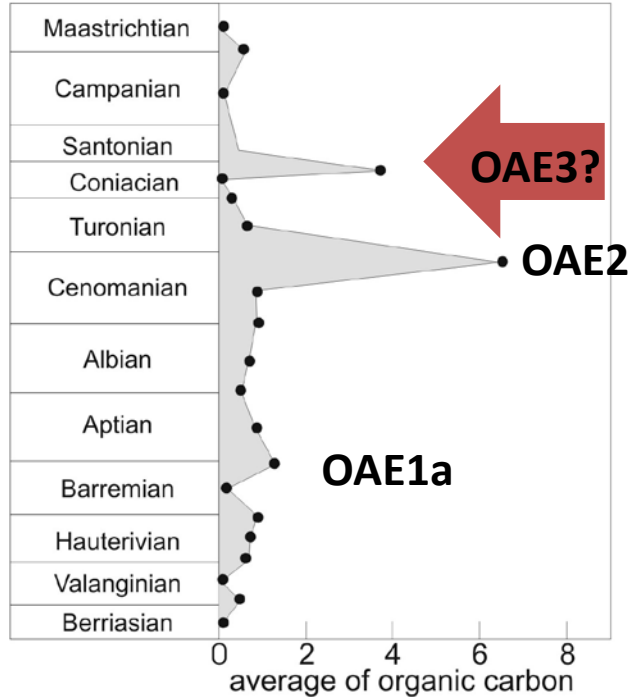
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Mansour & Wagreich, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2022.104022>



OAE3 – Oceanic Anoxic Event 3



Average values of organic carbon plotted by stage from DSDP Legs 1 - 48 in the North Atlantic Ocean. Arthur & Schlanger, 1979, AAPG Bull 63, 870-885

Arthur & Schlanger, 1979: *"A third and less widespread oceanic anoxic event of Coniacian-Santonian age, which affected mainly the southern North Atlantic, Caribbean and South Atlantic regions,..."*
[Jenkyns, 1980; Arthur et al, 1990; Wagreich, 2009, 2012]

Arthur & Schlanger, 1979

Compilation of Coniacian-Santonian sites

Compilation of geochemical and isotope proxy data of more than 95 study sites

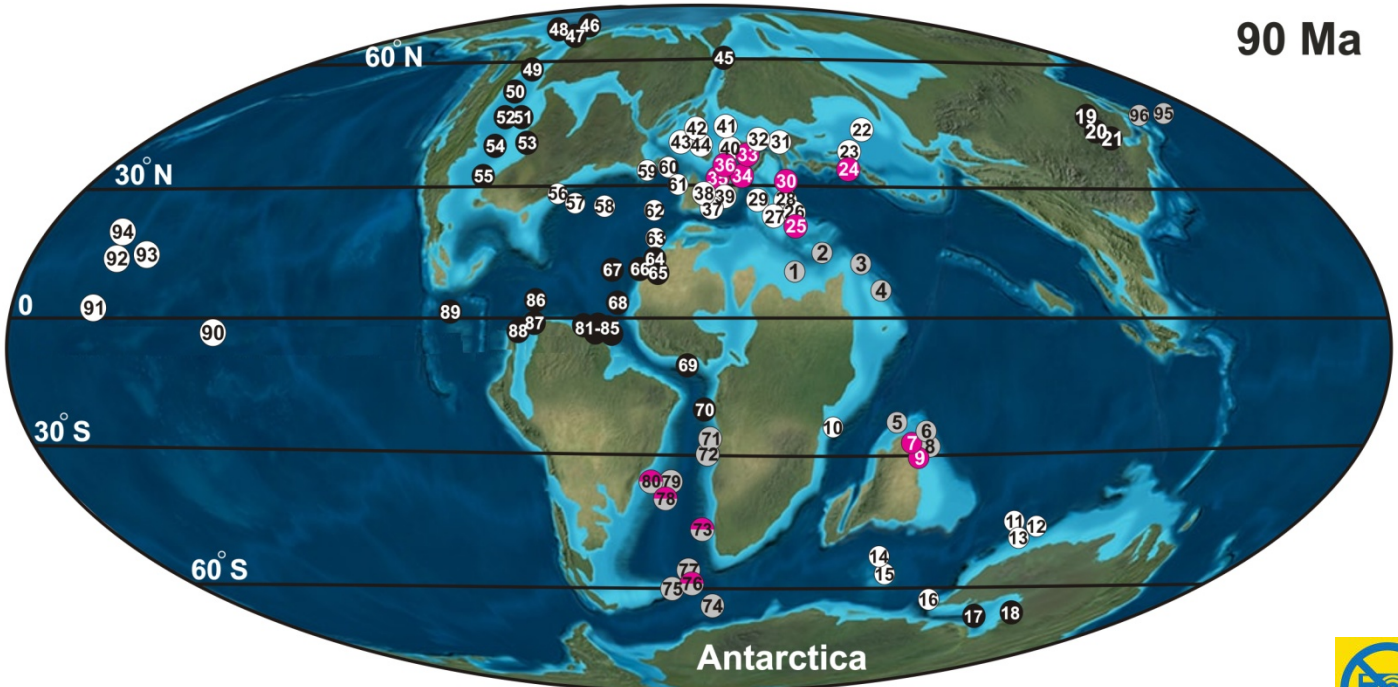
90 Ma



Table 1
Localities that contain a Coniacian-Santonian stratigraphic succession used to conduct this study and their associated data sources. Numbers of the compiled study areas refer to their location in the C/S paleogeographic map of Fig. 1.

[illegible]

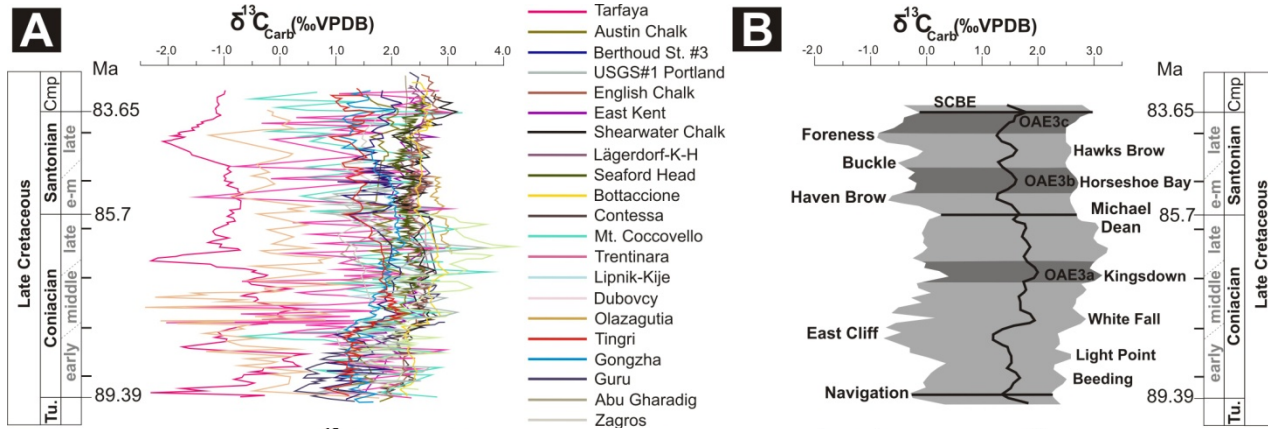
Table 1 (continued)

[illegible]

Mansour & Wagreich, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2022.104022>

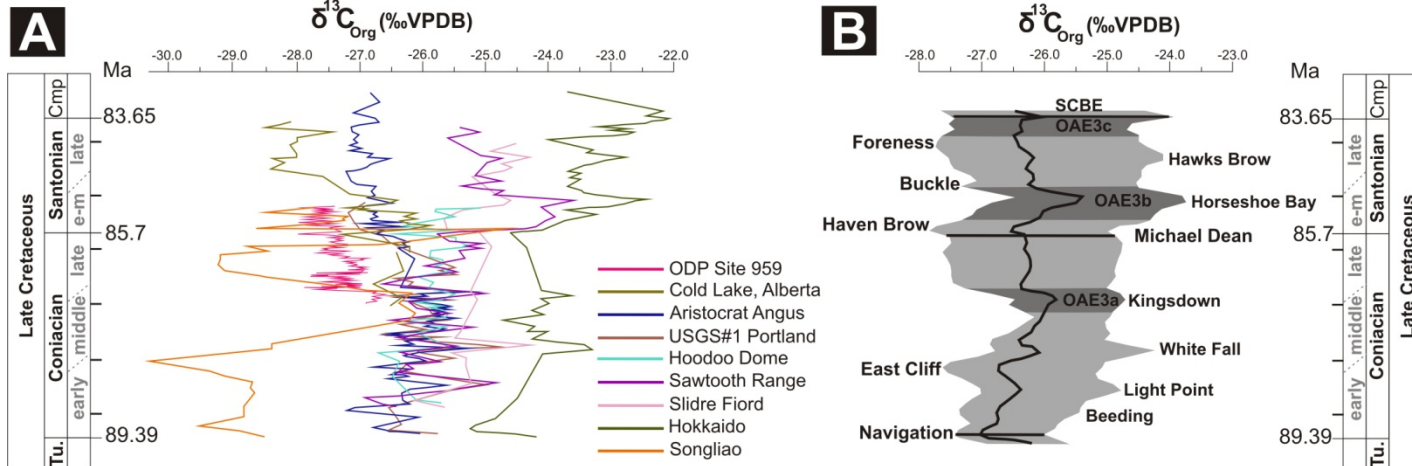


Carbon isotope stack for Coniacian-Santonian



$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ carbonate

Summing up deviations from local mean values due to regional differences and local factors



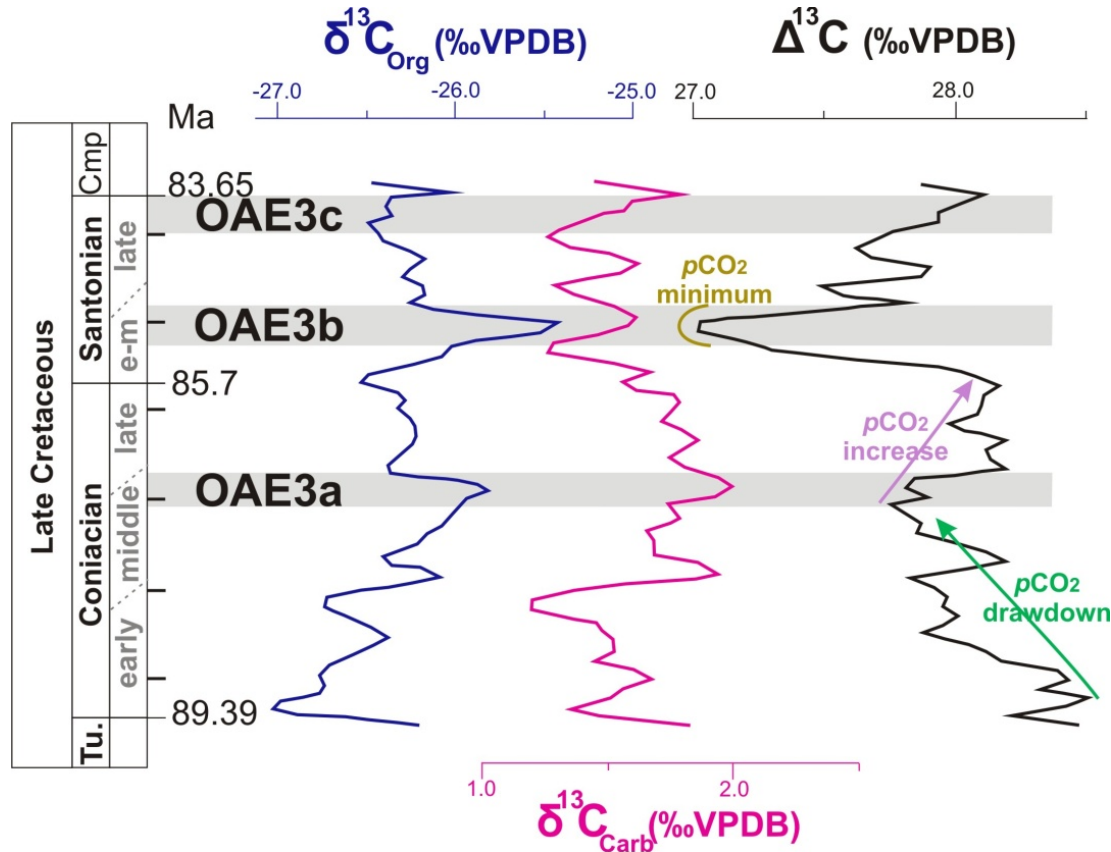
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ organic carbon

OAE3 subevents

Summary of mean peak magnitudes, age of mean peak, maximum age range and duration of the OAE3 subevents. Mean peak magnitude is the difference between single lowest and highest $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ or $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values of an excursion event.

Event		Mean peak magnitude (‰)	Age of mean peak (Ma)	Event age range (Ma)	Duration (Ma)
OAE3a (Kingsdown event)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$	0.32	86.84	87.04 to 86.60	0.44
	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$	0.60	86.89	87.10 to 86.64	0.46
OAE3b (Horseshoe Bay event)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$	0.42	84.94	85.27 to 84.66	0.61
	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$	1.18	84.97	85.48 to 84.78	0.70
OAE3c	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$	0.61	83.55	84.00 to 83.47	0.53
	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$	0.61	83.53	83.94 to 83.45	0.49

Differences of carbonate/organic carbon isotopes



Assess pCO_2 trends:

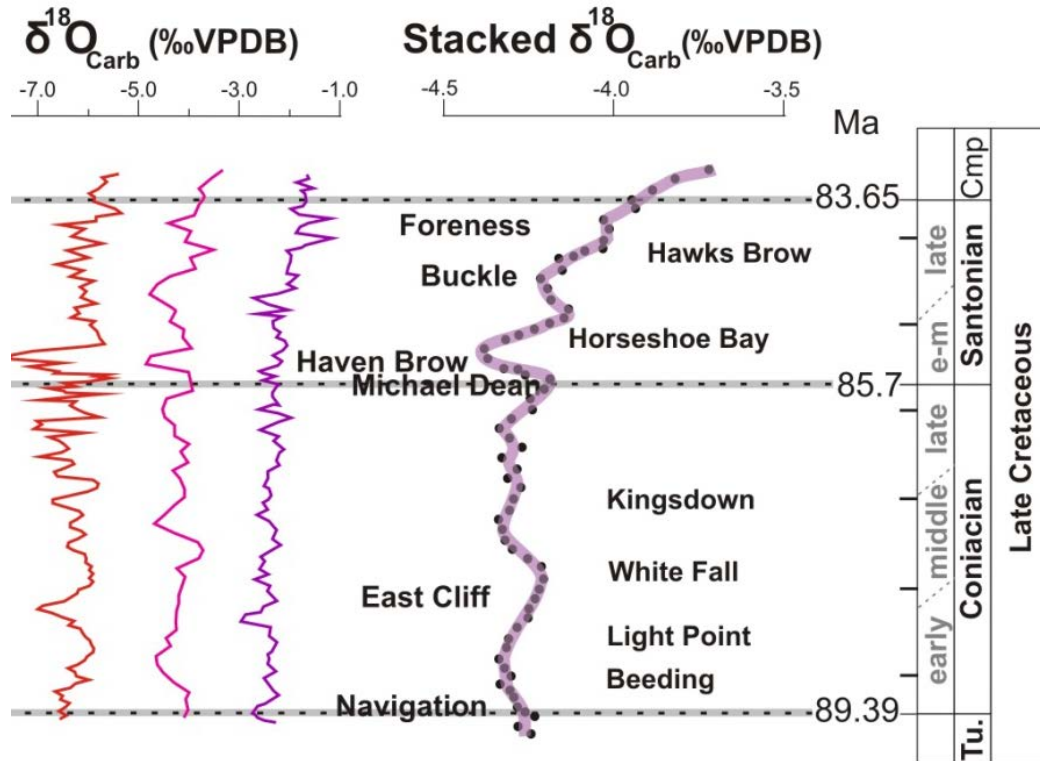
pCO_2 increase

pCO_2 minimum

pCO_2 increase

pCO_2 drawdown

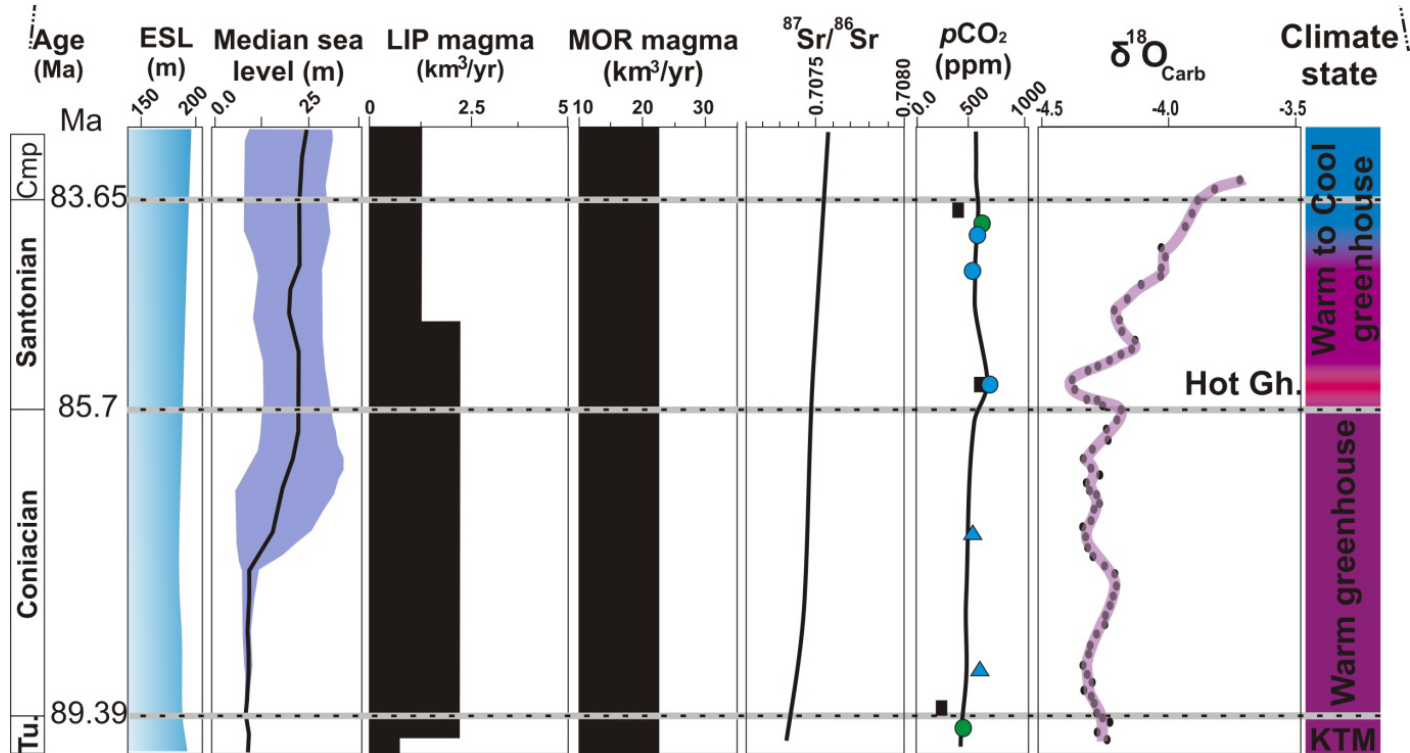
Oxygen isotope stack for Coniacian-Santonian



δ¹⁸O stack

Summing up deviations from local mean values due to regional differences and local factors

Major Drivers?



Legend

- ESL Eustatic Sea-Level (long-term)
- KTM Cretaceous Thermal Maximum

Conclusions

3 OAE3 subevents:

- OAE3a - late mid-Coniacian, ca. 86.9 Ma, Kingsdown Event, positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursion of ca. 0.4‰
 - OAE3b - late mid-Santonian, ca. 85.0 Ma, Horseshoe Bay Event, ca. 0.4 ‰, after hot greenhouse event
 - OAE3c - late Santonian to Santonian-Campanian Boundary Event, ca. 83.5 Ma, regional long-term $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ positive excursion of 0.6-1‰
- equatorial Atlantic and adjoining epicontinental seas show enhanced OC and sulfur accumulation, high contents of redox-sensitive trace elements such as Mo, V, Cr, Zn, Cd, benthic foraminifera regional extinctions and turnover
 - OC-poor sediments such as CORBs, chalk, grey colored shales and limestones, in Boreal, Tethys, Indian and Pacific oceans