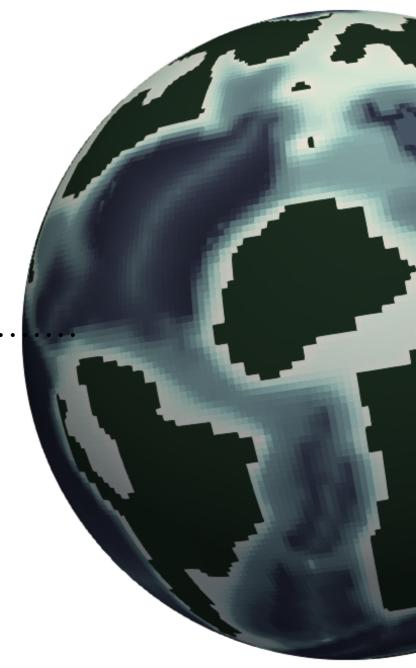
Orbital-scale deoxygenation trends driven by ventilation in Cretaceous ocean

EGU 2022 - May, 24th

A-C. Sarr, M. Laugié Y. Donnadieu, J-B. Ladant, F. Raisson



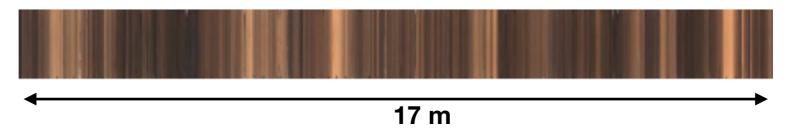








Orbitally-controlled cyclicity in Organic-rich sediments



Kuhnt et al. 2017 - Tarfaya shelf, Morocco

High %TOC associated with

Indications of enhanced anoxia (redox sensitive trace metals)

Photic zone euxinia (biomarkers)

Enhanced proportion of oceanic OM

Locally

Enhance freshwater supply (faunas & organic chemistry) | **Hydrology** Increase terrestrial input (weathering-related minerals + pollens) | **Hydrology**

Enhanced upwelling (d13C carbonate) | Winds

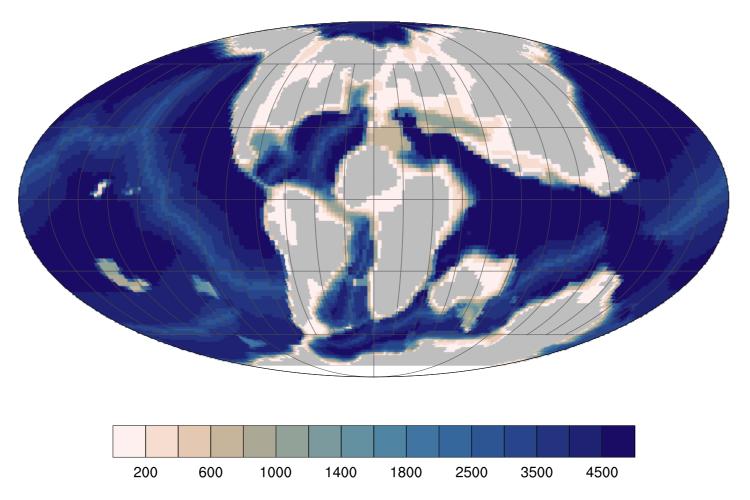
Enhanced nutrients (proportion of radiolarians) | Hydrology or upwelling

Impact of global ocean circulation changes on O₂ distribution not discussed (well, except Meyers et al. (2012))

How does global O₂ distribution vary with change in orbital configuration?

6 simulations

- ► 2 0 Eccentricity + Obliquity extremes
- ► 4 | Max Eccentricity + Equinox & Solstice perihelion



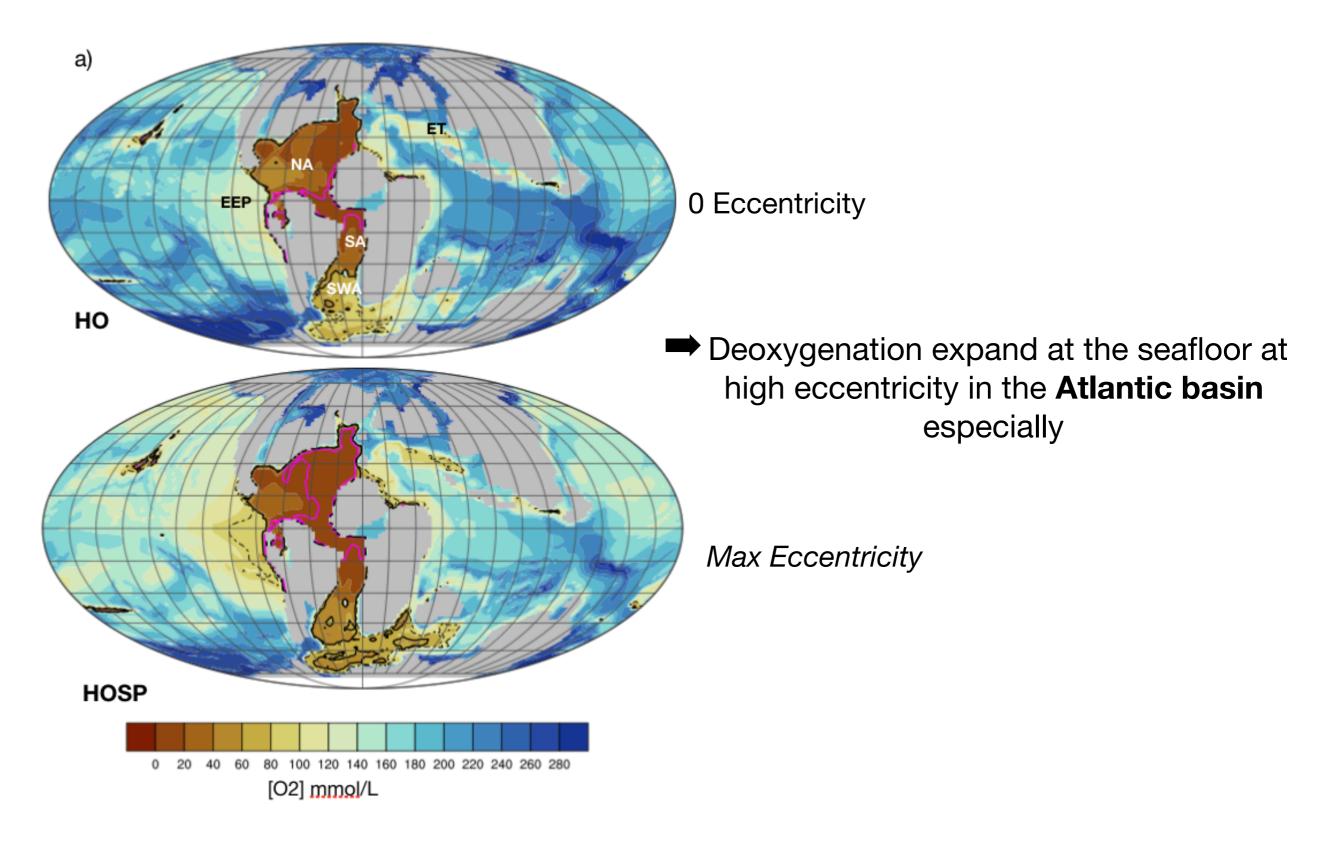
Ocean-atmosphere Model

Hydrology cycle Salinity, Temperature

Ocean circulation

(upwelling, intermediate water formation)

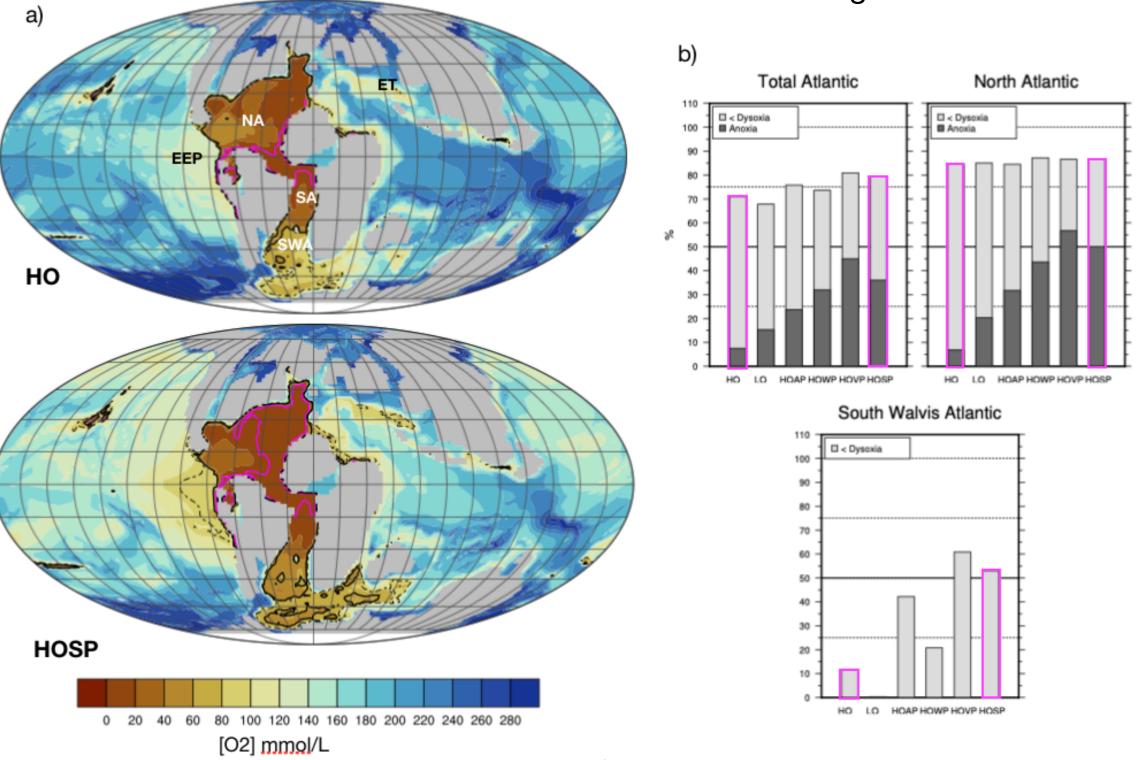
PISCES
Model
Productivity
OMZ
Seafloor O2



Sarr et al., subm.

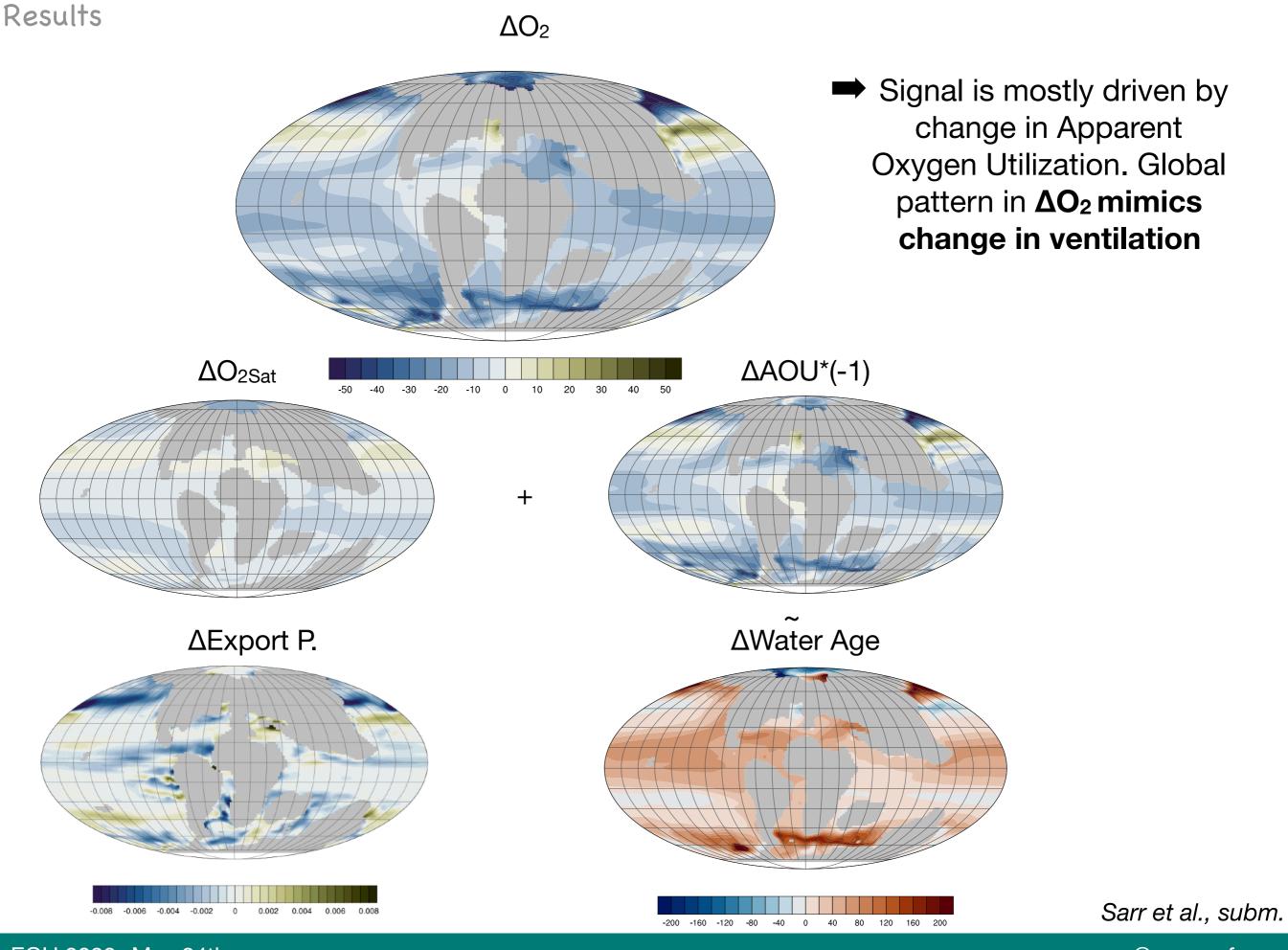
Results

Anoxia can reach > 50 % of North Atlantic water masses under some configurations



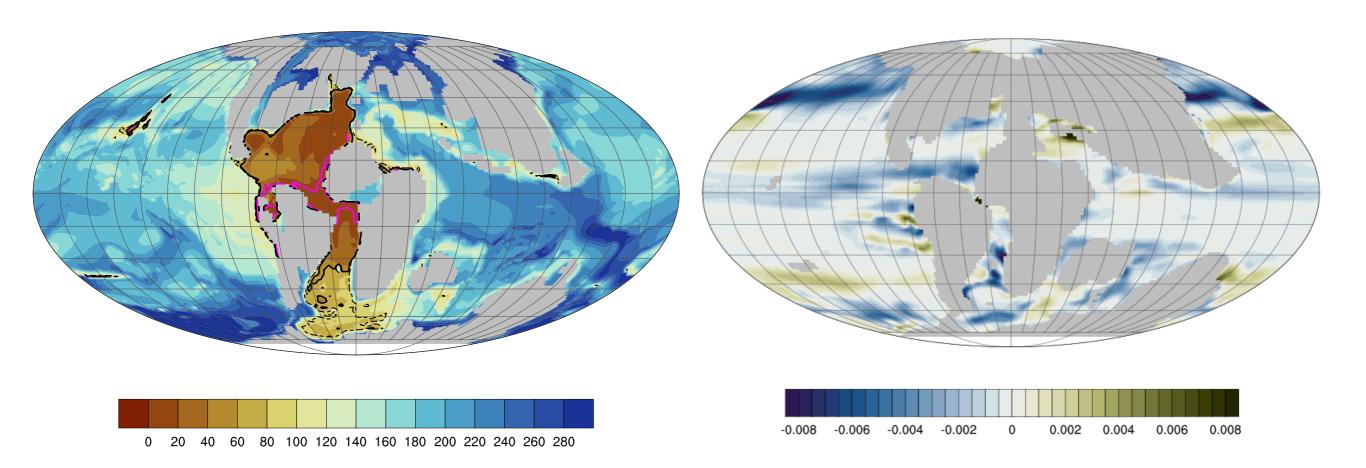
Both obliquity, eccentricity and precession impact the oxygenation

Sarr et al., subm.



Small change in ventilation can drive strong change in deoxygenation trend at basin scale especially in enclosed basins

'Background' signal that superimposed with local dynamics (eg. enhanced biological activity due to stratification, nutrient supply...)



Sarr et al., subm.