

# What do oyster shells tell us about paleoclimatology?

Damien Huyghe, Marc de Rafelis, Laurent Emmanuel, Loïc Marlot, Franck Lartaud





Stable isotope geochemistry

- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  des carbonates

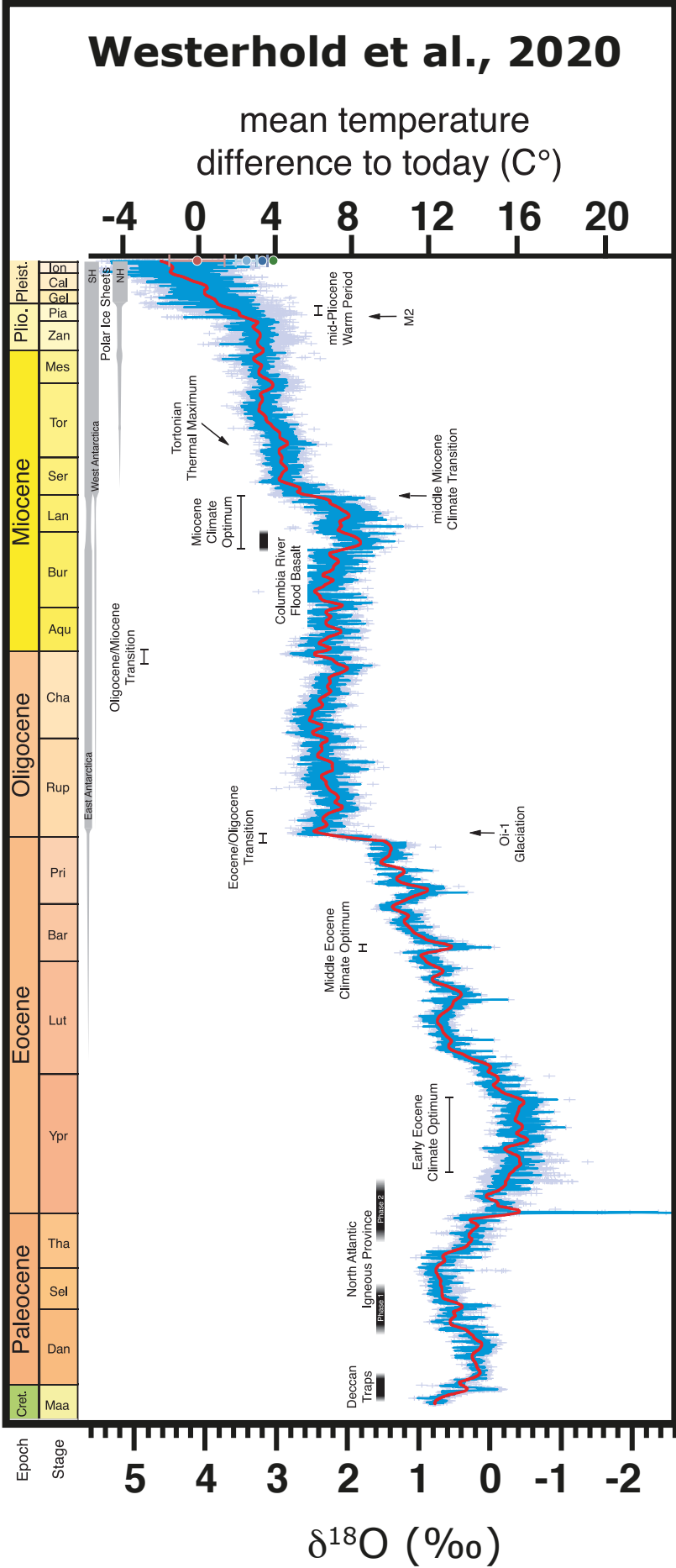
$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3} = f \left( \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}} \ \& \ T_{\text{water}} \right)$$

*Measured*                      *Unknown*

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3} = \left( \frac{ \left( \frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}} \right)_{\text{ech}} }{ \left( \frac{^{18}\text{O}}{^{16}\text{O}} \right)_{\text{std}} } - 1 \right) \times 1000$$

Marine environment

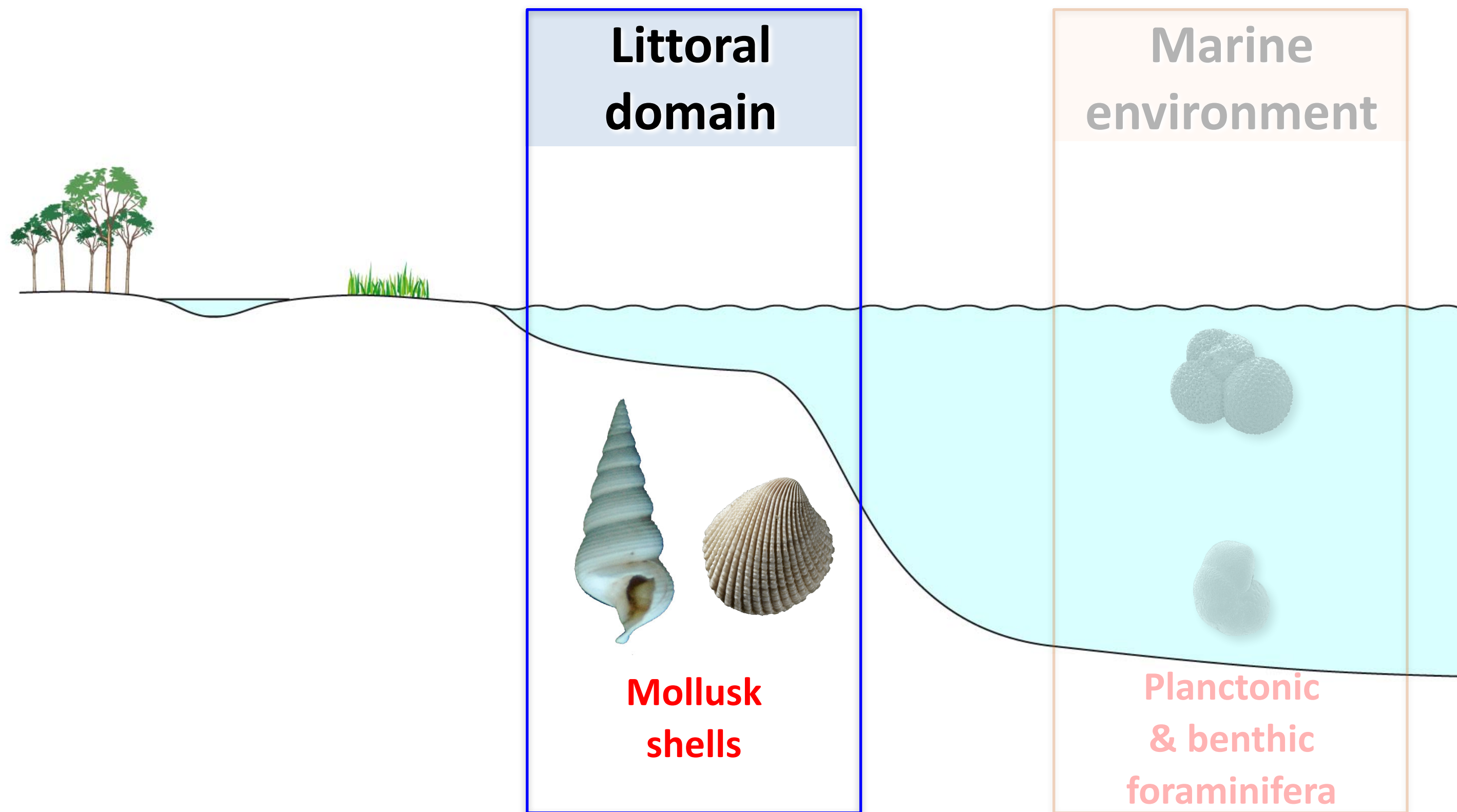
Planctonic & benthic foraminifera



# The Problem

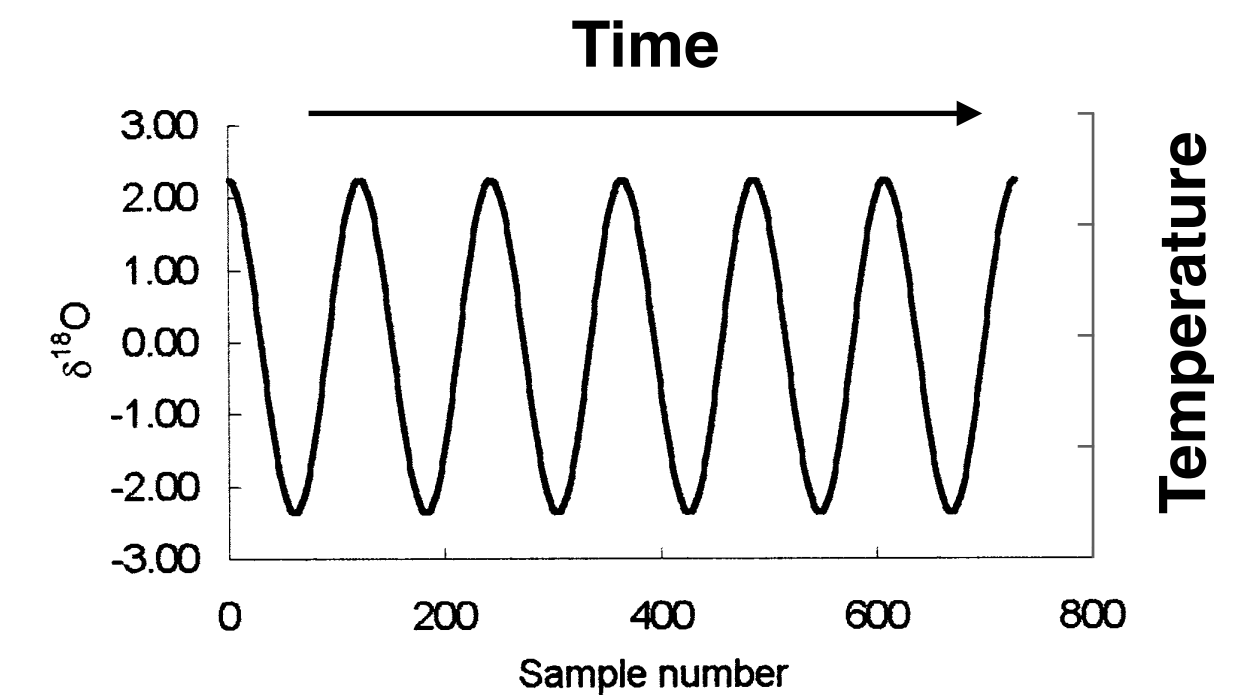
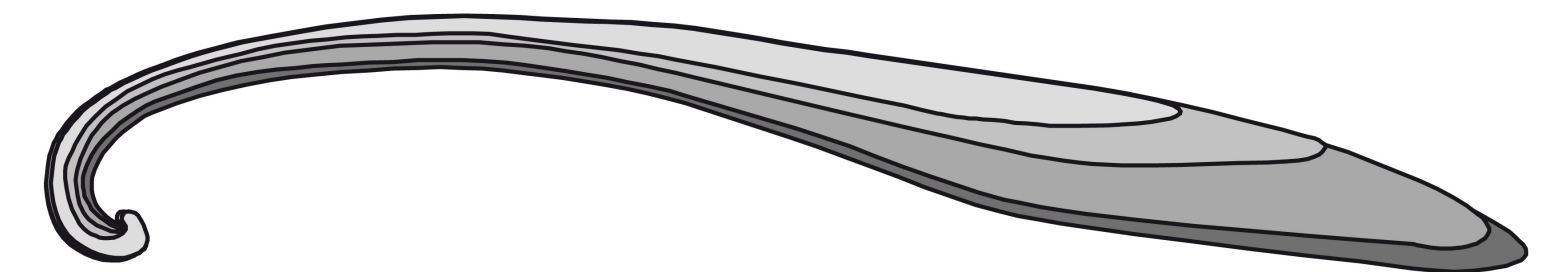
## Paleoclimatic data from shallow water environments

- More sensitive to **low amplitude climatic variations**
- Access to **seasonal temperature variations**



**Continuous recording** of the **seasonal temperature** variations

## Mollusks



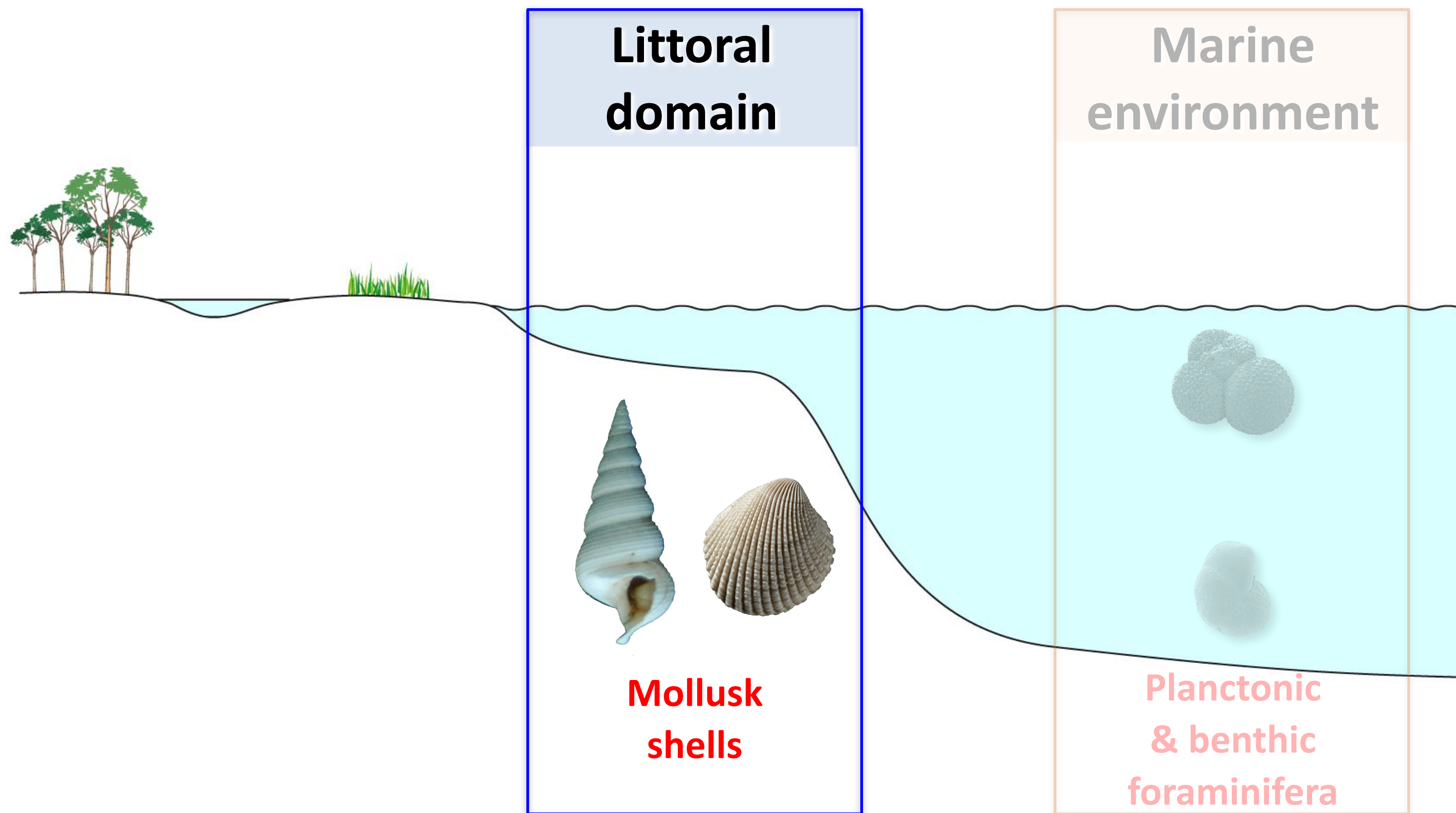
Goodwin et al., 2003



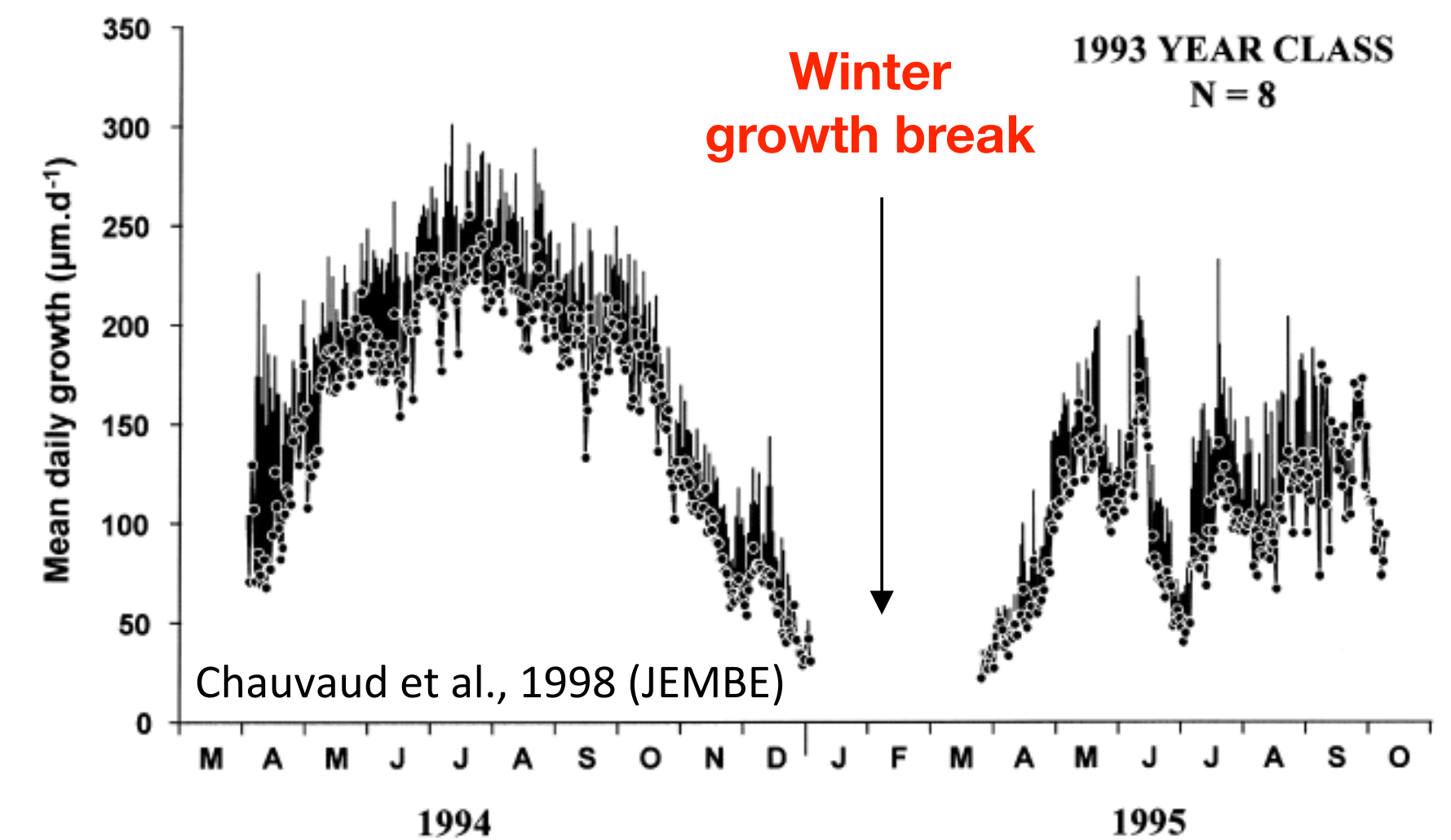
# The Problem

## Paleoclimatic data from shallow water environments

- More sensitive to **low amplitude climatic variations**
- Access to **seasonal temperature variations**



**Winter growth break**

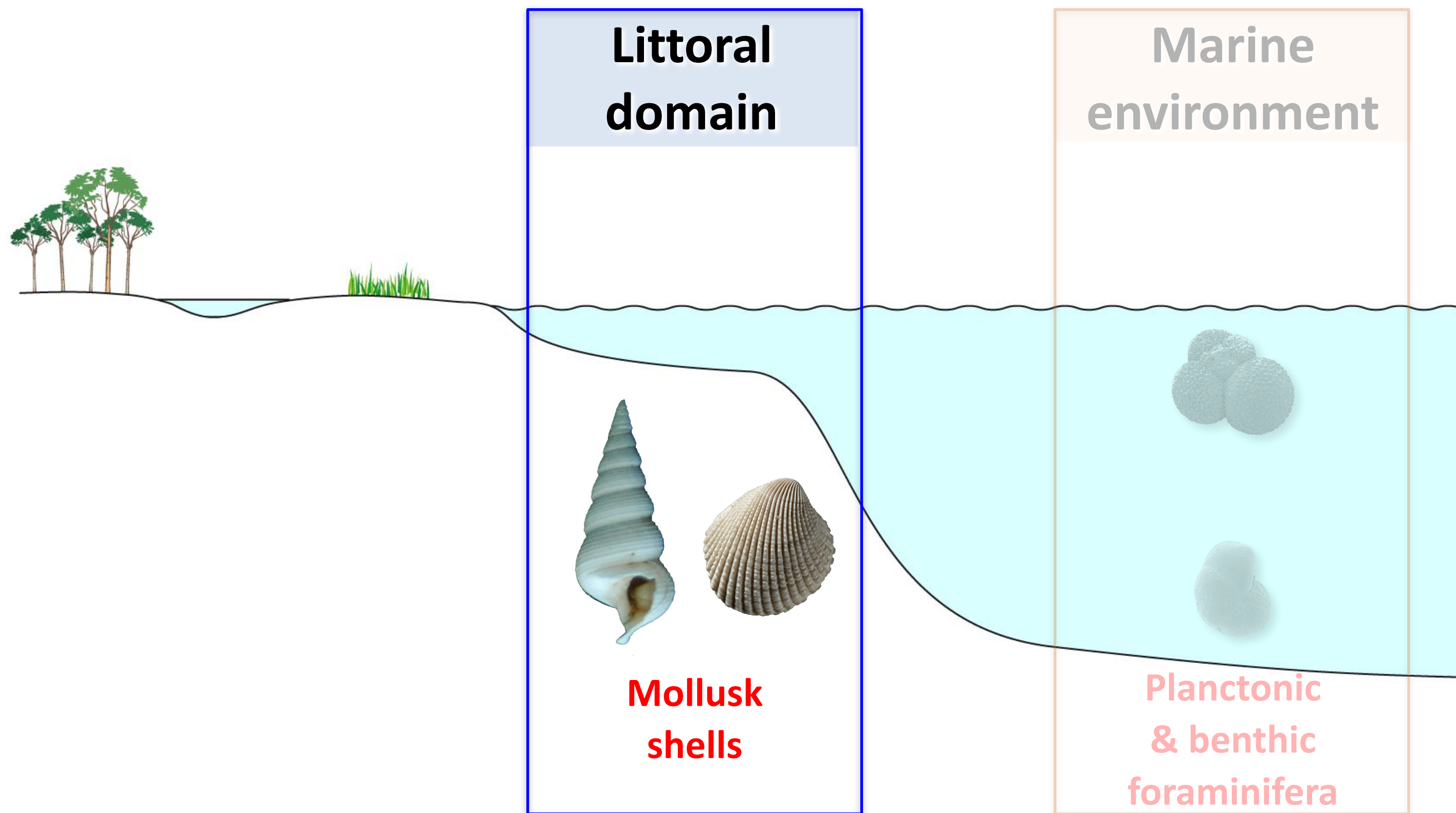




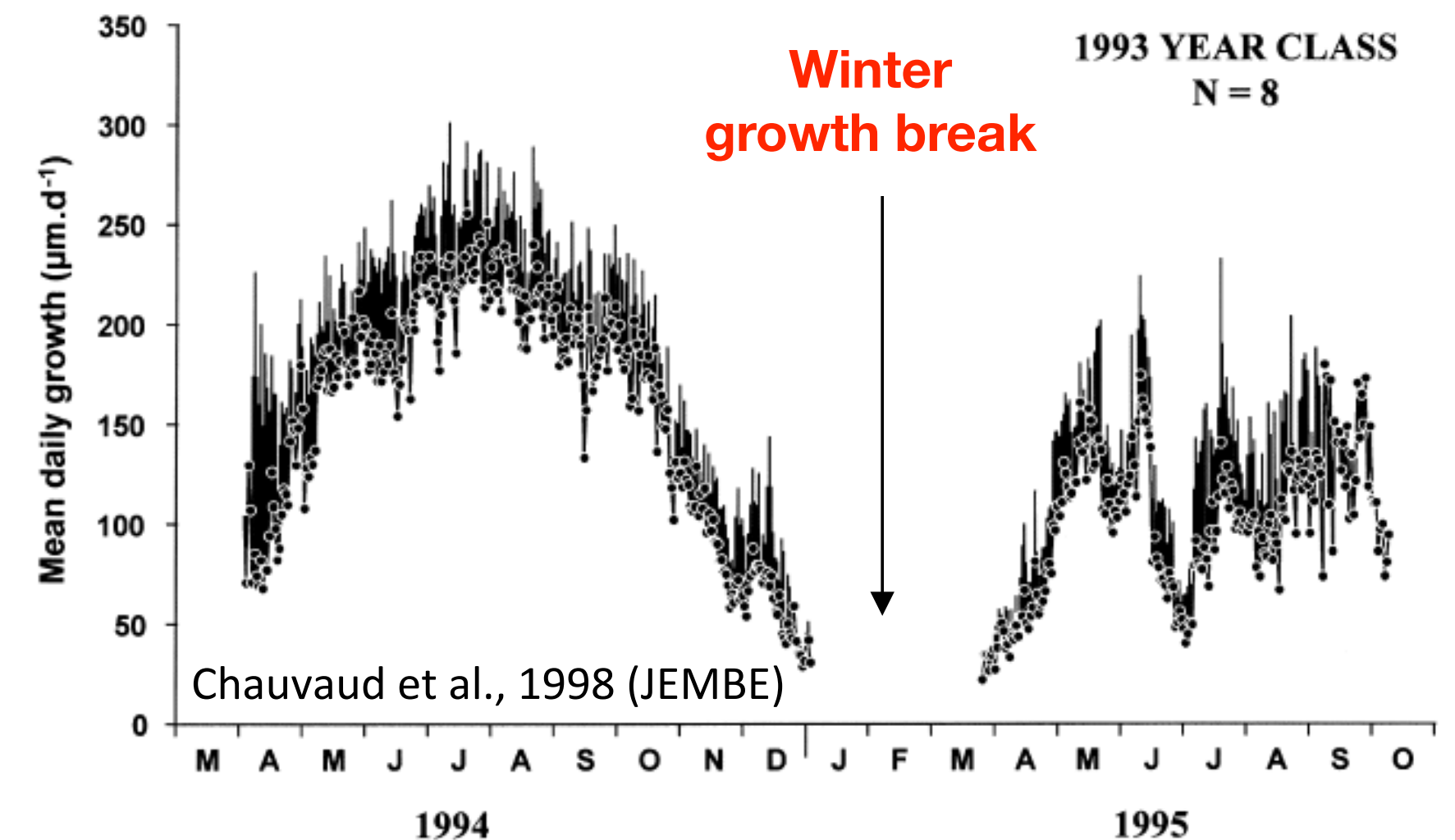
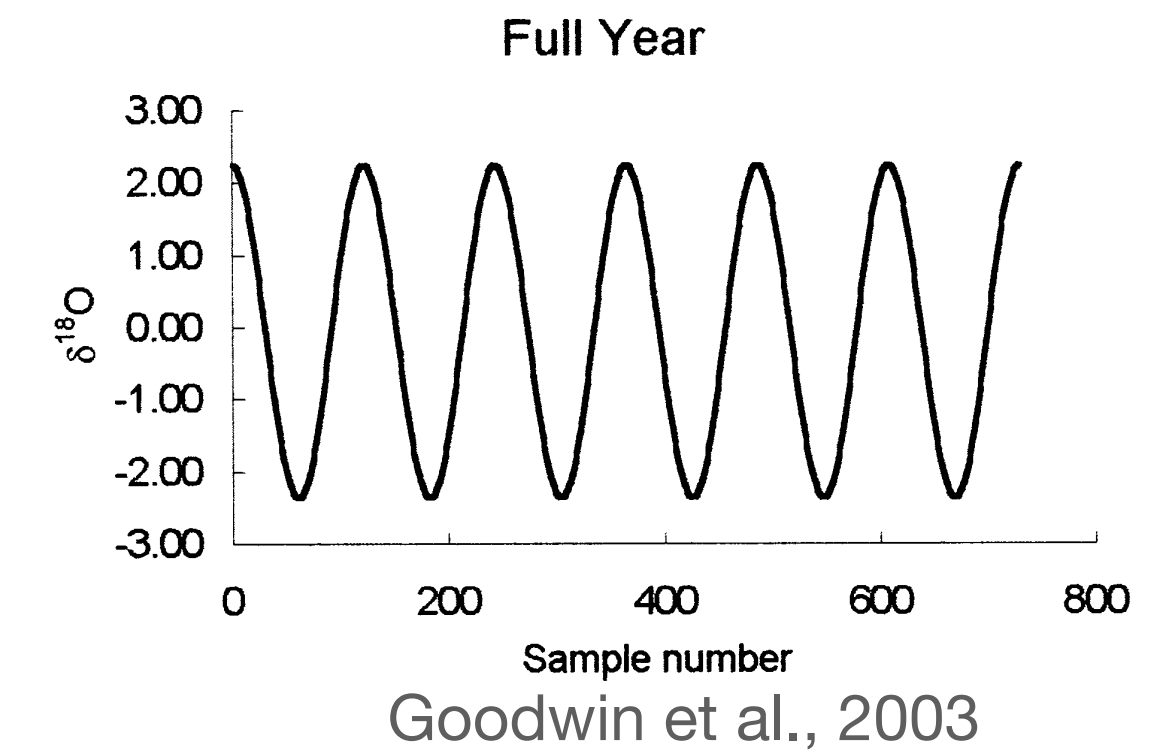
# The Problem

## Paleoclimatic data from shallow water environments

- More sensitive to **low amplitude climatic variations**
- Access to **seasonal temperature variations**



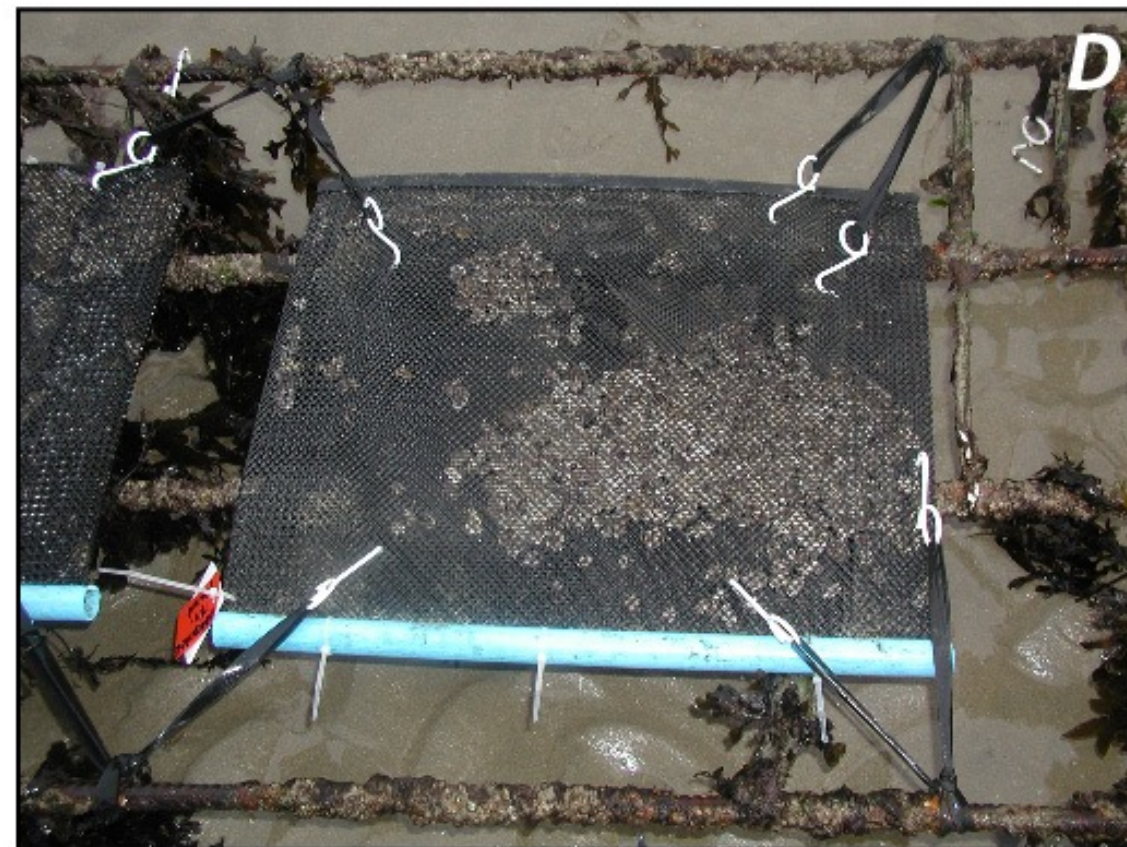
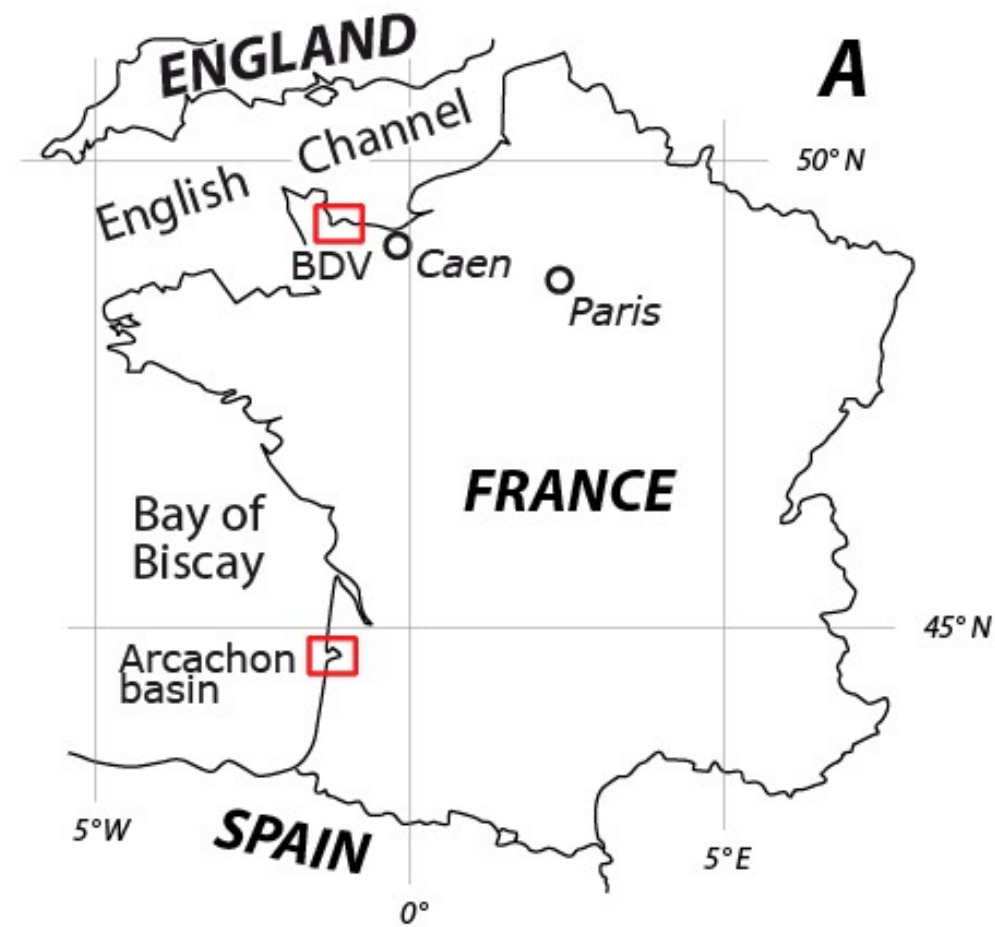
**What do mollusc shells really record?**





# Modern calibration

- **Oyster shells** bred in a farming site in Normandy

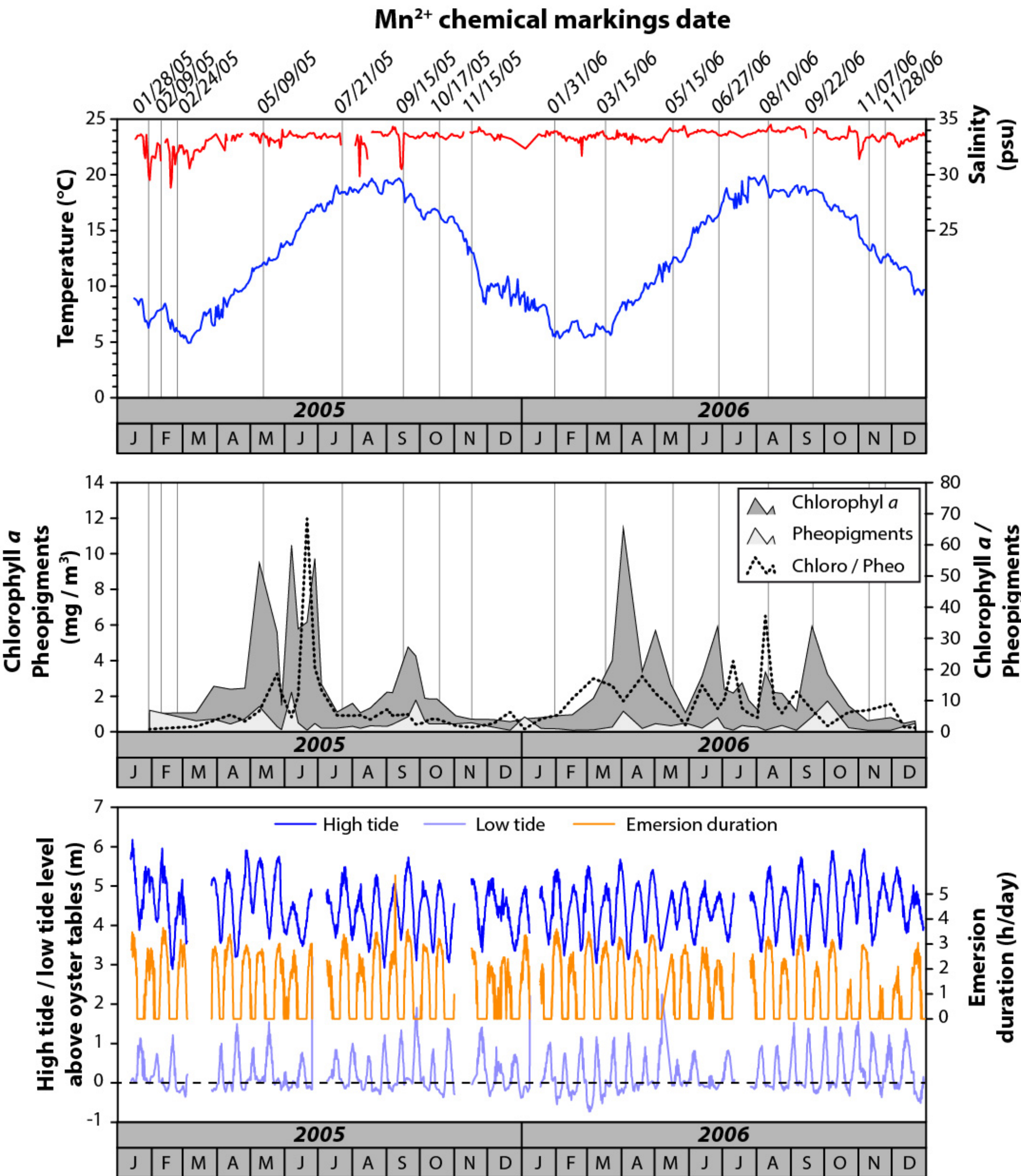
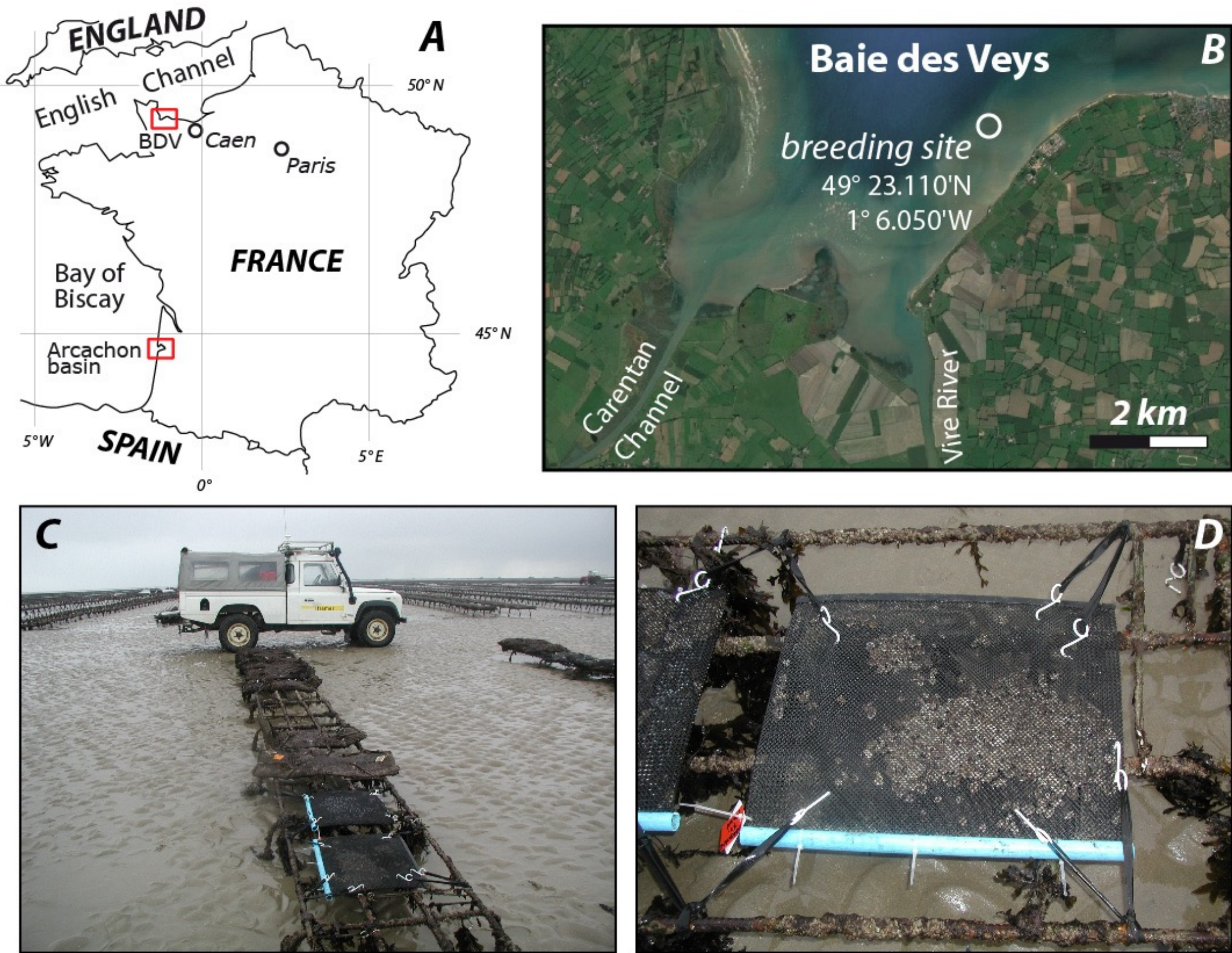


*Maganalla gigas*



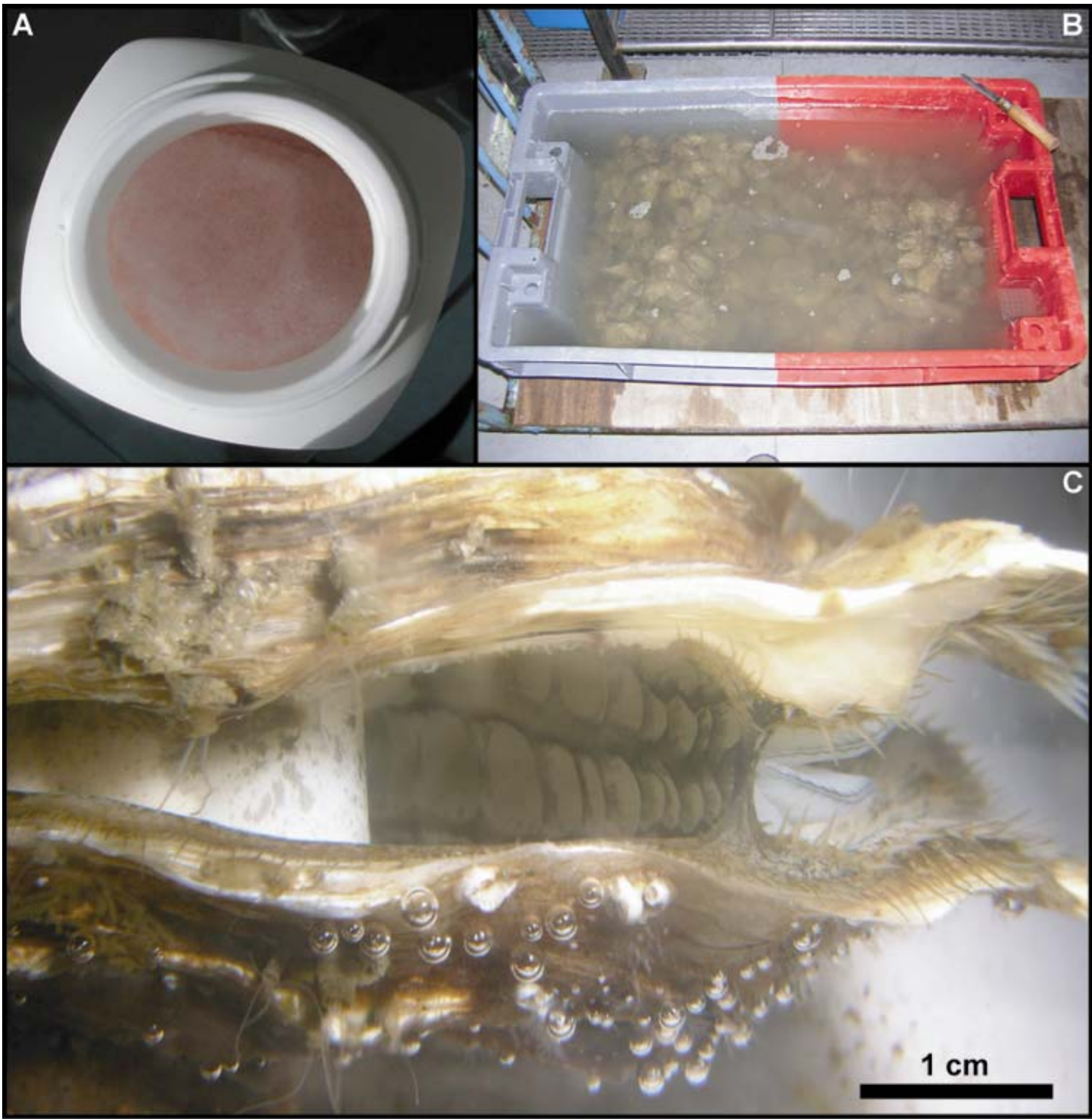
# Modern calibration

- **Oyster shells** bred in a farming site in Normandy
- High resolution recording of the **environmental parameters**





Several in-vivo **Mn<sup>2+</sup> chemical marking** of the shells



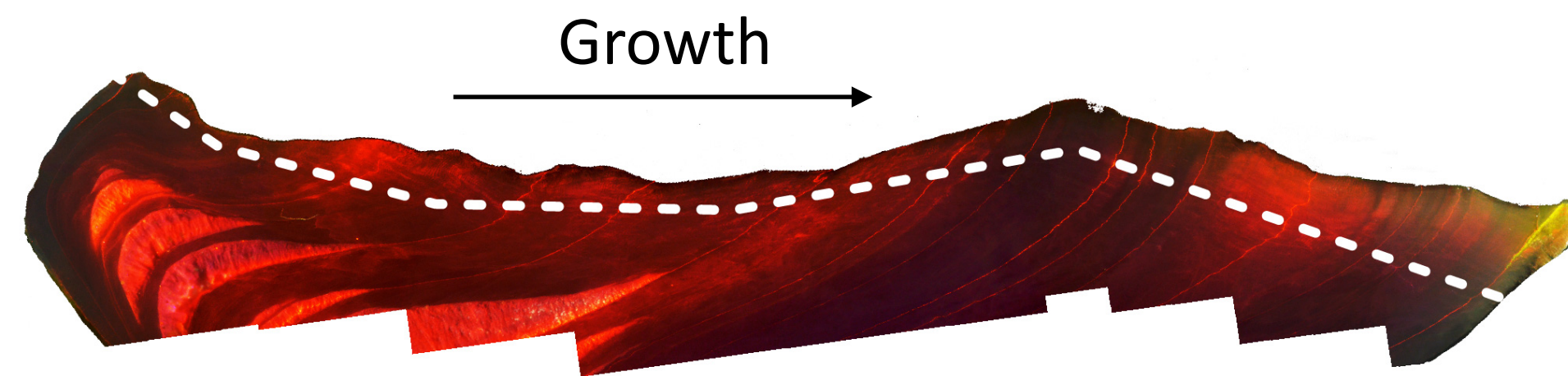
Lartaud et al., 2010, GML

| Date     | Historique | Marquages |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| août-04  | Arcachon   |           |
| 28/01/05 | Marais     | OK        |
| 01/02/05 | BDV        |           |
| 09/02/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 24/02/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 09/05/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 21/07/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 15/09/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 17/10/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 15/11/05 | BDV        | OK        |
| 31/01/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 15/03/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 15/05/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 27/06/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 10/08/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 22/09/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 07/11/06 | BDV        | OK        |
| 28/11/06 | BDV        |           |

15 markings in 2 years



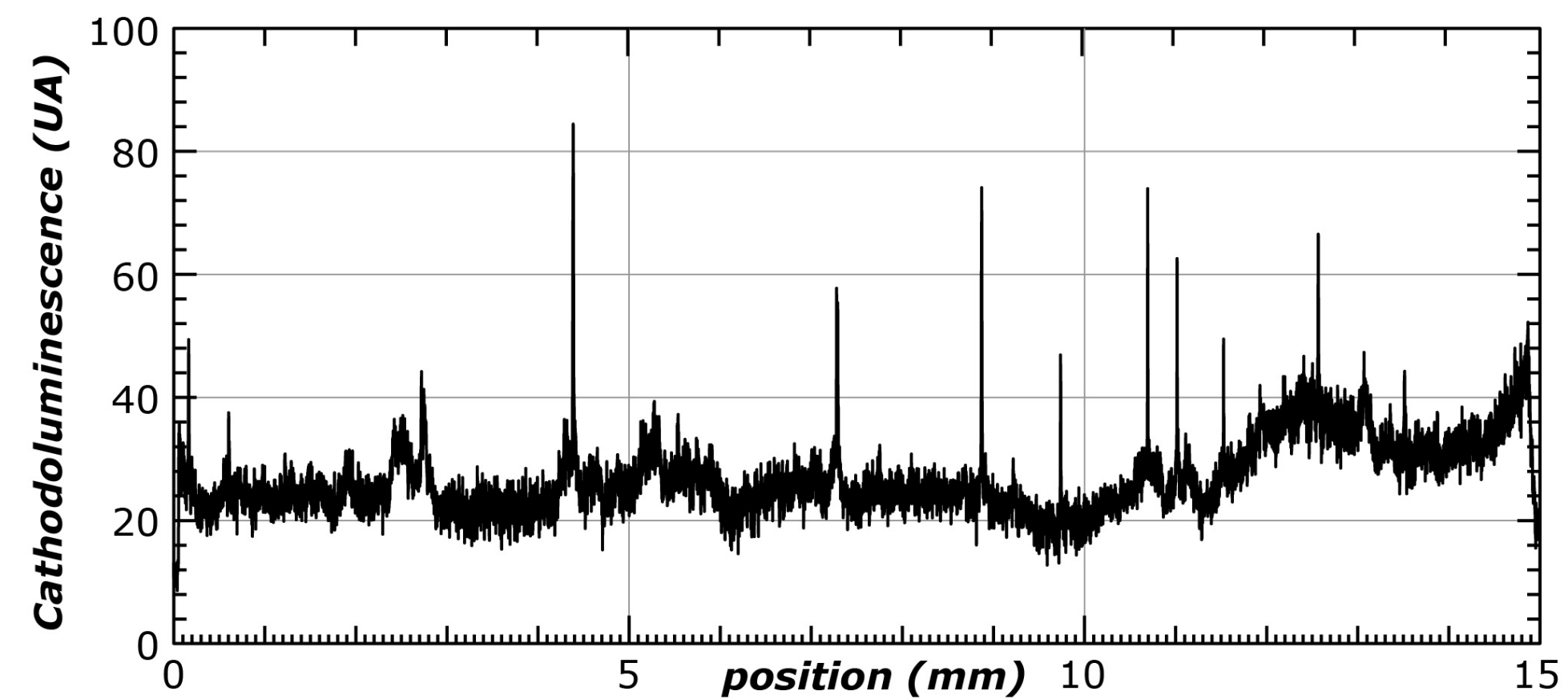
Observation under  
**cathodoluminescence**



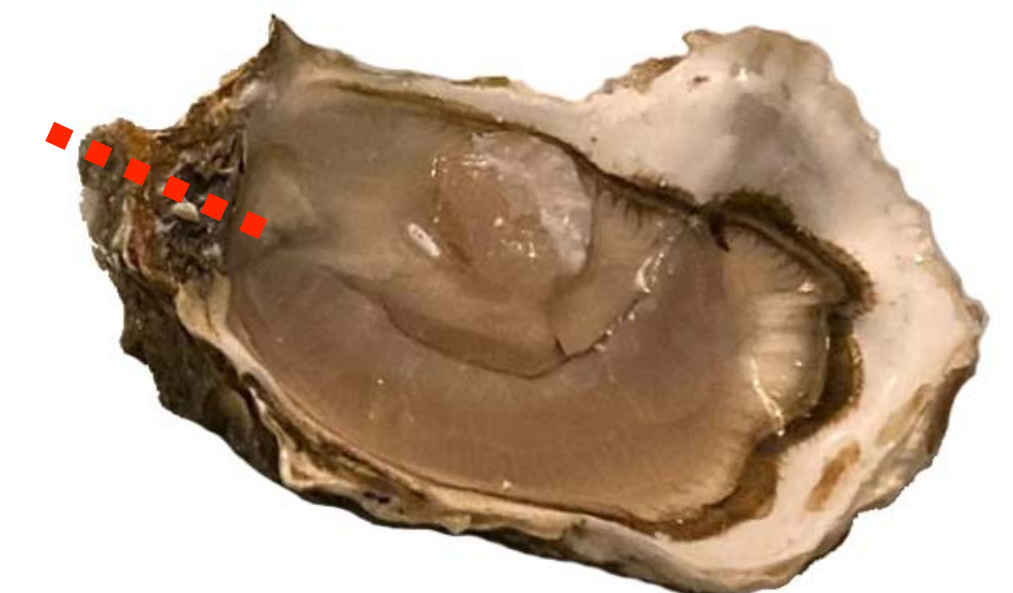
5 mm



Revelation of the **Mn<sup>2+</sup>**  
**Chemical markings**



5 mm

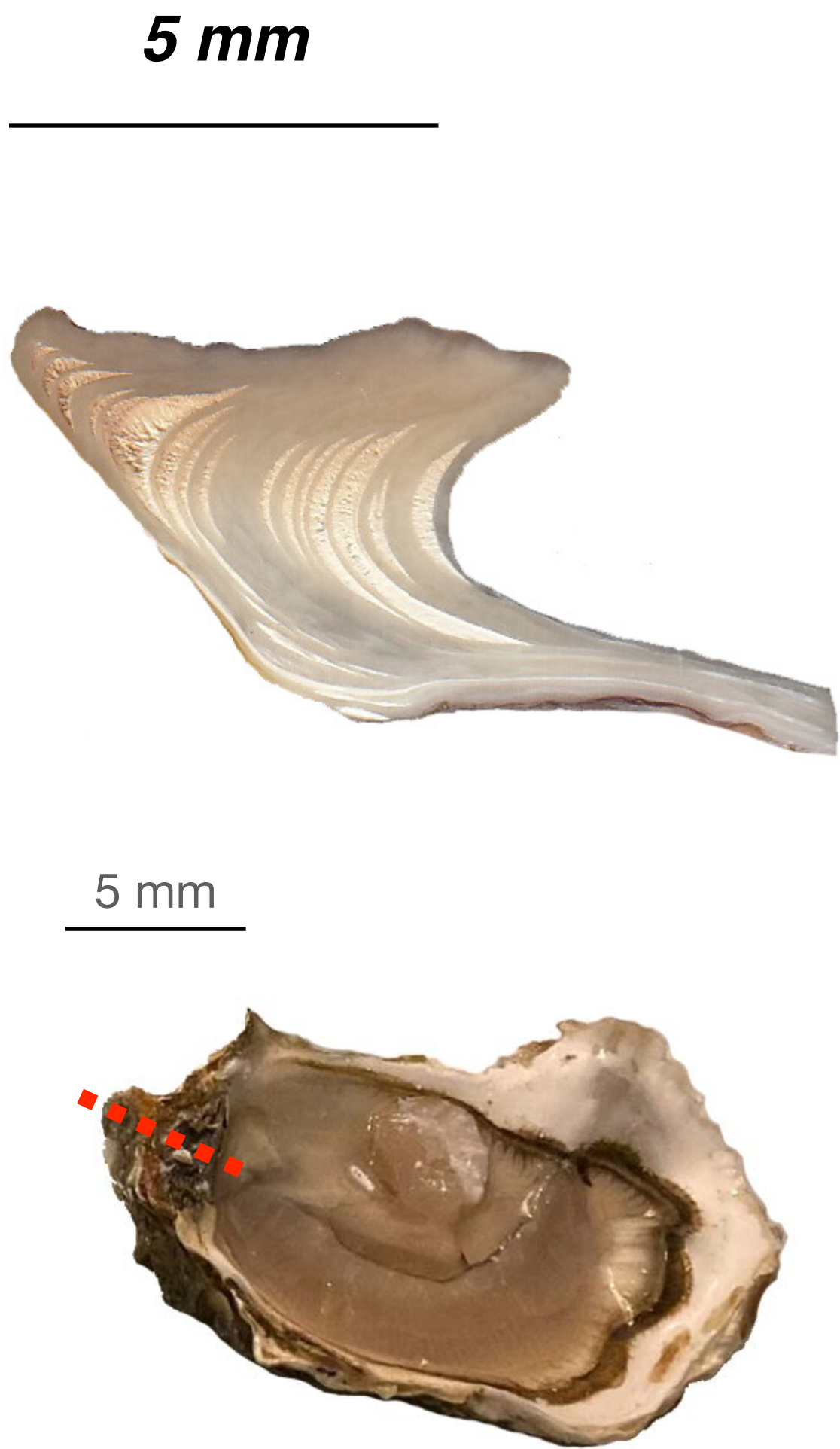
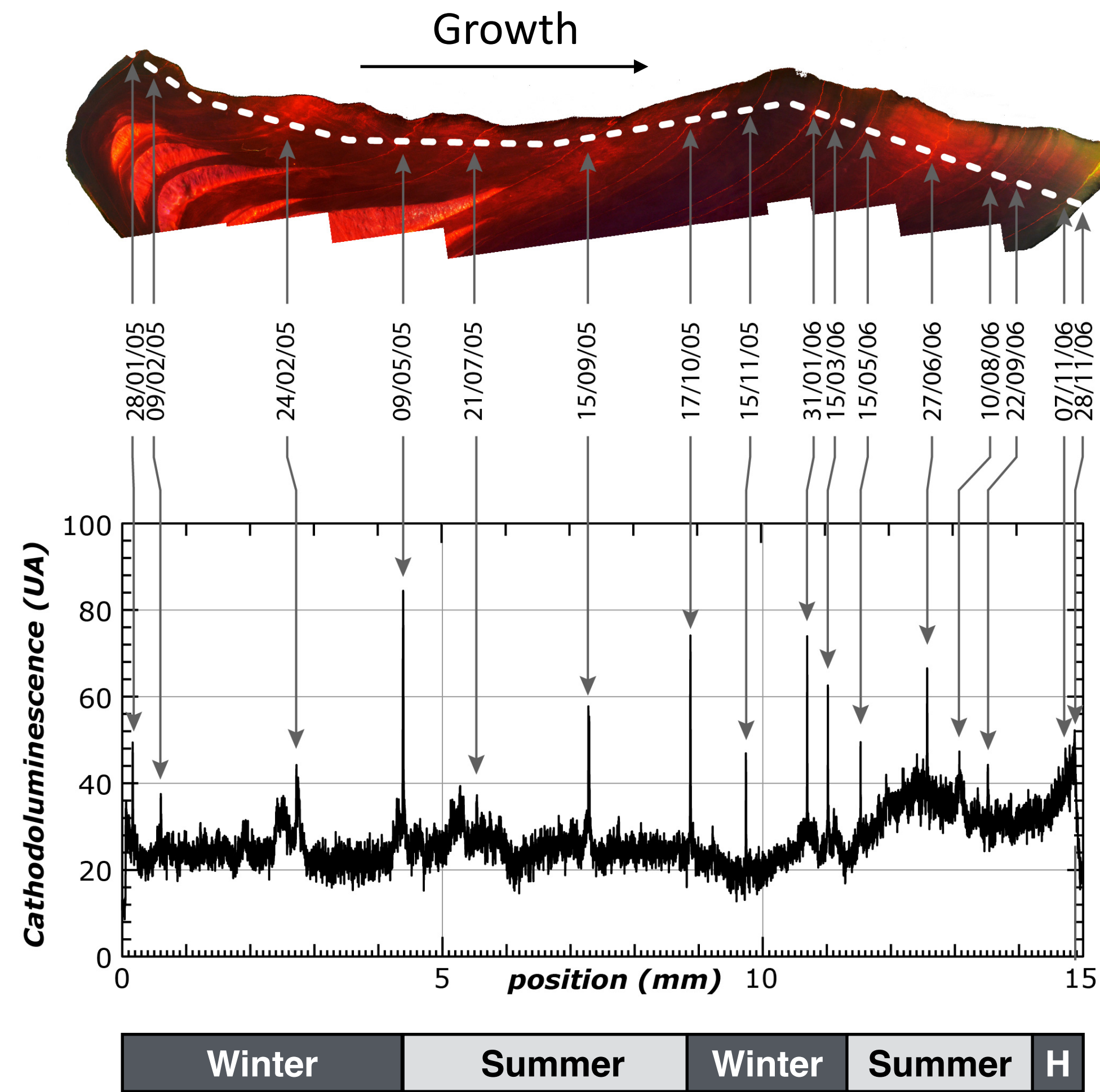


Huyghe et al., 2019, Marine Biology



Observation under  
**cathodoluminescence**

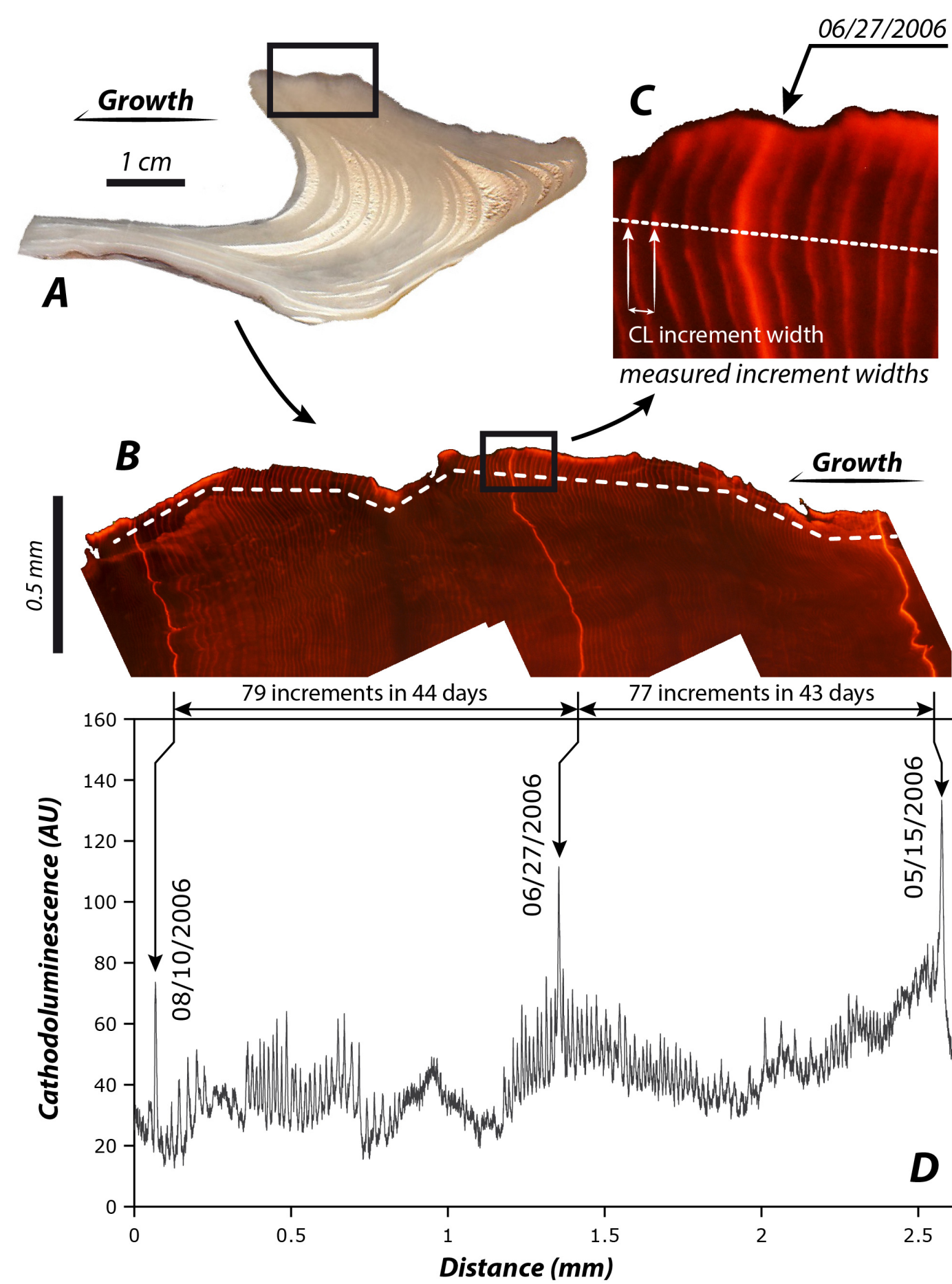
Revelation of the **Mn<sup>2+</sup>**  
**Chemical markings**



Huyghe et al., 2019, Marine Biology



- **Rythmicity** and **controlling** parameters of oyster shell growth



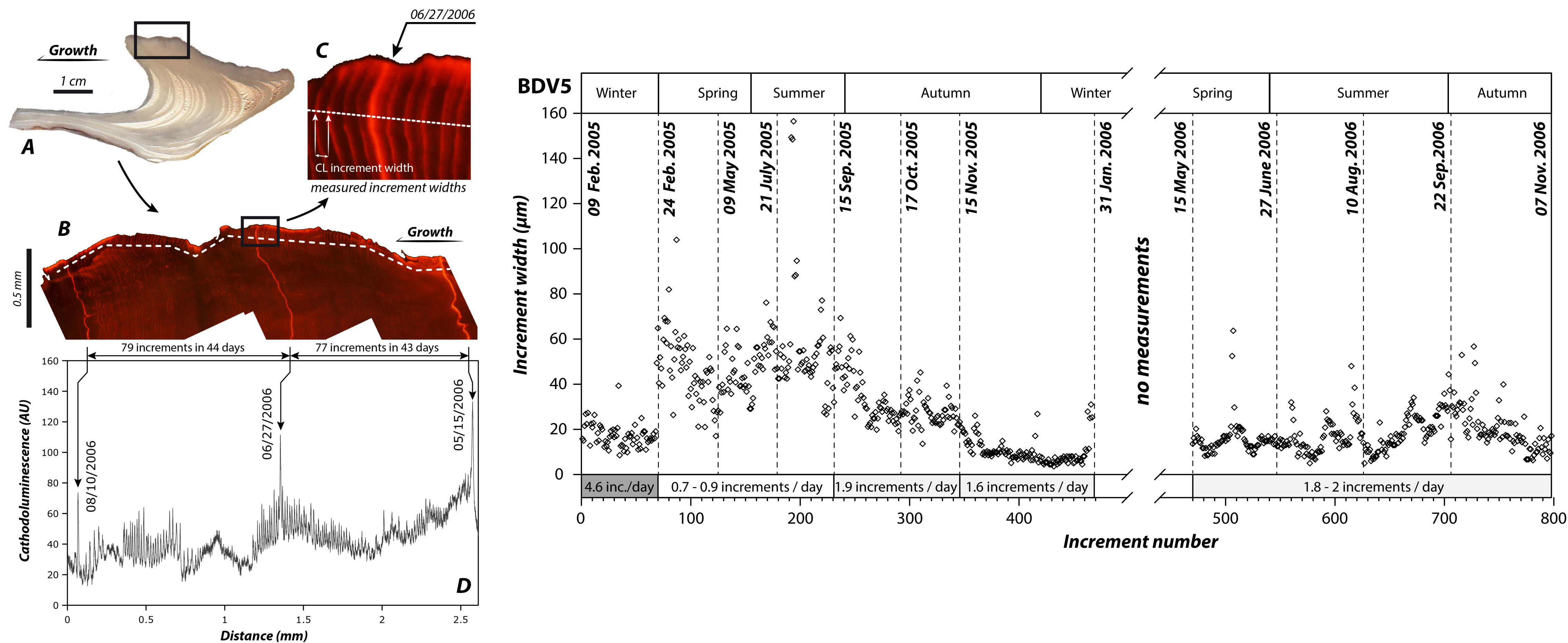
2 increments / day

Short-term → tidal



# Sclerochronology

- Rythmicity** and **controlling** parameters of oyster shell growth



2 increments / day

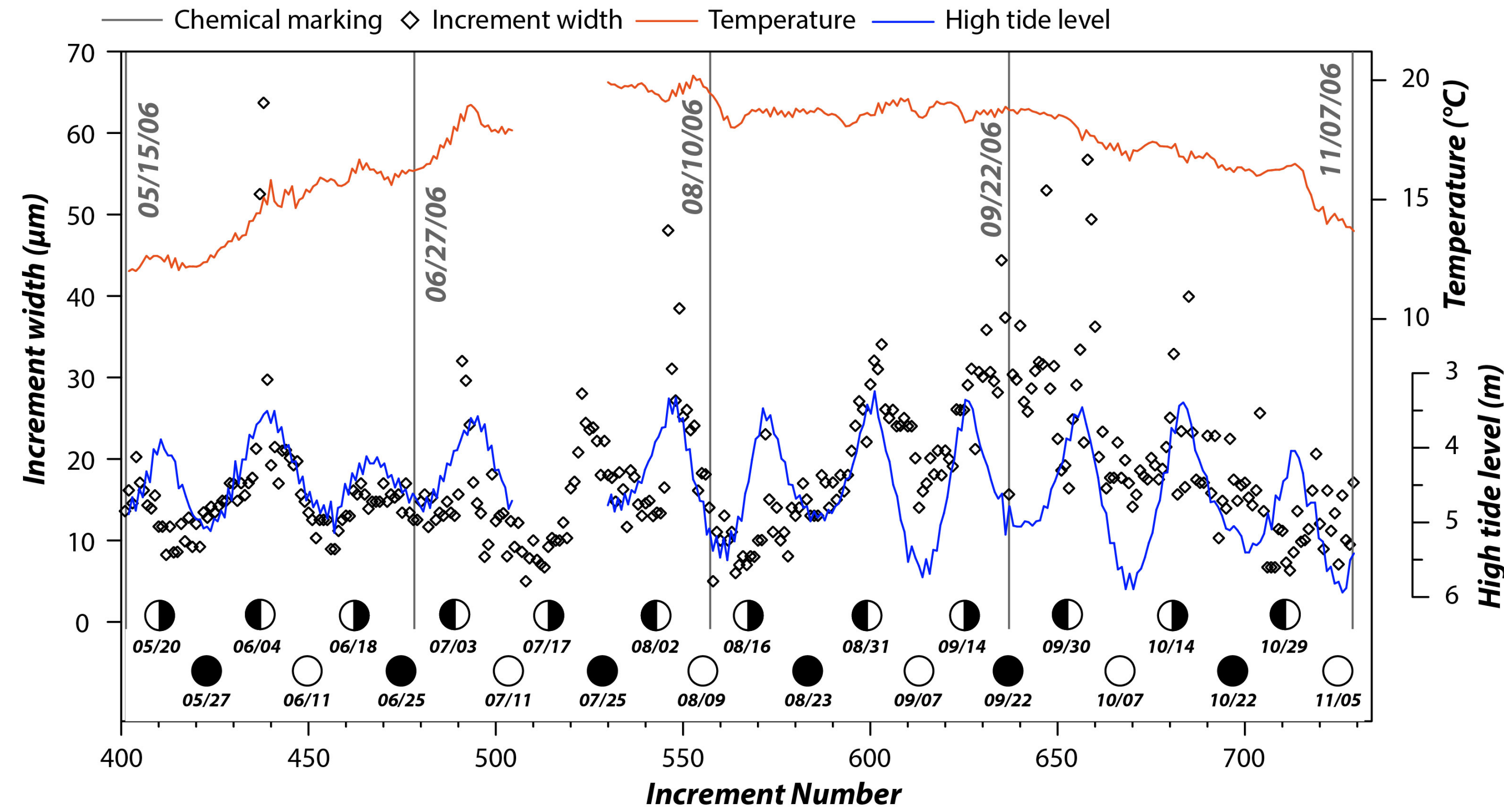
Short-term  $\longrightarrow$  tidal



- **Rythmicity** and **controlling** parameters of oyster shell growth

Periodic fluctuation of increment width

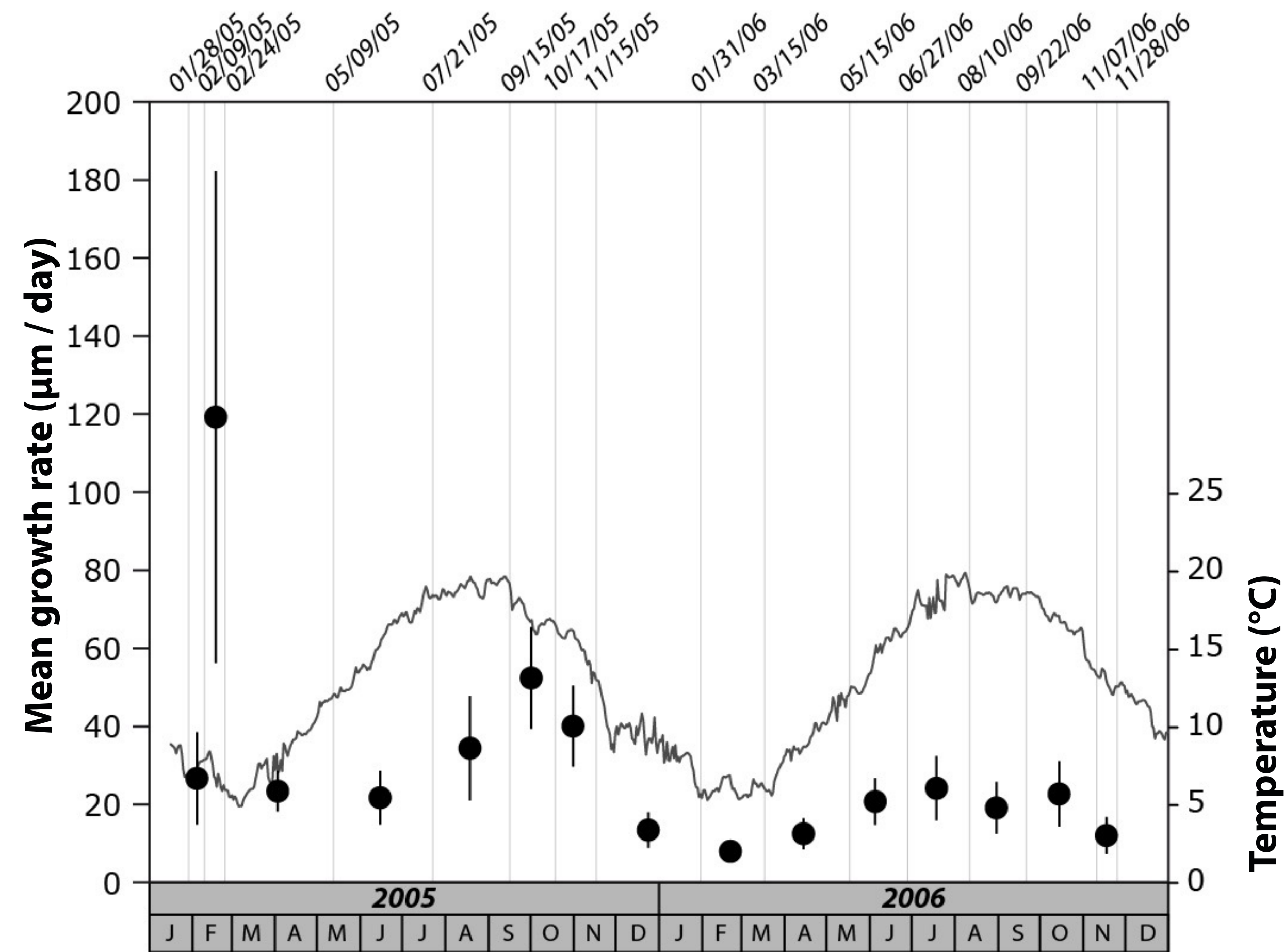
Medium-term → Lunar





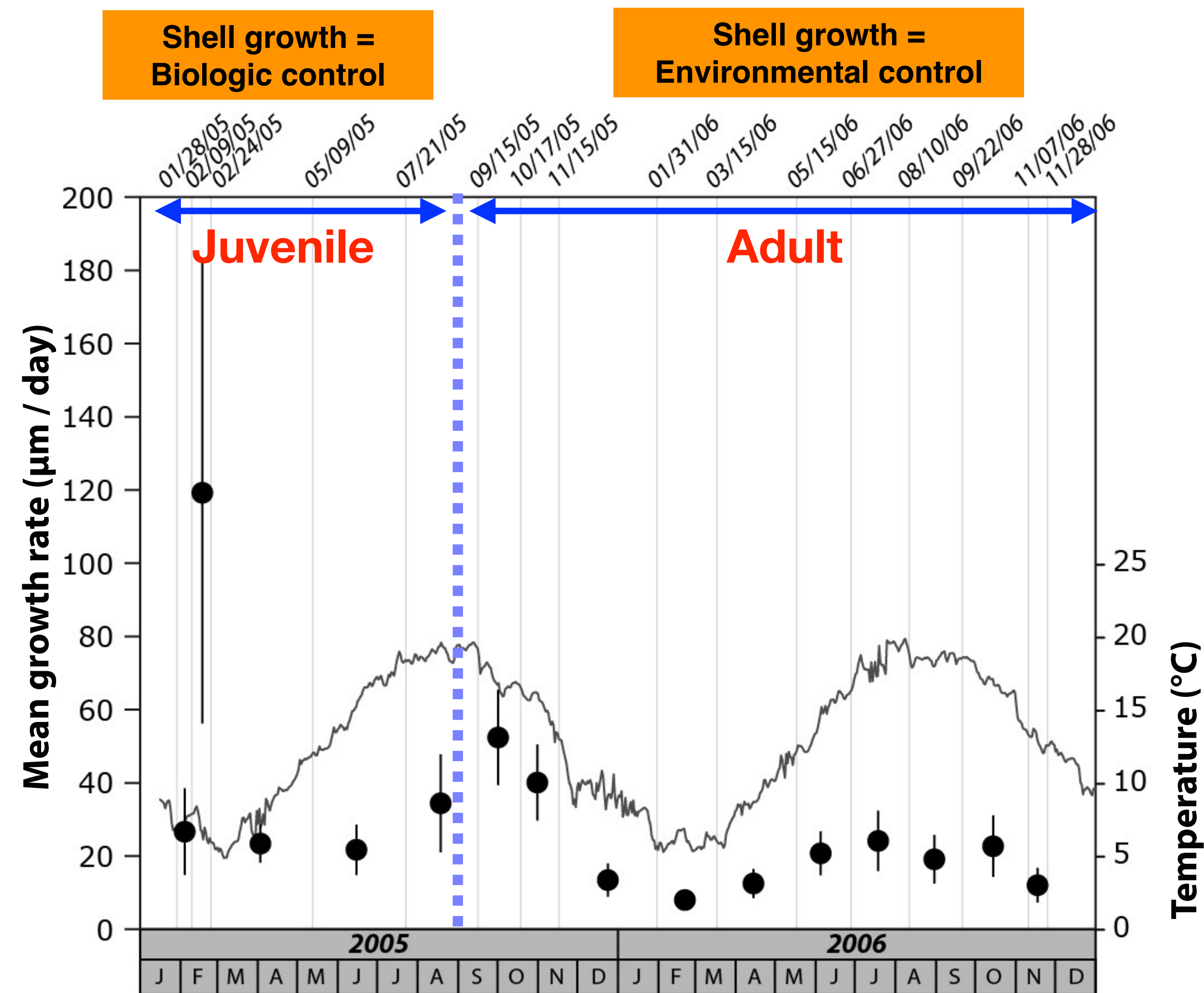
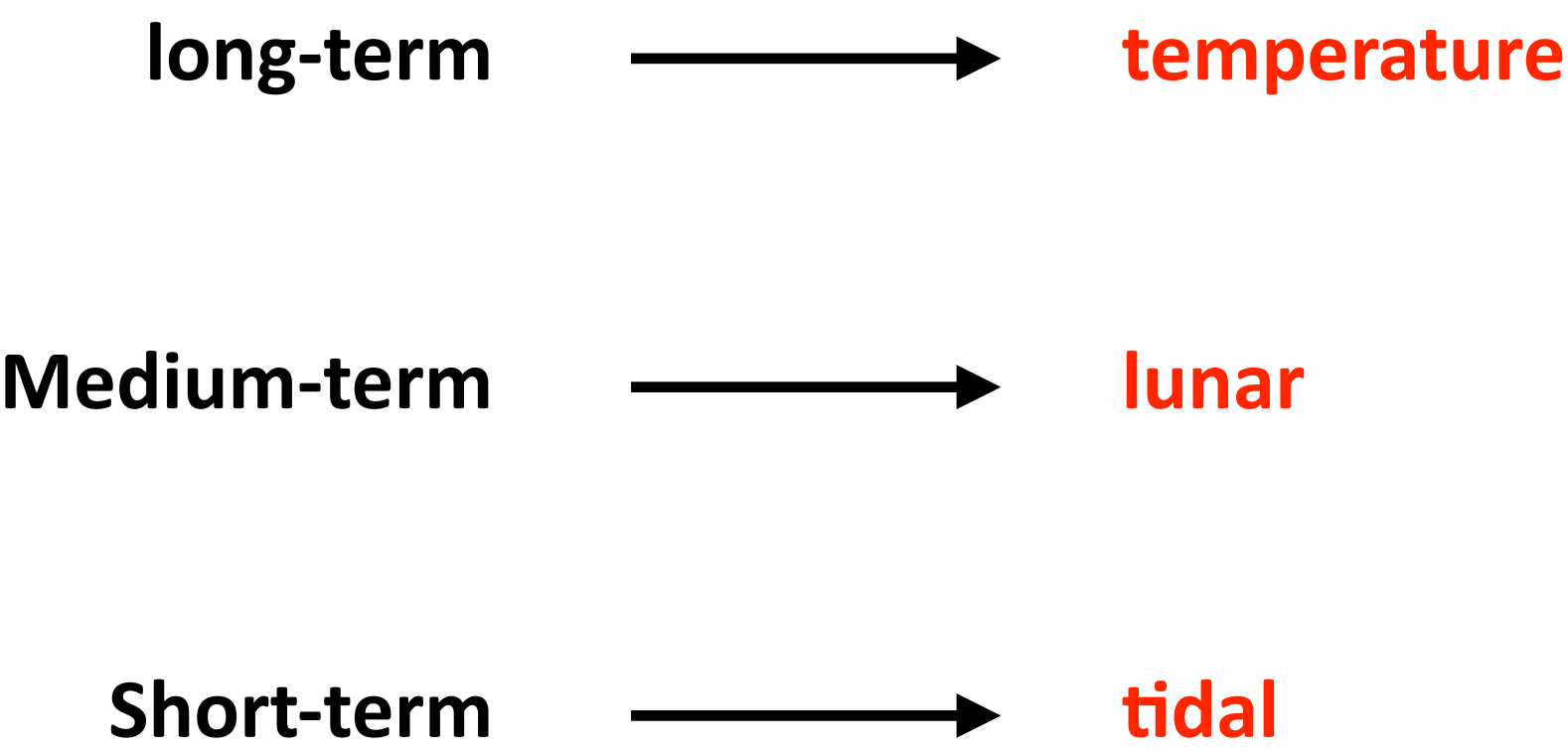
- Rythmicity and controlling parameters of oyster shell growth

long-term       $\longrightarrow$       temperature





- **Rythmicity** and **controlling** parameters of oyster shell growth



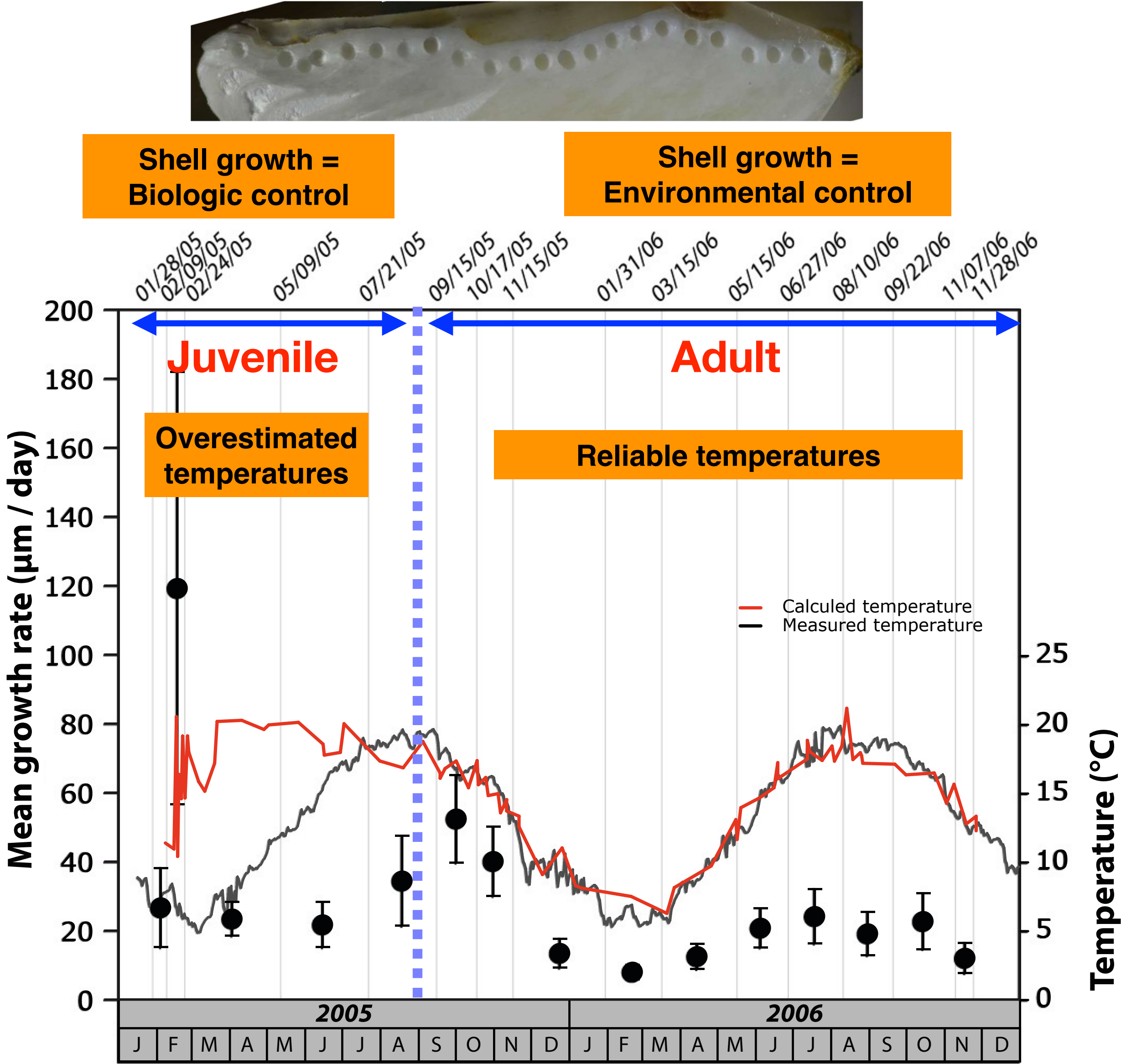


- Implications for **temperature** reconstruction

**Stable isotopes data**

- ✓ Reliable temperatures calculated for **adults**
- ✗ Overestimated temperatures for the **juvenile** part

→ **Kinetic and biologic control on the isotopic composition of oyster shells**





- **Uncertainty :  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_w$  unknown in the past**

- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of the carbonates

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3} = f ( \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}} \& T_{\text{water}} )$$

*measured*      *unknown*



*Magallana gigas*



- $\Delta_{47}$  of the carbonates

$$\Delta_{47} = f ( T_{\text{water}} )$$

*measured*      *unknown*



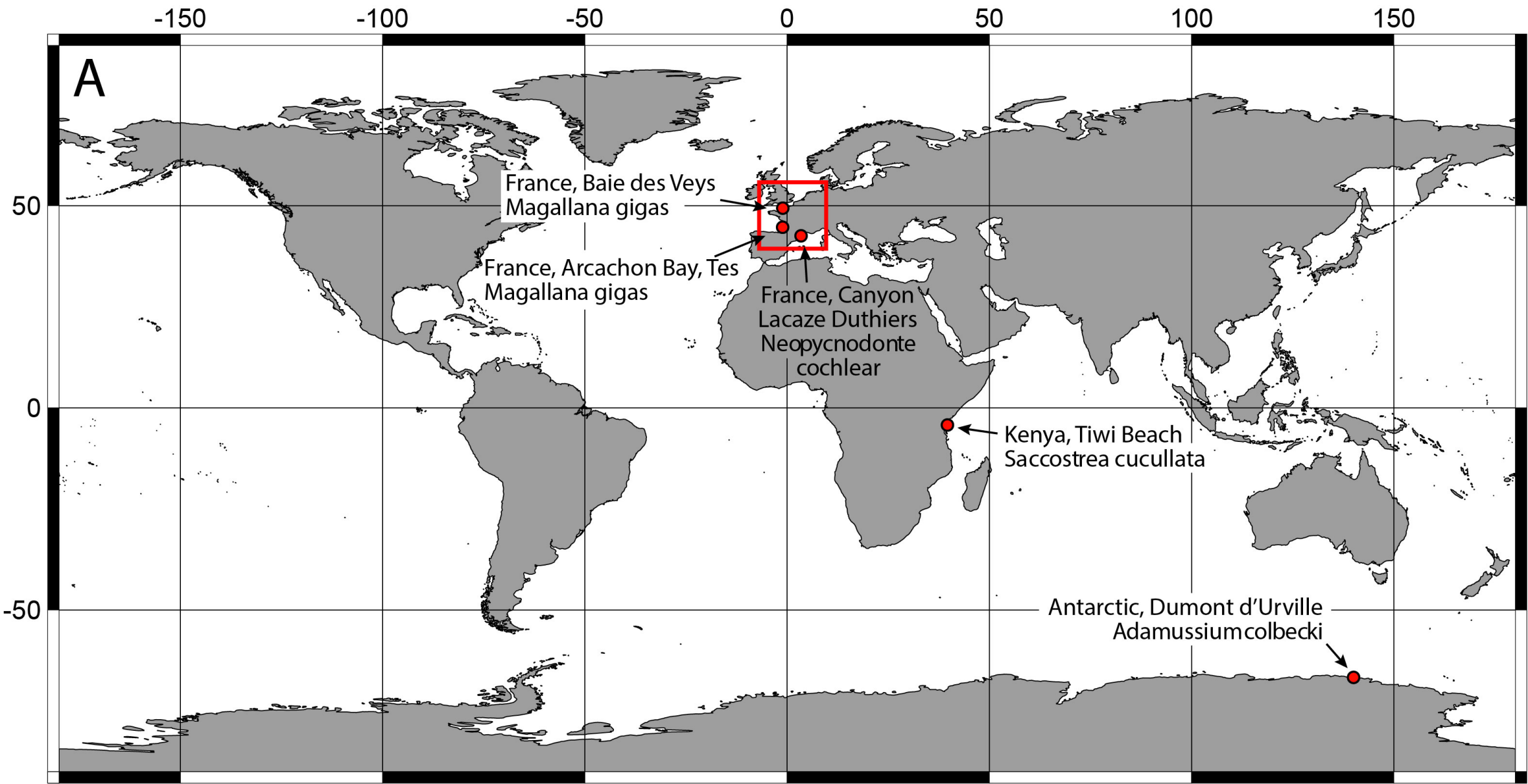
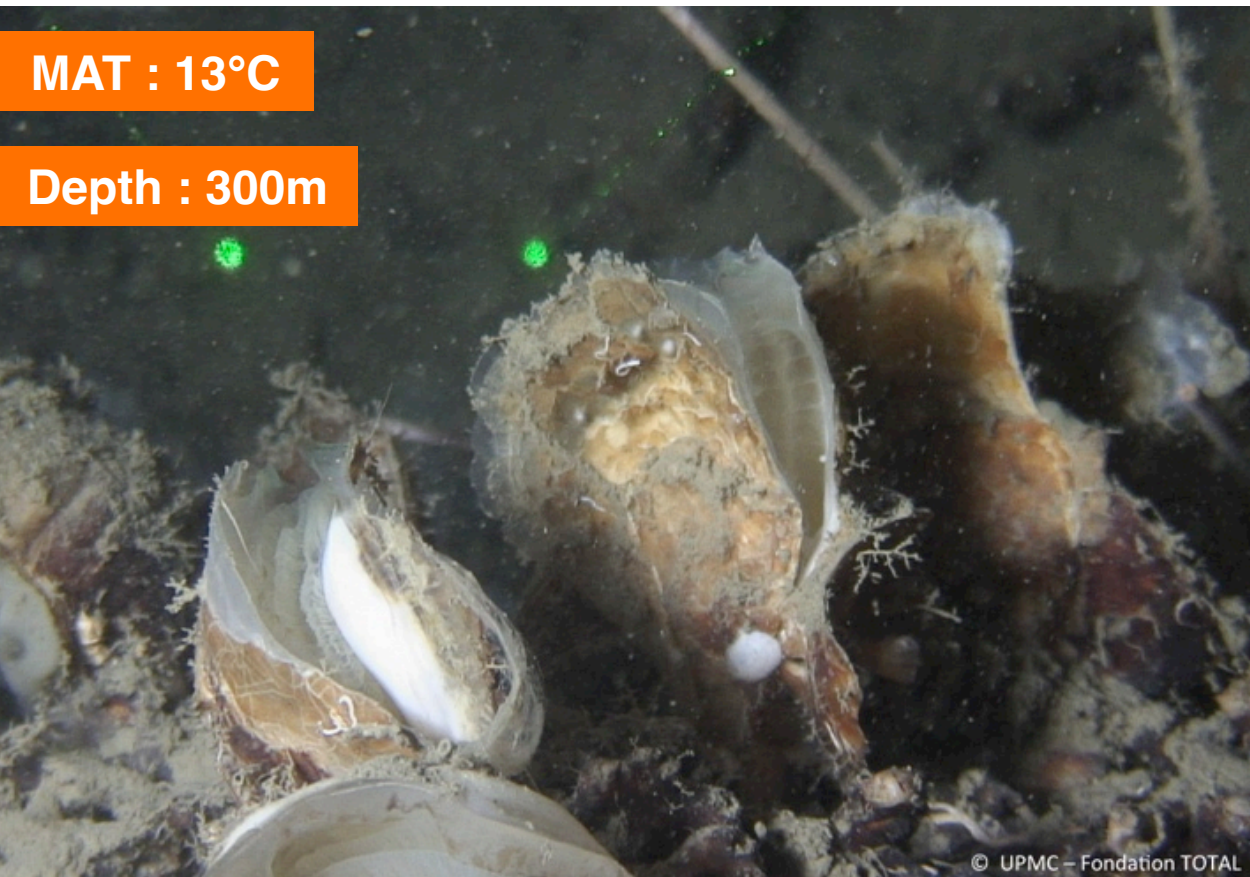
*Cubitostrea plicata*



*Ostrea bellovacina*



*Neopycnodonte cochlear*



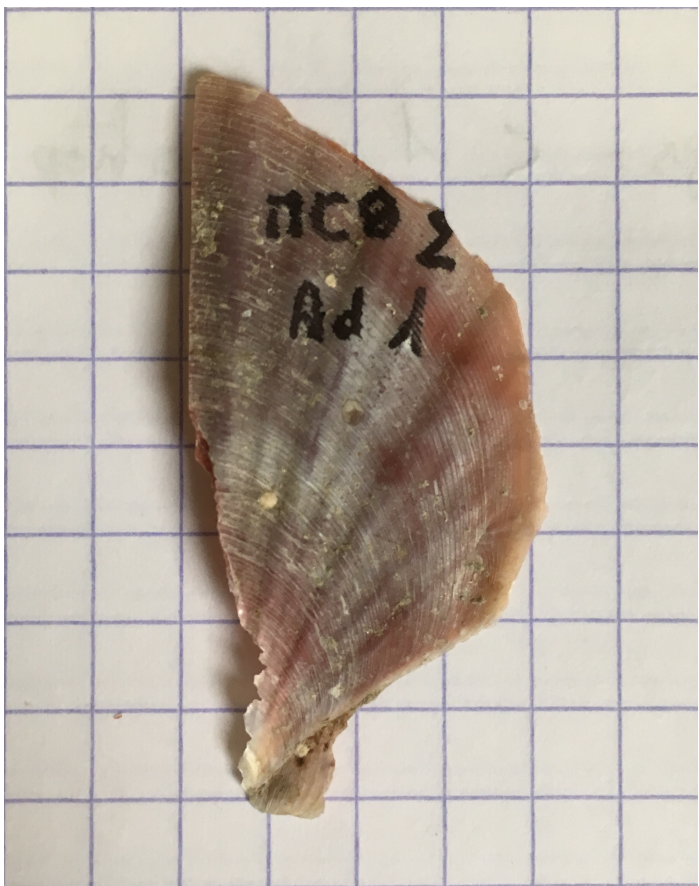
*Saccostrea cucullata*



MAT : 26.8 +/- 0.85°C

Huyghe et al., 2022, GCA

*Adamussium colbecki*



*Magallana gigas*



Arcachon

Mean summer  
temperature : 22,5 ±  
2.1°C

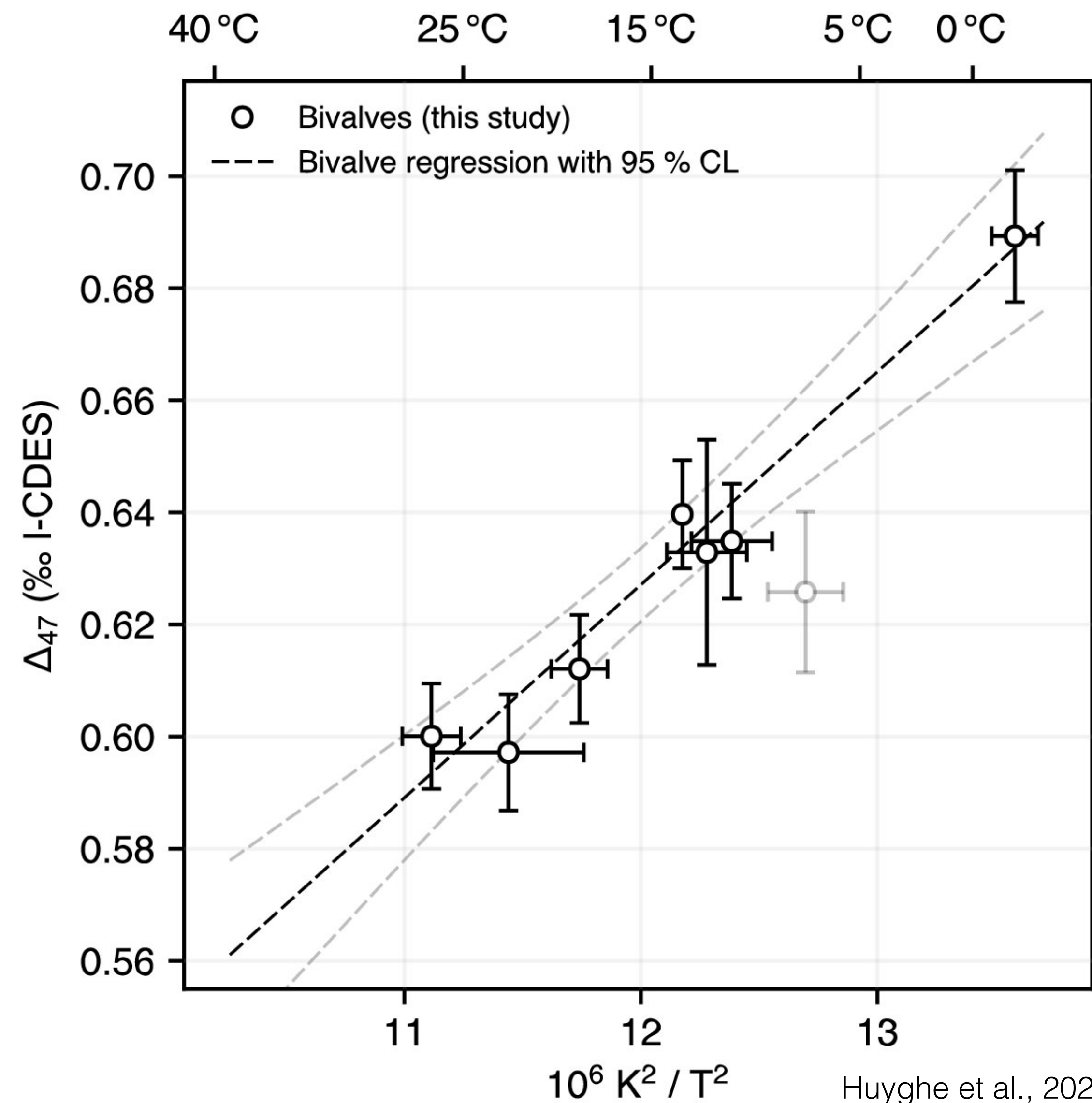
Température hivernale  
moyenne mesurée :  
7.4 ± 1.3 °C

Normandie

Température estivale  
moyenne mesurée :  
18.7 ± 0.2°C

Température hivernale  
moyenne mesurée :  
8 ± 0.4 °C



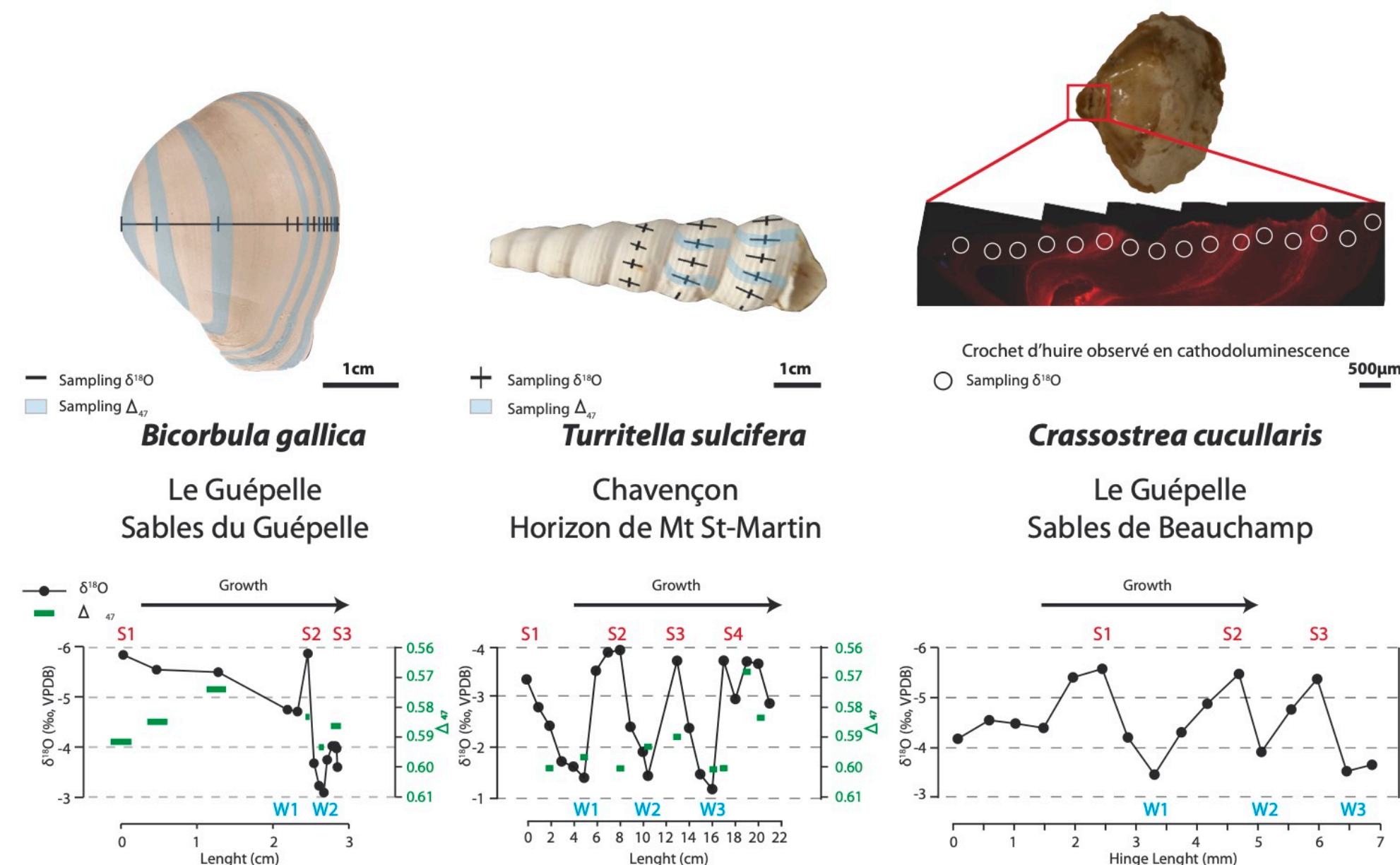


- ✓ Good correlation  $\Delta_{47}$  / Temperature
- ✓ Seasonal scale calibration
- ✗ Juvenile part → Isotopic fractionation

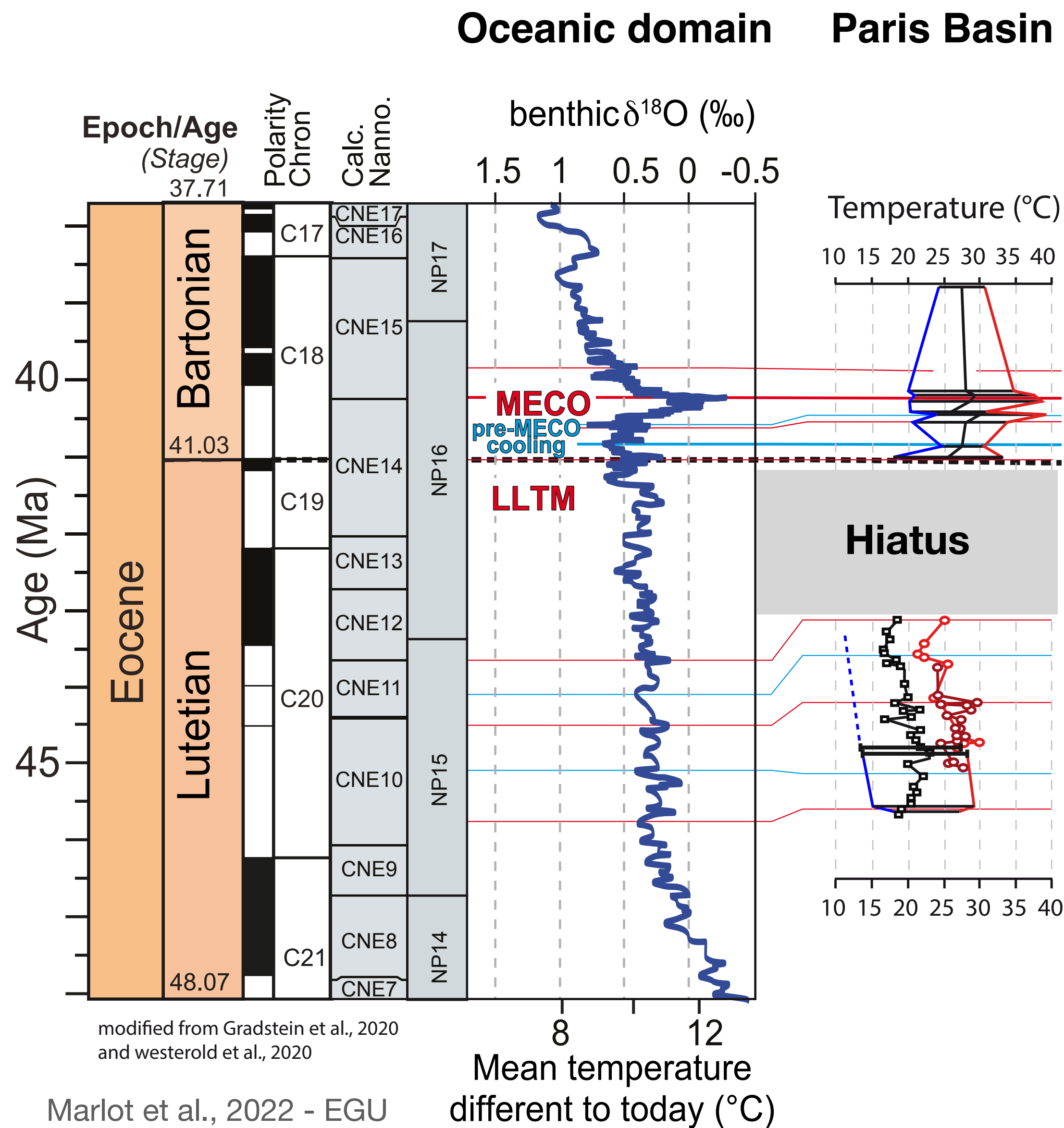
Huyghe et al., 2022, GCA



# Application to the past : the Bartonian of the Paris Basin



- Summer temperature ~ **37 °C**
- Winter temperature ~ **20 °C**
- Increase of the **seasonal gradient of temperature**





- Oyster shells growth obeys to:
  - **Tidal** cycles
  - **Lunar**
  - **Seasonal**
- Oyster mineralize their shell **all along the year**
- **Seasonal variations of temperature** can be reconstructed from  **$\delta^{18}\text{O}$**  and  **$\Delta_{47}$**  measurements of oyster shells
- The **juvenile phase** follows biological control factors inducing **isotopic fractionation**