

This discussion paper is/has been under review for the journal *Climate of the Past* (CP). Please refer to the corresponding final paper in CP if available.

Asian aridification linked to the first step of the Eocene-Oligocene climate Transition (EOT) in obliquity-dominated terrestrial records (Xining Basin, China)

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Received: 21 March 2010 – Accepted: 12 April 2010 – Published: 20 April 2010

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Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

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Abstract

Asian terrestrial records of the Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT) are rare and, when available, often poorly constrained in time, even though they are crucial in understanding the atmospheric impact of this major step in Cenozoic climate deterioration. Here, we present a detailed cyclostratigraphic study of the continuous continental EOT succession deposited between ~35 to 33 Ma in the Xining Basin at the northeastern edge of Tibetan Plateau. Lithology supplemented with high-resolution magnetic susceptibility (MS), median grain size (MGS) and color reflectance (a^*) records reveal a prominent ~3.4 m thick basic cyclicity of alternating playa gypsum and dry mudflat red mudstones of latest Eocene age. The magnetostratigraphic age model indicates that this cyclicity was most likely forced by the 41-kyr obliquity cycle driving oscillations of drier and wetter conditions in Asian interior climate from at least 1 million year before the EOT. In addition, our results suggest a duration of ~0.9 Myr for magnetochron C13r that is in accordance with radiometric dates from continental successions in Wyoming, USA, albeit somewhat shorter than in current time scales. Detailed comparison of the EOT interval in the Tashan section with marine records suggest that the most pronounced lithofacies change in the Xining Basin corresponds to the first of two widely recognized steps in oxygen isotopes across the EOT. This first step precedes the major and second step (i.e. the base of Oi-1) and has recently been reported to be mainly related to atmospheric cooling rather than ice volume growth. Coincidence with lithofacies changes in our central Chinese record would suggest that the atmospheric impact of the first step was of global significance, while the major ice volume increase of the second step did not significantly affect Asian interior climate.

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1 Introduction

The Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT) encompasses the most pronounced cooling event during Cenozoic climate deterioration (Miller et al., 1991; Zachos et al., 1996, 2001; Lear et al., 2000, 2008). It was accompanied by the expansion of ice sheets on the Antarctic continent (e.g. Zachos et al., 2001; Coxall et al., 2005; Lear et al., 2008), a global sea-level drop (e.g. Miller et al., 1991; Katz et al., 2008), a declining atmospheric CO₂ concentration (Pearson and Palmer, 2000; Pearson et al., 2009), a deepening of the calcite compensation depth (Coxall et al., 2005; Tripathi et al., 2005), and a biotic reorganization (e.g. Meng and McKenna, 1998; Ivany et al., 2003; Hansen et al., 2004; Pearson et al., 2008). Geological records from different latitudes indicate significant cooling during this transition (Zachos et al., 1996; Retallack et al., 2004; Zanazzi et al., 2009; Katz et al., 2008; Lear et al., 2008; Schouten et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2009), implying that this phenomenon had a global rather than regional impact on climate. Climate modeling results and ocean sediment records have demonstrated that the decline of $p\text{CO}_2$ and a peculiar orbital configuration were the primary factors responsible for this transition (Coxall et al., 2005; DeConto and Pollard, 2003; DeConto et al., 2008). Ocean sediment records further show that this transition occurred in two or possibly three steps within ~400 kyr (Coxall et al., 2005; Katz et al., 2008; Lear et al., 2008; Pearson et al., 2008). Age models for paleoclimatic records across the EOT have increased in both resolution and accuracy, which is crucial for unraveling cause and effect during such a complicated transitional interval. Sediments recovered during ODP Leg 199 (Pälike et al., 2006) and the Tanzanian Drilling Project (TDP) (Pearson et al., 2008; Lear et al., 2008) are excellent examples of this approach. The coming years are expected to shed more light as multiple continuous carbonate-rich records have been recovered during IODP Leg 320. Equally promising are continental EOT records that would allow direct evaluation of modeled atmospheric climate, which is currently mostly based on data from the oceanic domains. Reliable global marine to continental comparison requires increased age control at orbital scale resolution of key continental

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successions such as in North America (e.g. Zanazzi et al., 2009), in the UK (Gale et al., 2006; Hooker et al., 2009), and in China (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007).

The Eocene to Early Miocene lacustrine records from the Xining Basin at the north-eastern margin of the Tibetan Plateau (Fig. 1a) provide an excellent opportunity to investigate climate change during the EOT (Dai et al., 2006; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007). The Eocene successions consist of red mudstones with intercalations of gypsum and gypsiferous layers (Qinghai Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 1985). Detailed lithofacies analyses of the Xiejia and Shuiwan sections showed that gypsum/gypsiferous layers were formed in shallow playa lake settings, while mudstone layers developed in distal alluvial fan and dry mudflat environments (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007). Dupont-Nivet et al. (2007) interpreted gypsum intercalations within red mudstones to indicate periods of significantly higher water supply. They further showed that the regional disappearance of intercalated gypsum beds from red mudstone stratigraphy coincides with the EO-boundary based on a stratigraphic analysis of the Xiejia and Shuiwan sections. This coincidence was interpreted as to reflect regional aridification related to climate change. Their magnetostratigraphic age model further suggested that the regular lithofacies alternations between mudstone and gypsum in the Late Eocene were forced by the 100-kyr eccentricity cycle. These results provide the framework for a more detailed analysis of the E/O-boundary interval. Here we present a cyclostratigraphic study of the upper Eocene succession in the Xining Basin enabling a comparison with recently refined marine records. We investigate a well-exposed section near the village of Tashan (TS section; Fig. 1) using high-resolution magnetic susceptibility (MS), median grain size (MGS) and color reflectance (a^*) records, regional correlation of lithostratigraphy, and detailed magnetostratigraphic time control.

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2 Geological setting

The Xining basin is part of a larger Paleocene-Miocene basin system characterized by upward fining sediments associated with decreasing rates of accumulation (1–10 cm/kyr) attributed to regional post-rift thermal subsidence subsequent to Mesozoic extension (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2004; Horton et al., 2004). The stratigraphic base is found disconformable on the Upper Cretaceous Minhe group. This basal relationship extends to the east in the adjacent Lanzhou basin where thicker conglomeratic series are found unconformable on folded Cretaceous rocks suggesting post Cretaceous tectonism east of the Xining basin followed by regional subsidence and basin initiation or re-activation (Zhai and Cai, 1984). Magnetostratigraphic dating of the particularly well-developed >1000 m thick Cenozoic stratigraphy of the Xining basin indicates sub-continuous deposition between ~52 Ma to 17 Ma (Dai et al., 2006). The stratigraphy consists of basal sandy successions (Qijiachuan formation) overlain by red mudstones with distinctive gypsiferous intercalations (Honggou and Mahalagou formations) overlain by light brown to yellow mudstones with occasional sandy lenses (Xiejia, Chetougou and Xianshuihe formations). Apart for the disappearance of gypsum intercalation precisely correlated to the 34 Ma Eocene-Oligocene climate transition (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007), deposition is virtually undisturbed with slow accumulation (average 2.2 cm/kyr) until 17 Ma suggesting that important deformation did not affect the Xining basin until that time. A post-17 Ma age is hence indicated for the observed deformation of the strata by a set of regional E-W and local NW-SE structures.

The TS section (101°50' E, 36°33' N) is located ~3 km west of the Xiejia and ~13 km south of the Shuiwan section (Dai et al., 2006; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007) in the Xining Basin (Fig. 1a). The TS section measures 103.3 m in thickness, and is composed of red mudstones with 24 muddy gypsum or gypsiferous mud layers labeled G₀~G₂₃ (Fig. 1b). No indications for unconformities were observed in the TS section. The succession is clearly correlative to previously studied Xiejia and Shuiwan parallel sections (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007), which include the E/O climate transition.

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3 Magnetostratigraphy

3.1 Methods

A total of 306 oriented samples in the TS section with a sample spacing of 25 cm were paleomagnetically analyzed. No gypsum or gypsiferous layers were sampled, as these are devoid of magnetic minerals. All samples were subjected to progressive thermal demagnetization in a MMTD-80 thermal demagnetizer. Thermal demagnetization up to 690 °C included a maximum of 15 steps with intervals of 20–50 °C. Remanence measurements were made using a 2G-760 U-Channel system and performed in the Paleomagnetism and Geochronology Laboratory of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, where all equipment is installed in a magnetically shielded room (background field <300 nT).

3.2 Results

Demagnetization results were evaluated on stereographic projections and vector end point orthogonal diagrams (Fig. 2a–f). For most samples, after removing a viscous magnetization component below 250–300 °C, a Characteristic Remanent Magnetization (ChRM) component was successfully isolated between 300 °C and 620 °C (some up to 670 °C) with most of the remanence demagnetized at ~585 °C. This suggests a combination of magnetite and some hematite similarly to the nearby Xiejia and Shuiwan sections (Dai et al., 2006; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007). A small number of samples (14%), mostly from gypsiferous and/or green beds, showed unstable demagnetization trajectories such that ChRM directions could not be isolated. For the remaining samples, the ChRM directions were calculated by principal component analyses (Kirschvink, 1980) on a minimum of four consecutive steps. ChRM directions with maximum angular deviation (MAD) above 15° were systematically rejected. To remove outliers and transitional directions, we further rejected normal and reverse ChRM directions with Virtual Geomagnetic Poles (VGP) less than 45° from the mean normal

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and reverse VGP respectively. Remaining ChRM directions cluster in antipodal normal and reverse polarity orientations (Fig. 3). This resulted in a set of 66 normal and 160 reversed polarity ChRM directions passing the reversals test (Fig. 3). This strongly suggests a primary origin of the magnetization and enables us to confidently establish a polarity zonation through the section. The ChRM directions of 226 samples are used to calculate the virtual geomagnetic pole (VGP) latitudes and define the geomagnetic polarity zones.

Polarity zones are defined by at least two successive levels of similar polarity. This yields four reversed polarity zones (R1 to R4, Fig. 4) and four normal zones (N1 to N4). The obtained pattern is strikingly similar to that previously found in the same stratigraphic interval in the Xiejia and Shuiwan sections (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007) with the exception of a short reversed interval (R2) defined by two reversed levels (Fig. 4).

3.3 Correlation to the GPTS

Our magnetostratigraphy is in line with the previous studies of the Xiejia and Shuiwan sections (Dai et al., 2006; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007, Fig. 5) and corresponds to the interval of C12r to C16n.1n in the geomagnetic polarity time scale of Ogg and Smith (2004) (hereinafter referred to as GTS04). The short reversed polarity zone R2 in our section may correlate with cryptochron C13n-1, which is based on a tiny wiggle observed in marine magnetic anomaly profiles (Cande and Kent, 1995). This is supported by the low VGP latitudes observed within this interval that may result from the recording of transitional geomagnetic directions. However, this cryptochron requires confirmation by other high-resolution magnetostratigraphic records of C13n.

3.4 EOT interval in Xining Basin

Regional climate change associated with the EOT has been previously placed at the top of the uppermost gypsum bed that is correlatable at the basin scale (Fig. 5; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007). Therefore, we first establish basin-wide lithological correlations

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some paleoenvironmental change for example by better preservation of sedimentary features and occasional occurrence of thin, discontinuous gypsiferous sandstones. In Sect. 5.1, we will further discuss the E/O Climate Transition interval in the Xining Basin records by detailed comparison with open ocean records. The regional basin-wide extent of the gypsum beds indicate that the cycles are likely forced by a stable allogenic mechanism such as orbital forcing of climate indicating that the successions are suitable for cyclostratigraphic analysis.

4 Cyclostratigraphy

4.1 Methods

The sedimentary cyclicity was studied using high-resolution magnetic susceptibility (MS), median grain size (MGS) and color reflectance (a^*) records. MS of air-dried samples was measured at 10-cm intervals with a Bartington MS2 meter. Grain size was measured at 50-cm intervals with a Malvern Mastersizer-2000 laser particle analyzer, using the pre-treatment techniques recommended by Lu et al. (2002). The color reflectance (L^* , a^* , b^*) of air-dried powdered samples was measured at 50-cm intervals using a Minolta CM-2002 spectrophotometer. Here, we used the a^* value (red over green ratio) that clearly follows the observed lithological changes. The AnalySeries 2.0 program (Paillard et al., 1996) was used to perform Gaussian band-pass-filtering. The REDFIT program (Schulz and Mudelsee, 2002) was used to calculate power spectra from unevenly spaced depth and time series with the Lomb-Scargle Fourier Transform using a Welch window. Red-noise boundaries were estimated as upper 80, 90, and 95% chi-squared limits of a fitted AR1-process.

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4.2 Time series analysis in depth domain

The MS, MGS and a^* show good correlation with lithologic variations below bed G₄ (Fig. 4). High MS, MGS and a^* values correspond to red mudstone layers and low values correspond to the intercalated gypsum/gypsiferous layers (Fig. 4). Above bed G₄, the MGS record exhibits some low-value intervals that do not correspond to gypsum beds in the stratigraphy (Fig. 4), while the MS and a^* records do not show this variability.

To investigate the cyclicity in the TS section, we calculated the red noise power spectra in the depth domain of the MS, MGS, and a^* records. The results show a dominant cycle of ~ 3.3 – 3.45 m with confidence levels above 95 to 99% in the all proxy records (Fig. 6a). This cyclicity corresponds to the basic gypsum-mudstone alternations (Fig. 4). Any other cyclicity, for instance the apparent long cyclicity in the MGS record with a thickness between 10 to 15 m, does not reach the 90% confidence limit in the red noise spectra (Fig. 6a). Bandpass filtering of the ~ 3.4 -m cycle component indicate that there are around 19 basic cycles in chron C13r in the TS section, with an estimated uncertainty of 1 cycle. In order to quantify the duration of the basic cyclicity and potentially relate it to orbital forcing, the magnetostratigraphic age model is used.

4.3 Time domain analysis, obliquity, and duration of C13r

Various chron ages and durations have been proposed in the interval considered (Table 1) and a robust orbitally-tuned time scale is still under construction. A preliminary age model (Age Model 1) is constructed using the GTS04 ages of Gradstein et al. (2004) for the top and base of chron C13n and the top of chron C15n. In this age model, the ages for the base of chron C15n and top of C16n.1n are not included in order to avoid unnecessary uncertainties, because polarity time scales are quite different for this short interval of time (Pälike et al., 2006; Hilgen and Kuiper, 2009). The resulting Redfit power spectra indicate that the basic 3.4-m cyclicity corresponds to a 48 to 55-kyr period (Fig. 6b). This duration is closer to the 41-kyr period of obliquity than to

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eccentricity forcing for this interval, which was suggested before as driving mechanism on the basis of qualitative data from the Shuiwan section that extended further down into the Eocene (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007). Eccentricity forcing of the basic cyclicity would result in a ~ 2 Myr duration of chron C13r (Table 1). This is in contrast with all other proposed polarity time scales and would require unlikely high variations in plate tectonic spreading rates deduced from marine magnetic anomaly profiles (D. Wilson, personal communication, 2009). However, obliquity-driven cyclicity in our section is in good agreement with constant seafloor spreading rates, even though it implies shorter C13r duration in the order of 0.8 to 0.9 Myr.

Obliquity forcing of the basic cyclicity in the Tashan section results in an approximate duration of C13r that is ~ 200 kyr shorter than in the GTS04 time scale (Table 1) and than astronomical calibrations at Massignano, Italy (Jovane et al., 2006; Brown et al., 2009), ~ 150 kyr shorter than astronomical calibration at Isle of Wight (Gale et al., 2006), and ~ 100 kyr shorter than compared to the radiometric age constraints from intercalated ash layers in continental successions in Wyoming, USA (Hilgen and Kuiper, 2009). The latter duration is used in our preferred age model (Age Model 2; see Fig. S1, <http://www.clim-past-discuss.net/6/627/2010/cpd-6-627-2010-supplement.pdf>) in combination with the existing astronomically-tuned ages for C13n of Pälke et al. (2006). Note that the astronomical ages of Pälke et al. (2006) for the latest Eocene are not used here, as these were considered preliminary and subject of change (Heiko Pälke, personal communication, 2009). The Redfit power spectra of this Age Model 2 time series indicate a 42 kyr to 49 kyr duration for the basic cyclicity in the TS section (Fig. 6c), in close agreement with the 41-kyr obliquity period.

We argue that 41-kyr obliquity forcing is the most likely allogenic mechanism behind the basic mudstone-gypsum cycles in the Late Eocene infill of the Xining Basin, despite the remaining discrepancies between existing time scales and astronomically-tuned estimates for the duration of C13r. This interpretation is based on the following arguments: (1) the regularity of the basic cycle over more than 1 million year, (2) the

lateral consistency of the stratigraphy over more than 15 km, (3) the estimated duration close to the periodicity of the obliquity cycle, and (4) radiometric age constraints in continental successions in Wyoming also suggesting a shorter duration of C13r than in current time scales (see Table 1).

Cycle counting in the Tashan section is probably a minimum estimate as it is expected that above the regular gypsum-mudstone cycling sedimentation rates might have gone down and cycles are missed in this interval. Therefore, we constructed a last age model (Age Model 3) that tries to adjust for this minimal estimate (Fig. S1, <http://www.clim-past-discuss.net/6/627/2010/cpd-6-627-2010-supplement.pdf>). Age Model 3 includes the same age tie-points as Age Model 2 for C13n and top of C15n and adds two hypothetical obliquity cycles in C13r, one between G7 and G6 and one between G4 and the base of chron C13n (Fig. S1). This age model thus does not result in a different length of C13r, but slightly modifies the relative position of the upper part of the stratigraphy as it is expected that cycles are missed there. Finally, a robust astronomical tuning may come out of IODP Leg 320 in the equatorial Pacific (PEAT) as continuous carbonate-rich successions have been recovered that include the EOT. A robust time scale for this interval is needed to check our age models for the Tashan section. Until then, we regard the radiometric estimates from the continental succession in Wyoming as the most reliable indicators of the duration of C13r.

5 Discussion

5.1 Obliquity domination of the latest Eocene

Astronomical forcing of climate dominated by obliquity is expected at times of low eccentricity values mainly related to the long-period 2.4-Myr eccentricity cycle (Hilgen et al., 2000; Hyland et al., 2009) and at times of strong high-latitude climate change

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supposedly occurring during phases of incipient continental ice sheets at high latitudes (Pälike et al., 2001; Westerhold et al., 2005; Holbourn et al., 2007; Westerhold and Röhl, 2009). A minimum of the 2.4-Myr eccentricity cycle occurs at ~33.6 Ma, which is above the interval that shows obliquity dominated cyclicity. Therefore, it seems more likely that a phase of incipient ice sheets preceding the Eocene-Oligocene Transition was causing the strong obliquity forcing of climate in the Xining Basin.

The imprint of the obliquity cycle is apparent in most geological records in which astronomical climate forcing has been detected since the EOT (e.g. Shackleton et al., 1999; Abels et al., 2007; Pälike et al., 2006; Raymo et al., 2006). Before Late Eocene times, however, the dominant cycles seem to be precession and eccentricity with no apparent obliquity component (e.g. Herbert and Fischer, 1986; Gale et al., 1999; Lourens et al., 2005; Westerhold et al., 2007; Westerhold and Röhl, 2009). This supports the idea that the occurrence of dominant obliquity-paced cyclicity in geological records outside intervals of long-period eccentricity minima is related to the presence or development of high-latitude continental ice volume. Westerhold and Röhl (2009) find an interval of ~800 kyr within chron C22r (~50 Ma) in Demerara Rise sediments of ODP Site 1258, which is dominated by obliquity induced cyclicity. This interval seems to coincide with low eccentricity values related to long-period eccentricity (despite uncertainties in the astronomical solution; Laskar et al., 2004), although the obliquity dominance is stronger than in similar low eccentricity intervals above and below. Westerhold and Röhl (2009) tentatively explain the obliquity dominance in this interval by the special orbital configuration with the “very-long” eccentricity minimum and high-amplitude obliquity variations favoring the nucleation of ephemeral ice sheets and/or the formation of extended sea-ice directly at the end of the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum (EECO).

Obliquity domination of terrestrial records has been reported from early Oligocene stacking of alternating deep and shallow calcic paleosols in Oregon (Retallack, 2007). Also, an Upper Eocene section in Montana suggests obliquity forcing although this section might be too short to establish that obliquity was the main driver (Retallack, 2007). Cyclostratigraphic analysis of the Upper Eocene to Oligocene Solent Group,

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mainly deposited on coastal plains, indicates strong, 400-kyr eccentricity related sea-level and climate fluctuations (Gale et al., 2006). On top of these major fluctuations they find rather strong obliquity-forced sea-level and climate cycles starting in the latest Eocene. These results suggest that high-latitude ice-volume changes were dominated by long eccentricity and obliquity, as they clearly were during the Oligocene (Pälike et al., 2006; Abels et al., 2007). Clearly, these glacial cycles also exerted an influence on local climate at intermediate latitudes.

In the marine realm, the Umbria-Marche basin of the northeastern Apennines in central Italy contains a pelagic limestone and marl succession covering the EOT in full extent. Cyclostratigraphic analysis of carbonate content at Monte Cagnero (Italy) points to 400-kyr, 100-kyr eccentricity and 41-kyr obliquity forcing throughout most of the earliest Oligocene, while the latest Eocene seems to lack the obliquity component (Hyland et al., 2009). At Massignano, Jovane et al. (2006) find a 400-kyr eccentricity and 41-kyr obliquity forcing on susceptibility and carbonate content during chron C13r, while the results of Brown et al. (2009) point to 41-kyr obliquity and 100-kyr eccentricity forcing on susceptibility, carbonate content, and bulk sediment $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. These studies thus indicate that obliquity played a (significant) role in regional climate during the late Eocene with associated changes interpreted to have induced enhanced terrigenous supply during wet/warm periods and enhanced productivity during dry/cold periods (Brown et al., 2009). Strong and persistent obliquity-modulation in the late Eocene is also found in Ca/Fe records from the ODP Site 1052 (Blake Nose, Atlantic margin of northern Florida), which show a shift from a precession-eccentricity dominated system to an obliquity-eccentricity system at around 36.7 Ma, i.e. well before the EOT (Pälike et al., 2001). The authors relate this to changes in the ocean circulation system and the dominant climatic regime consistent with the appearance of ice sheets at high latitude.

In summary, we argue here that the strong obliquity cyclicity observed in the Xining Basin outside an interval with low eccentricity values related to the 2.4-Myr cycle is caused by high-latitude ice volume variability influencing climate over central Asia at this time (Fig. 7). In line with previous suggestions, we believe this might be related

to incipient ice sheets that are highly susceptible to environmental and climatological changes, and that might have a significant impact on global climate due to their presence-absence behavior.

5.2 Comparison with open ocean records

5 To compare the EOT interval in the Xining Basin with marine records, we recalculated the age scale of the Tanzanian Drilling Project (TDP) and ODP Sites 522, 744, and 1218 to our Age Model 3 using the chron boundaries of C13n and C15n (Fig. 7).

This comparison indicates that the most pronounced lithofacies change in the Xining Basin, above bed G₇ in TS and G₃ in Xiejia and Shuiwan, coincides with the start of the first shift in oxygen isotopes referred to as the “precursor event”, “EOT-1”, and “Step 1” in the marine realm (Coxall et al., 2005; Katz et al., 2008; Lear et al., 2008; Pearson et al., 2008), while the last regionally correlatable gypsum bed corresponds to the end of this first step. Within Age Model 2 this comparison is nearly similar with both events in the Tashan section correlating slightly higher with respect to the marine events. In contrast, the base of the Oi-1 oxygen isotope excursion or Step 2, which is recognized as the main Antarctic ice volume increase event and associated global sea-level lowering seems to have no expression in the Xining Basin. Step 2 is expected in C13n about 20% above the base of this chron (Fig. 7; Coxall and Pearson, 2007), but no lithological changes are observed in the Xining records at this level. The Median Grain Size (MGS) record does show a decrease though higher than the estimated position of Step 2 (Fig. 7). Additional sedimentological investigations are needed in order to interpret the paleoenvironmental implication of this change in MGS and to find out whether the mudstone depositional environment differed in the early Oligocene from the latest Eocene.

25 The disappearance of regionally correlatable gypsum and gypsiferous beds at the top of G₄ has been interpreted as to reflect regional aridification by Dupont-Nivet et al. (2007). This interpretation is based on the fact that the gypsum deposits represent the wettest facies with respect to the dry mudflat environments during red mudstone

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deposition and disappearance of the wettest facies might indicate a general aridification. The major reduction in thickness of intercalated gypsum beds at the top of G₇ can likewise be interpreted as an aridification step. In the TDP records, Step 1 has been related to a 2.5 °C equatorial temperature decrease with only minor continental ice volume increases (Lear et al., 2008). These findings are consistent with a temperature drop indicated by an increase in charophyte oogonia size and a minor sea-level drop occurring around 150 kyr before the base of C13n in the Solent Group of the Hampshire Basin in southern England (Gale et al., 2006; see also Hooker et al., 2009). The coincidence of Step 1 with lithofacies changes in the Xining Basin emphasizes the global marine and terrestrial significance of the first step of the EOT, as also suggested by major marine planktic and benthic extinctions culminating just above Step 1 at the EO-boundary (Pearson et al., 2008; EOB in Fig. 7).

Dupont-Nivet et al. (2007) proposed two mechanisms for the aridification in the Xining Basin around the E-O boundary. Firstly, global ocean cooling would reduce precipitation in the continental interiors (Gasse, 2000) and, secondly, glacioeustatic sea-level lowering would cause shoreline retreat of the Paratethys Sea, which may lead to significant increase in the distance of the water vapor source to the Xining Basin. The coincidence of the lithofacies change in the Xining Basin with Step 1 and not Step 2, which is related to the main sea-level lowering event at the EOT, suggests that the Paratethys was not the principal moisture source of the Asian interior. Alternatively, though less likely, the first 15 m of sea-level lowering estimated for Step 1 could have been the threshold for Paratethys retreat in case the connection with the open ocean of this inland sea was already in a critical state. The coincidence of lithofacies shifts and Step 1, which is characterized by an atmospheric temperature drop (Gale et al., 2006; Lear et al., 2008), would further suggest that Asian paleoenvironmental change also occurred during the first step rather than the second step. This is at odds with the major mammal turnover referred to as the “Grande Coupure” that is reported to occur during the basal parts of C13n at a major sea level lowstand and is thus equivalent to Step 2 and Oi-1, rather than Step 1 (Hooker et al., 2009). The latter is however per-

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fectly in line with European faunal turnover in reaction to Asian immigration due to the retreat of the marine barrier between Asia and Europe, likely to occur at Step 2 (Dawson, 2003). Dating of the “Mongolian Remodeling” fauna is still insufficient for such detailed comparison with the EOT (Kraatz and Geisler, 2010). In terrestrial records in North America, a net decrease in precipitation and increase in seasonality has been deduced from various sedimentological and paleontological data, while a decrease in mean annual temperature of around 7°C is observed based on $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of fossil remains (e.g. Zanazzi et al., 2009). Despite these changes, the vast majority of mammal lineages do not show an observable response to the EOT. The age control of these records is not at the resolution to distinguish between Step 1 and Step 2 at the EOT interval. Nevertheless, it seems that the Chadronian-Orellan mammal zone boundary occurs before the major increase in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ bone carbonate that is correlated to Step 2 and the Oi-1 isotope event (Zanazzi et al., 2009).

6 Conclusions

Our magnetostratigraphic age model for the uppermost Eocene to Oligocene terrestrial Tashan section in the Xining Basin, China, suggests that the ~3.4 m thick basic cyclicity of alternating playa gypsum and dry mudflat red mudstones is controlled by the 41-kyr obliquity cycle driving alternating drier and wetter periods in Asian climate from at least 1 million year before the EOT. Regional correlations to previously studied successions and comparison with marine records suggests that the most pronounced lithofacies change in the Xining Basin corresponds to the first of two widely-recognized steps in oxygen isotopes across the EOT. This first step or “Step 1” that precedes the major, second step (i.e. the base of Oi-1 excursion) has been reported to be mainly related to atmospheric cooling rather than ice volume growth. Coincidence with lithofacies changes in our central Chinese record suggests a global atmospheric impact of Step 1, in line with marine plankton extinctions culminating just above the first step at the Eocene-Oligocene boundary. Lack of impact on the Xining Basin record of Step 2

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when major ice volume increase and sea-level lowering of the EOT occurred would suggest that Asian climate was not affected by this event and that Paratethys Sea retreat would be a less obvious candidate as aridification mechanism for Asian climate at the EOT. These correlations imply that atmospheric impact and cooling of the EOT occurred at Step 1.

Acknowledgements. This study is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (projects 40730104), the Chinese Academy of Sciences (KZCX2-YW-117) and the Project for Basic Research (2004CB720203). H. A. and G. D.-N. thank the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO-ALW) for funding. We thank Zhengtang Guo, Qiuzhen Yin, A. Julia Kahmann, Qingzhen Hao, Shuzhen Peng, Chuang Xuan and Tao Zhan for helpful discussions and suggestions. We are grateful to Chenxi Xu and Chunlin Wu for field assistance and to Mingying Liang, Dongdong Chen, Lijuan Zhang and Lijun Zhu for laboratory assistance. We thank Paul Pearson for providing the Tanzanian Drilling Project data against MCD scale.

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Table 1. Published durations of chrons C13n and C13r from geologic time scale in black, astronomical calibrations in blue, and radiometric estimates in green. In red, hypothetical duration with obliquity and eccentricity forcing of basic cyclicity in the Tashan section is given. CK95 for Cande and Kent (1995), GTS04 for Gradstein et al. (2004), Pälike06 for Pälike et al. (2006), Jovane06 for Jovane et al. (2006), Gale06 for Gale et al. (2006), Brown09 for Brown et al. (2009), Hyland09 for Hyland et al. (2009), HK09-SP90 for Hilgen and Kuiper (2009) option Swisher and Prothero (1990), HK09-Obrad95 for Hilgen and Kuiper (2009) option Obradovich (1995). For the latter two studies recalculated ages using 28.201 Ma age for the FCT standard, although using different ages for this standard does not influence the durations very much.

Study → Chron	CK95	GTS04	Pälike06	Jovane06	Gale06	Brown09	Hyland09	HK09-SP90	HK09-Obrad95	Obliquity- forcing	Eccentricity- forcing
C13n	0.493	0.518	0.473	–	–	–	0.52	–	–	–	–
C13r	1.126	1.044	1.421	1.014	0.95	0.99	–	0.92	0.88	0.74–0.82	1.80–2.00

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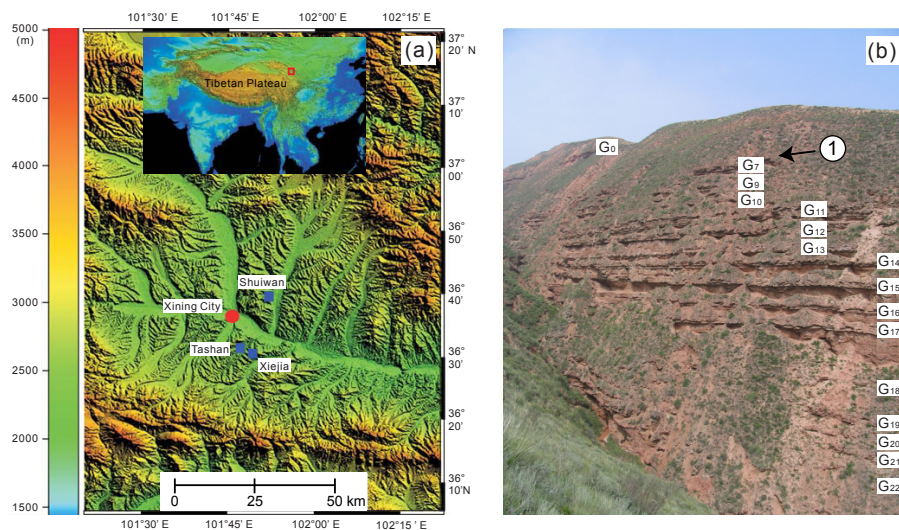


Fig. 1. (a) Location of the Tashan (TS), the Xiejia, and the Shuiwan sections, (b) View of the TS section. The end of regular, thick gypsum-mudstone cyclicity occurs above bed G₇ indicated as event 1 (see Fig. 7).

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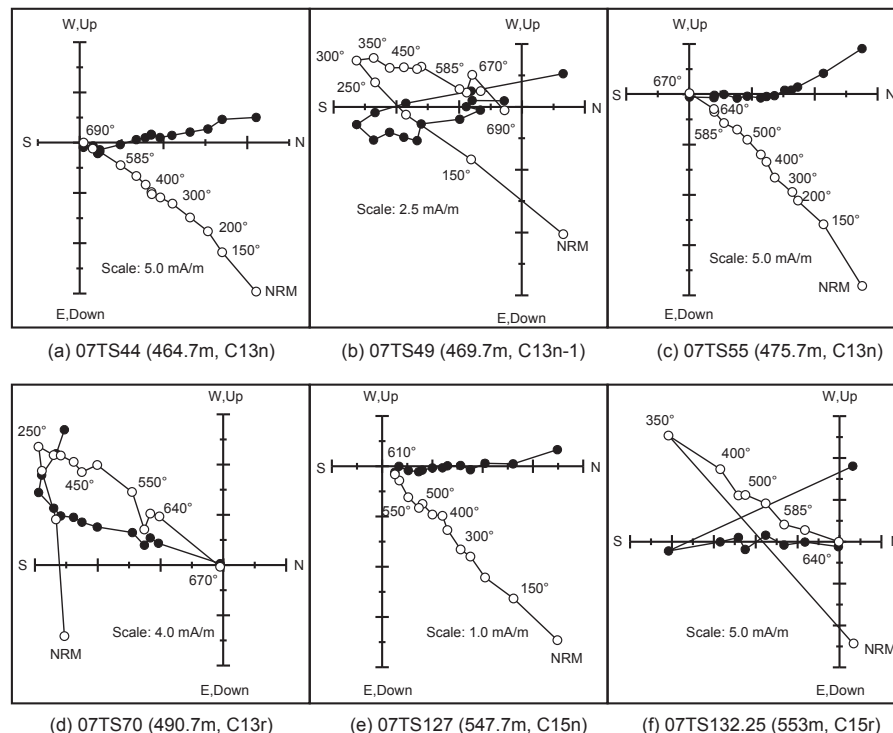


Fig. 2. Orthogonal (Zijderveld) vector plots of representative thermal demagnetization behaviors of specimens from the TS section (a–f). The solid and open circles represent vector end-points projected onto horizontal and vertical planes, respectively. NRM is the natural remanent magnetization before demagnetization. Numbers indicate temperature steps in degrees Celsius. Between parentheses the meter-levels and chron labels are given which refer to stratigraphic position in the Tashan section and the magnetic chron the samples belong to after correlation to the time scale, respectively (see Fig. 4).

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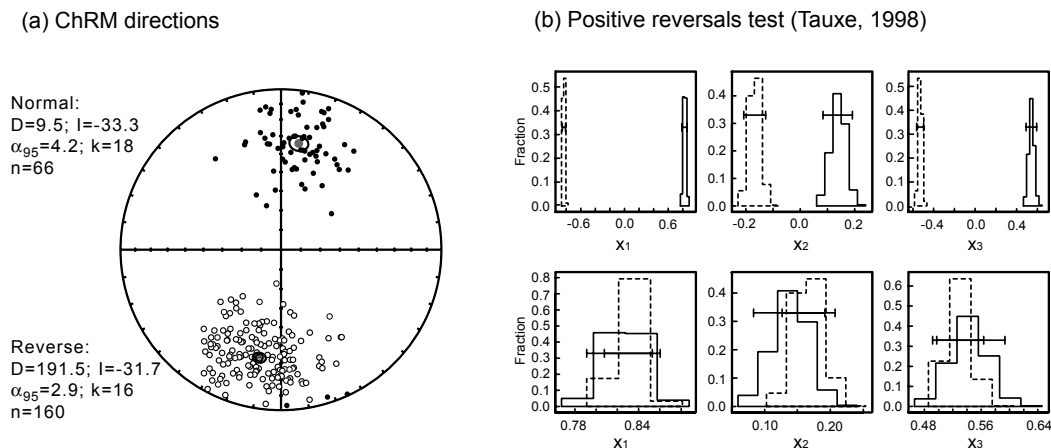


Fig. 3. Equal-area projections of characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) directions (downward (upward) directions are shown as solid (open) circles) of 226 samples from the TS section **(a)** and reversals test **(b)**. These data define a B-class reversals test (McFadden et al., 1990) and a positive reversals test (Tauxe, 1998).

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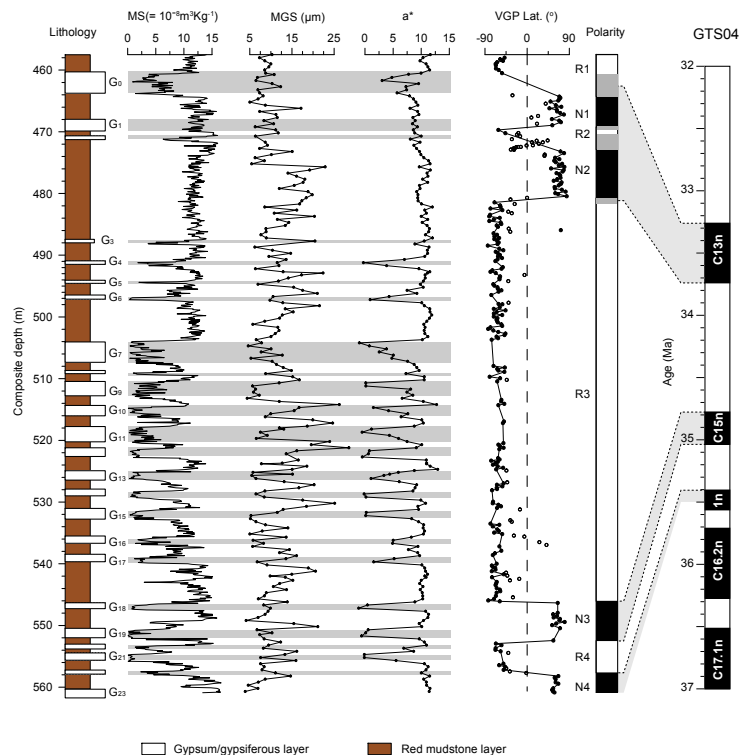


Fig. 4. To the left, lithostratigraphy of the TS section against composite depth scale showing dominant red mudstones with intercalated gypsum and gypsiferous mudstone beds arbitrarily labeled G₀ to G₂₃. Composite depth scale refers to a much longer section not shown here. In the middle, the magnetic susceptibility (MS), median grain size (MGS), and redness reflectance (a^*) records are shown with grey bars indicating gypsum bed intercalations for comparison. To the right, VGP latitude results from paleomagnetic analysis and the interpreted polarity results with black (white) for normal (reversed) result and grey for uncertain result. Normal (reversed) polarity intervals labeled N1 to N4 (R1 to R4). At the far right, the correlation of the magnetostratigraphy to the GPTS2004 by Gradstein et al. (2004) is shown.

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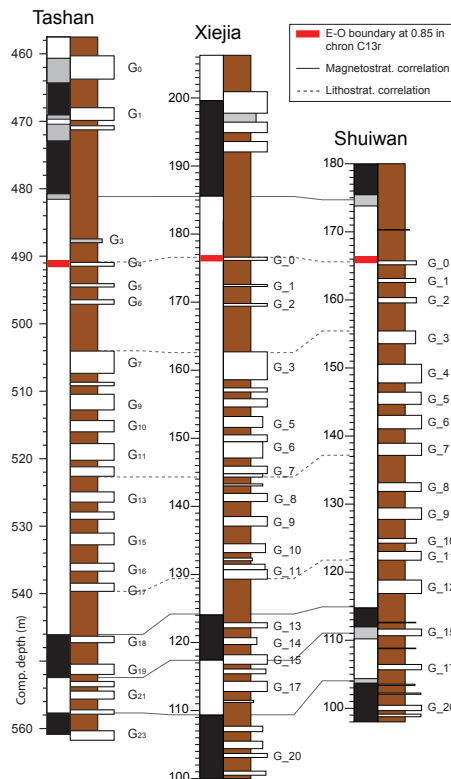


Fig. 5. Magnetostratigraphic and lithostratigraphic correlation between the Tashan (TS) section of this study and the Xiejia (XJ) and Shuiwan (SW) sections from Dupont-Nivet et al. (2007). Indicated are the gypsum bed labels used here and in Dupont-Nivet et al. (2007). Lithostratigraphies of the XJ and SW sections have been slightly adjusted according to more detailed sedimentologic descriptions. Red lines indicate the position of the Eocene-Oligocene boundary at 85% through C13r in the respective magnetostratigraphies of the three sections. Note that the estimated position of the EOB coincides with the end of regular and regional correlatable gypsum-mudstone cycles, which is gypsum bed G_4 in the TS section and G_0 in the XJ and SW sections.

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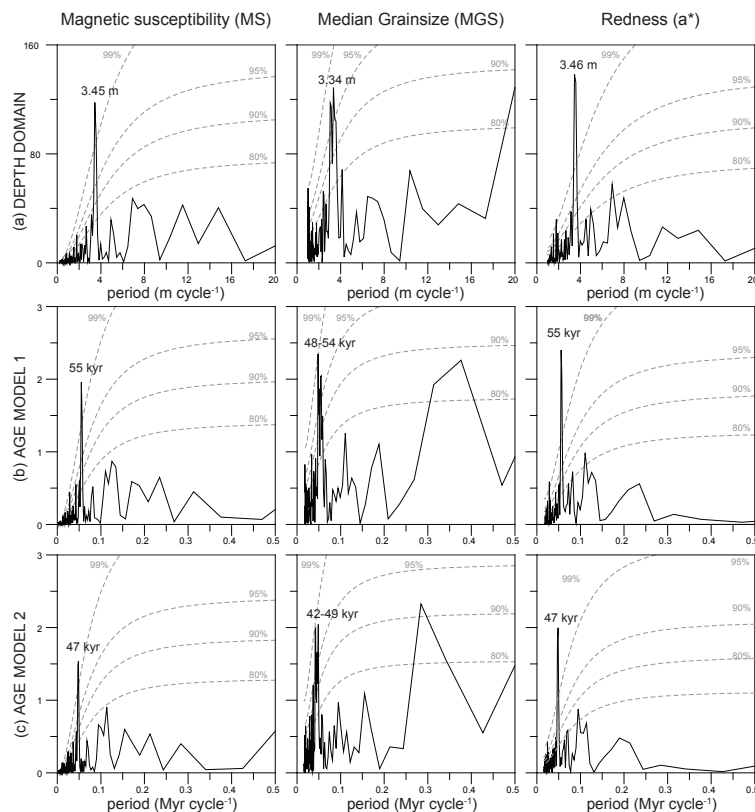


Fig. 6. The Redfit spectral estimates of the magnetic susceptibility (MS), median grain size (MGS), and redness (a^*) in depth domain (**a**, upper panels) and in time domain against Age Model 1 (**b**, middle panels) and Age Model 2 (**c**, lower panels) with their 80% to 99% significance levels indicated in grey. Durations of significant spectral peaks are indicated in depth (m) and time (kyr).

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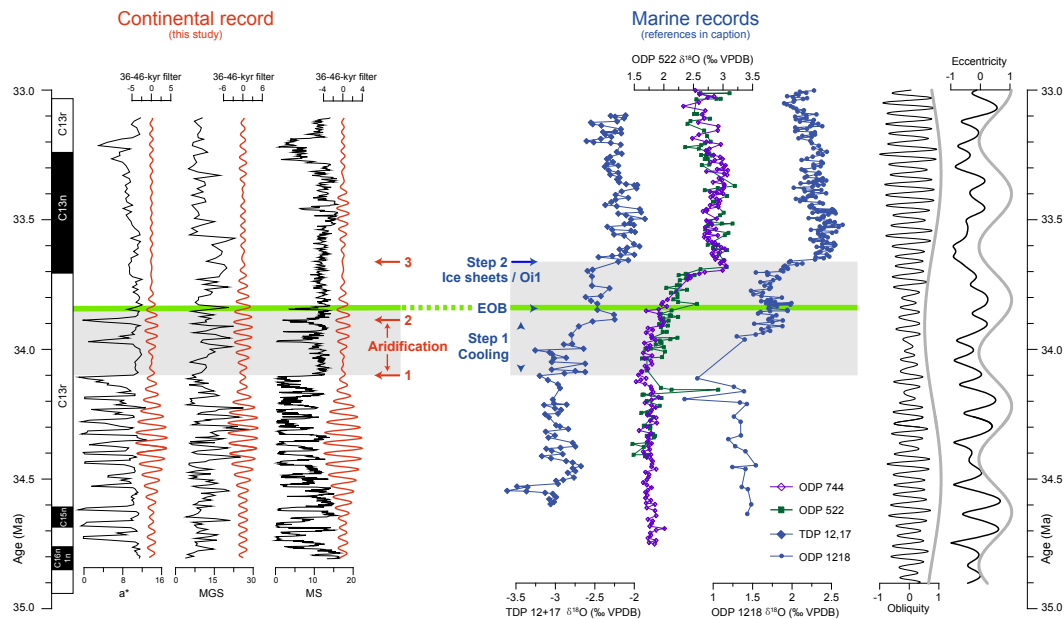


Fig. 7. Left half displays results from the Tashan section in time domain of Age Model 3. From left to right, the magnetostratigraphy (Age Model 3), the magnetic susceptibility (MS), redness (a^*), and median grain size (MGS) proxy records in black with their respective obliquity-domain bandpass filters in red. Event 1 to 3 indicating the last thick regionally correlatable gypsum bed (1), the last regional correlatable gypsum bed (2), and the hypothetical position of Step 2 or Oi-1 isotope event within the terrestrial stratigraphy at which no change has been observed. Right half of figure displays marine oxygen isotope records from the Tanzanian Drilling Project (TDP; Lear et al., 2008; Pearson et al., 2008) and ODP Sites 522, 744 (Zachos et al., 1996), and 1218 (Coxall et al., 2005) against our Age Model 3. Indicated are Step 1 phase, the Eocene Oligocene Boundary (EOB), and Step 2, as recognized within the TDP records. To the right, in black astronomical curves for obliquity and eccentricity from the La2004 (1, 1) solution (Laskar et al., 2004) with in grey bandpass filters showing the 1.2-Myr cycle in obliquity and 405-kyr cycle in eccentricity.

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