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Insights into deposition of Lower Cretaceous black shales from meager accumulation of organic matter in Albian sediments from ODP site 763, Exmouth Plateau, Northwest Australia

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Abstract The amount and type of organic matter present in an exceptionally complete upper Aptian to lower Cenomanian sequence of sediments from ODP site 763 on the Exmouth Plateau has been determined. Organic carbon concentrations average 0.2%. Organic matter is marine in origin, and its production and preservation was low over the ca. 20-million-year interval recorded by this sequence. Because this section was tectonically isolated from mainland Australia in the early Aptian, it better represents global oceanic conditions than the many basin-edge locations in which Albian-age black shales have been found. Formation of the basin-edge black shales evidently resulted from rapid, turbiditic burial of organic matter rather than from enhanced oceanic production or from basin-wide anoxia during the Albian.

Introduction

Black shales enriched in organic carbon accumulated at many locations around the world during the Early Cretaceous and particularly during the Aptian–Albian (Arthur et al. 1984; Hallam 1987; Stein et al. 1989), including several sites in the Indian Ocean (Meyers and Dickens 1992). The occurrence of Aptian–Albian sediments lacking elevated organic carbon concentrations is therefore noteworthy in the sections recovered by Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) legs 122 and 123 at sites offshore of northwest Australia (Haq et al. 1990, Gradstein et al., 1990).

Organic matter accumulation in marine sediments is influenced by a variety of processes. Concentrations of organic matter reflect the rates of delivery of material from marine and continental sources, the amount of dilution by

other sedimentary components, and the degree of post-depositional degradation. The nature of sedimentary organic matter is determined by its biotic sources, its transport routes, and also its degree of preservation. Information about many paleoceanographic parameters can therefore often be inferred from the organic matter contents of ancient sediments.

A nearly complete Albian nannofossil biostratigraphic sequence was recovered at ODP site 763 northwest of Australia (Bralower 1992), indicating that sediments at this location provide an exceptional record of late Early Cretaceous paleoceanographic conditions on the southern Neo-Tethyan margin. Implications of elemental and isotopic characterizations of the meager organic matter accumulations in these sediments are discussed in this report.

Samples and analysis

Oceanographic setting

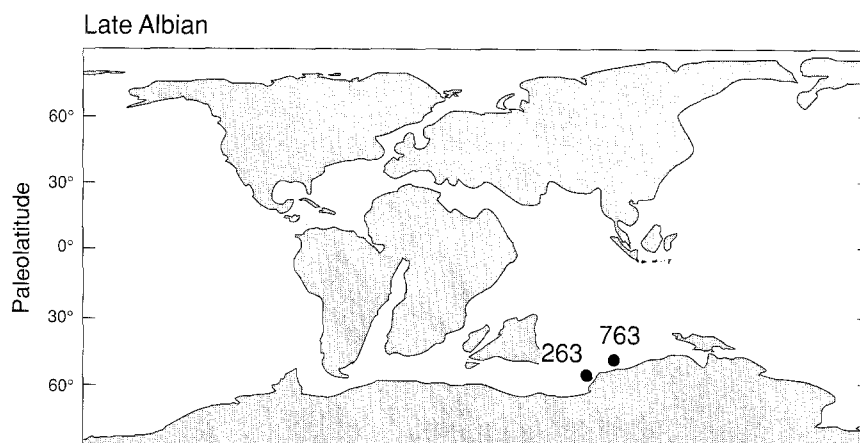
The Exmouth Plateau on the northwestern Australian continental margin consists of rifted and deeply subsided continental crust isolated from the Australian shelf by the Kangaroo Syncline (Exon et al. 1982). Since the plateau became isolated from Australia in the Early Cretaceous, only limited delivery of terrigenous sediment has occurred, and the marly chalks that were subsequently deposited contain very little organic matter (Snowdon and Meyers 1992). The location of the Exmouth Plateau during the Albian (Fig. 1) was in temperate latitudes 40°–50° south of the equator on the southern margin of Neo-Tethys (Haq et al. 1990).

Sampling

A 184-m-thick upper Aptian–Albian–Cenomanian section was recovered at ODP hole 763B on the Exmouth

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Fig. 1 Location of ODP site 763 and nearby DSDP site 263 on the southern margin of Neo-Tethys during the Albian. Paleoreconstruction is after Barron et al. (1981)



Plateau. The sediment consists of well-bioturbated, greenish gray, zeolitic nannofossil marlstone that was deposited at upper bathyal depths (Haq et al. 1990). Subtle light-dark changes in color occur at intervals corresponding to 20–40 ka per cycle and reflect variations between greater and lesser CaCO_3 content. The section has a sedimentation rate that averages 10 m Ma^{-1} , and it contains an exceptionally complete Albian nannofossil biostratigraphy (Bralower 1992; Bralower and Siesser 1992). Sediment samples were obtained at intervals of 3 m through the Cenomanian and Albian portions of the section and at slightly larger intervals in the Aptian portion. A total of 34 samples was selected between 411 and 563 m below the sea floor (mbsf) in hole 763B.

Analysis

CaCO₃ concentrations

Freeze-dried samples were analyzed for calcium carbonate using the carbonate bomb technique of Müller and Gastner (1971). Samples were reacted with 3 N HCl, and the volume of CO_2 released was measured and compared to the volumes released from known amounts of pure CaCO_3 to determine the percentage in each sample. The carbonate-free residue remaining after acid treatment was collected, rinsed, and dried for use in elemental CHN analyses and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{organic}}$ determinations. Although a significant proportion of organic carbon and nitrogen can be lost from modern sediments in this procedure, the loss from geologically old sediments is not significant (Yamamura and Kayanne 1995).

Carbonate $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values

Stable oxygen and carbon isotope ratios of bulk carbonates were determined from analyses done in the Stable Isotope Laboratory at The University of Michigan. Iso-

tope measurement of bulk carbonate instead of picked microfossils has been demonstrated to be useful in investigations of carbon accumulation in marine sequences (Shackleton and Hall 1984; Weissert and Bréhéret 1991; Shackleton et al. 1993). Carbon dioxide was released by treatment of samples with phosphoric acid. The $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios of the gas were measured using a Finnigan MAT model 251 mass spectrometer equipped with an automated analysis system. NBS standards are routinely and frequently used to calibrate the instruments. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are reported relative to the PDB standard.

Organic carbon and nitrogen concentrations

Amounts of organic carbon and residual nitrogen were measured with a Carlo Erba 1108 CHNS-O analyzer. This procedure involves heating the sample at 1020°C and measuring the combustion products by gas chromatography (Verardo et al. 1990). Known amounts of sulfanilamide ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$) are used to calibrate the instrument and to calculate the quantities of C and N released from the samples. Total organic carbon concentrations were then calculated on a whole-sediment basis, adjusting for the carbonate concentrations determined from the bomb technique. C/N ratios were calculated on an atomic basis.

Organic carbon $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values

Organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were determined from analyses done in the Stable Isotope Laboratory at The University of Michigan. The $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios of the residual carbon were determined with a Finnigan Delta S mass spectrometer calibrated with the NBS-21 (graphite) standard. Combustion of the carbonate-free organic matter was done at 800°C in sealed Vycor tubes in the presence of CuO and Cu. Data are corrected for ^{17}O and are expressed in conventional $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ notation relative to the PDB standard.

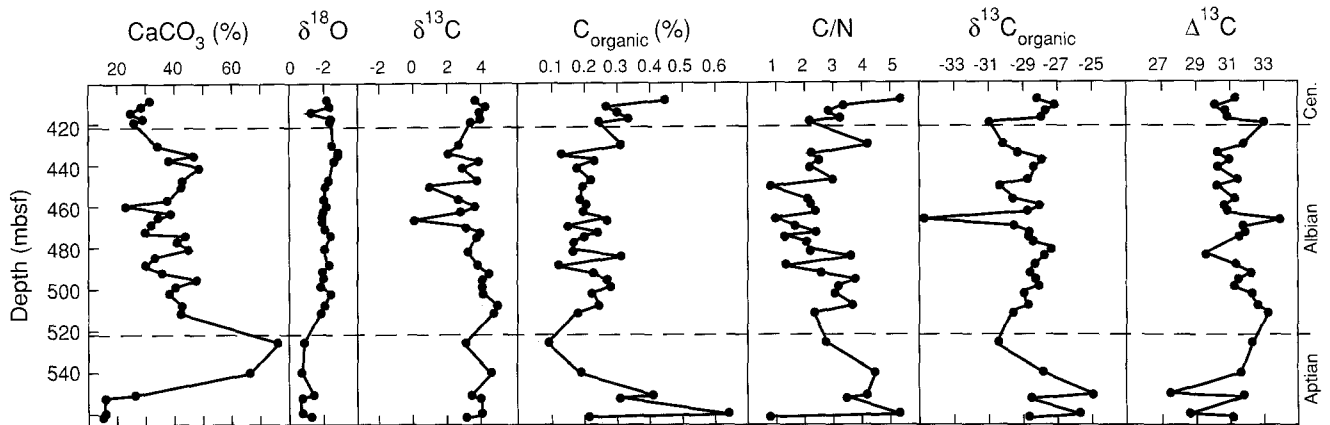


Fig. 2 CaCO_3 and organic carbon concentrations and isotopic compositions, organic matter atomic C/N ratios, and the difference between carbonate and organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values ($\Delta^{13}\text{C}$) in sediments from hole 763B on the Exmouth Plateau, northwestern Australia. Age divisions are based on the nannofossil biostratigraphic divisions of Bralower (1992)

Results and interpretation

The results of measurements of CaCO_3 and total organic carbon concentrations, organic matter C/N and carbon isotope ratios, and sedimentation rates provide information about biological productivity and subsequent organic matter accumulation on the southern Neo-Tethys margin during the Albian.

CaCO_3 concentrations

Calcium carbonate concentration patterns differ in the Aptian, Albian, and Cenomanian intervals of hole 763B (Fig. 2). Concentrations change radically from below 20% in mid-Aptian sediments to over 60% in sediments deposited in the latest Aptian. In contrast, concentrations fluctuate over a relatively narrow range (20–50%) in Albian sediments. The early Cenomanian sediments have concentrations that cluster around 30%.

Cyclical fluctuations in calcium carbonate concentrations are common features of pelagic and hemipelagic marine sediments deposited during the Early to middle Cretaceous in other parts of the world. Such cycles are well-developed in Cenomanian chalks of southern England (Ditchfield and Marshall 1989) and in Aptian–Albian marls in southeastern France (Weissert and Bréhéret 1991), for example. These fluctuations, often called “chalk–marl” cycles, result from the varying interactions of three main processes: carbonate dilution, carbonate dissolution, and carbonate production (e.g., Dean et al. 1981).

Variations in delivery of fine-grained clastic sediments from the Australian land mass would result in variable dilution of the calcium carbonate fraction of sediments. Coarser particles evidently settled prior to reaching the

Exmouth Plateau as a consequence of the isolation of this plateau from the mainland prior to the Aptian. The principal mode of transport from the landmass was probably fluvial, inasmuch as the paleolocation of site 763 was in temperate latitudes, which typically have relatively moist climates.

Carbonate dissolution in depths above the lysocline appears to be caused principally by microbial degradation of marine organic matter and the consequent production of interstitial dissolved carbon dioxide (Berger 1970; Berger et al. 1982; Emerson and Bender 1982). This dissolution is controlled by the availability of readily metabolized marine organic matter in sediments. Dissolution does not, however, appear to have been important in creating the carbonate concentration variations evident at site 763, because the nannofossils are very well preserved (Bralower 1992; Bralower and Siesser 1992).

The lack of high-resolution time control in the site 763 section precludes reliable calculation of sediment mass accumulation rates, which would help determine the cause of the concentration variations, so inferences from the isotope record will be used instead. Changes in productivity should be recorded in the carbon isotopic contents of carbonates (Hayes et al. 1989) and organic matter (Dean et al. 1986).

Carbonate $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values

The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the late Aptian sediments are between -0.6‰ and -1.3‰ , and those of the Albian and early Cenomanian sediments range from -1.8‰ to -2.8‰ (Fig. 2). The lack of major excursions from the estimated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of -1‰ relative to SMOW for nonglacial Cretaceous seawater (Ditchfield and Marshall 1989) suggests that paleoceanographic conditions on the southern Neo-Tethyan margin were generally stable during the Late Cretaceous. An environmental change at the Aptian/Albian boundary is indicated by the shift of ca. -1‰ , which corresponds to a temperature change of about $+4^\circ\text{C}$ (Friedman and O’Neil 1977). In contrast, the oxygen isotope stratigraphy indicates that the Albian and early Cenomanian were exceptionally unperturbed.

Carbon isotope compositions are more variable than

the oxygen isotope contents of the bulk carbonates (Fig. 2). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values vary between 1.9‰ and 3.6‰ in Aptian sediments, -0.8‰ to 3.9‰ in the Albian section, and 2.8‰ to 3.1‰ in the Cenomanian deposits. These values nonetheless remain within the range of isotopic compositions of modern marine carbonates and therefore do not indicate major changes in carbon cycling during the time span they represent.

Organic carbon concentrations

Concentrations of organic carbon are low, particularly in the Albian sediments where they average 0.2% (Fig. 2). Concentrations in both the upper Aptian and lower Cenomanian sections are higher than in the Albian section, and they reach values of more than 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively. None of these TOC values is indicative of enhanced delivery of organic matter to these slowly accumulating sediments. This sequence, which provides a complete record of Albian sediment accumulation, contrasts significantly with other Albian sequences in which black shales occur.

Albian organic-carbon-rich black shales were deposited nearby in the Neo-Tethys. Organic carbon ranges between 0.7 and 2.1% in black claystones from DSDP site 263 (Fig. 1) on the eastern edge of the Cuvier Abyssal Plain (Bode 1974). Although initially interpreted as being a subsided shallow-water deposit because of silty layers (Heirtzler et al. 1974), the site 263 black shales are more likely to be turbiditic deep-water deposits similar to those described on basin margins of the Atlantic Ocean by Dean et al. (1984). Organic carbon isotopic measurement of an Albian sediment sample from site 263 gave a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of -24.6‰ (Erdman et al., 1974). This sample, containing 0.7% organic carbon and having an isotopic value intermediate between continental and modern marine organic carbon (Emerson and Hedges 1988; Jasper and Gagosian 1989; Meyers 1994), probably contains a mixture of terrigenous and marine organic matter from a shelf-edge upwelling zone, which is consistent with a turbiditic origin.

Organic matter C/N ratios

C/N ratios help to distinguish between contributions of algal-derived organic matter and those of organic matter produced by vascular plants on land. Marine algae are relatively enriched in lipids and proteins; the C/N ratios of their organic matter are therefore low. Land plants typically contain large proportions of woody and fibrous structural tissue made up of cellulose and lignin; their C/N ratios are high. Average ranges of C/N values are 5–8 for marine organic matter and 20 to more than 100 for land material (Emerson and Hedges 1988; Jasper and Gagosian 1989; Meyers 1994).

Several processes complicate the use of C/N ratios as indicators of the sources of organic matter in marine sedi-

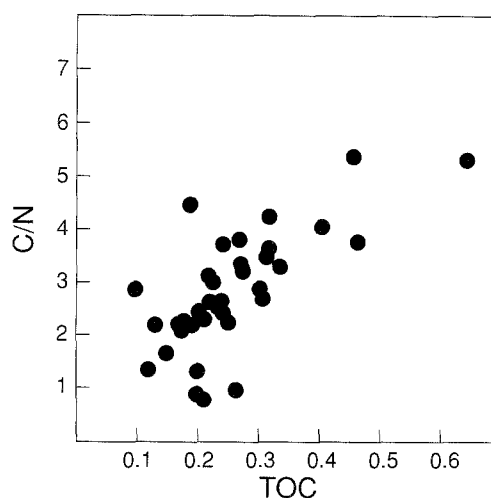


Fig. 3 Comparison of organic carbon concentrations (TOC) and organic matter atomic C/N ratios of sediments from hole 763B. Correspondence between low TOC and low C/N values indicates that the amount of preservation of the marine organic matter in these sediments has been variable

ments. Müller (1977) observed that ammonia can absorb onto illite in marine sediments, thereby depressing organic matter C/N ratios unless allowance is made for the inorganic nitrogen. This effect is more important in clay-rich sediments than in biogenic oozes, and it must be considered in marly sediments like those at site 763. Furthermore, Waples and Sloan (1980) described decreases in C/N ratios with sediment age in DSDP leg 58 holes in the western North Pacific. The ratios changed from ca. 9 in Holocene sediments to ca. 4 in lower Pliocene deposits. They concluded that this trend reflects postdepositional diagenesis and selective degradation of carbon-rich components of organic matter in deeper and older sediments.

Virtually all of the site 763 C/N ratios (Fig. 2) fall below the value of 4 that is the lower limit of living algae (Meyers 1994). These values probably result from ammonia derived from breakdown of organic matter being sorbed onto clays in the sediment (Stevenson and Cheng 1972; Müller 1977). The low C/N values indicate the diagenetic loss of marine organic carbon and consequently are indirect evidence of diminished organic matter preservation. Comparison of TOC concentrations and C/N ratios (Fig. 3) substantiates the interpretation that lower concentrations of organic carbon and poorer preservation of marine organic matter are linked in the site 763 sediments.

Organic carbon $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values

Organic carbon isotopic ratios are useful to distinguish between marine and continental plant sources of sedimentary organic matter. Most photosynthetic plants incorporate carbon into organic matter using the C_3 Calvin pathway, which biochemically discriminates against ^{13}C to produce a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ shift of about -20‰ from the isotope

ratio of the inorganic carbon source. Organic matter produced from atmospheric CO_2 ($\delta^{13}\text{C} \approx -7\text{‰}$) by land plants using the C_3 pathway consequently has an average $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (PDB) value of ca. -27‰ (O'Leary 1988; Meyers 1994). The source of inorganic carbon for marine algae is dissolved bicarbonate, which has an interglacial $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of ca. 0‰ . Modern marine organic matter consequently typically has $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values between -20‰ and -22‰ . (Emerson and Hedges 1988; Jasper and Gagosian 1989; Meyers 1994; Prah et al. 1994). The $\approx 7\text{‰}$ difference between organic matter produced by C_3 land plants and marine algae has been used to trace the delivery and distribution of organic matter to sediments of ocean margins (Newman et al. 1973; Prah et al. 1994) and should therefore be useful to identify changes in sources of organic matter in the sediments at site 763.

Carbon isotope ratios of sedimentary organic matter can be affected by photosynthetic dynamics and by post-depositional diagenesis (Dean et al. 1986) and consequently must be interpreted cautiously. The effects of selective diagenesis of organic matter fractions that are isotopically heavy or light appear to be small, usually much less than 2‰ (Hayes et al. 1989; Fontugne and Calvert 1992; McArthur et al. 1992; Meyers 1994). Increased availability of dissolved CO_2 to algae, however, would enhance their isotopic discrimination and produce marine organic matter that is isotopically light (Hayes et al. 1989). Modern algae inhabiting the Southern Ocean generally have light $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values, between -26‰ and -30‰ , because of the enhanced solubility of CO_2 in the cold waters (Rau et al. 1989). Moreover, fluvial delivery of isotopically light dissolved inorganic carbon to coastal waters would similarly result in isotopically light marine organic matter (Fontugne and Calvert 1992).

The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of the site 763 sediments are notably lighter than most modern marine organic matter and instead are more like those found in the modern Southern Ocean by Rau et al. (1989). The range of values, from -25‰ to -34‰ , could indicate that a major proportion of land-derived organic matter is present in these sediments, but this interpretation would conflict with the low C/N ratios, which suggest that algal organic matter is in fact dominant. Modern Southern Ocean algae produce organic matter that is isotopically light because dissolved CO_2 concentrations are high in the cold waters of these boreal latitudes. Although the paleo-position of site 763 was in latitudes equivalent to those of today's Southern Ocean, it is not likely that surface waters during the ice-free Albian were as cool as they presently are at these latitudes. The very light organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values in the site 763 sections are probably the result of elevated dissolved CO_2 , rather than low temperatures. Instead, globally low rates of CO_2 removal from seawater, a consequence of low marine productivity, would encourage discrimination against ^{13}C uptake during photosynthesis. The very light $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and accompanying exaggerated difference between carbonate and organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values (Fig. 2) therefore are an indication of generally low productivity in the Neo-Tethys Ocean during the Early Cretaceous.

Discussion and conclusions

Depositional settings of Albian black shales

Albian black shales are mostly strongly expressed in the Atlantic Ocean and surrounding continental areas (Hallam 1987). Their origin remains controversial. Zimmerman et al. (1987) conclude that episodes of deep-water anoxia were involved in black shale deposition in the South Atlantic, which existed as a group of silled basins in the mid-Cretaceous. These episodes facilitated organic matter preservation. Paleo-climate models of Parrish have indicated that the locations at which black shales accumulated correspond to areas of paleo-upwelling and therefore enhanced oceanic paleo-productivity. Rapid sedimentation from turbidity flows and consequent improved preservation of organic matter has been argued as the principal factor leading to Albian black shale deposition in both the North Atlantic (Summerhayes 1987) and the South Atlantic (Dean et al. 1984; Stow 1987). An important implication of the latter scenario is that deep-sea black shale deposits would be strongly influenced by regional or local supplies of organic matter and of sediments from ocean margins and surrounding land areas, although the timing of their occurrence might still be controlled by global processes such as sealevel change.

Significance of the site 763 section

The accumulation of organic matter in the Albian sequence in hole 763B is monotonously low, and the absence of organic-carbon-rich black shales in this apparently complete section contrasts to the common occurrence of black shales in sediments of this age from other parts of the world. A combination of low biological productivity and low sediment accumulation rates evidently contributed to the absence of Albian black shales on the Exmouth Plateau.

Most of the Aptian–Albian black shales that have been described in deep-sea settings have been parts of continental rise turbidite sequences (Dean et al. 1984; Stow 1987; Summerhayes 1987). The isolation of the Exmouth Plateau from the Australian continent excluded delivery of coarser terrigenous sediments to this site and thereby diminished sediment accumulation rates starting in the Aptian. This factor evidently precluded turbidite deposition at site 763 and, consequently, did not allow black shale deposition during the Albian. The sediments from site 763 may better represent typical open-ocean paleo-conditions during the Early Cretaceous than sediments from the basin-edge sites at which black shales have been found. This observation suggests that the most important element in formation of Early Cretaceous black shales was rapid sediment accumulation; neither basin-wide anoxia nor elevated productivity was required.

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