



# Lecture 11: Discussion of Hinnov and Goldhammer (1991)

1. Geological setting
2. Cycles in the Latemar Limestone (space)
3. Potential origin of the Latemar cycles (time)
4. Testing the hypothesis: the data
5. Testing the hypothesis: the analysis

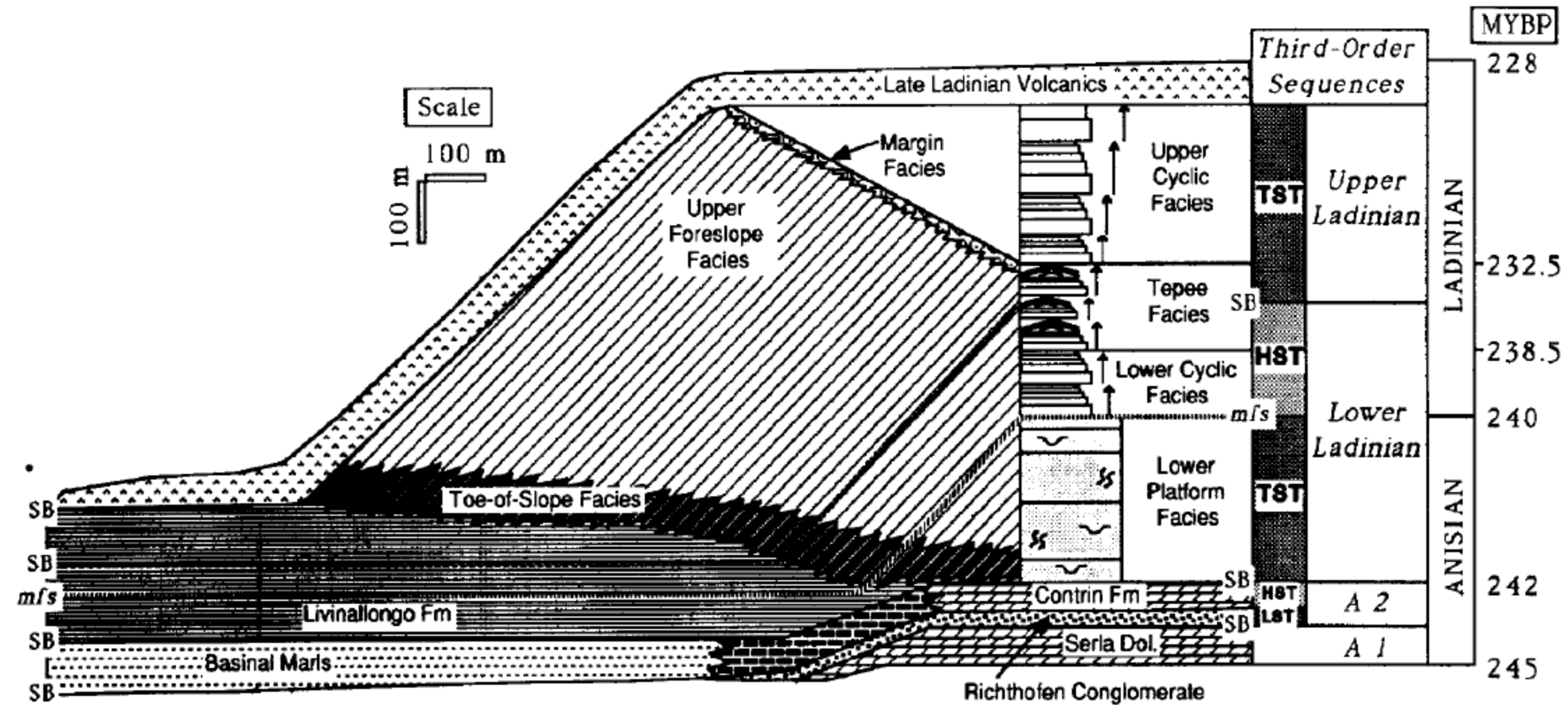
*We acknowledge and respect the lək̓ʷəŋən peoples on whose traditional territory the university stands and the Songhees, Esquimalt and W̱SÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.*





# Geological setting

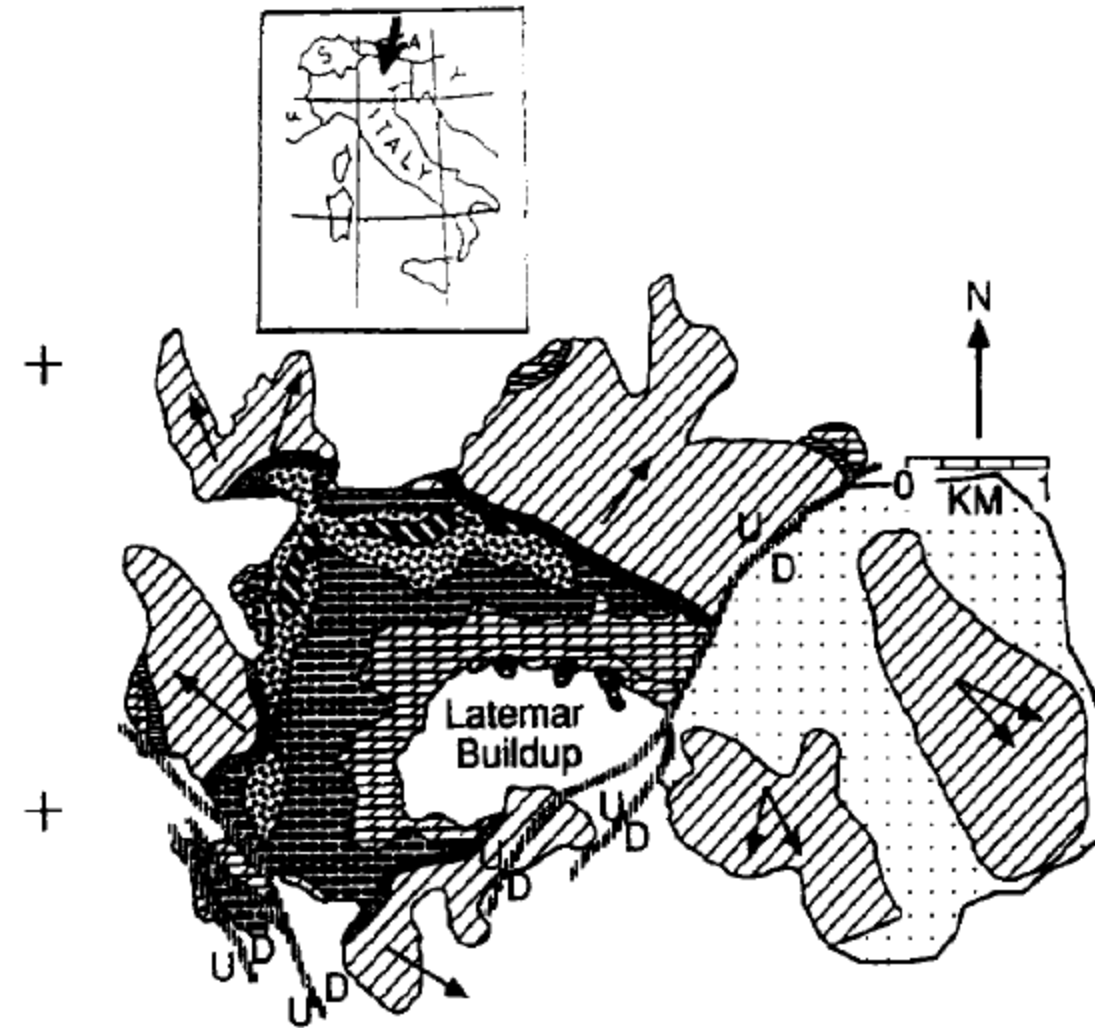
- why would a platformal setting be especially sensitive to sea level changes?



class



# Geological setting

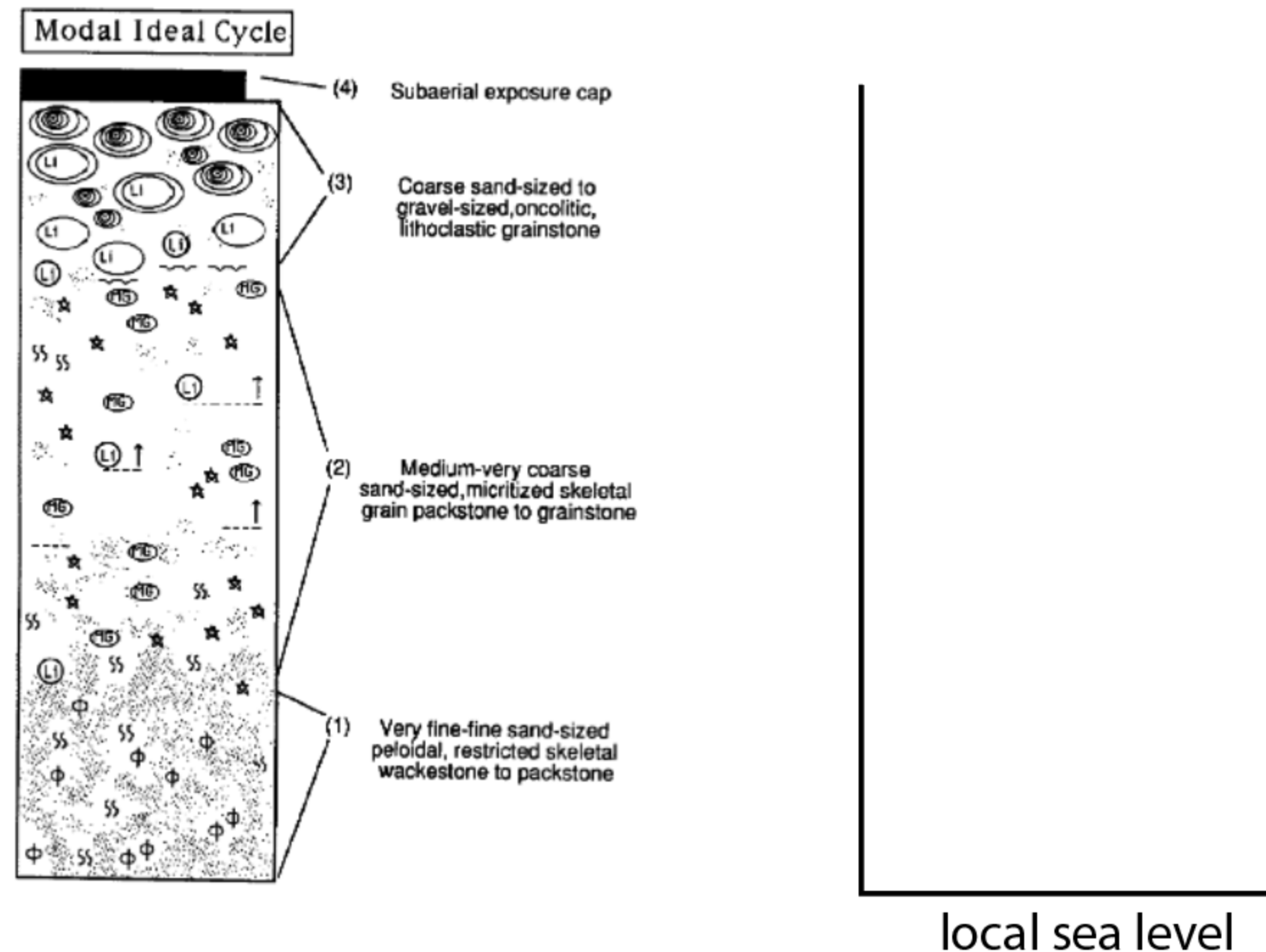


LEGEND		
Ladinian		Late Ladinian Volcanics
		Upper Cyclic Facies
		Tepee Facies
Ladinian & Anisian		Lower Cyclic Facies
		Latemar Margin Facies
		Latemar Foreslopes
Anisian		Livinallongo Fm (basinal carbonate)
		Lower Platform Facies
		Contrin Fm



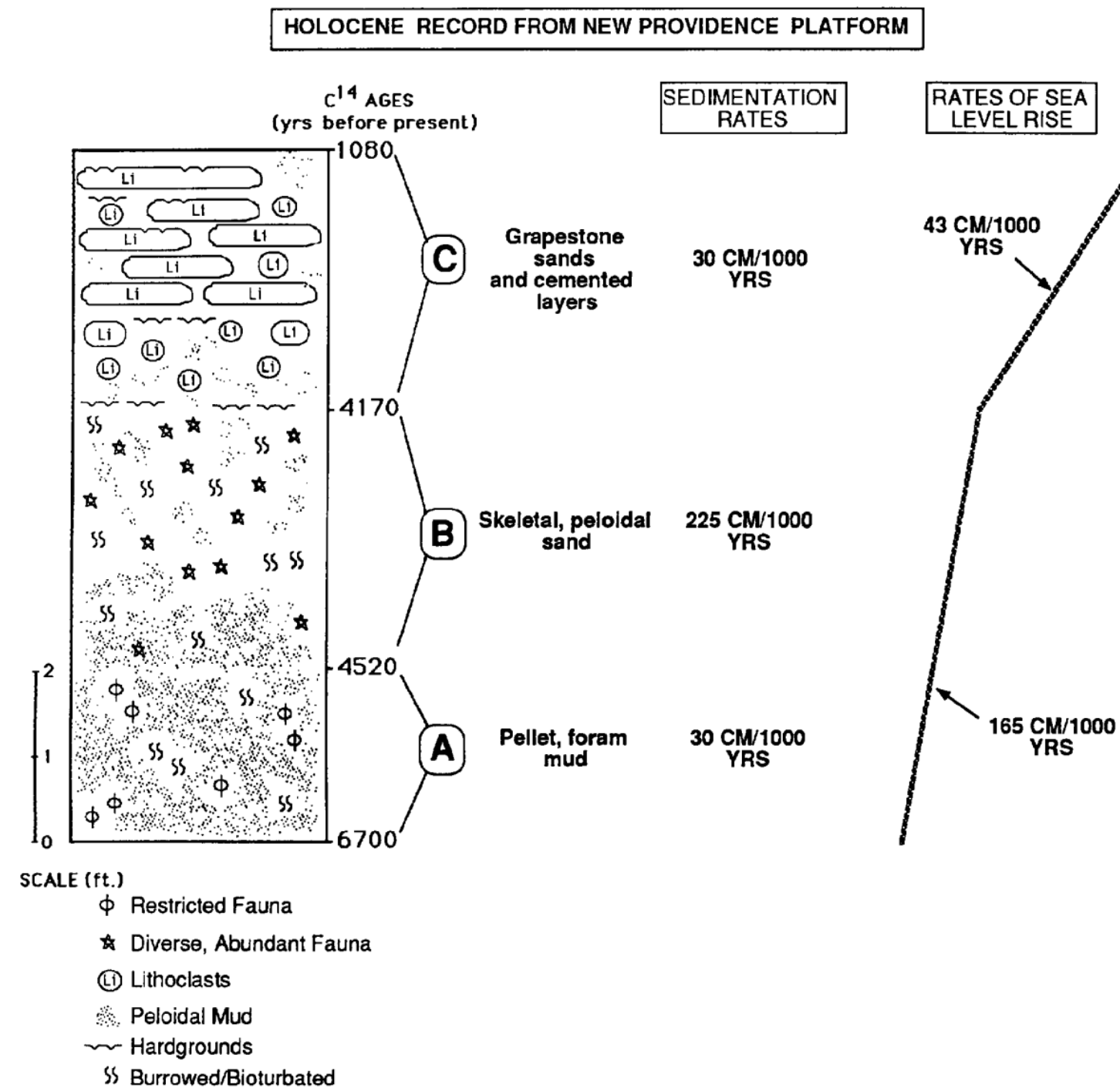
# An ideal cycles in the Latemar Limestone

- what do the authors think is happening to sea level during deposition?
- *"The absence of features indicating peritidal deposition between the subtidal member and vadose cap is conspicuous throughout the formation."*



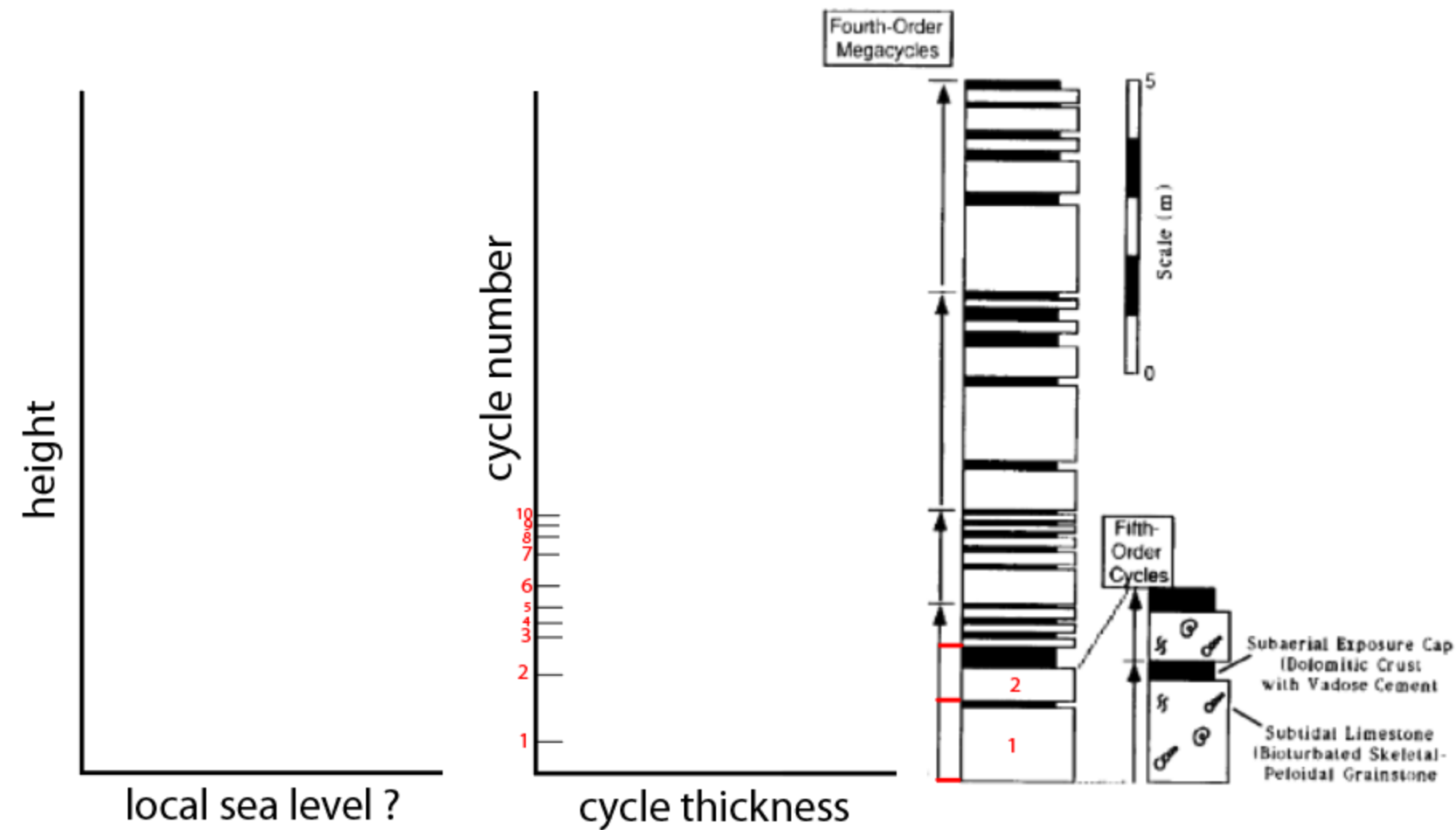
# Holocene parasequence

- why do the authors discuss the Holocene?
- given your own work on (para)sequences anything odd about this holocene data?



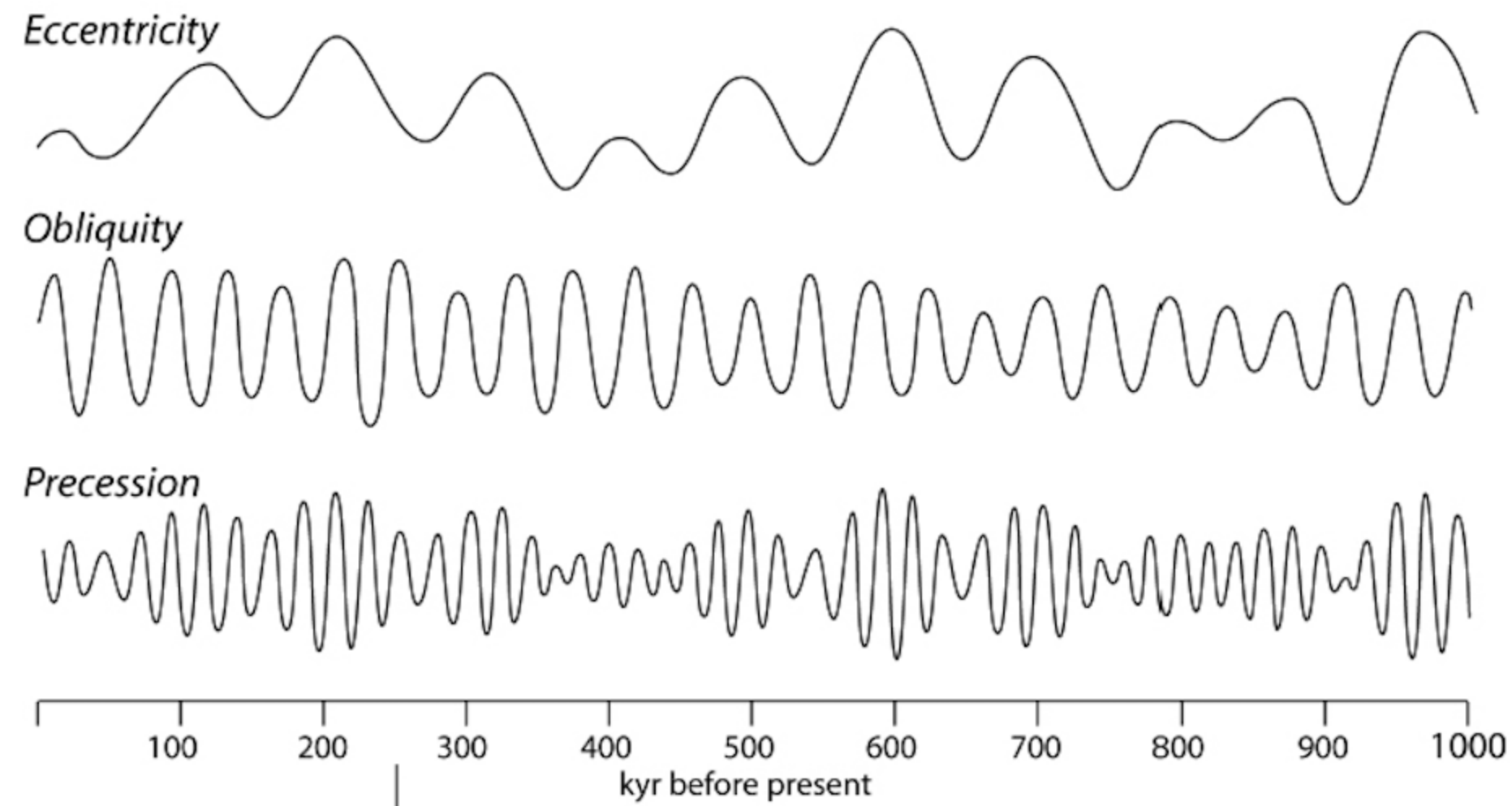
# Nested cycles in the Latemar Limestone

- where is the *ideal Latemar cycle* on this plot?
- what is happening to **cycle thickness** up section?
- what do the authors think is happening to sea level?

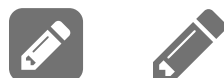


# What is the proposed driver of cyclicity?

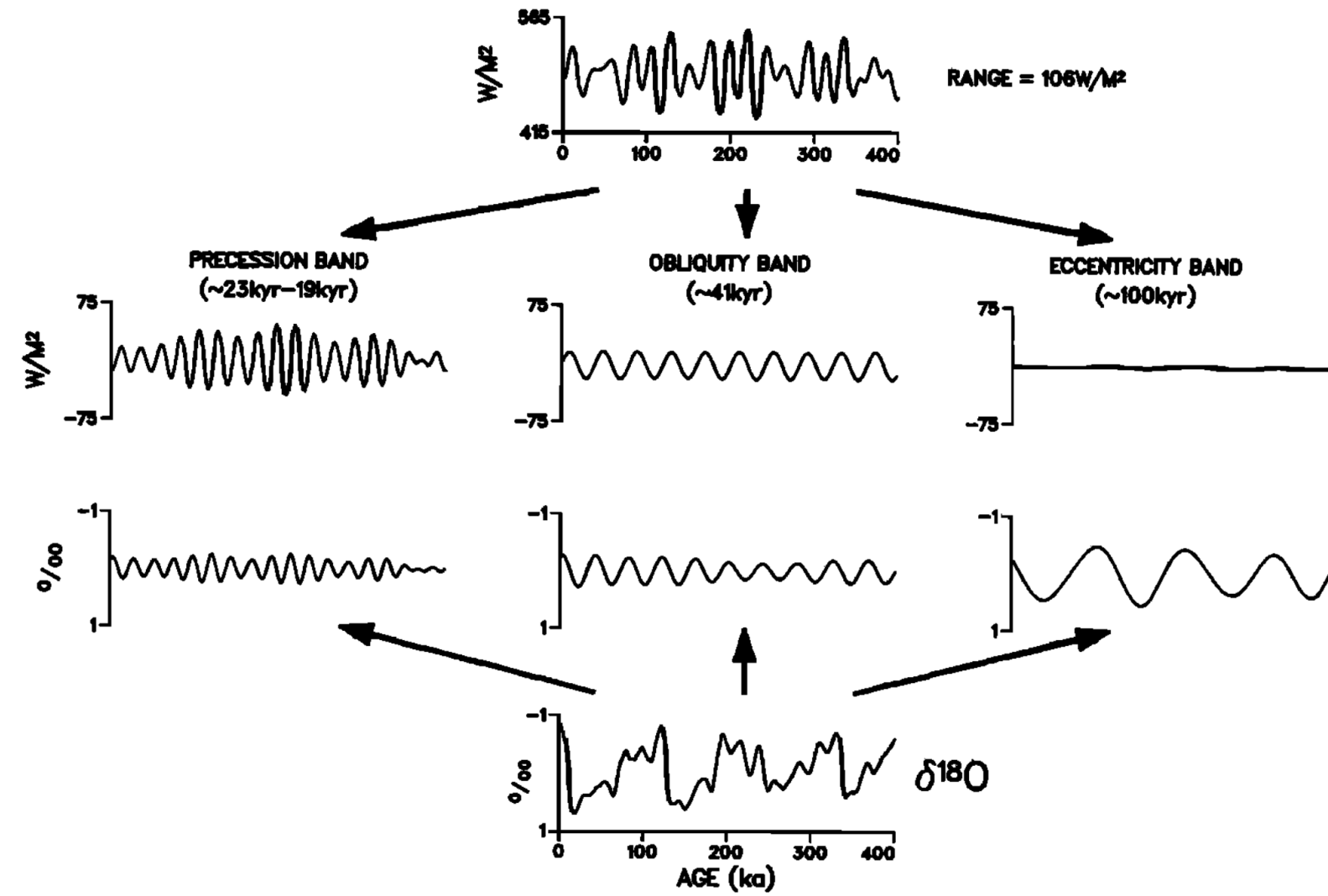
- what is driving an *ideal cycle*?
- what is driving the *bundling of cycles* into groups of five?



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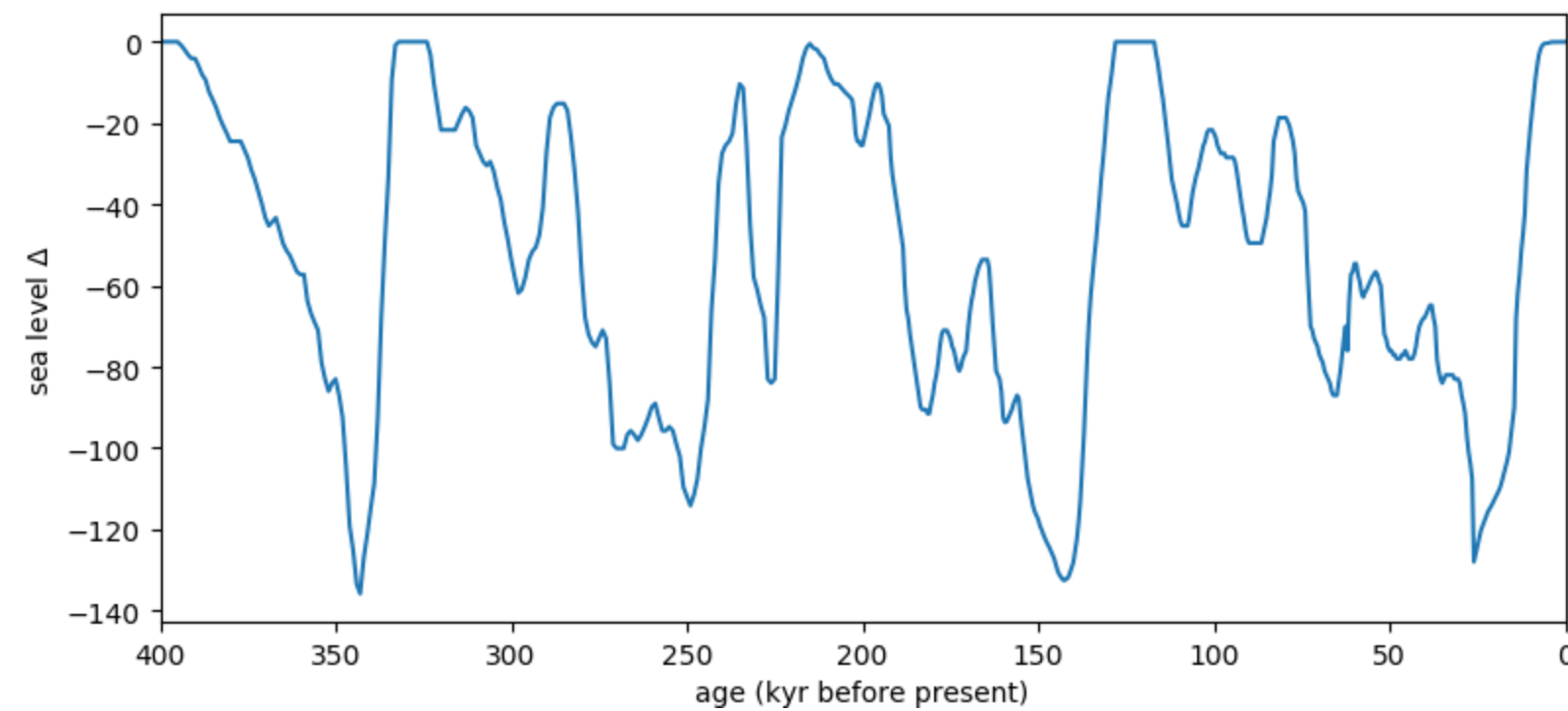


Q ↓ 65°N JUNE





But then why are the bundles asymmetric (according to the authors)?

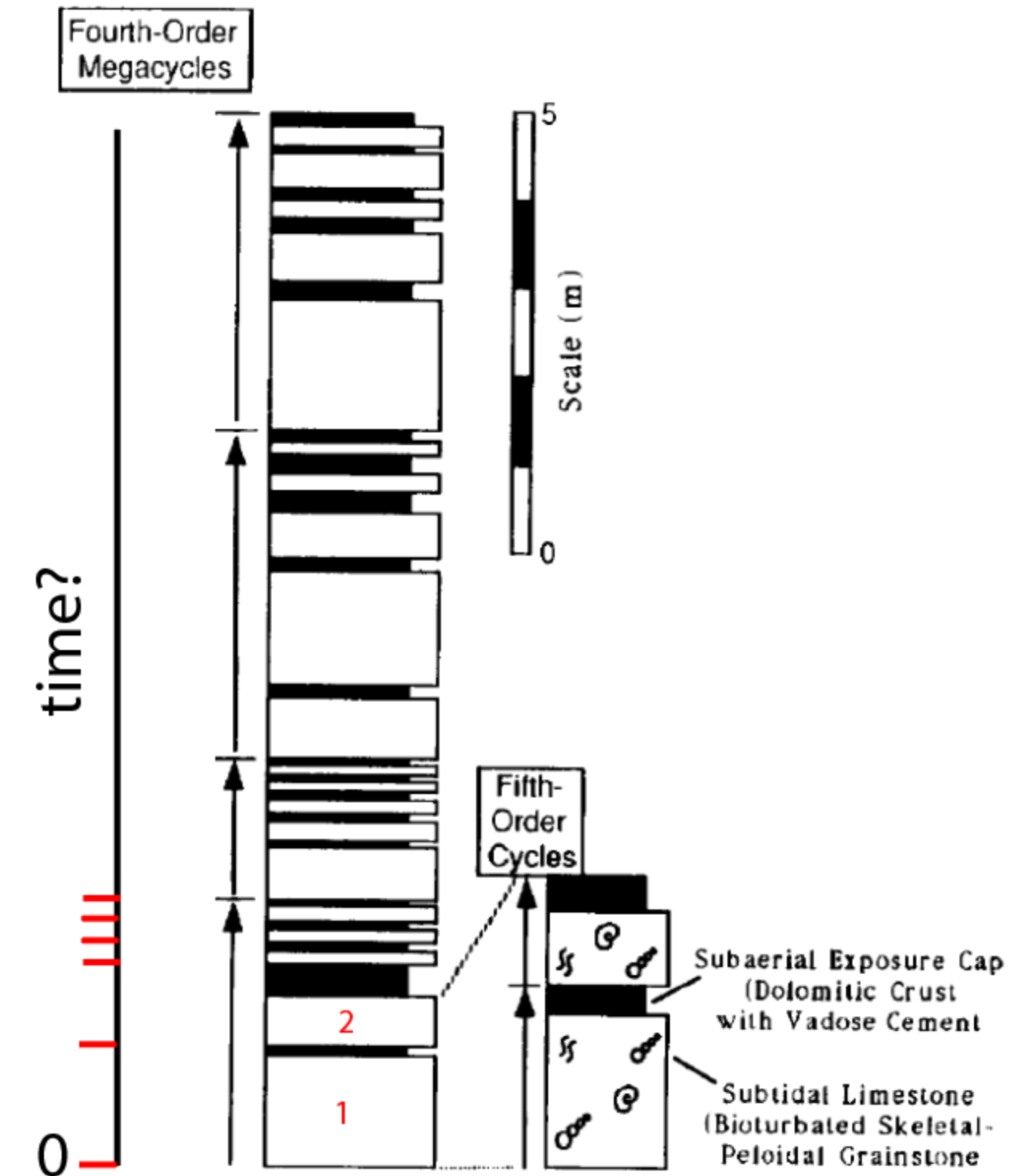
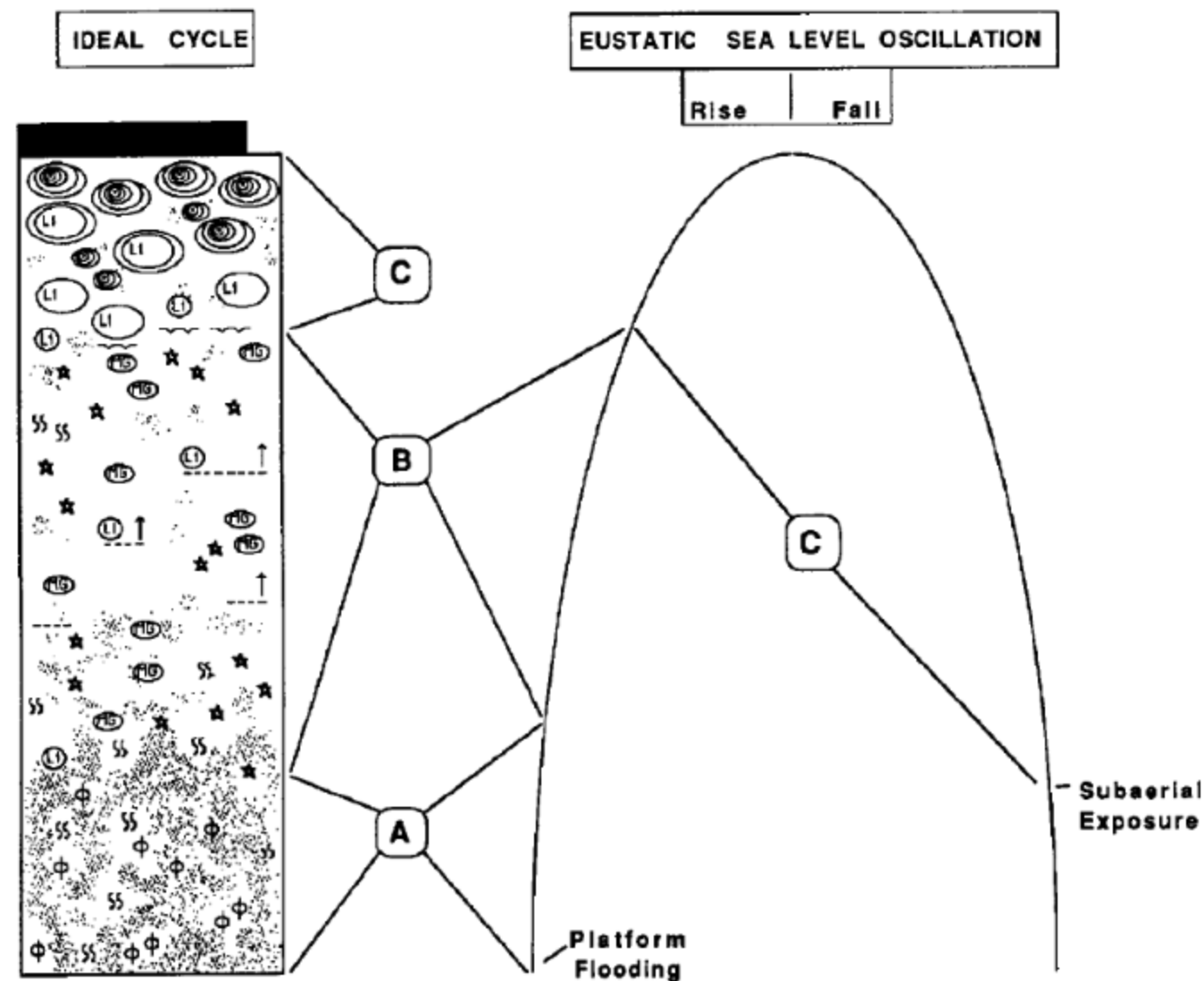


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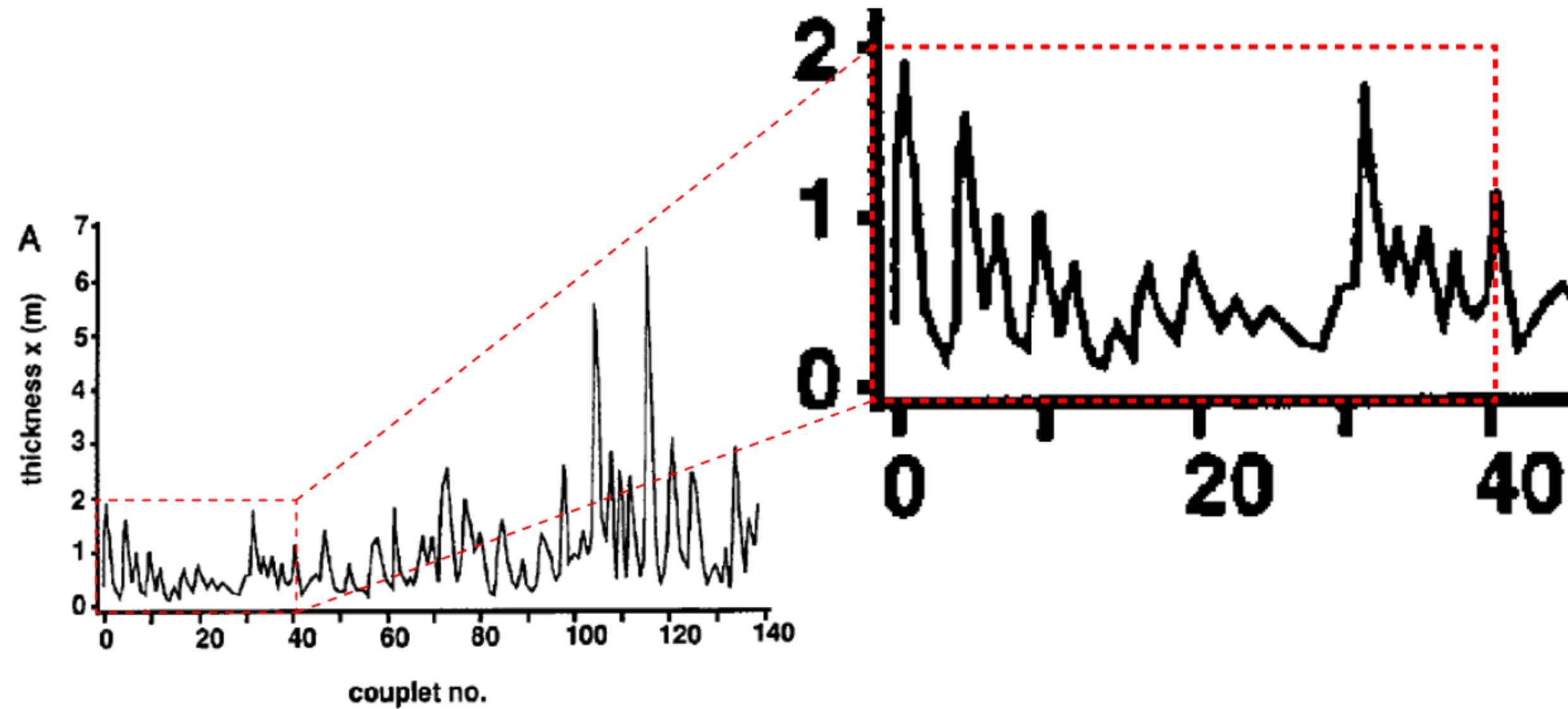


# How then is time distributed in the Latemar succession?

- How long does one cycle last? How about 5 cycles?



# Testing the hypothesis: how are they going to do it?



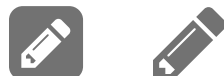
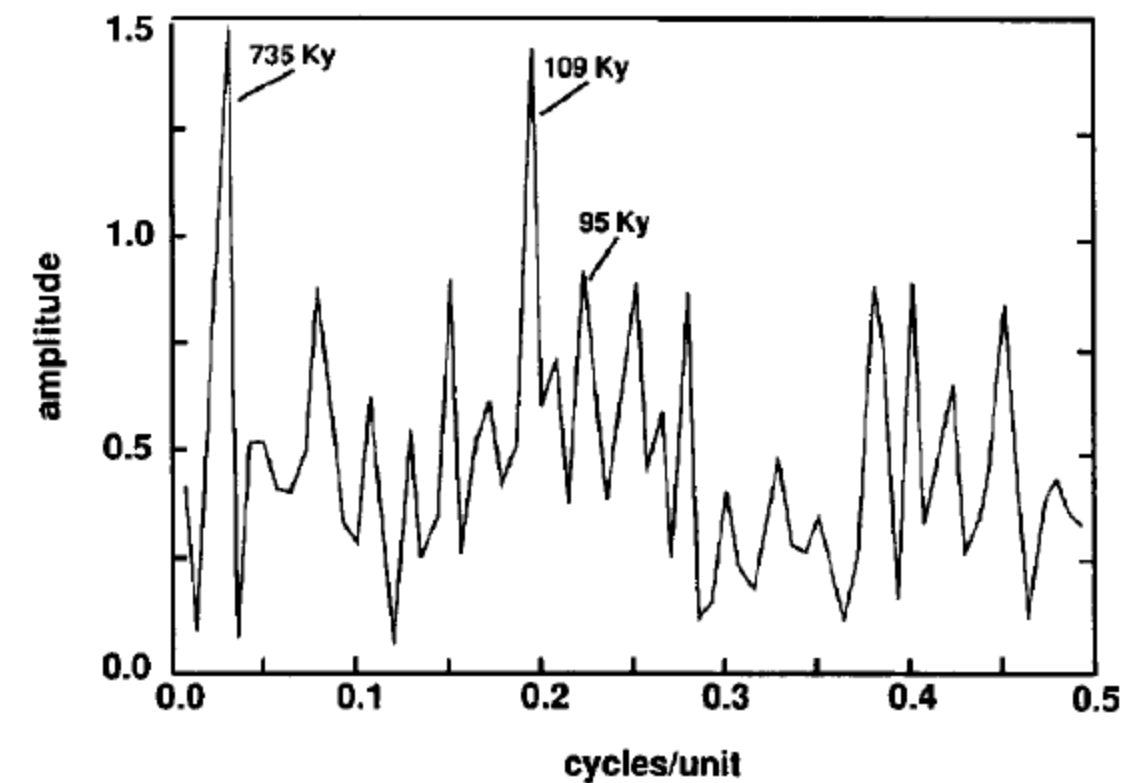
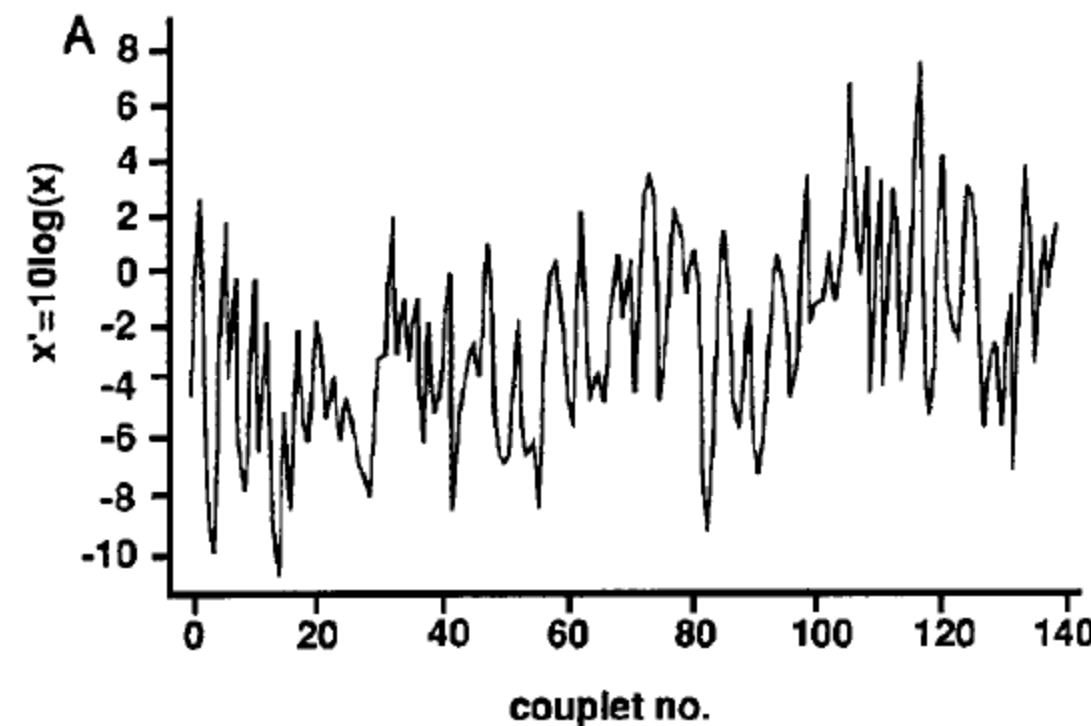
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# Testing the hypothesis: the analysis

Authors need to accomplish two things:

- show that a 5:1 bundling of cycles is a significant feature of the data (**easier**)
  - in other words, are there cycles in space?
- make the case that 1 bundle = precession and 5 bundles = eccentricity (**way, way harder**)
  - do the cycles require a **cyclic (in time)** forcing?





# Testing the hypothesis: the analysis

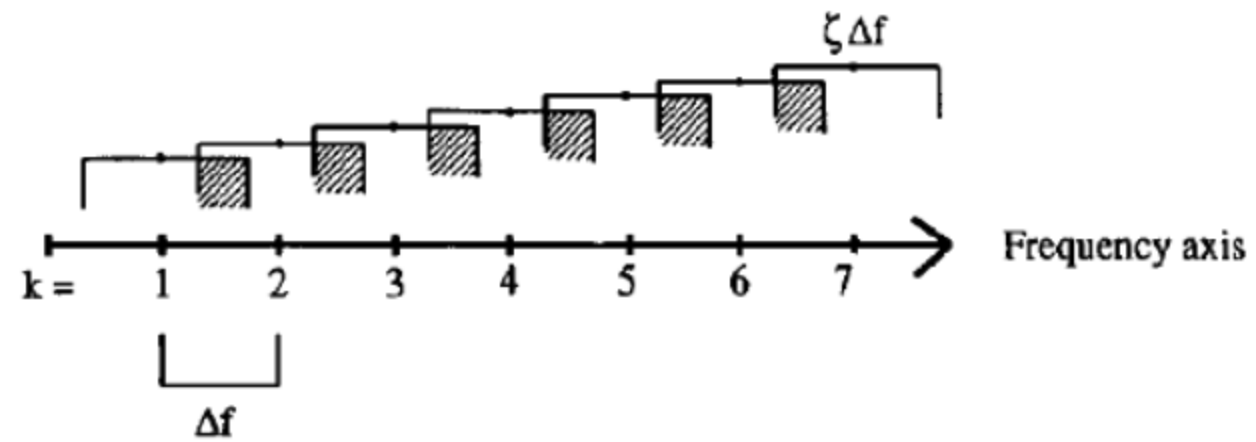


FIG. 12.—Illustration of correlation between adjacent frequency estimates comprising a smoothing window of  $K = 7$ , and modified by a spectral window of bandwidth  $\zeta \Delta f$ . The shaded regions indicate regions of correlation; the sum of frequency spaces indicated by the unshaded areas equals  $(K - 1)(\zeta - 1) + 2$ .

