Glacial exposure dating - a global compilation

Jakob Heyman



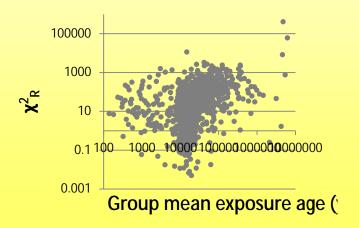
Outline

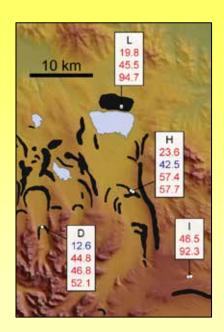
Background/obective

Exposure age compilation

Exposure age scatter

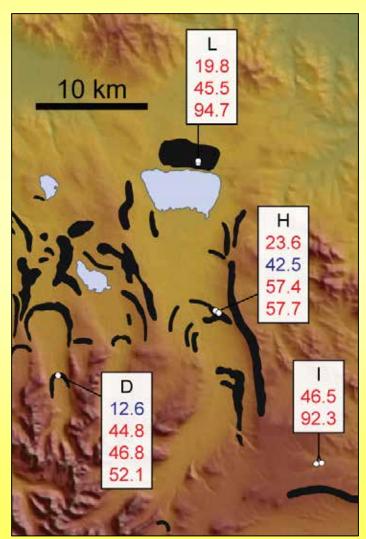
Good exposure ages







Background









Objective

 How much scatter is there in the global dataset?

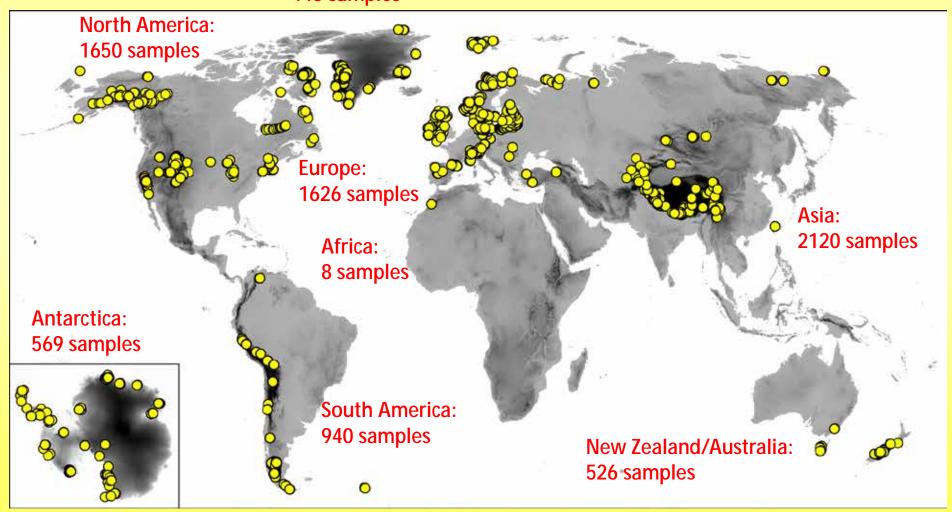
 What does the good (well-clustered) exposure ages tell us?

7882 ¹⁰Be measurements (1175 ²⁶Al) from 7724 samples:

6091 boulder, 1240 bedrock, 589 clasts

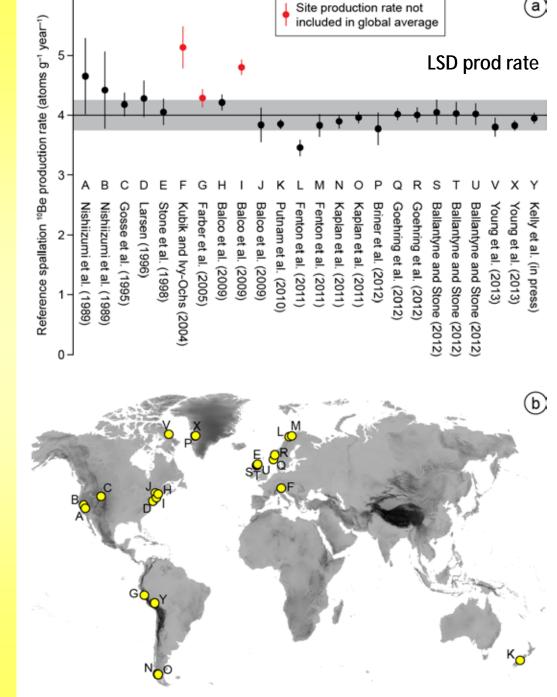
Greenland: 443 samples

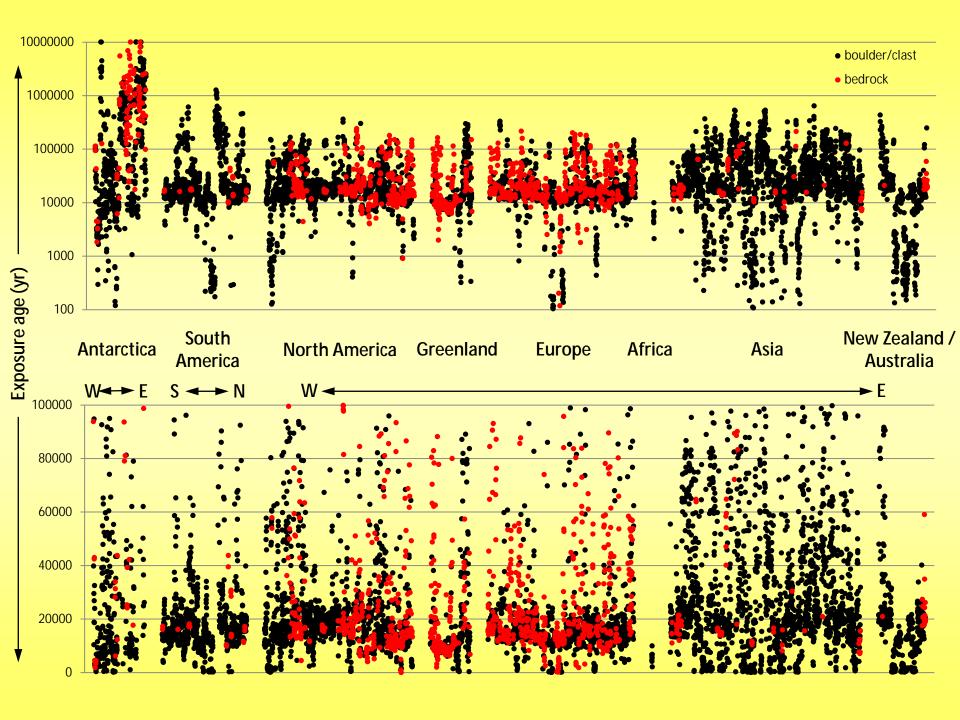
380 publications

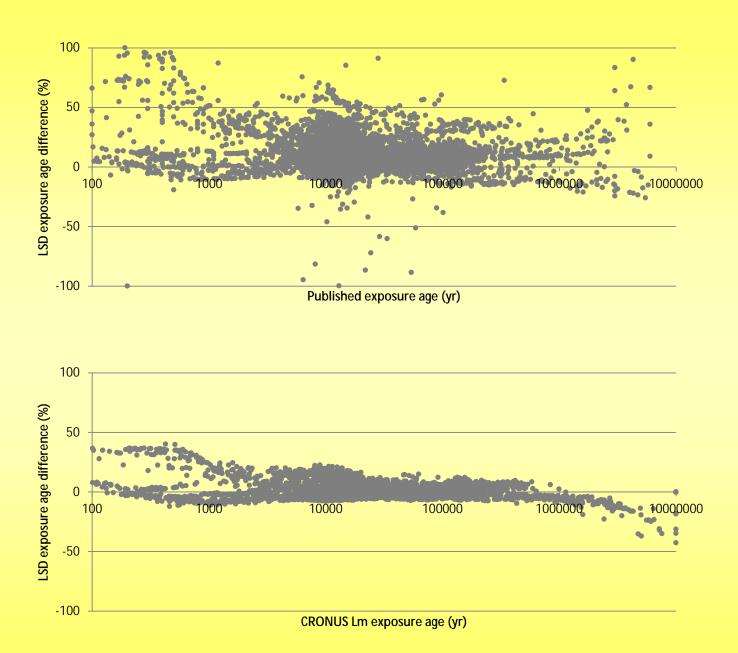


Exposure age calculation

All exposure ages recalculated using the LSD production rate scaling (Lifton et al. 2014) in a CRONUS calculator setup

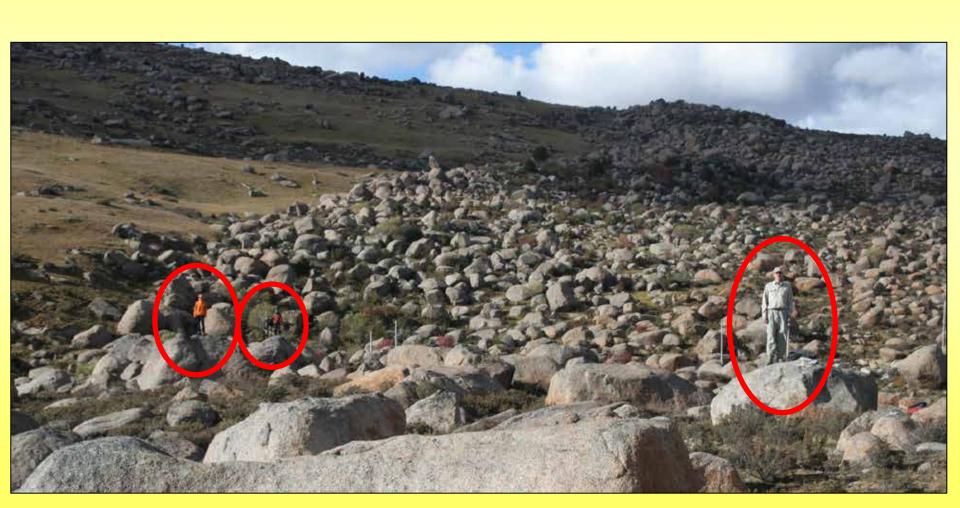




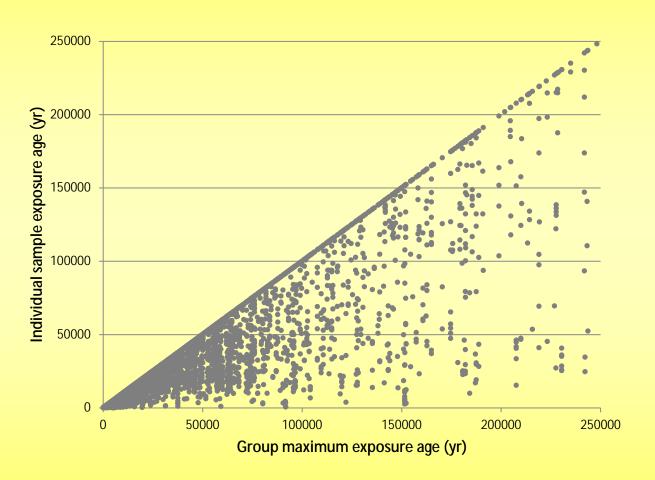


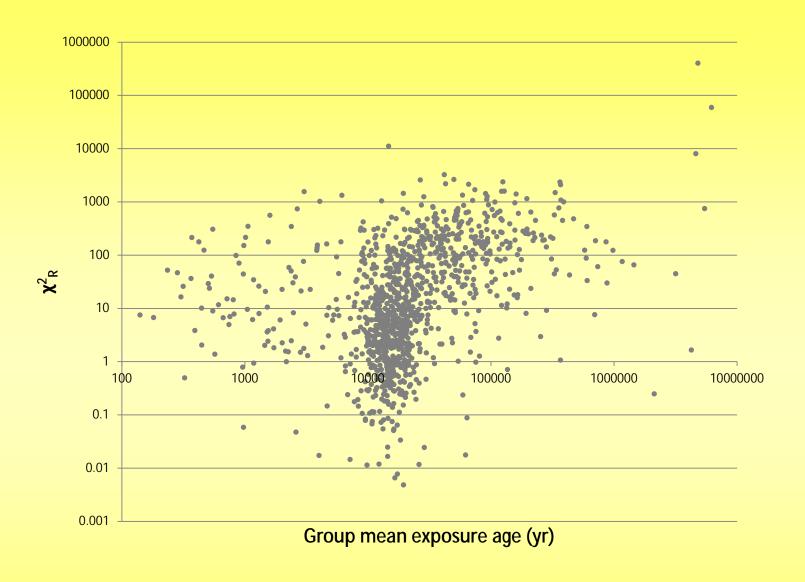
Sample grouping

All samples in one group were deglaciated at the same time



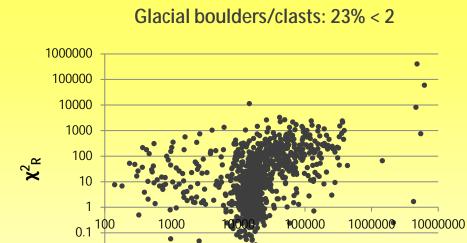
Scatter!





23% has a $\chi^2_R < 2$

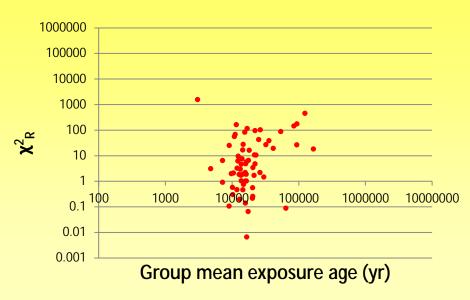
1 and 2 sample groups excluded



0.01

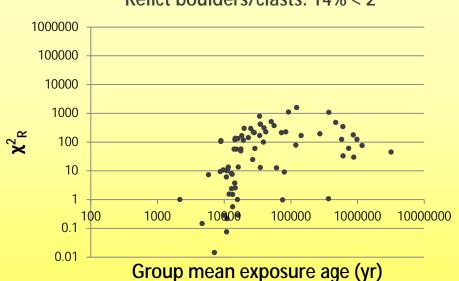
0.001



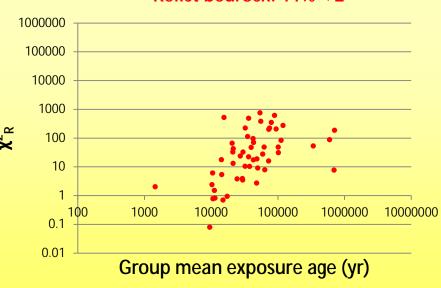


Relict boulders/clasts: 14% < 2

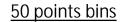
Group mean exposure age (yr)

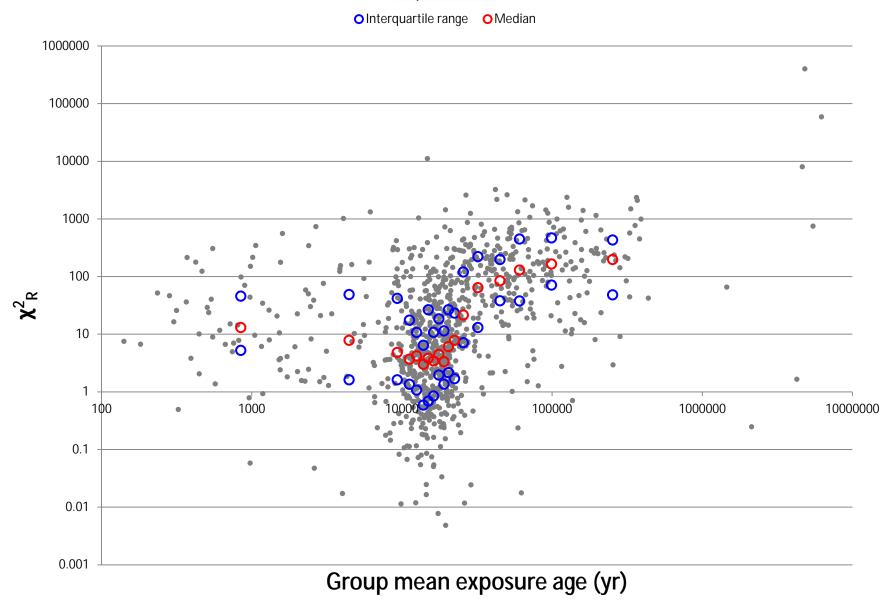


Relict bedrock: 11% < 2

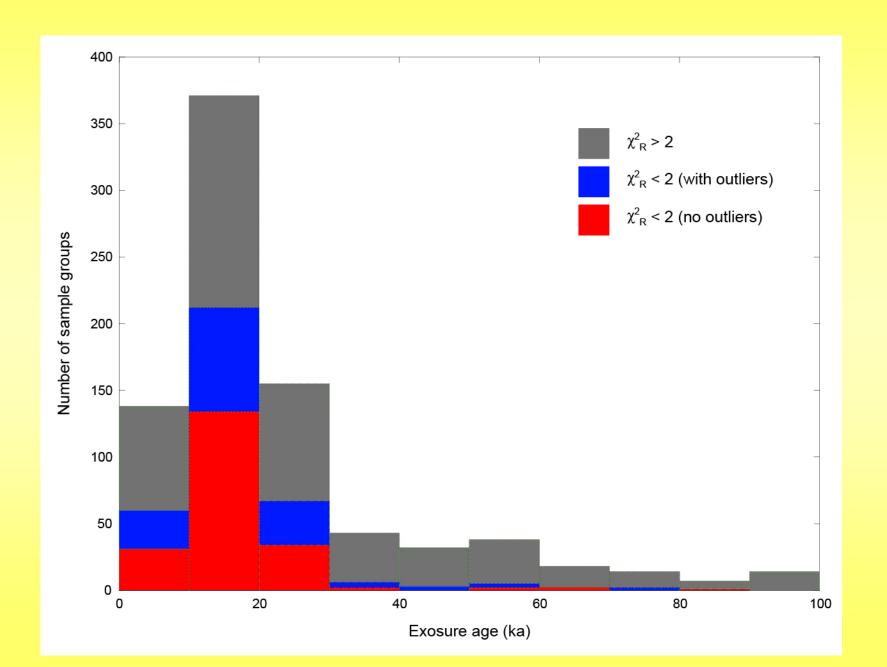


Glacial boulders/clasts

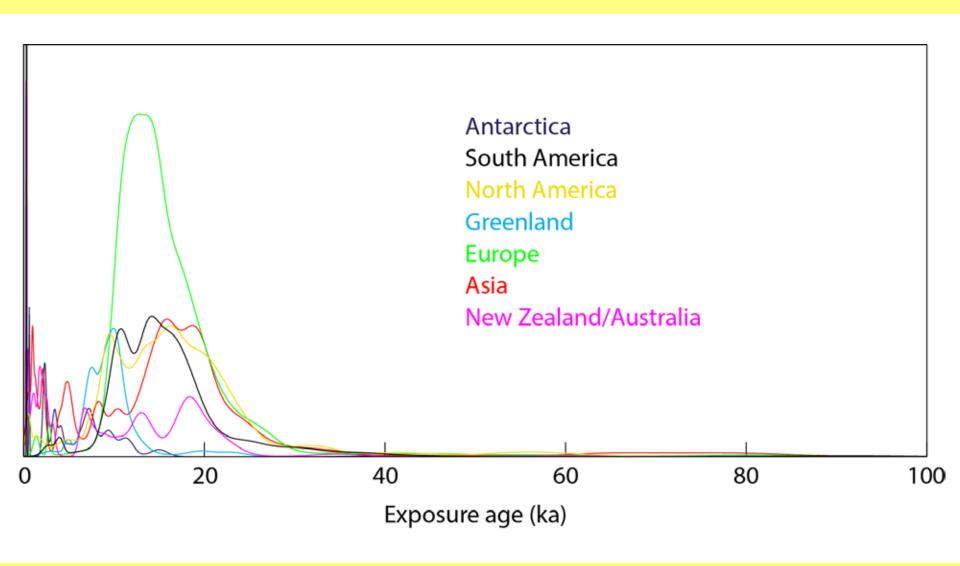




Glacial boulders/clasts



Global LGM and younger



Conclusions

- Glacial exposure ages are typically scattered
- Well-clustered exposure ages are generally from the last major deglaciation or younger
- The absoluteness of glacial exosure dating rapidly decreases beyond the global LGM



