

Critical Analysis of Mediterranean Sea Level Limit Cycles During the Messinian Salinity Crisis

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ABSTRACT

The Messinian Salinity Crisis (5.97–5.33 Ma) may be one of the most significant periods of sea-level change in recent geologic history. During this period, evaporite deposition throughout the Mediterranean basin records a series of dramatic environmental changes as flow through the Strait of Gibraltar was restricted. In the first stage of evaporite deposition, cycles of gypsum appear in shallow basins on the margins of the Mediterranean. The complex environmental history giving rise to these cycles has been investigated for decades but remains controversial. Notably, whether the evaporites are connected to significant changes in Mediterranean sea level is an open question.

In one proposed model, competition between tectonic uplift and erosion at the Strait of Gibraltar gives rise to self-sustaining sea-level oscillations—limit cycles—which trigger evaporite deposition. Here I show that limit cycles are not a robust result of the proposed model and discuss how any oscillations produced by this model depend on an unrealistic formulation of a key model equation. First, I simplify the model equations and test whether limit cycles are produced in 64 million unique combinations of model parameters, finding oscillations in only 0.2% of all simulations. Next, I examine the formulation of a critical model equation representing stream channel slope over the Strait of Gibraltar, concluding that a more realistic formulation would render sea-level limit cycles improbable, if not impossible, in the proposed model.

KEYWORDS | Messinian Salinity Crisis; sea-level change; Mediterranean; Strait of Gibraltar.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the Miocene, a combination of environmental and tectonic processes dramatically altered the water budget and chemistry of the Mediterranean Sea, leading to the Messinian Salinity Crisis (MSC) between 5.97 and 5.33 Ma (Manzi *et al.*, 2013). This period is marked in the stratigraphic record by evaporite deposition throughout the basin (Hsü *et al.*, 1973). It is generally thought that the crisis unfolded in three stages (Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée, 2008; Roveri *et al.*, 2014). In the first stage, cycles of gypsum and marine marl were deposited in shallow, marginal basins. In

stage two, massive halite deposits formed in deeper basins. In the third and final Lago Mare stage, large fluctuations in salinity are exhibited by gypsum-marl pairs and evaporite-free deposits.

However, fundamental questions about the causes and timing of events during the MSC remain. A precise geologic and environmental chronology is elusive, both because of the paucity of marine fossils in Messinian sediments and because lithologies in the basin are not well suited for accurate dating (Roveri *et al.*, 2014). The first stage, recorded by 16–17 cycles of gypsum deposition separated by shale and carbonate (Krijgsman

et al., 1999; Lugli *et al.*, 2010; Rohling *et al.*, 2008), is particularly enigmatic. Various mechanisms have been proposed to explain the cycles, generally focusing on some combination of orbitally forced climate change, variation in Antarctic ice mass, and the dynamics of tectonic uplift and erosion at the Strait of Gibraltar (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011; Gargani and Rigollet, 2007; Krijgsman *et al.*, 1999, 2001; Lugli *et al.*, 2010; Ohneiser *et al.*, 2015; Roveri *et al.*, 2014; Simon and Meijer, 2017). There is, however, no consensus on the cause of evaporite cycles in the first stage of the MSC (De Lange and Krijgsman, 2010; Lugli *et al.*, 2010). They are an intriguing mystery at the intersection of environmental and geological history.

In one explanation of the cycles, Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) proposed an elegant model where competition between tectonic uplift and erosion at the Strait of Gibraltar gives rise to oscillation of Mediterranean Sea-Level (MSL), repeatedly triggering gypsum deposition. Their model exhibits limit cycles (Strogatz, 1994), where no oscillatory external forcing, such as Milankovitch cycles, is required to produce oscillations in MSL. If correct, this model would constitute an unusual and fascinating example of large-scale sea-level change that is not driven by redistribution of water between the oceans and the cryosphere.

There are geological reasons to doubt this model. While a major erosional surface is found at the top of the unit containing the gypsum beds, no subaerial erosional surface has been observed at the top of individual gypsum beds and they are thought to have formed in waters shallower than 200m (Lugli *et al.*, 2010). The model, however, exhibits >400m fluctuations in MSL, considerably greater than the observations indicate.

Here I show that there are also computational and conceptual reasons to doubt the model. In the Model Formulation section, I consolidate the original model equations into a system of two explicit, analytic, Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs). In the Simulations section, I describe how these equations are solved, explain my computational approach to identifying limit cycles, and show how likely limit cycles are to occur in different parameter ranges. In the Revisiting Channel Slope section, I examine a key component of the model—the channel slope—and how it relates to the model's capacity to produce oscillations. Finally, in the Discussion and Conclusion section, I review the implications of the prior sections, summarize my conclusions, and briefly describe potential future work.

MODEL FORMULATION

Original Model

The defining characteristic of the MSL limit cycle model (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011) is its capacity to produce oscillations without any external periodic forcing. Water is exchanged solely between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, without any forcing by the background climate or polar ice mass. The model includes three primary physical processes. First, the height of the sill at Gibraltar, where water flows from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, is controlled by fluvial erosion and tectonic uplift. Second, sea level in the Mediterranean responds to a water budget including discharge over the sill, evaporation, direct precipitation, and input from continental rivers. Third, sea level in the ocean, outside the sill, changes to conserve the water lost and received by the Mediterranean.

As the original authors describe, the competition between uplift and erosion at the sill appears to give rise to an oscillatory coupling between erosion and MSL, possibly explaining the cyclic evaporite deposits in the first stage of the MSC. In this conception, the Strait of Gibraltar is initially open and the Mediterranean is full. As the sill is slowly uplifted, the sill depth is reduced and flow to the Mediterranean is restricted, causing MSL to drop. Next, with the equations used, the increased hydraulic head difference between the Atlantic and Mediterranean causes a nonlinearly accelerating increase in erosion at the sill. Increased erosion deepens the sill, enabling greater flow to the Mediterranean, which refills the basin and raises MSL. Then uplift continues and the cycle repeats.

More recently, Coulson *et al.* (2019) illustrated the importance of additional sea-level physics as the Strait of Gibraltar opens and closes, extending the original model. They coupled a sophisticated sea-level model to the original erosion-uplift equations (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011), incorporating the effects of self-gravitation in the water bodies and crustal deformation in response to changing water load. With the additional physics, the model still exhibits limit cycles, but with a slower uplift rate at Gibraltar that is more consistent with estimates from independent geodynamical models (Andrews and Billen, 2009; Duggen *et al.*, 2003; Duretz *et al.*, 2011; Gerya *et al.*, 2004). The result appears to strengthen the idea of limit cycles during the first stage of the MSC, as the inclusion of well-established sea-level theory brings a key model parameter, the uplift rate, closer to expected values.

Simplified Model Equations

The original model has four dependent variables: ocean level, Gibraltar sill height, western MSL, and eastern

MSL (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011). First, to consolidate and simplify the system, I assume that the Mediterranean behaves as a single basin, setting aside the separate treatment of the western and eastern regions. The Sicily sill, that separates the eastern and western basins, may have played a role when MSL was low (Just *et al.*, 2011). However, in the original model, oscillations are shown to occur almost entirely above the Sicily sill level (-430m), so the exclusion of the sill should not alter the dynamics of the entire system. This assumption will be further discussed in the final section. Next, I develop simple analytical expressions for two important components of the model, the surface area of the Mediterranean and the level of the ocean. The original model implemented linear interpolation of hypsometric curves for the Mediterranean surface area as a function of MSL during the Messinian (Meijer and Krijgsman, 2005), using roughly 10 points along the curve. Instead, I fit a sum of two exponentials to the modern Mediterranean surface area curve. Modern hypsometry and modeled Messinian hypsometry are nearly the same in the upper 2.5km of the basin (Meijer and Krijgsman, 2005), so either one can reasonably be used. The sum of two exponentials representing the surface area of the Mediterranean is

$$A_m(z_m) = c_1 e^{z_m/\alpha_1} + c_2 e^{z_m/\alpha_2}, \quad (1)$$

where A_m is the Mediterranean surface area, z_m is MSL, and parameters c_1 , c_2 , α_1 , and α_2 are found by fitting Equation (1) to present-day hypsometry in figure 2 of Meijer and Krijgsman (2005). The values of these parameters are shown in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the result of the fit and

TABLE 1. Parameter values for Equation (1), the surface area of the Mediterranean, and Equation (3), the ocean height

Parameter	Fit Value
c_1	$2.068 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2$
α_1	2754m
c_2	$4.035 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^2$
α_2	127.5m

the residual, which is less than 1% to a depth of at least 1200m. Equation (1) is simpler than linear interpolation and a slightly better representation of a smoothly varying surface area. It also has the advantage that it can be used to formulate an expression for the ocean level, as I explain next.

The model assumes all water lost from the Mediterranean is instantaneously received by the ocean, and vice versa, conserving water. This is a reasonable assumption considering the timescales of evaporation and precipitation. Because of this assumption, the ocean level z_o does not require a time-dependent model equation. It is solely dependent on the level of the Mediterranean. A tiny change in the Mediterranean level, dz_m , causes a tiny, opposing change in the ocean level, dz_o .

$$A_o dz_o = -A_m dz_m \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) is a statement of volume conservation. Because A_o (ocean surface area) is so large (about

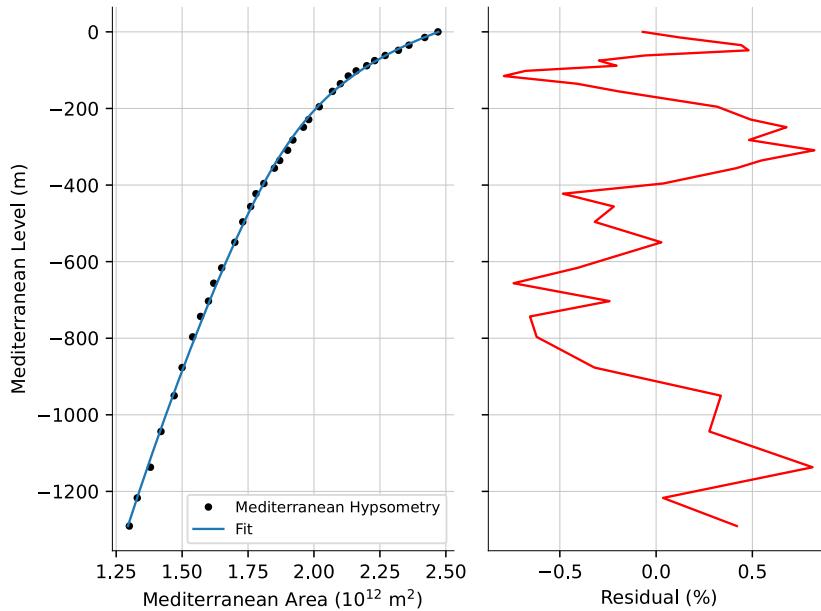


FIGURE 1. The area of the Mediterranean Sea as a function of sea level (adapted from Meijer and Krijgsman, 2005, fig. 2), the fit described by Equation (1), and the residual. The fit is accurate to better than 1% down to at least 1200m.

$360 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2$), I let it be a constant. Even a 20m change in z_o , much larger than the modeled range of values, would only cause A_o to change by about 1% with the current hypsometry of world oceans (NOAA, 2010, 2012), so it is acceptable to use a fixed value for A_o .

Integrating Equation (2), using Equation (1) for A_m , produces an expression for the ocean level as a function of the Mediterranean level,

$$z_o(z_m) = \frac{c_1 \alpha_1}{A_o} \left(1 - e^{z_m/\alpha_1}\right) + \frac{c_2 \alpha_2}{A_o} \left(1 - e^{z_m/\alpha_2}\right). \quad (3)$$

This expression obviates the need for a time-dependent equation defining z_o . Because z_o is a function of z_m , the only time-dependent variables in the system are the sill height and MSL.

Next, I combine the equations for erosion and discharge at the sill into two ODEs for the sill height z_s and Mediterranean level z_m . These are now the only two time-dependent variables in the model. Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) model erosion at the sill with a simple power function of basal shear stress in the stream channel connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean,

$$\dot{z}_s = U - k_b \max[\tau - \tau_c, 0]^a, \quad (4)$$

where \dot{z}_s is the time derivative of the sill height (dz_s/dt), U is the uplift rate at the sill, k_b is an erodibility coefficient, τ is the shear stress exerted by the flowing water, τ_c is the critical shear stress, and a is an erosion exponent. The “max” operator prevents erosion from occurring when $\tau < \tau_c$. The shear stress τ is a function of the channel depth and slope,

$$\tau = \rho g(z_o - z_s)S, \quad (5)$$

where ρ is water’s density, g is gravitational acceleration, $z_o - z_s$ is the approximate depth of the channel, and S is the slope of the water surface. Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) compute the slope using

$$S = \frac{z_o - z_m}{L}, \quad (6)$$

where L is a constant length of 100km, representing the approximate half-width of the Betic-Rifean orogen. Equation (6) is meant to approximate the mean channel slope. Plugging Equations (6) and (5) into Equation (4) yields

$$\dot{z}_s = U - k_b \max\left[\frac{\rho g}{L}(z_o - z_s)(z_o - z_m) - \tau_c, 0\right]^a, \quad (7)$$

a single expression for the rate of change of the sill height that depends only on z_s and z_m because z_o is a function of z_m defined by Equation (3).

The second component of the model is the level of the Mediterranean. Changes in MSL are governed by input and removal of water,

$$\dot{z}_m = P - E + \frac{R + Q}{A_m}, \quad (8)$$

where P is direct precipitation into the Mediterranean, E is evaporation, R accounts for input from continental rivers, and Q is input from the ocean. By design, discharge over the sill only occurs from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, without any return flow. The Mediterranean area A_m is computed with Equation (1). Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) compute Q with a simple geometric relationship,

$$Q = W(z_o - z_s)V, \quad (9)$$

where W is the width of the channel flowing over the sill, $z_o - z_s$ is the channel depth, and V is the flow velocity. The velocity is represented by Manning’s formula,

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R_h^{2/3} S^{1/2}, \quad (10)$$

where n is a roughness coefficient, R_h is the hydraulic radius, and S is again the slope. Because the channel depth is expected to be considerably smaller than the channel width, the hydraulic radius is approximated by the channel depth, $R_h = z_o - z_s$. Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) choose a form for the channel width W that accounts for the effect of uplift (Turowski *et al.*, 2007),

$$W = C_w \left(\frac{\tau_c + U/k_b}{\rho g}\right)^{-3/13} (nQ)^{6/13}, \quad (11)$$

where C_w is an empirical constant. For clarity, I let

$$T \equiv C_w \left(\frac{\tau_c + U/k_b}{\rho g}\right)^{-3/13}. \quad (12)$$

By plugging Equations (11) and (10) into Equation (9), then plugging the result into Equation (8), the expression for \dot{z}_m becomes

$$\dot{z}_m = P - E + \frac{1}{A_m} \left[R + \frac{T^{13/7}}{n} \max[z_o - z_s, 0]^{65/21} \left(\frac{z_o - z_m}{L}\right)^{13/14} \right]. \quad (13)$$

Here the “max” operator handles cases where the sill becomes higher than the ocean. When this occurs, the operator yields zero and flow from the ocean is shut off, disconnecting the Mediterranean and allowing the sill to rise indefinitely. Equation (13) is a consolidated, explicit form for the rate of change of MSL in the model of Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011), treating the Mediterranean as a single basin.

In summary, Equations (1), (3), (7), and (13) constitute a simplified and consolidated version of the original model of Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011), treating the Mediterranean as a single basin instead of splitting it into

eastern and western basins separated by the Sicily sill at -430m.

- [Equation \(1\)](#) defines the Mediterranean sea surface area as MSL varies, A_m
- [Equation \(3\)](#) defines the level of the ocean outside the sill at the Strait of Gibraltar, z_o
- [Equation \(7\)](#) defines the time rate-of-change of the sill height, \dot{z}_s
- [Equation \(13\)](#) defines the time rate-of-change of MSL, \dot{z}_m

These four equations represent a system of two ODEs with two supporting expressions and ten physical parameters. For a summary of parameters and their values see [Tables 1](#) and [2](#). I will refer to the four equations listed above simply as “the model.” All of the expressions are analytic, without the need for external data or interpolation. The system is readily solved by standard numerical ODE integration techniques.

SIMULATIONS

To better understand the conditions that produce MSL oscillations with this model, I solve the equations with a range of parameter values. The model equations were implemented in Python and C++, then integrated using SciPy’s LSODA wrapper ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#)) and Verner’s “most efficient” 6th order Runge-Kutta pair ([Verner, 2010](#)), respectively. Both methods utilize adaptive step size selection so that integration proceeds extremely rapidly when the solution is stable. As a check on the code, results from the two implementations were compared for sets of identical input parameters. They were indistinguishable in all tested cases.

First, I integrate the model using the same parameter values as the main results of prior work ([Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011](#)). [Table 2](#) shows these parameter values in the “reference value” column.

The parameter C_w is an empirically determined constant, set to 6 here as it appears to be in prior modeling. As in prior modeling, integration is carried out for 100kyr and the initial conditions are $z_s = -60\text{m}$ and $z_m = 0\text{m}$. Although it does not affect the results, the initial sill level of -60m is considerably less than the present depth of the Camarinal Sill, which is about 300m.

[Figure 2](#) shows results for the reference parameter values. First, MSL rapidly drops several meters over about 25 years. This is an initial adjustment to the Mediterranean’s imbalanced water budget that starts the flow of water over the sill. After about 10kyr, the model comes to rest with the Mediterranean level at roughly -54m and the sill level at

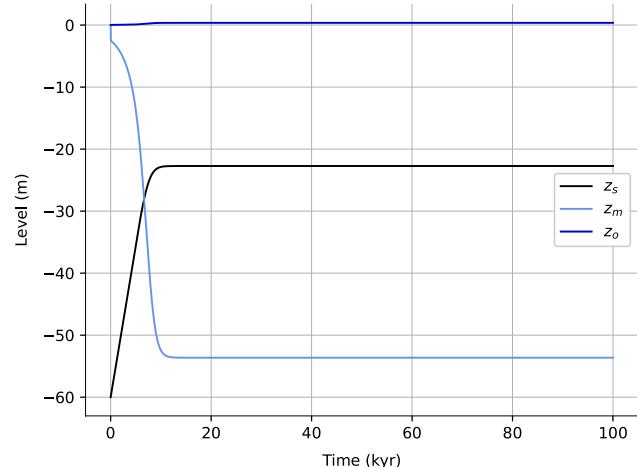


FIGURE 2. Results for the reference value parameters listed in [Table 2](#). As the legend indicates, the black line shows the sill level, the light blue line shows the Mediterranean.

about -23m. Uplift at the sill is exactly matched by erosion and the Mediterranean water budget is balanced. No oscillation is produced with the reference parameter values.

Next, I integrate the model for wide ranges of six key parameters. The “tested range” column of [Table 2](#) shows the minimum and maximum value tested for each parameter. A set of twenty values spanning each range was generated. The values are uniformly spaced for all parameters except k_b , where they are logarithmically spaced. Each of the ranges is roughly centered on the reference value except U because the uplift rate is thought to be lower than the reference value of 4.9mm/yr used in the original model ([Andrews and Billen, 2009; Coulson et al., 2019; Duggen et al., 2003; Duretz et al., 2011; Gerya et al., 2004](#)). For all possible combinations of these parameter ranges—a total of 20^6 or 64 million combinations—the model was integrated and checked for oscillation using the steps described next.

To determine whether a set of parameters produces oscillations, the model is integrated in 25kyr intervals for a maximum duration of 100Myr, beginning with the initial conditions $z_s = -60\text{m}$ and $z_m = 0\text{m}$. After each 25kyr integration interval, the state of the system is checked. If the sill is above the ocean ($z_s > z_o$), erosion and flow have ceased and the Mediterranean is disconnected. In this case, the sill will rise indefinitely, the system is not oscillating, and integration stops. Similarly, if the system appears to reach a stable fixed point, where z_s and z_m are no longer changing ($\dot{z}_s = 0$ and $\dot{z}_m = 0$), then the system is not oscillating and integration stops. If integration proceeds for the entire 100Myr limit without Mediterranean disconnection or arrival at a fixed point, the solution is assumed to be oscillating.

To determine if the system is at (or very near) a stable fixed point, a two-stage check is performed.

TABLE 2. Reference values and tested ranges for each of the physical parameters in the model. Reference values are those used in the primary results of prior modeling (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011). For parameters with tested ranges, the model was integrated with all combinations of the values for each range. Where no tested range is shown, the parameter is left at the reference value for all simulations

Parameter	Reference value	Tested range	Unit
k_b	8×10^{-6}	$1 \times 10^{-8} - 1 \times 10^{-4}$	m/yr Pa ^a
τ_c	50	25 - 100	Pa
C_w	6	0.5 - 10	-
U	4.9	0.49 - 4.9	mm/yr
a	1.5	1 - 2	-
L	100	50 - 150	km
n	0.5		s/m ^{1/3}
P	0.6		m/yr
E	1.2		m/yr
R	16500		m ³ /s

- i) The magnitudes of \dot{z}_s and \dot{z}_m are both less than 1 micrometer per year (3.169×10^{-14} m/s).
- ii) A fixed point exists near the current model state and both system variables are within 0.01% of the fixed point coordinates.

If the first check is satisfied, the second check is performed. If the second check is also satisfied, the model is assumed to be stationary and integration stops. Fixed points are located using multivariate Newton's method and a finite difference approximation of the Jacobian. Performing this check in two stages prevents the initiation of Newton's method when the solution is not near a fixed point. This stringent, two-stage test is designed to prevent any oscillatory solutions from being erroneously identified as stable ones.

Table 3 summarizes the outcomes of all parameter combinations. Most solutions arrive at a stable fixed point. Only 0.2% of the solutions oscillate. Figure 3 shows the distribution of oscillatory solutions for each parameter range, with a dashed red line at each reference parameter value. For all parameters, oscillatory solutions are much more likely with higher values. No oscillations occur in the lower end of the ranges for a , C_w , k_b , and τ_c . Oscillation is particularly dependent on higher values of k_b and τ_c , where there is a complete lack of oscillatory solutions at and below the reference values.

Figure 4 shows ten integrations with parameter combinations chosen randomly from the oscillatory solutions. Only the Mediterranean level (blue) and the sill level (black) are shown, for clarity. The amplitudes of the oscillations here are all significantly less than in prior modeling, where MSL consistently reached -400m and lower. The frequencies are also much higher. The oscillatory

solutions tend to have many more than the roughly 16 cycles shown in previous work over 100kyr. With higher values of τ_c and a , the system increasingly resembles a relaxation oscillator. The third simulation from the bottom in Figure 4 is a good example. Hydrological energy builds up as z_m slowly drops, culminating in extremely rapid erosion of the sill and reflooding of the Mediterranean. Once the critical shear stress is exceeded, erosion grows exponentially. For higher values of τ_c and a , this transition from no erosion to very high erosion occurs extremely rapidly.

REVISITING CHANNEL SLOPE

An important component of the model is the slope of the water surface in the channel connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. This slope controls erosion at the sill through Equations (4) and (5). It also controls discharge into the Mediterranean through Equations (9) and (10). In this section, I analyze the choice of Equation (6) for the channel slope and its consequences for model oscillation.

The slope equation

Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor (2011) use Equation (6) to express the average slope between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. This is a simple and clear expression. However, to calculate this average slope, they choose a constant horizontal distance L of 100km. It is not clear why the horizontal distance between the Atlantic and the shore of the Mediterranean would be constant as MSL varies over hundreds of meters in the model.

As the Mediterranean level rises and falls, the horizontal distance between the sill and the sea would change. The change in this horizontal distance would be governed by the bathymetry of the Mediterranean near the sill. For example, if MSL drops 100m and the average slope of the newly exposed terrain is 1%, the horizontal length of the channel has increased 10km. Figure 5 shows a schematic of this relationship between MSL, the channel length L , and the average channel slope S . More realistically, L and z_m would covary and the slope would be nearly constant for small changes in z_m .

TABLE 3. Outcomes of the 64 million simulations. “Disconnection” refers to solutions where $z_s > z_o$, Strait of Gibraltar closes, and the Mediterranean becomes completely disconnected from the Atlantic. “Fixed point” refers to solutions that arrive at stable fixed points with an open channel between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, as in Figure 2

Simulation outcome	Percent
Disconnection	20.9%
Oscillation	0.2%
Fixed point	78.9%

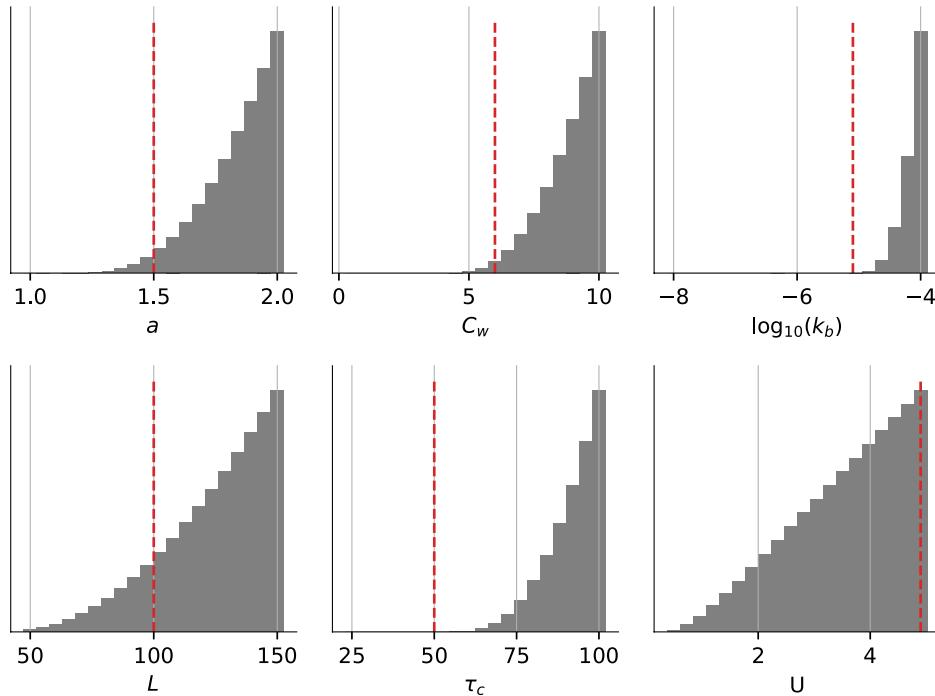


FIGURE 3. The distribution of oscillatory solutions for each parameter value. Each histogram shows all oscillatory solutions, arranged by the range of values for the given parameter. The total number of oscillatory solutions represents roughly 0.2% of all simulations. Red dashed lines indicate reference values (see Table 2). Notably, there is a complete lack of oscillatory solutions near the reference values of τ_c and k_b .

To calculate the true average slope along the channel, detailed bathymetry would be required. We do not know the exact bathymetry of the Mediterranean during the MSC, but we can consider modern data for intuition. Figure 6 shows modern bathymetry at the Strait of Gibraltar and into the western Mediterranean basin. If modern bathymetry is any guide, there is little reason to expect a constant channel length of 100km as MSL varies over hundreds of meters. In fact, the average slope would probably decrease when MSL drops, not increase, because deeper parts of the strait and nearby basin are flatter.

Further, the nonuniform slope through the modern strait raises doubts about whether the average slope is most applicable when MSL varies hundreds of meters. Although the average slope is simple and convenient, the local slope near the sill may be different than the average slope when MSL drops significantly. We do not know the shape of the sill during the Messinian, but we can consider the modern configuration again as an example. If MSL dropped below the Camarinal sill today, erosion at the sill would likely be controlled by the higher local slope, at least until erosion significantly modified the sill profile.

In this scenario, where erosion occurs primarily over the steeper terrain near the sill, the slope could theoretically be computed on a fixed length L and depend on the height of the sill as it rises and falls. This conception is illustrated

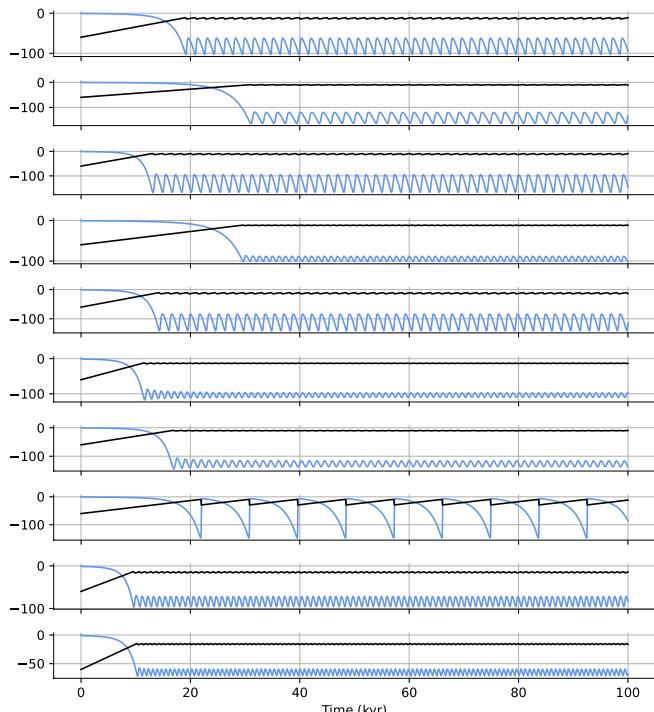


FIGURE 4. Ten oscillatory model solutions, with parameter sets chosen randomly from the group of solutions known to oscillate. The blue line shows z_m and the black line shows z_s . The ocean level z_o is omitted for clarity.

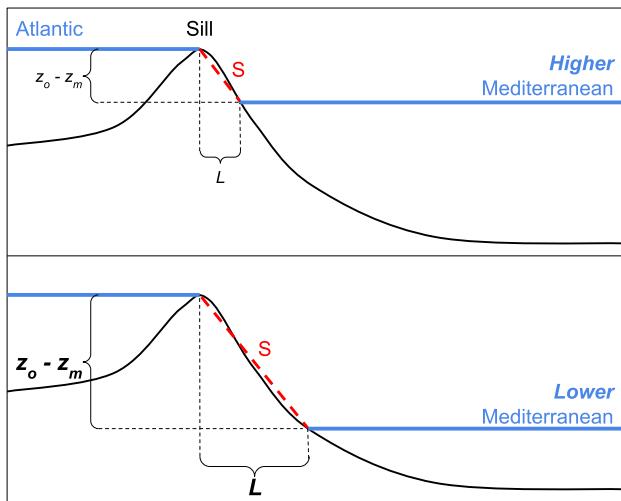


FIGURE 5. Schematic showing a cross-section from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through the sill. The top panel shows higher Mediterranean Sea Level (MSL) and the bottom panel shows lower MSL. Both z_o z_m and L would change as MSL changes. The average channel slope S would be $(z_o - z_m)/L$, with variable L .

in Figure 7. However, this representation would require an equation for the slope that depends on the sill height, z_s , and Equation (6) does not depend on the sill height in any way. It depends only on z_o and z_m , with constant L . Therefore, Equation (6) does not represent an average local slope on the sill being slowly modified by uplift. To summarize, if Equation (6) is meant to represent the average slope between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean levels, it should account for changing channel length L instead of assuming that L is constant. There is no reason to expect MSL to rise and fall hundreds of meters without any lateral movement of the shoreline. If instead, Equation (6) is meant to represent

a more local slope near the sill as it is uplifted and eroded, it fails to capture this process because it does not depend on the sill height.

Implications for Oscillation

Whichever vision of the average slope (Figures 5 or 7) is preferred, Equation (6) is not sufficiently representative. This is an important concern, as the choice of Equation (6) is critical to the model's capacity to oscillate. For oscillation to occur, there must be feedback that increases erosion when the Mediterranean level drops. In this model, a decrease in z_m causes an increase in the slope S , strengthening erosion and opening the channel to flood the Mediterranean and raise z_m again. The dependence of S on z_m creates the necessary feedback. Without this dependence, the feedback from z_m to \dot{z}_s is broken.

Crucially, it is the proposed form of Equation (6), with average slope calculated using fixed L , that introduces the dependence of S on z_m . Because changes in z_o are much smaller than changes in z_m (<1%), the slope in Equation (6) is approximately a linear function of z_m . When z_m drops, S increases proportionally. However, as discussed above, the mean slope would probably be constant or decrease, not increase, if the change in L and basin bathymetry are accounted for. Alternatively, if the local slope on the sill is more important than the mean slope, S would not respond to the value of z_m at all. In both cases, a more realistic representation of the slope is likely to render limit cycles impossible in this simple model because it would remove the proportional relationship between S and z_m . When MSL drops, there would not be increased erosion at the sill to deepen the channel, refill the Mediterranean, and generate limit cycles.

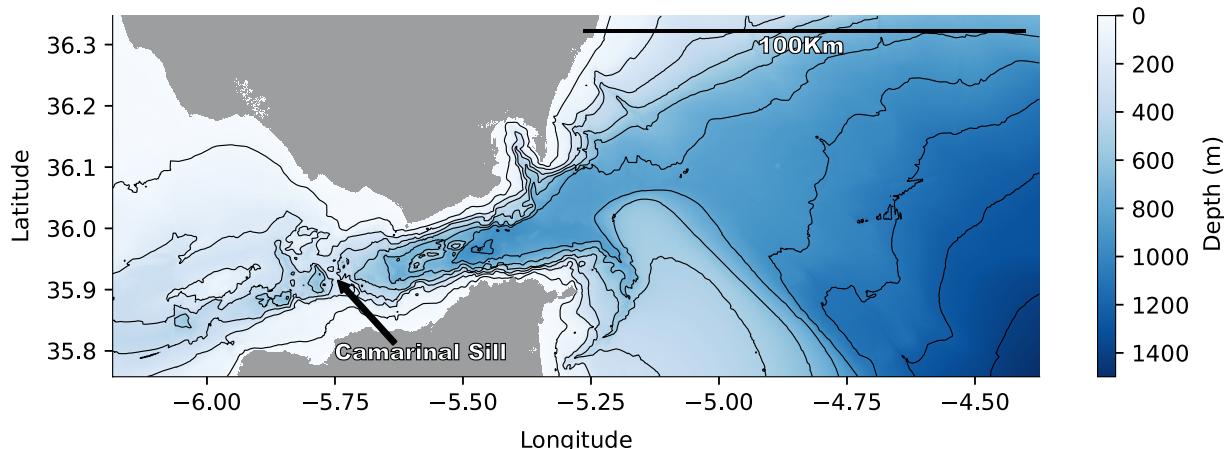


FIGURE 6. Bathymetry of the Strait of Gibraltar and western Mediterranean basin (EMODnet Bathymetry Consortium, 2018). Contours are shown at 150m intervals. Grey areas represent land.

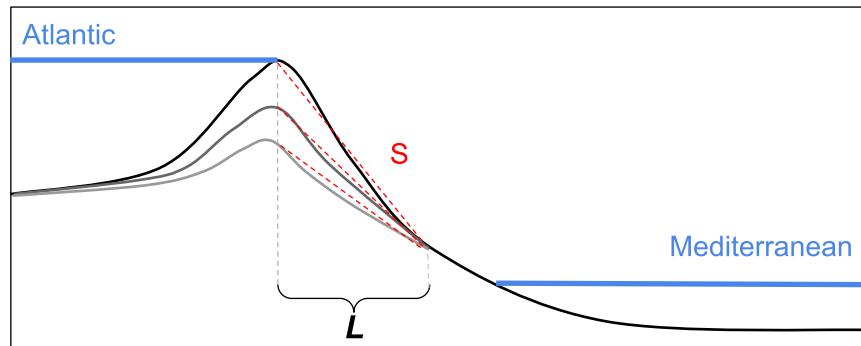


FIGURE 7. Schematic showing how the average slope might be computed if it depended on a fixed section near the sill and the sill height.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the Model formulation section, I introduced a simplified and consolidated version of a prior model used to explain the evaporite cycles of the first stage of the MSC (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011). The model is comprised of two ODEs with two supporting expressions and no need for additional data. It can be solved by any standard ODE integration method.

In the Simulations section, I integrated the model for the same parameters used in the main results of prior work (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011), finding a stable solution without oscillation (Fig. 2). Then, using wide ranges of values for six key parameters, I checked all possible combinations of these values for oscillatory model solutions. Of the 64 million unique combinations checked, only 0.2% exhibit oscillation and these combinations are strongly skewed toward higher parameter values in each case. The simulations that do produce oscillations generally have amplitudes and frequencies quite different than those in prior work. It appears that limit cycles in the proposed model are not a robust result.

The discrepancy between the results here and the results of prior work is not readily explained. The only substantive change to the model equations used here is the treatment of the Mediterranean as a single basin. The prior model divides the Mediterranean into two separated basins, the eastern basin and western basin, when z_m falls below 430m. There is, however, no obvious reason that this division would be necessary for oscillation. Similarly, although the Mediterranean area and ocean level are implemented with an explicit expression here instead of interpolation, this should not change the behavior of the model. Finally, it is always possible that different numerical implementations or programming mistakes may have

influenced the results. Prior work implements a customized “explicit finite-difference, time-iterative technique” to integrate the model, although this appears to simply be Euler’s method (Garcia-Castellanos, 2011). For the present study, considerable effort was directed toward preventing numerical or programming problems. The simplified model was implemented in different programming languages and with distinct integration algorithms but yielded identical results for all tested parameter combinations. Additionally, both implementations rely on validated, publicly available integration codes (Baum, 2021b; Virtanen *et al.*, 2020).

In the Revisiting Channel Slope section, I explained how Equation (6) is not physically representative of an average slope between the Atlantic and Mediterranean. To calculate the average channel slope, it assumes the horizontal position of the Mediterranean shoreline is fixed, even as the Mediterranean sea level varies tens or hundreds of meters. It is also not representative of the scenario where erosion is controlled by the local slope on the sill as the sill is uplifted and eroded. This is simply because Equation (6) is completely independent of the sill height z_s . In either case, the channel slope should not significantly increase when z_m decreases. The rate of erosion at the sill need not depend on MSL because the shore is downstream of the erosion process. This is a critical problem because the unrepresentative dependence of S on z_m introduced by Equation (6) is required to produce oscillations in this model.

Future work could develop an improved expression for the model slope. However, this will likely be a nontrivial task. A correct formulation must handle the condition where $z_m > z_s$ and $z_o > z_s$. This is when the ocean is connected to the Mediterranean, as it is today with an open strait. When this happens, erosion and flow on the sill are poorly represented by idealized equations for stream dynamics.

Proper treatment may have to dynamically account for periods when the sill is more like the ocean floor, instead of the bed of a stream. Further, as Coulson *et al.* (2019) show, future work must also account for the gravitational and isostatic effects of the changing water loads.

In conclusion, the proposed model only rarely exhibits limit cycles, and limit cycles require parameter values considerably higher than those originally reported. However, the proposed model includes an unphysical representation of the channel slope. This is important because the proposed form of the channel slope is crucial to the model capacity to oscillate. Properly treating the channel slope would make limit cycles unlikely for any parameter combinations and prior results should be reconsidered (Coulson *et al.*, 2019; Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor, 2011). A model with physically realistic slope equations might reveal whether sea-level limit cycles played a role in the mysterious first stage of the MSC, or if it must be explained by other mechanisms.

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