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Ivory Coast microtektite strewn field: description and relation to the Jaramillo geomagnetic event

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ABSTRACT

During the present study the Ivory Coast microtektite layer was found in cores from five equatorial Atlantic sites, bringing the total number of Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores to eleven. The strewn field appears to be restricted to between 9° N and 12° S latitude. There is a general increase in the concentration of microtektites towards the Bosumtwi crater, which is generally thought to be the source of the Ivory Coast tektites. The relationship between the onset of the Jaramillo subchron and the Ivory Coast microtektite layer has been investigated in six cores. A plot of the difference in depth between the base of the Jaramillo subchron and the microtektite layer versus sediment accumulation rate was used to determine the average post-depositional remanent magnetization (PDRM) acquisition depth and the age difference between the onset of the Jaramillo subchron and the deposition of the microtektites. Assuming that the PDRM acquisition depth does not vary with sediment accumulation rate, we find that the average PDRM acquisition depth is 7 cm and that the microtektites were deposited approximately 8 ky after the onset of the Jaramillo subchron. This indicates that the impact responsible for the Ivory Coast tektites and microtektites could not be causally related to the geomagnetic reversal at the base of the Jaramillo subchron.

1. Introduction

Ivory Coast tektites were first reported in 1934 [1]. The tektites were found in a region of about 40 km radius around the town of Quallé. Additional collections were made in 1963 [2] and 1965 [3], but the total number collected remains small (~200). Barnes [4] and Cohen [5] suggested that the Ivory Coast tektites might have been derived from the Bosumtwi (or Ashanti) Crater to the east, in Ghana. This conclusion is supported by age data [6–10], isotope studies [11–13], and compositional data [14,15] (for additional references, see Jones [15]).

Glass spherules, thought to be Ivory Coast microtektites, were found in deep-sea deposits from the equatorial Atlantic in 1967 [16]. This conclusion was later supported by major element [17,18] and trace element [19] data and age data [18,20].

Most authors now accept the hypothesis, first

proposed by Spencer [21], that tektites (and microtektites) are terrestrial surface material that was melted and ejected by the hypervelocity impact of an extraterrestrial body (e.g., [22,23]).

The close association of the Australasian and Ivory Coast microtektite layers with, respectively, the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal boundary and the base of the Jaramillo subchron has led some workers to suggest a possible causal relationship between some tektite events (i.e., impacts) and geomagnetic reversals [10,24,25]. Paleomagnetic studies [26] of the Ries impact crater in Germany, which has been suggested [5] as the source of the Czechoslovakian tektites, indicate that the lake sediments just above the fallback breccia appear to be normally magnetized, whereas the fallback breccia produced at the time of the impact is reversely magnetized. According to Pohl [26], deposition of the lake sediments began within a few hundred years after crater formation. Thus the

data suggest that a reversal took place shortly after the impact that produced the Ries crater and possibly the Czechoslovakian tektites.

Based on the apparent association between several impacts and geomagnetic reversals, Muller and Morris [27] proposed a model to explain how impact events might trigger reversals (see also [28]). In a more recent study, Burns [29] found that the Australasian tektite event preceded the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal by 11.8 ± 5.6 ky. Because a geomagnetic reversal does not take place instantaneously, but over a period of 5–9 ky (e.g., [30]), Burns' [29] finding does not preclude a causal relationship between the Australasian tektite event and the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal.

The exact relationship between the Ivory Coast microtektites and the Jaramillo subchron has been difficult to determine. Mankinen et al. [31] give an age of ~ 0.97 my for the onset of the Jaramillo subchron. Koeberl et al. [32] report a $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of 1.05 ± 0.11 my for the Ivory Coast tektites, which is generally consistent with previous age estimates based on the K/Ar and fission-track methods. Thus, the best estimates for the age of the Jaramillo subchron and the Ivory Coast tektites suggest that the Ivory Coast tektite event may have preceded the Jaramillo subchron. However, within the quoted errors, the Ivory Coast tektites could be the same age as or younger than the onset of the Jaramillo subchron.

Magnetostratigraphic work on deep-sea cores by Glass and Zwart [18] confirmed that there is a close association of the Ivory Coast microtektites with the onset of the Jaramillo.

Jones et al. [33] interpreted a magnetic anomaly associated with the Bosumtwi crater, which is generally believed to be the source of the Ivory Coast tektites, as being due to normally magnetized fallback breccia within the crater. If that interpretation is correct, then the Bosumtwi crater formed during a time of normal polarity (i.e., during the Jaramillo subchron) and therefore could not have been the cause of the reversal that initiated the Jaramillo subchron. This conclusion was supported by Schneider and Kent [34] who estimated that the microtektite event occurred approximately 30 ky after the onset of the Jaramillo subchron, based on the magnetostratigraphy of an Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing core (V27-239).

In order to determine more precisely the rela-

tionship between the Ivory Coast microtektite layer and the Jaramillo subchron, we sought additional deep-sea sediment cores that contained both the microtektite layer and the Jaramillo subchron. In the course of this study, the Ivory Coast microtektite layer was found in five additional cores (Table 1), of which four have a reasonably well defined Jaramillo subchron (i.e., ODP664C, ODP664D, RC13-210 and RC13-213).

2. Methods

During Leg 108 of the Ocean Drilling Program in 1986, nine sites were cored within or close to the Ivory Coast microtektite strewn field. Based on shipboard biostratigraphic and paleomagnetic data, we were sent samples from five sites (sites 660A, 661A, 662B, 663B and 664C) which were thought to extend through the Jaramillo subchron. Samples were later requested from four additional sites (ODP Sites 664D, 665A, 665B and 667A). In all cases the initial sampling interval was 20 cm. Subsequent sampling reduced the sampling interval to a maximum of 10 cm in the section of primary interest at each site. During the study of these samples the paleomagnetic stratigraphy of three Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory (L-DGO) piston cores from the vicinity of the strewn field became available (cores RC13-210, RC13-213 and RC16-75). These cores were sampled at 5 cm intervals through the section of interest.

The magnetic stratigraphies of the ODP cores were determined by measuring archive halves at 3 cm intervals using a 2G Enterprises three-axis cryogenic magnetometer with a through-bore sample access. The archive cores were demagnetized to 5 mT. The working half of one of these (664D) was later sampled with a "u" channel and measured at a 1 cm spacing. These data were supplemented by discrete sample measurements (see Tauxe et al. [35] for a more detailed discussion of procedures). The magnetic stratigraphies of the L-DGO cores were determined according to the methodology described in Schneider and Kent [34].

In order to search for the microtektites, samples were disaggregated and wet-sieved into two size fractions ($63\text{--}125\ \mu\text{m}$ and $> 125\ \mu\text{m}$). When necessary, a portion (or all) of the carbonate was dissolved using dilute HCl in order to facilitate

TABLE 1

Core data

Core/Site	Latitude	Longitude	Water Depth (m)	Jaramillo Present?	Source of Magnetic Stratigraphy	Microtektite Layer Present?	Reference
K9-56	8° 23' N	15° 30' W	4829	Upper Part	[52]	Yes	[18]
K9-57	8° 38' N	22° 02' W	4479	Yes	[52], [34]	Yes	[18]
K9-58	8° 15' N	25° 06' W	5072	Yes	[52]	No	[18]
ODP 660 A*	10° 01' N	19° 15' W	4328	Yes	[35]	No	This study
ODP 661 A*	9° 27' N	19° 23' W	4006	Yes	[35]	No	"
ODP 663 B*	1° 12' S	11° 53' W	3706	No	[35]	Yes	"
ODP 664 C*	0° 06' N	23° 16' W	3810	Yes	[35], This study	Yes	"
ODP 664 D*	0° 06' N	23° 16' W	3807	Yes	[35], This study	Yes	"
ODP 665 A*	2° 57' N	19° 40' W	4746	Yes	[35]	No	"
ODP 665 B*	2° 57' N	19° 40' W	4746	Yes	[35]	No	"
RC13-210*	9° 08' S	10° 37' W	3658	Yes	This study	Yes	"
RC13-213*	10° 29' S	2° 24' W	5158	Yes	This study	Yes	"
RC16-75*	13° 46' S	18° 36' W	4567	Yes	This study	Yes	"
V19-297	2° 37' N	12° 00' W	4020	No	[18]	Yes	[18]
V19-300	6° 53' N	19° 28' W	4152	?	[18]	Yes	[18]
V22-170	14° 38' S	7° 34' W	4131	Yes	N. D. Opdyke [‡]	No	[18]
V26-51*	6° 02' N	18° 14' W	4572	Yes	This study	No	This study
V27-239	7° 50' S	1° 31' W	4346	Yes	[18], [34]	Yes	[18]
V30-45*	6° 18' N	19° 56' W	3568	Yes	This study	No	This study

* New sites, this study; [‡] Pers. commun.

the search. Both size fractions were searched for microtektites using a binocular microscope with magnification of up to 50 ×. Identifications of the microtektites were based on their shape (generally spherical), glassy appearance, isotropic nature under cross polarizers, and major element compositions. Major element compositions of selected specimens were determined using energy dispersive X-ray analysis (see Glass and Koeberl [36] for a description of the procedure used).

3. Results and discussion

To date, nineteen cores from the equatorial Atlantic Ocean between 17°N and 29°S have been studied that contain the Ivory Coast microtektite layer and/or the Jaramillo subchron (Table

1, [18]). Ten of these cores contain the Ivory Coast microtektite layer and six of the ten also contain a well-defined Jaramillo subchron (Table 1). The sections searched and the sample intervals and sizes are given in Table 2 for those cores in which no microtektites were found.

3.1. Composition

The major oxide compositions of 26 microtektites from ODP Leg 108 sites and Lamont-Doherty cores RC13-210 and RC13-213 are similar to the major oxide compositions of Ivory Coast microtektites from previously identified cores (Table 3). Like previously studied Ivory Coast microtektites, these microtektites are characterized by low SiO₂ contents (generally < 70%) and high MgO/CaO and Na₂O/K₂O ratios. These char-

TABLE 2
Interval searched and sample spacing for cores found not to contain the Ivory Coast microtektite layer

Core/Site	Jaramillo Subchron		Interval Searched (cm)	Sample Spacing (cm)	Sample Size (cm ³)
	Top (cm)	Bottom (cm)			
ODP 660A	2290	2460	2170 - 2440	20	6
			2440 - 2470	10	6
			2470 - 2660	20	6
ODP 661A	1480	1600	1270 - 1570	20	6
			1570 - 1610	10	6
			1610 - 1650	20	6
ODP 665A	1930	2100	1860 - 2050	20	6
			2050 - 2110	10	6
			2130	--	6
ODP 665B	1690	1870	1620 - 1830	20	6
			1830 - 1880	10	6
			1880 - 1920	20	6
RC16-75	425	430	411 - 421	10	8
			430 - 440	5	8
			451	--	8
V26-51	607	648	0 - 400	50	8
			400 - 700	20	8
			700 - 830	10	8
V30-45	714	757	0 - 550	50	8
			550 - 710	20	8
			710 - 780	10	8
			780 - 800	20	8
			800 - 1700	50	8

TABLE 3

Major oxide composition of microtektites and possible microtektites from ODP Leg 108 sites and Lamont-Doherty cores (RC13-210, RC13-213) and from previously identified Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores

Analysis No.	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	FeO ^a	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	TiO ₂	Cr ₂ O ₃	TOTAL
<u>ODP663B</u>										
380-7	76.7	12.0	2.65	1.72	0.98	1.46	3.28	0.51	0.00	99.30
379-6	71.3	14.1	4.91	2.95	2.18	1.74	1.61	0.58	0.03	99.40
380-11	69.7	15.2	5.78	2.61	1.39	1.96	2.01	0.57	0.05	99.27
477-10	68.8	11.8	6.44	2.45	1.51	3.86	4.15	0.31	n.d.	99.37
378-4	68.2	16.1	5.62	2.74	2.26	2.06	1.79	0.65	n.d.	99.42
380-8	66.6	16.6	6.10	2.84	2.12	2.39	2.05	0.66	0.01	99.37
380-9	65.7	16.9	5.66	3.90	2.75	2.34	1.46	0.68	0.03	99.42
380-10	65.6	14.8	6.79	5.53	2.67	1.94	1.39	0.60	0.07	99.39
381-2	64.6	17.4	6.04	3.03	2.66	3.02	2.04	0.65	0.03	99.47
477-12	63.5	18.3	7.03	3.08	2.40	2.48	1.89	0.65	n.d.	99.32
477-11	58.4	26.9	3.42	4.01	3.63	0.95	0.85	1.13	n.d.	99.23
381-1	57.5	15.0	9.13	13.34	2.52	0.96	0.27	0.52	0.07	99.31
<u>ODP664C</u>										
476-5	66.6	7.3	5.58	3.27	0.52	1.10	2.63	0.19	0.04	87.17
381-4	62.9	15.7	8.01	6.44	2.30	1.96	1.36	0.65	0.09	99.41
<u>ODP664D</u>										
410-1	68.2	15.9	5.79	2.73	1.43	2.54	2.31	0.55	0.03	99.48
476-1	65.4	16.8	6.44	3.61	1.70	2.53	2.30	0.57	0.00	99.34
476-3	65.1	17.2	5.91	2.68	2.74	2.91	2.21	0.59	0.01	99.36
476-2	64.9	15.9	7.36	5.75	1.78	1.70	1.28	0.62	0.06	99.64
410-4	63.9	18.5	4.56	3.77	4.32	2.32	1.33	0.79	0.05	99.54
409-1	56.1	19.5	7.85	11.50	2.49	0.94	0.32	0.69	0.11	99.50
<u>ODP665A</u>										
477-5	67.7	16.6	6.37	3.15	1.20	1.91	1.94	0.55	n.d.	99.38
<u>ODP665B</u>										
477-8	82.1	9.5	1.29	1.06	1.16	0.45	3.67	0.24	n.d.	99.49
477-9	65.7	12.9	7.29	6.55	1.55	2.74	2.07	0.49	n.d.	99.30
<u>RC13-210</u>										
476-10	63.4	17.1	6.84	5.00	2.14	2.35	1.82	0.65	0.03	99.33
476-9	60.2	13.5	10.09	10.63	1.66	1.84	1.05	0.47	0.05	99.49
476-11	59.0	14.4	10.80	9.83	1.88	1.78	1.08	0.59	0.11	99.46
<u>RC13-213</u>										
476-8	66.6	13.4	8.10	6.29	1.09	1.83	1.52	0.59	0.04	99.44
476-7	59.1	15.6	8.73	9.64	2.21	2.15	1.38	0.59	0.02	99.42
<u>IVORY COAST MICROTEKTITES (K9-56, V19-297, V27-239)</u>										
409-3	67.9	15.8	6.30	3.41	1.36	2.16	2.00	0.51	0.04	99.48
476-12	67.5	16.7	5.94	2.80	1.36	2.30	2.16	0.53	0.03	99.31
410-8	66.3	15.5	6.79	4.70	1.57	2.23	1.85	0.57	0.06	99.57
410-9	65.3	13.7	8.49	5.20	1.48	2.73	2.22	0.50	0.02	99.64
409-4	57.5	17.3	8.60	11.63	1.81	1.34	0.51	0.65	0.12	99.46
410-10	54.1	18.8	7.98	14.62	1.87	1.12	0.38	0.76	0.21	99.84
<u>IVORY COAST TEKTITES</u>										
470-2-0	71.5	14.1	5.16	2.94	1.28	1.81	2.10	0.48	n.d.	99.37
IVC-2A-64 ^b	68.5	16.3	6.26	2.74	1.08	2.31	2.07	0.69		99.95
470-3-2	67.6	15.9	6.38	3.55	1.46	2.03	1.94	0.58	n.d.	99.44
IVC-3-64 ^b	67.2	16.7	6.63	3.61	1.35	1.84	1.82	0.54		99.69
469-2-2	65.6	16.5	6.97	4.26	1.72	1.99	1.78	0.62	n.d.	99.44
469-2-9	64.0	17.1	7.59	4.91	1.83	1.88	1.48	0.60	n.d.	99.39

^a Iron given as FeO; ^b [53]; n.d. = not determined.

acteristics distinguish them from other tektite and microtektite groups.

Some of the glasses have unusual compositions for Ivory Coast microtektites which could indicate a greater range in composition than that previously known. Only two glass particles were recovered from ODP 665B. One appears to be a normal Ivory Coast microtektite (Table 3, analysis No. 477-9), but the other has very high SiO_2 for an Ivory Coast microtektite. One of the glass particles from ODP 664C (analysis No. 476-5) has a low total oxide content (suggesting hydration) and a low Al_2O_3 content. In contrast, a glass fragment from ODP 663B (No. 477-11) has a high Al_2O_3 content. Another glass particle from ODP 663B (No. 477-10) has high Na_2O and K_2O and may actually be volcanic in origin. One of the glass particles from ODP 664D (No. 410-4) is unusual because it contains low FeO and high CaO compared with other Ivory Coast microtektites with similar SiO_2 contents.

Other than the exceptions discussed above, the microtektites from ODP Leg 108 sites and Lamont-Doherty cores RC13-210 and RC13-213 appear to be typical Ivory Coast microtektites.

3.2. Description of the strewn field

Nineteen cores that contain Ivory Coast microtektites and/or the Jaramillo subchron define the strewn field (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The discovery of Ivory Coast microtektites in cores RC13-210 and RC13-213 and in cores from ODP Site 664 indicates that the strewn field extends farther south and farther west, respectively, than previously thought [18]. It appears that the strewn field does not extend below about 12°S . This is supported by additional cores in the South Atlantic, with good magnetic stratigraphies, that do not contain Ivory Coast microtektites (see [18]). Ivory Coast microtektites have not been found in cores taken north of 9°N (Fig. 1) (see also [18]); otherwise the pattern north of the equator is quite complicated and the eastern and western limits are not well defined. The complicated pattern north of the equator could indicate a ray pattern. On the other hand, the distribution of microtektites within the strewn field might have been affected by other factors such as surface and bottom currents and/or solution. Additional cores from this region must be studied before the shape and extent of the

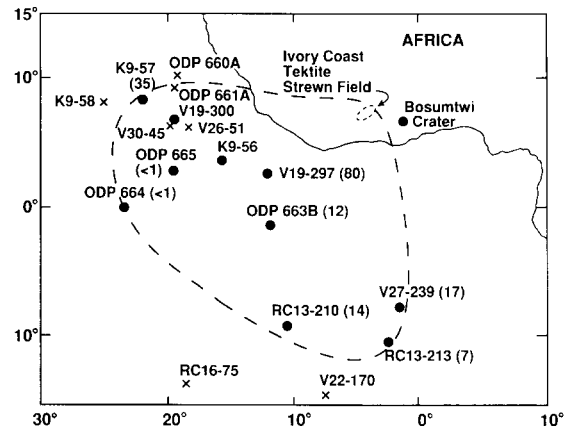


Fig. 1. The Ivory Coast tektite strewn field. Cores containing microtektites indicated by dots (the number in parenthesis is the estimated number of microtektites larger than $125\ \mu\text{m}$ in diameter/cm²). The microtektite layer was not penetrated in core K9-56, and in core V19-300 the microtektites were scattered over 3 m of section; therefore, the number of microtektites per unit area could not be determined for these two sites. Cores with well-defined Jaramillo subchron, but no microtektites, are indicated by an "x".

strewn field can be determined with any confidence.

In general, there is a decrease in the calculated number of microtektites ($> 125\ \mu\text{m}$ in diameter) per unit area with distance from the Ivory Coast tektite occurrences on land and in the Bosumtwi crater. Core V19-297, which is from the site closest to the Bosumtwi crater, has the highest concentration; whereas cores taken at ODP Site 664, which is the farthest site from Bosumtwi found to contain microtektites, have the lowest concentration. The concentration data are, therefore, consistent with a source region in the direction of the Bosumtwi crater.

3.3. Relationship with the Jaramillo subchron

The paleomagnetic stratigraphies of cores K9-57 and V27-239 and ODP Leg 108 cores are discussed in Schneider and Kent [34] and Tauxe et al. [35], respectively. The magnetic stratigraphies for RC13-210 and RC13-213 are shown in Fig. 2.

The magnetic stratigraphies of cores from ODP Sites 665A and 665B are well defined [35]; however, only one glass particle was recovered from 665A and two from 665B. The particle from 665A was spherical and appears to be an Ivory Coast microtektite (Table 3, analysis No. 477-5). It was

found at a depth of 70–73 cm in core 3, section 6, approximately 39 cm above the base of the Jaramillo subchron. As previously discussed, one of the glass particles recovered from 665B has much higher SiO₂ than other previously identified Ivory Coast microtektites (Table 3, analysis No. 477-8); however, the other particle could be an Ivory Coast microtektite (Table 3, analysis No. 477-9). Both particles were recovered below the base of the Jaramillo event (one was found 1–2 cm below and the other about 58 cm below). Because neither Site 665A nor Site 665B contains a well-defined microtektite layer, the data from these sites were not used to determine the relationship between the Ivory Coast microtektite layer and the Jaramillo event.

A well-defined microtektite layer occurs at a depth of about 116 cm in section 3, core 4H of ODP Site 663B; however, no reliable magnetic data were obtained for that site [35]. Furthermore, a slump block occurs at that depth in the core [37]. Thus the data from this site too could not be used to determine the relationship between the Ivory Coast microtektite layer and the Jaramillo event.

The Ivory Coast microtektite layer always occurs within the Jaramillo subchron, and closer to the base than to the top of the subchron (Table 4

and Fig. 3). In order to determine the relative timing of these events, we need to correct for bioturbation of the microtektite layer and the post-depositional remanent magnetization (PDRM) acquisition depth.

Several different models have been proposed to correct for mixing due to bioturbation (e.g. [38–44]). Guinasso and Schink [40] suggested a simple way to correct for the downward displacement of an impulse tracer due to bioturbation based on the mean depth of the impulse tracer (e.g., microtektites) distribution. This method was used in this study. The average displacement of the microtektite peak abundance due to bioturbation was found to be only 2 cm, with a maximum of only 4 cm.

Although it has been suspected for some time that geomagnetic reversal boundaries are shifted down in deep-sea sediments [45], the magnitude of the shift is not well known. Recent estimates of the PDRM acquisition (or lock-in) depth range from less than 3 cm to 1 m [46–50]. At any given site there is a wide range of possible age differences and PDRM acquisition depths that could explain the difference in depth between an event recorded in the sediment and a geomagnetic reversal boundary. Therefore, unless there is an inde-

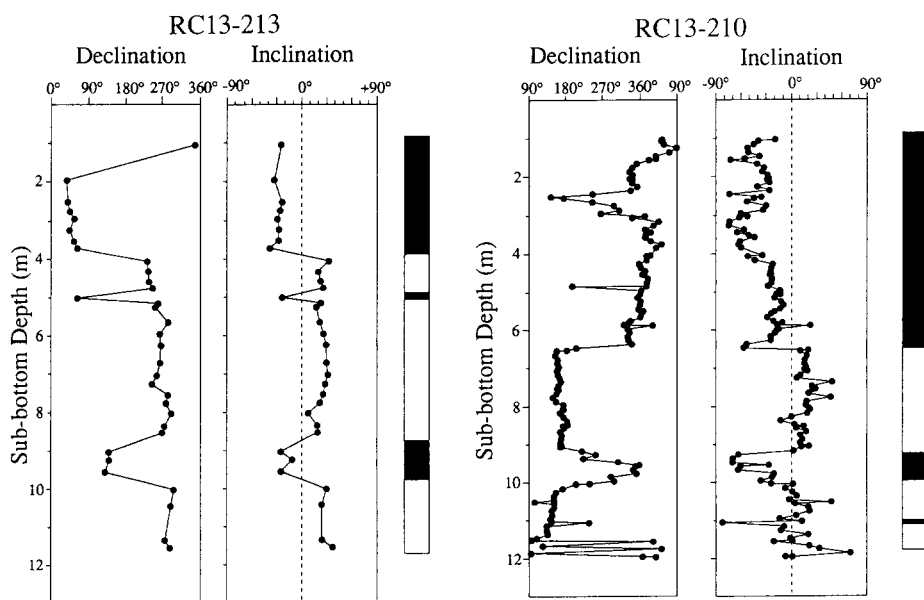


Fig. 2. Magnetic polarity stratigraphy for cores RC13-210 and RC13-213 after AF demagnetization to 30 mT. Black indicates normal polarity, white reverse polarity.

TABLE 4
 Depths to magnetostratigraphic boundaries and microtektite layer and sediment accumulation rates

Site/Core	Depth (cm) ^a		Microtektite Layer	Difference ^b (cm)	Sediment Accumulation Rate (cm/1000 yr) ^c
	Matuyama/Brunhes Boundary	Top of Jaramillo Subchron			
K9-57	1086 ± 18	1345 ± 18	1389 ⁺² ₋₉	17 ⁺¹² ₋₅	1.33 ± 0.09
ODP 664C Core 5	2590 ± 3	3450 ± 3	3709 ± 3	51 ± 6	4.88 ± 0.03
ODP 664D Core 5	2790 ± 3	3580 ± 3	3788 ± 8	34 ± 9	4.30 ± 0.02
RC13-210	640 ± 3	911 ± 13	990 ± 2	21 ± 16	1.55 ± 0.07
RC13-213	389 ± 6	489 ± 10	498 ± 4	10 ± 9	0.50 ± 0.05
V27-239	711 ± 14	921 ± 6	994 ⁺² ₋₆	48 ⁺¹¹ ₋₇	1.38 ± 0.08 (~5.29) ^d

^a Errors are based on sampling intervals. ^b Difference in depth between base of Jaramillo subchron and microtektite layer (corrected for bioturbation). ^c Based on age difference between Matuyama/Brunhes reversal boundary (0.73 my) and onset of Jaramillo event (0.97 my). ^d Based on thickness of *Globorotalia menardii*-rich zone (see Table 5).

pendent method for determining the PDRM acquisition depth at a site, it is not possible to determine accurately the age difference between the event and the time of the reversal.

Burns [29] has shown, however, that when there are several sites with different sediment accumulation rates that contain a record of both the microtektite event and the reversal it is possible to use the data from all the sites to determine the average PDRM acquisition depth and thus the difference in age between the two events. This can be accomplished by making a plot of the difference in depth between the geomagnetic reversal boundary and the event (e.g., microtektite layer) versus sediment accumulation rate at each site. Assuming that the PDRM acquisition depth does not change systematically with sediment accumulation rate, the best fit through the data points is a line whose

intercept with the *y*-axis indicates the average PDRM acquisition depth and whose slope indicates the age difference.

As an illustration, assume that the PDRM acquisition depth is 10 cm and that the reversal preceded deposition of the microtektite layer by 10,000 years. Thus, when a reversal occurs it is shifted down a depth of 10 cm in the sediment and then 10,000 years later the microtektite layer is deposited. If the sediment accumulation rate is 0.5 cm/1000 yrs, then 5 cm of sediment will be deposited between the time of the reversal and the deposition of the microtektite layer. In this case the microtektite layer will be 15 cm above the reversal and the reversal depth minus the depth of the microtektite layer will be +15 cm (point 1 in Fig. 4). If the sediment accumulation rate is 1 cm/1000 yrs, then 10 cm of sediment will be

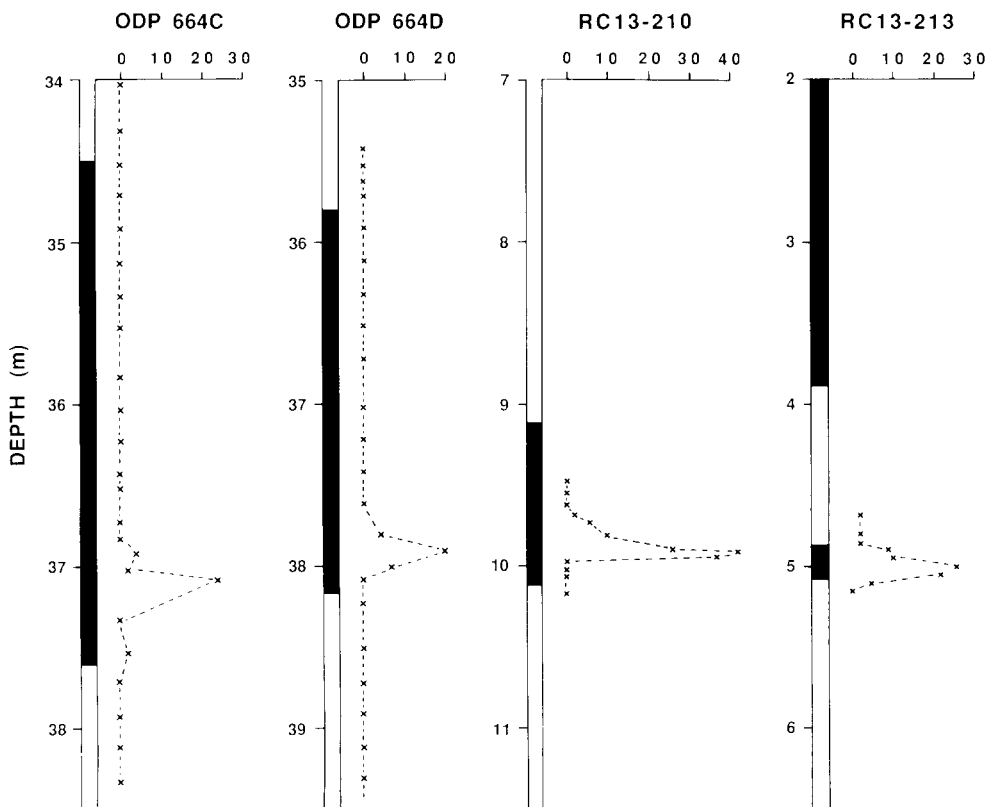


Fig. 3. Relationship between the microtektite layer and the Jaramillo subchron for ODP Sites 664C and 664D and Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory cores RC13-210 and RC13-213. Normally magnetized section of core indicated by black, reversely magnetized indicated by white. The scale to the top right of each magnetic stratigraphy is the number of microtektites (> 63 μm diameter)/10 g sample. Magnetic stratigraphies for ODP cores from Tauxe et al. [35]. Magnetic stratigraphies for cores RC13-210 and RC13-213 are shown in Fig. 2.

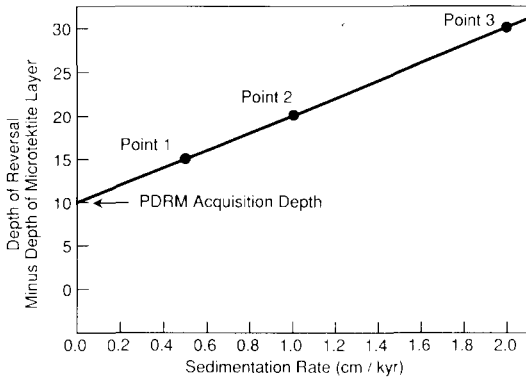


Fig. 4. Depth to a reversal minus depth to a microtektite layer versus sediment accumulation rate for a hypothetical case in which the microtektite layer is deposited 10,000 yrs after the reversal and the PDRM acquisition depth is 10 cm. Because the event occurred after the reversal, the data points define a line with a positive slope. The slope of the line is determined by the age difference and the Y-intercept is determined by the PDRM acquisition depth.

deposited between the time of the reversal and deposition of the microtektite layer. Thus, the microtektite layer will be 20 cm above the reversal boundary (point 2 in Fig. 4). For a sediment accumulation rate of 2 cm/1000 yrs, 20 cm of sediment will be deposited between the time of the reversal and deposition of the microtektite layer and the microtektite layer will be 30 cm above the reversal (point 3 in Fig. 4). A straight line through these points intercepts the y -axis at 10 cm, which is the depth of acquisition. The slope of the line is determined by the age difference between the reversal and the microtektite event. The greater the age difference the steeper the slope. If the event preceded the reversal, a plot of the distance between the reversal boundary and the microtektite layer would result in a line with a negative slope. For additional discussion of this method see de Menocal et al. [51].

We now have six cores with reasonably well defined Ivory Coast microtektite layers and Jaramillo subchrons (Table 3). With one exception (V27-239), there is a systematic increase in the distance between the base of the Jaramillo subchron and the Ivory Coast microtektite layer with increasing sediment accumulation rate as calculated for the section between the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal boundary and the base of the Jaramillo (Table 4 and Fig. 5). The errors given in

Table 4 are based on sampling intervals. The greatest uncertainty is in the sediment accumulation rate estimates, but as discussed below we used some micropaleontological data as an independent check.

The best fit line through the data points, excluding core V27-239, intercepts the y -axis at ~ 7 cm. This is the average PDRM acquisition depth. The slope of the line indicates an age difference between the reversal at the base of the Jaramillo subchron and the Ivory Coast microtektite layer of ~ 8 ky (the age difference can be found by subtracting the y -intercept from the difference in depth between the reversal and the microtektite layer at a given sediment accumulation rate and dividing by that sediment accumulation rate). Note that the major effect of correcting for bioturbation is to shift the best fit line up vertically, which increases the apparent PDRM acquisition depth, but which does not affect the age difference (unless the magnitude of the shift due to bioturbation changes systematically with sediment accumulation rate).

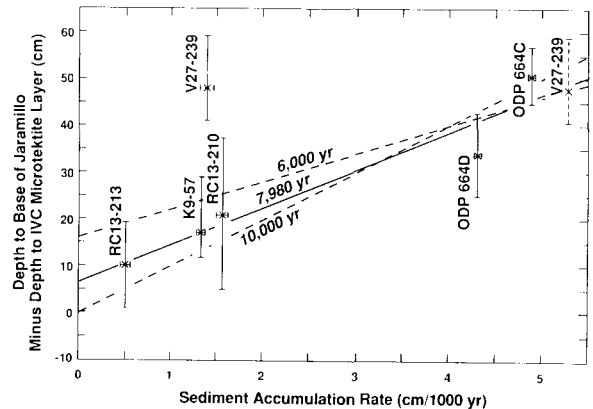


Fig. 5. Depth to base of Jaramillo subchron minus depth to the Ivory Coast microtektite layer versus sediment accumulation rate (see Table 2). Regression analysis indicates that the difference in depth between the base of the Jaramillo and the microtektite layer = $(7.983 \pm 1.343) \times (\text{sed. acc. rate}) + 6.546 \pm 5.231$ with an r^2 value of 0.922. Data from V27-239 were not used in the calculation. Dashed lines are lines with the steepest and gentlest slopes that still fit all the data (except V27-239) with a calculated sediment accumulation rate of 1.38 cm/kyr within the error limits. The steepest line is also constrained by the fact that it should not go below zero at the y -intercept, since a negative value on the y -intercept would imply that the reversal boundary was shifted up rather than down.

Within the error limits the y -intercept could be as low as 0 cm or as high as 16 cm, as indicated respectively, by the steepest and gentlest lines, that go through all the data points (Fig. 5). The slopes of these lines indicate an age difference of 10 ky and 6 ky, respectively. Thus the average PDRM acquisition depth is 7_{-7}^{+9} cm and the age difference is 8 ± 2 ky. The positive slope of the best fit line (Fig. 5) indicates that the microtektite layer was deposited *after* the reversal at the onset of the Jaramillo subchron.

We also calculated the sediment accumulation rate using the top and bottom of the Jaramillo subchron. Although this brackets the sections of interest in each core more closely, it results in larger uncertainties, especially for cores with lower sediment accumulation rates. In spite of the larger errors, the results were similar. Core V27-239 still plots well off the trend of the other cores and therefore the data point from this core was not used to define the best fit line. The y -intercept is ~ 8 cm and the age difference is ~ 8 ky, but with larger uncertainties. Even if the data point from V27-239 is used in the calculation for the best fit line, the results are similar (i.e., y -intercept of 13 cm and age difference of 7 ky).

4. Discussion

Our findings support Schneider and Kent's [34] conclusion that the Ivory Coast microtektite layer was deposited after the onset of the Jaramillo subchron, and that, therefore, the impact that produced the Ivory Coast tektites could not have triggered the reversal that initiated the Jaramillo subchron. However, our data indicate that the microtektites were deposited about 8 ky after the onset of the Jaramillo subchron rather than 30 ky after as proposed by Schneider and Kent [34].

Schneider and Kent [34] used core V27-239 to calculate the age difference between the onset of the Jaramillo event and the microtektite layer. However, we found that in this core the distance between the base of the Jaramillo event and the microtektite layer is substantially higher compared with other cores with apparently similar sediment accumulation rates (Fig. 5). There are several possible reasons for this discrepancy: (1) the microtektites in V27-239 could belong to a different (younger) layer, (2) the PDRM acquisition depth

was much greater in this core, or (3) the sediment accumulation rate is actually much higher than calculated.

It seems unlikely that the microtektites in core V27-239 belong to a younger event. The core is within the boundary of the strewn field as defined by other Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores (Fig. 1), and the microtektites are similar in appearance and composition to other Ivory Coast microtektites [18]. Furthermore, none of the Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores has been found to contain two microtektite layers.

If the position of V27-239 on Fig. 5 is the result of a greater PDRM acquisition depth, the acquisition depth would have to be > 30 cm. This is more than four times greater than the average acquisition depth for the other five cores, even though this core is from the same geographic setting and intermediate water depth as the other Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores and has a similar lithology (foraminiferal marl).

In his study of the relationship between the Australasian microtektite layer and the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal boundary, Burns [29] concluded that the PDRM acquisition depth increased with decreasing sediment accumulation rate. His data would suggest that sediment with a sediment accumulation rate of 1.38 cm/ky (as calculated for V27-239) should have a PDRM acquisition depth of about 9 cm. De Menocal et al. [51] used the relationship between the oxygen isotopic stage 19.1 and the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal boundary to determine the average PDRM acquisition depth. They found an average acquisition depth of 16 cm, which is within the range obtained in this study without using data from V27-239. Thus, based on previous work, a depth of acquisition of 30 cm or more, required to make the data from V27-239 compatible with the other Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores, appears to be much too high.

It seems, therefore, that the sediment accumulation rate in the lower part of the Jaramillo subchron of core V27-239 is much higher than calculated from the reversal stratigraphy. This conclusion is supported by carbonate abundance data and by some biostratigraphic data. In core V27-239, the highest percentage of carbonate between the Brunhes/Matuyama reversal and the base of the Jaramillo subchron is in the lower half

of the Jaramillo subchron. This suggests that the highest sediment accumulation rate occurs in the lower part of the subchron.

All of the Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores contain a peak in abundance of the *Globorotalia menardii* complex that straddles the reversal at the base of the Jaramillo subchron. The thickness of the *menardii*-rich zone is determined by the sediment accumulation rate. Core V27-239 has the thickest *menardii*-rich zone (Table 5) and therefore should have the highest sediment accumulation rate in this interval. Regression analysis for all the cores, except V27-239, indicates that the thickness of the *menardii* zone = $(20.98) \times (\text{sed. acc. rate}) + 19.09$ with an r^2 value of 0.995. This relationship indicates that for V27-239 with a *menardii*-rich zone of 130 ± 20 cm the sediment accumulation rate should be 5.29 ± 0.95 cm/ky. Using this sediment accumulation rate, core V27-239 plots close to the best fit line determined for the other Ivory Coast microtektite-bearing cores (Fig. 5). If Schneider and Kent [34] had used a sediment accumulation rate of 5.3 cm/ky, they would have obtained an age difference between the base of the Jaramillo subchron and the Ivory

Coast microtektite layer similar to that which we find.

A critical assumption in our model is that PDRM acquisition depth is not proportional to sediment accumulation rate. We believe that this assumption is reasonable because the mixing depth due to bioturbation, which is a factor in determining PDRM acquisition depth, appears to be independent of sediment accumulation rate [40,54]. It could be argued, nevertheless, that the microtektite layer was deposited prior to the reversal at the base of the Jaramillo and that the occurrence of the microtektite layer above the reversal is due to the PDRM acquisition depth being proportional to sediment accumulation rate, which would then result in large PDRM acquisition depths at high sediment accumulation rates. We feel that this is unlikely. The Ivory Coast microtektite layer is always above the base of the Jaramillo subchron in cores with sediment accumulation rates ranging by about an order of magnitude (0.5–4.88 cm/ky), and the height above increases with sediment accumulation rates. This is in contrast with the Australasian microtektite layer which, although it is generally above the

TABLE 5

Thickness of *Globorotalia menardii*-rich zone

Core	<i>G. menardii</i> -rich Zone [±]		Thickness (cm)	Sediment Accumulation Rate (cm/kyr)*
	Bottom (cm)	Top (cm)		
RC13-213	525 ± 5	492 ± 2	33 ± 7	0.50
K9-57	1444 ± 6	1397 ± 4	47 ± 10	1.33
V27-239	1090 ± 10	960 ± 10	130 ± 20	1.38
RC13-210	1022 ± 5	975 ± 2	47 ± 7	1.55
ODP 664 D	3880 ± 10	3770 ± 4	110 ± 20	4.30
ODP 664 C	3800 ± 10	3678 ± 4	122 ± 14	4.88

[±] Errors based on sampling interval. * Based on age difference between Matuyama/Brunhes reversal boundary (0.73 my) and onset of Jaramillo subchron (0.97 my).

Brunhes/Matuyama reversal boundary, occurs below the reversal in cores with higher sediment accumulation rates. The different relationships between the Ivory Coast and Australasian microtektite layers and nearest reversal boundaries indicate that the time relationship between the microtektite layers and the respective reversals cannot be the same. Furthermore, if the Ivory Coast microtektite layer were deposited prior to the reversal the PDRM acquisition depth would have to exceed 50 cm in core V27-239 and in core 5 from Site 664C, where the microtektite layer is ~ 50 cm above the base of the Jaramillo subchron. This is greater than the PDRM acquisition depth measured in two cores using ^{10}Be : Raisbeck [49] found an acquisition depth of 15–20 cm in a core with a sediment accumulation rate of 2.5 cm/1000 yrs [see also 55] and Aylmer et al. [56] found an acquisition depth of ~ 30 cm for a core with a sediment accumulation rate of 8.2 cm/1000 yrs.

Mankinen et al. [31] give an age of 0.97 my for the geomagnetic reversal that marks the onset of

the Jaramillo subchron. Since the Ivory Coast microtektite layer was deposited approximately 8 ky after the onset of the Jaramillo event, it would appear that the Ivory Coast microtektites were deposited approximately 0.96 my ago. Recent studies indicate that the Ivory Coast tektites and microtektites were formed about 1.04 ± 0.1 my ago (Table 6). The Bosumtwi crater, which is generally believed to be the source of the Ivory Coast tektites, has also been dated at about 1 my [5,7–9,11,13–15]. The different age estimates are therefore internally consistent, within the quoted uncertainties. The different age estimates for the Ivory Coast tektite event and onset of the Jaramillo, although within quoted uncertainties of one another, might suggest a somewhat older age for the lower Jaramillo boundary.

5. Conclusion

The extent and geographic shape of the Ivory Coast strewn field is not well established, but

TABLE 6

^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar , K-Ar, and fission-track ages of Ivory Coast tektites and microtektites and Bosumtwi crater glass

Method	Age ¹	Source
<u>Ivory Coast Tektites</u>		
^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar	1.05 ± 0.11 myr (4)	[32]
K-Ar	1.2 ± 0.2 myr (3)	[6]
	1.15 ± 0.15 myr (10)	[57]
Fission-Track	0.71 ± 1.41 myr (4)	[58]
	1.01 ± 0.1 myr (6)	[57]
	0.86 ± 0.06 myr (1)	[10]
	1.03 ± 0.11 myr ²	[32]
<u>Ivory Coast Microtektites</u>		
Fission-Track	1.09 ± 0.2 myr	[20]
	0.88 ± 0.13 myr	[10]
<u>Bosumtwi Crater Glass</u>		
K-Ar	1.3 ± 0.3 myr (2)	[59]
Fission-Track	1.03 ± 0.11 myr ²	[32]

¹ Number in parenthesis is number of samples; ² corrected for thermal annealing.

geographic variation in the estimated concentration of microtektites at each deep-sea site is consistent with a source region in the vicinity of the Bosumtwi impact crater. Assuming that the PRDM acquisition depth does not vary with sediment accumulation rate, data from five sites with both a microtektite layer and a well-defined Jaramillo subchron indicate an average PDRM acquisition depth of 7 cm. The data also indicate that the Ivory Coast tektite event took place approximately 8 ± 2 ky after the initiation of the Jaramillo event and thus agree with previous conclusions [33,34] that the impact that produced the Bosumtwi crater and the Ivory Coast tektites is not causally related to the magnetic reversal at the beginning of the Jaramillo event.

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