





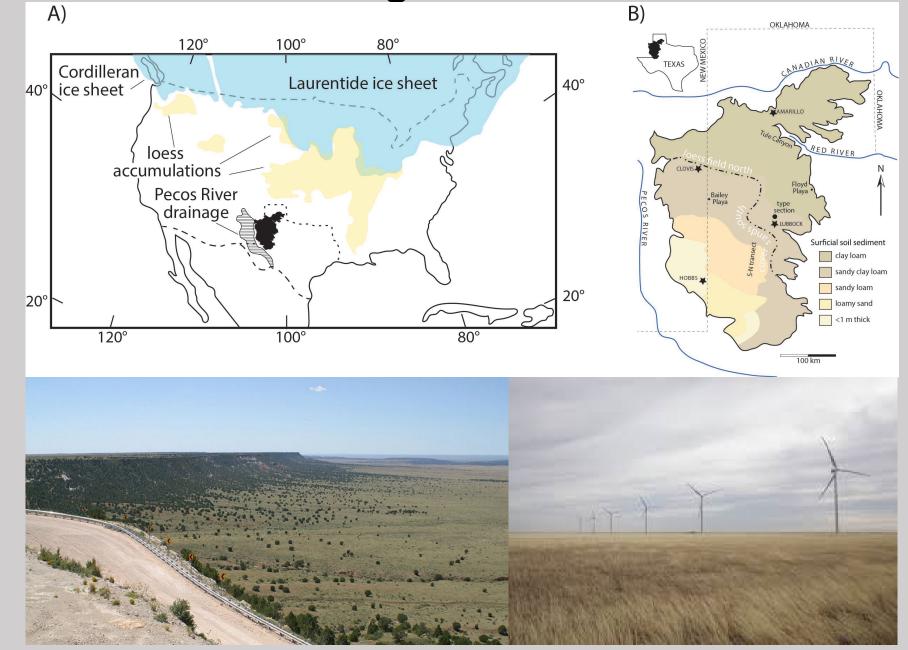
Rock Magnetism

Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction of the Southern High Plains during the Late Pleistocene using Rock-Magnetic Data



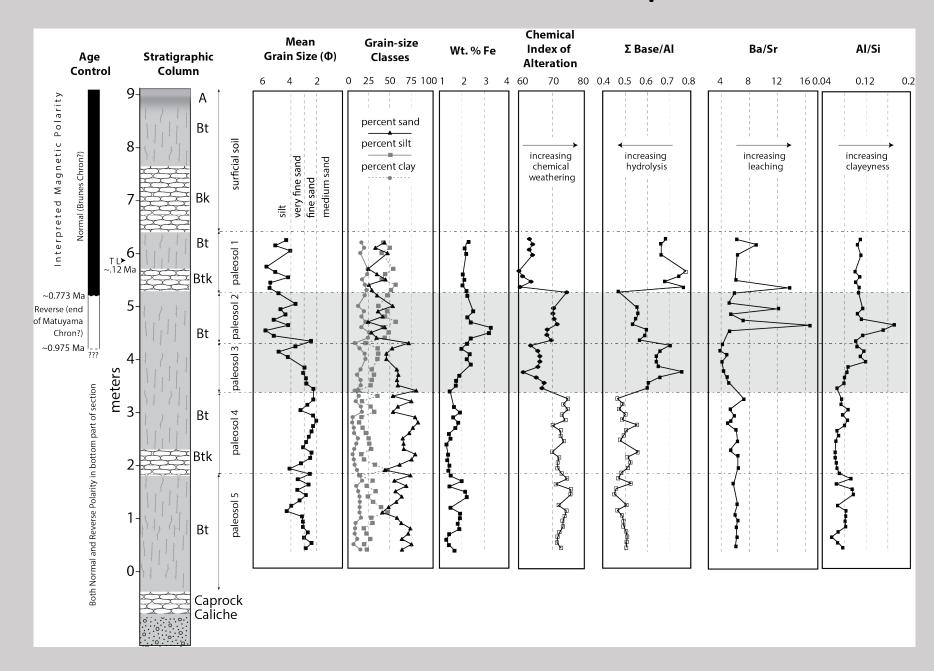
- Southern High Plains region of Texas → Texas panhandle
- Primary surficial soil is the Blackwater Draw Formation (~1.4 Ma – Present)
- Two primary sources
 - Southern Pecos River
 - Northern Loess

Texan Southern High Plains



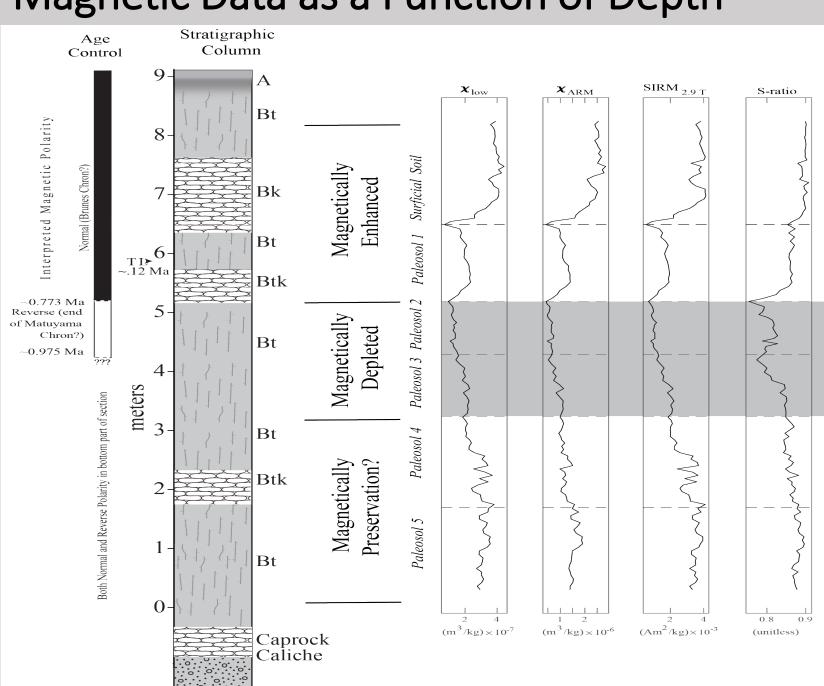
Geochemical Data as a Function of Depth

- Paleosols 5-4
 - Least chemically weathered
 - Fine-sandy material
 - Pecos
- Paleosols 3-2
 - Most chemically weathered
 - Mixture of fine-sand and silt
 - Mix of Pecos and Loess
- Paleosol 1
 - Moderately chemically weathered (less than 3-2 but more than 5-4)
 - Mixture of fine-sand and Sil
 - Mix of Pecos and Loess



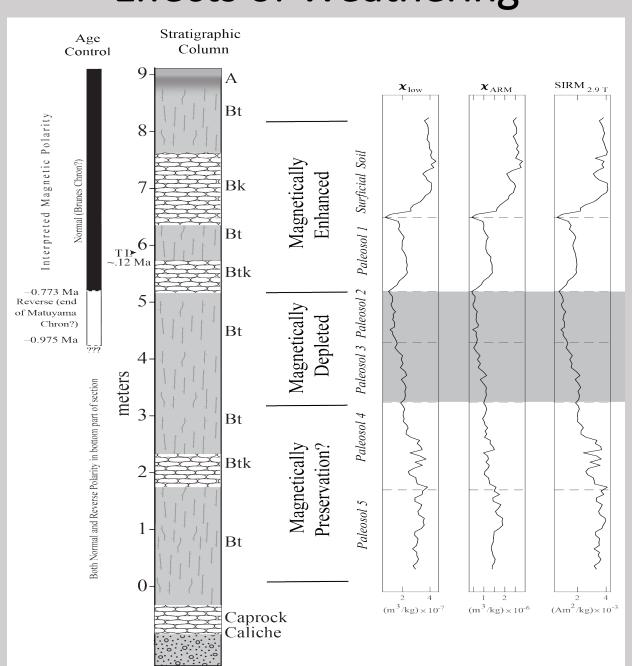
Rock-Magnetic Data as a Function of Depth

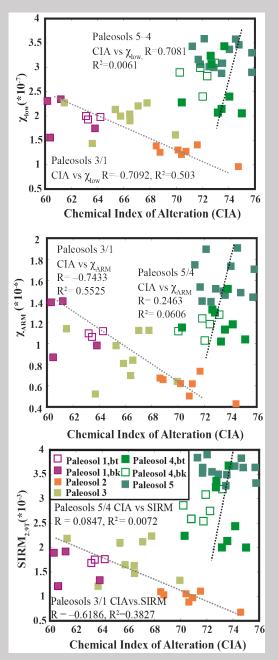
- χ, χ_{ARM}, and SIRM are very similar implying that they are all controlled by same phase → likely magnetite
- High S-ratio values indicate that the type site is dominated by magnetite
 - Relatively lower values indicate that Paleosol 3-2 have a higher concentration of hematite and goethite (wetter conditions)



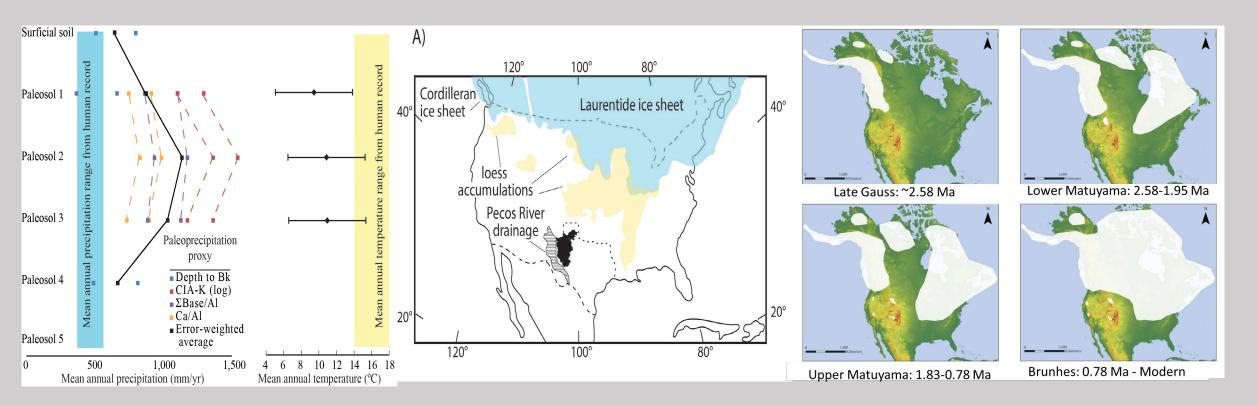
Effects of Weathering

- Moderate
 weathering, in
 conjunction with
 finer magnetic
 material implies that
 Paleosol 1 and
 Modern soil are
 "Magnetically
 Enhanced
- Enhanced weathering and increased hematite implies that Paleosols 3-2 are "Magnetically-Depleted"
- Minimal weathering implies that Paleosols 5-4 are "Magnetically Preserved"





Paleo-environmental Models



- Three Phases
 - Phase 1 (Paleosols 5-4)
 - Arid Time period where sediment was primarily derived from Pecos River
- Phase 2 (Paleosols 3-2)
 - Semi-Humid time period where sediment was derived from both Pecos and Northern Loess
- Phase 3 (Paleosols 1-Modern)
 - Semi-Arid to Semi-Humid time period where sediment was derived from both Pecos and Northern Loess

