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Updates from the Onepoto Drill Core



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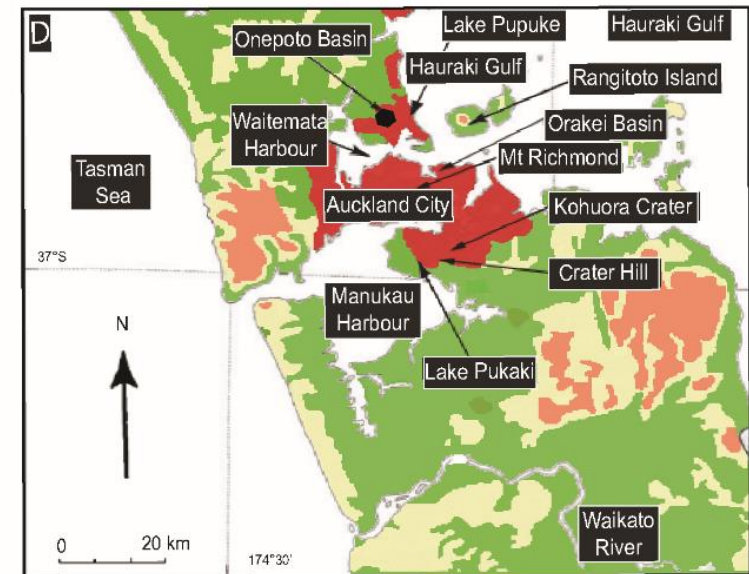
The study site –

Onepoto Basin in the Auckland Volcanic Field – “The Short Beach”

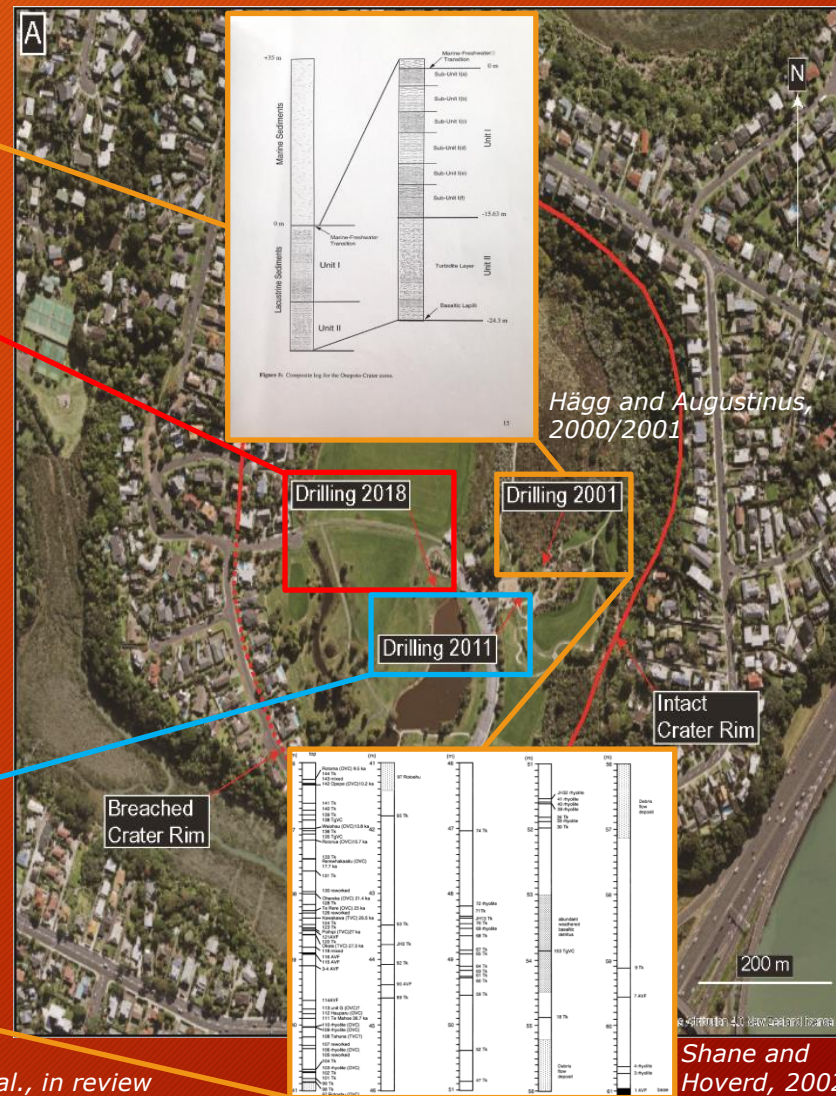
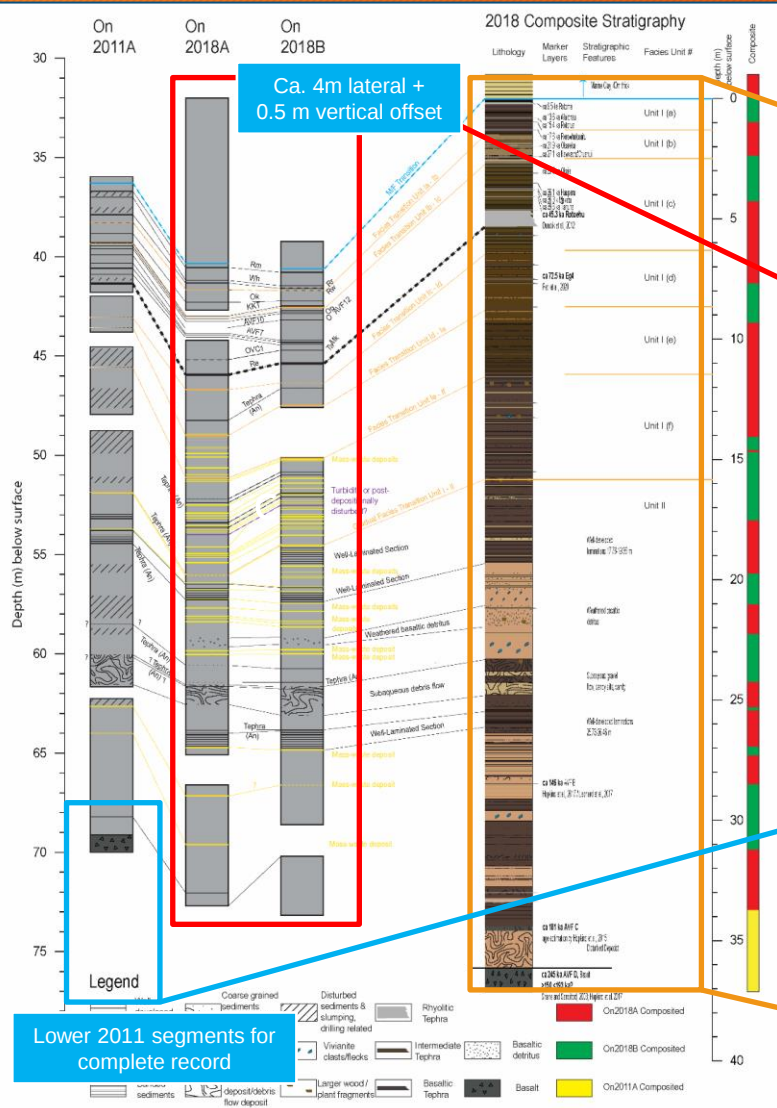


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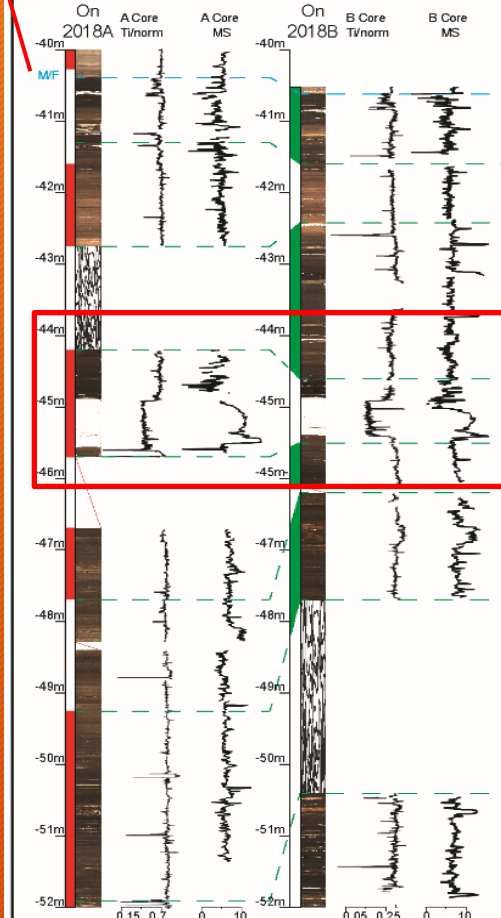


Läuchli et al., in review

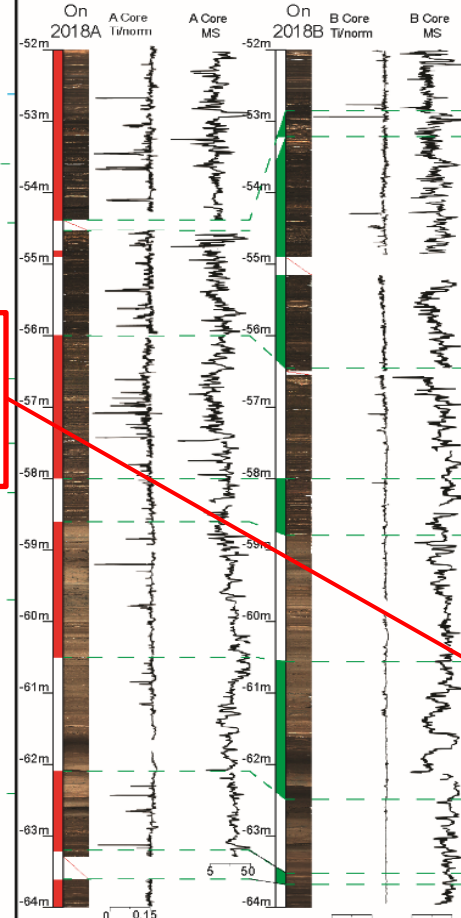


M/F as top core reference horizon

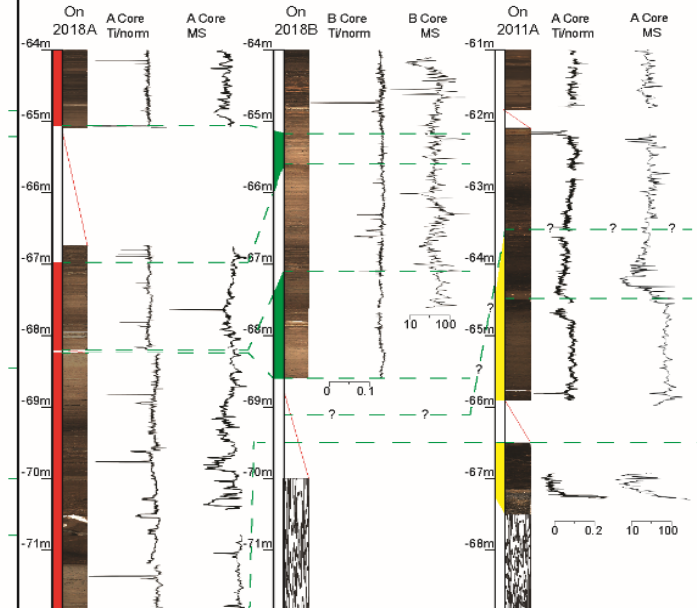
(a) Example Sub-Units I(a) - I(c)



(b) Example Sub-Units I(f) - Unit II transition & subaqueous debris flow deposit



(c) Example Unit II - Subaqueous Debris Flow to base



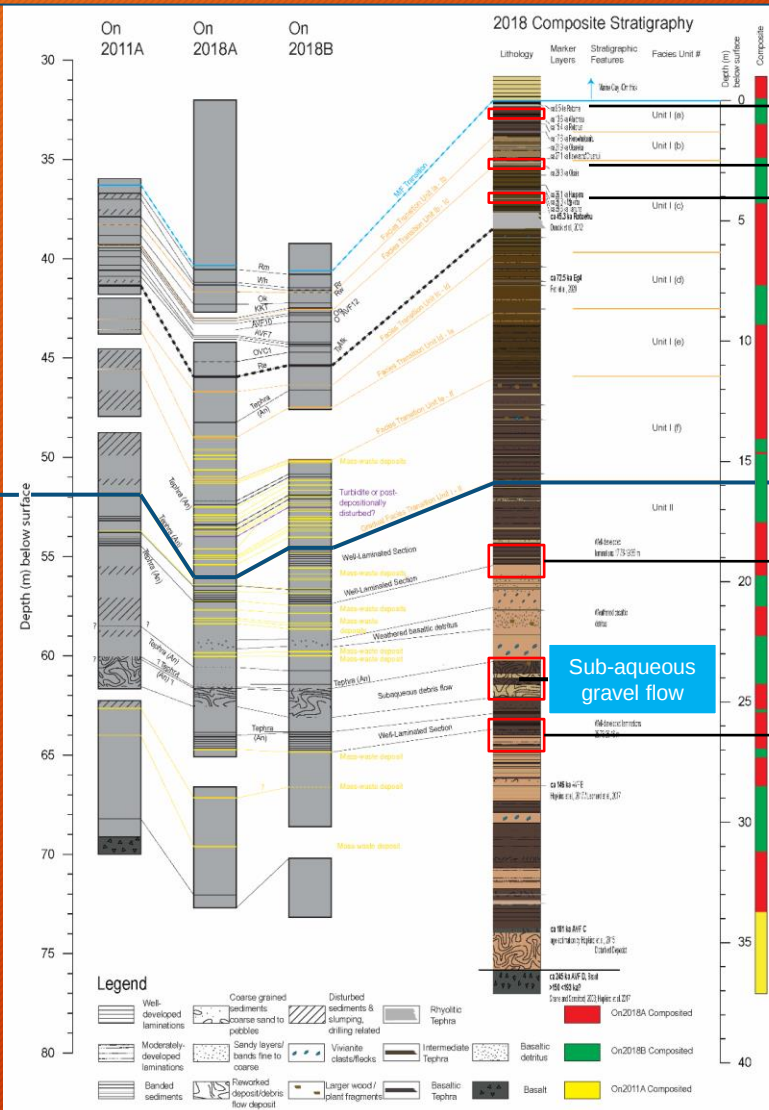
- (1) Geochemical fingerprinting and correlation of tephra layers,
- (2) Comparison of high-resolution optical and X-ray density images
- (3) Correlation of magnetic susceptibility and μ -XRF data (Ti normalized against inc+coh; with a Mo-tube as X-ray source)

Sediments of Unit I:

- 6 defined sub-units (a)-(f)
- Apart from sub-units b & c, **very dark brown to black** sediments
- **Well-developed laminations** **common** but not continuous
- Macroscopic **plant fragments** and **vivianite** flecks present to varying degree

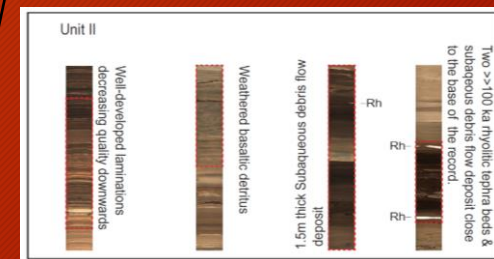
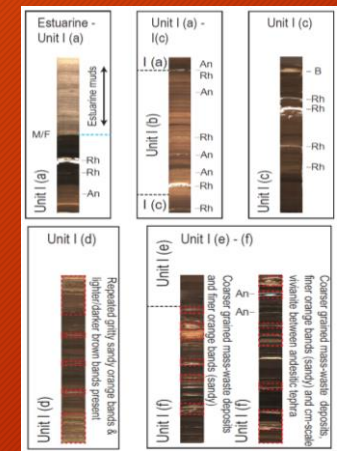
Sediments of Unit II:

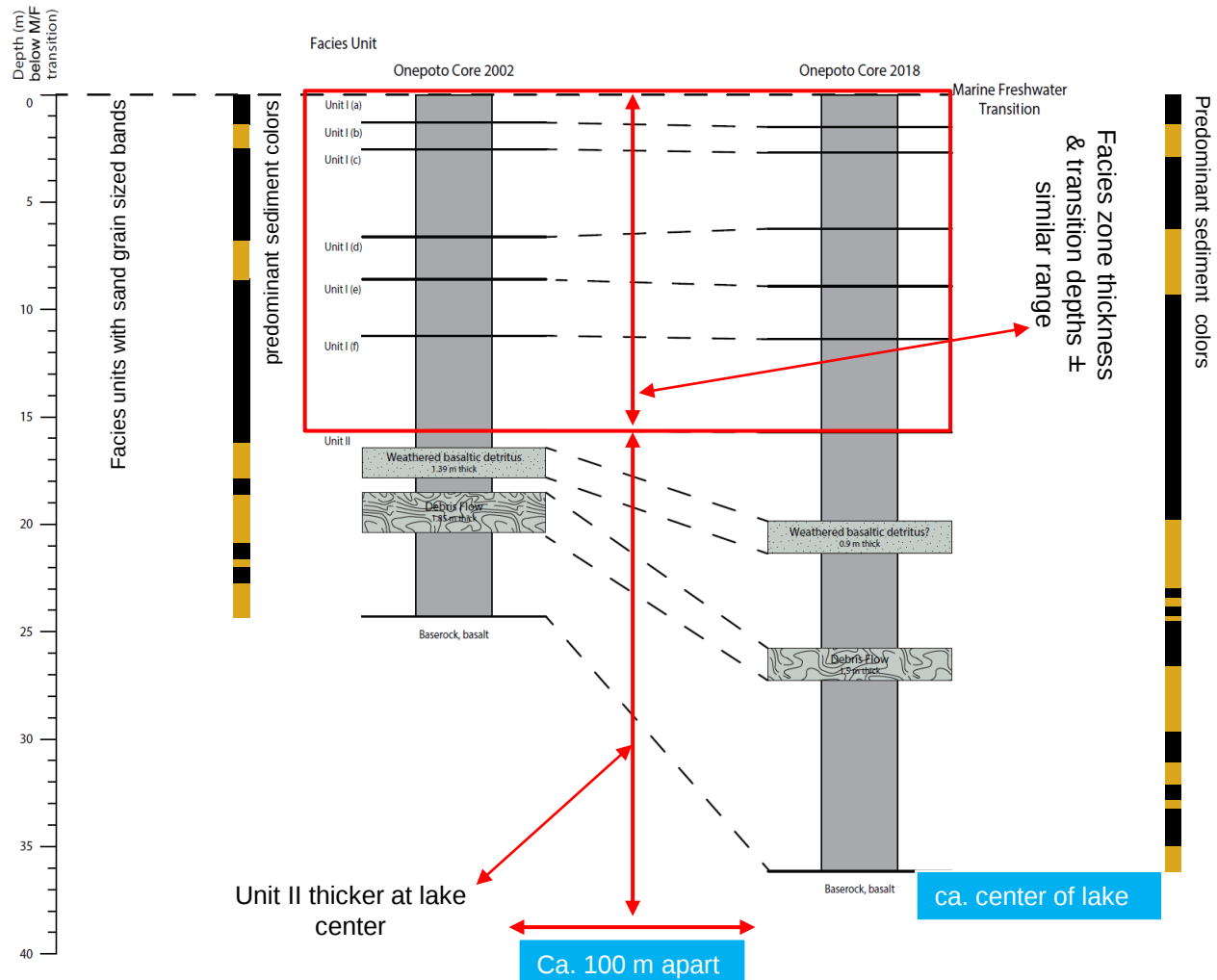
- commonly very dark grayish brown to dark olive
- **Few fine-scale sedimentary structures**
- **High sand and gravel content** (angular & volcanic origin) – mainly in discrete layers
- **Areas with increased macroscopic plant fragments and vivianite flecks**



Sections with well-developed laminations

Sections with well-developed laminations





Facies units with sand grain sized bands

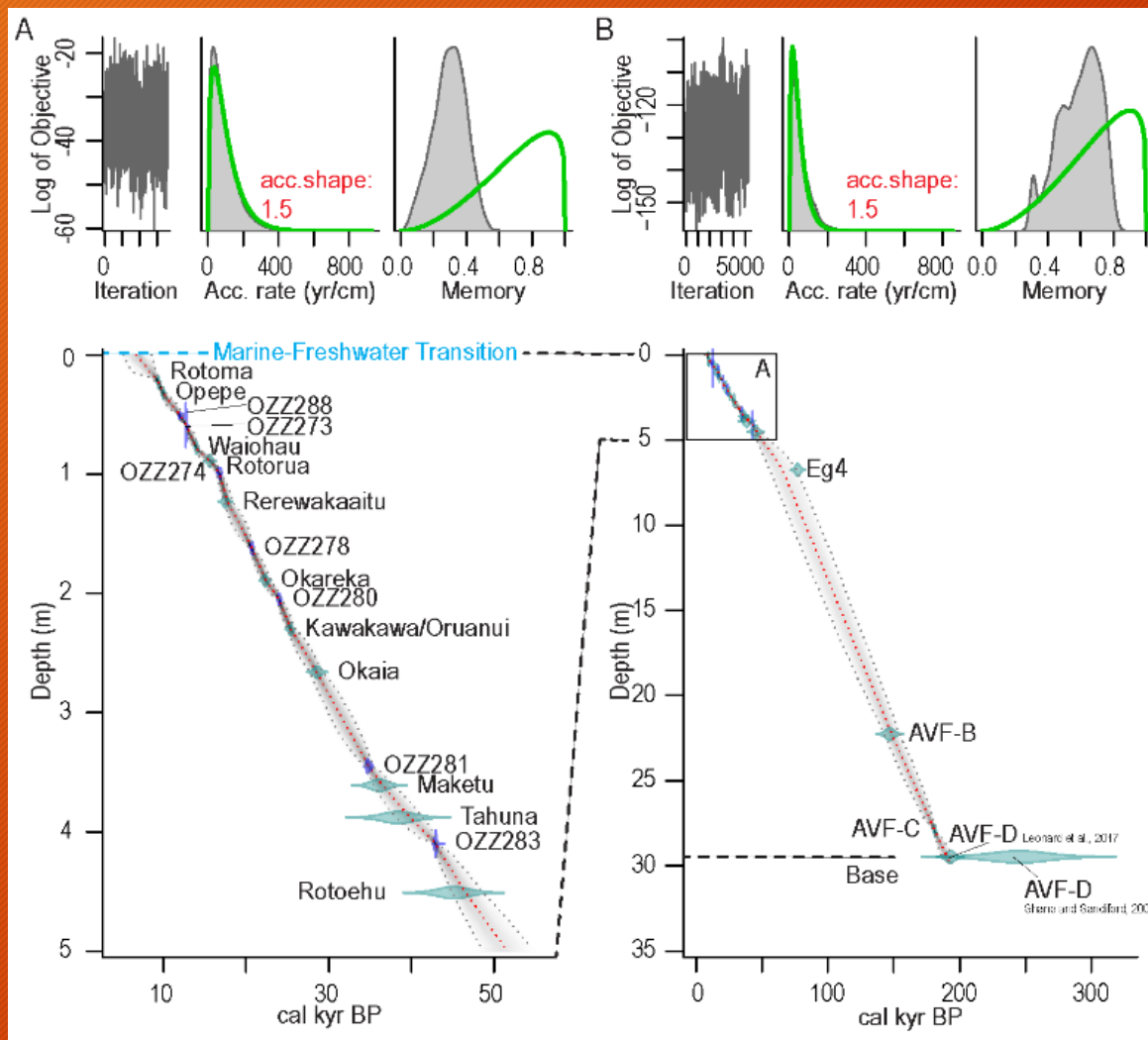
Supported by straight forward correlation of preserved sedimentary features, combined with the μ -XRF and magnetic susceptibility data

Onepoto Basin – (Preliminary) Bayesian Age Model



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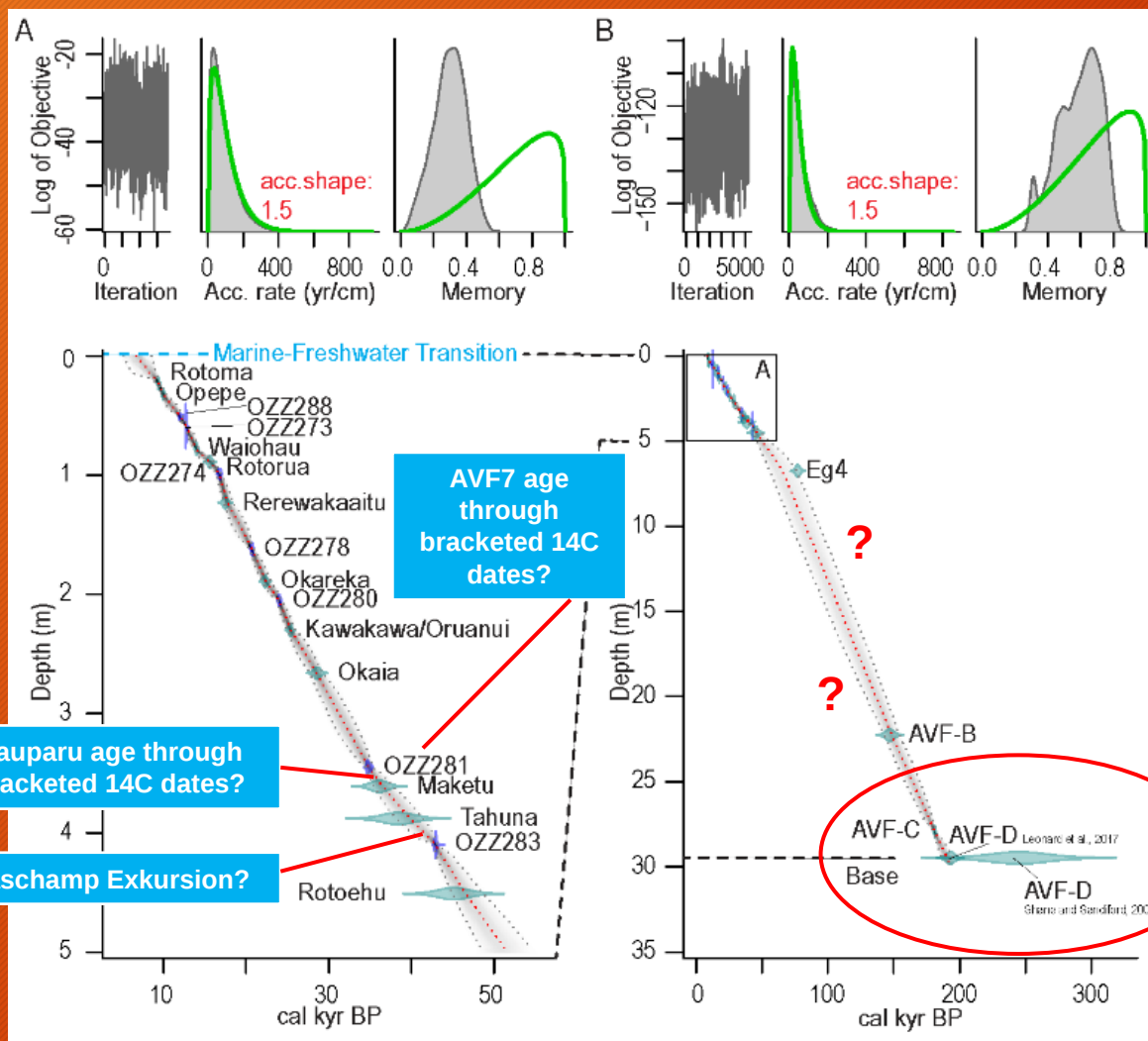
Age constraints in lower part of the record momentarily not as well

Robust age control guaranteed by 11 rhyolitic tephra layers and 7 ^{14}C samples

Basaltic AVF ejecta and Egmont sourced tephra, however, provide basic age constraints

Reconstruction of ^{10}Be fluxes expected to provide framework to establish robust age model

Läuchli et al., in review.



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Absolut age still subject of debate

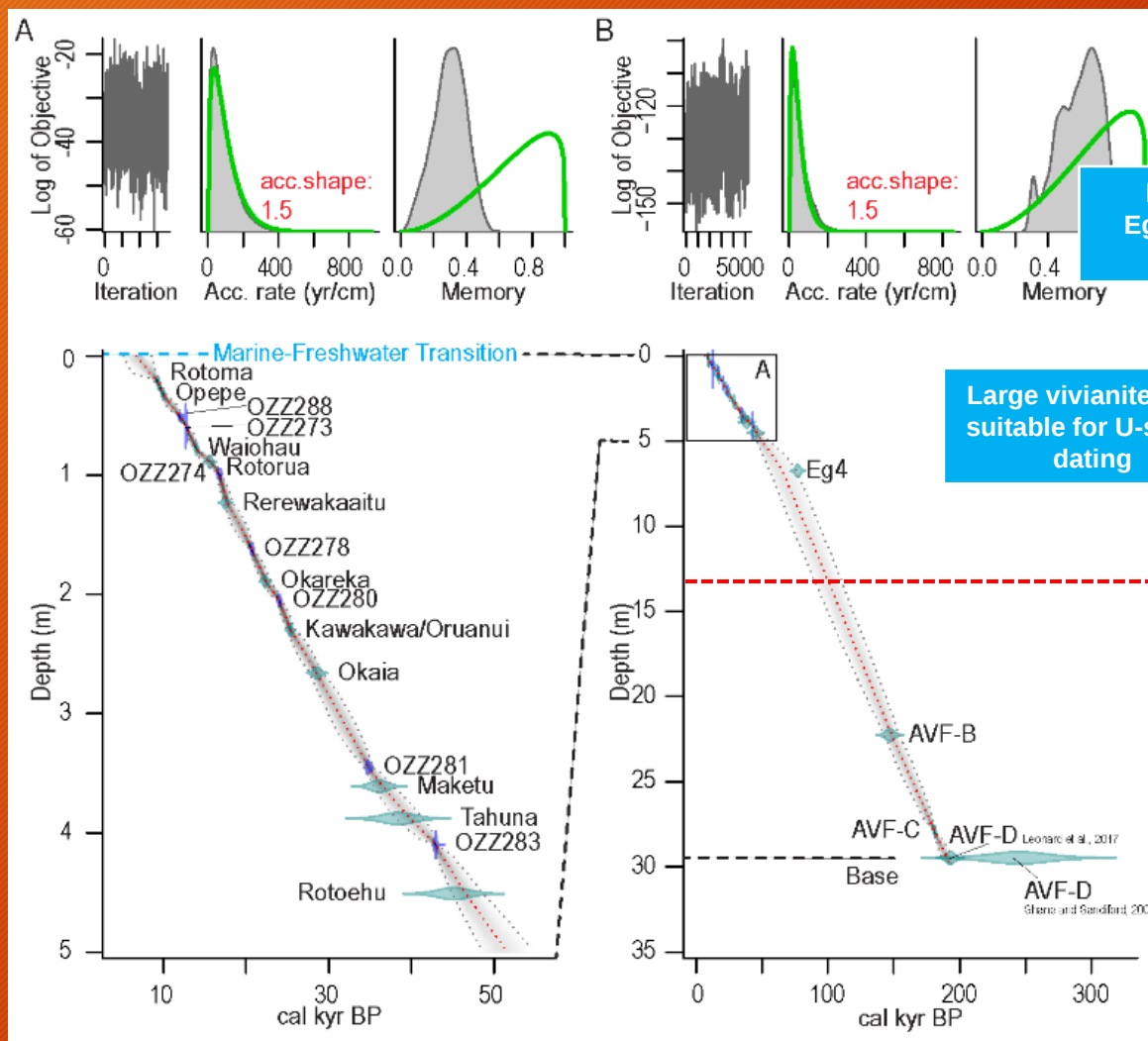
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Bracketed by
Egmont sourced
tephra

Large vivianite clast
suitable for U-series
dating

Robust age control guaranteed by 11
rhyolitic tephra layers and 7 ¹⁴C
samples

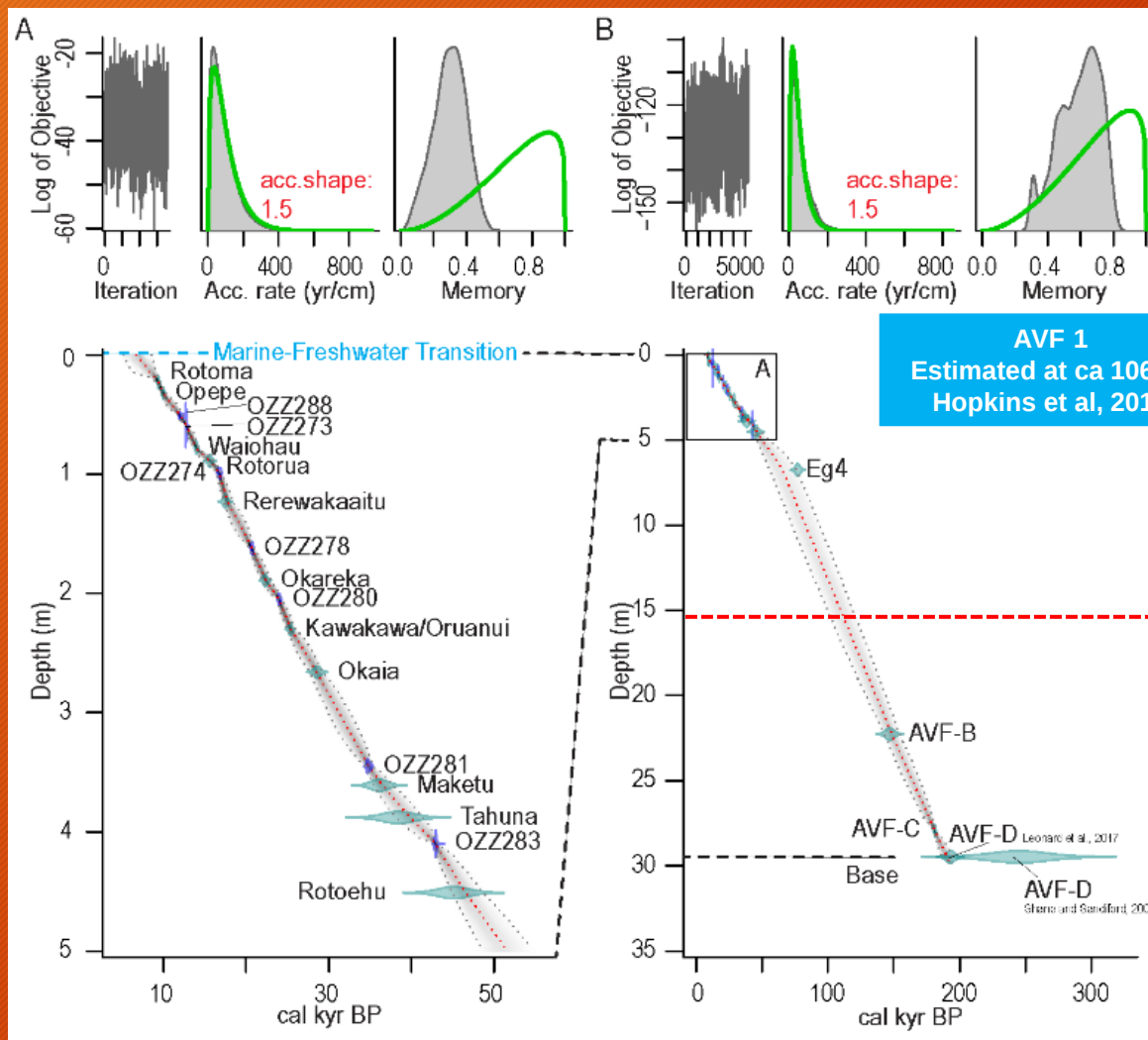
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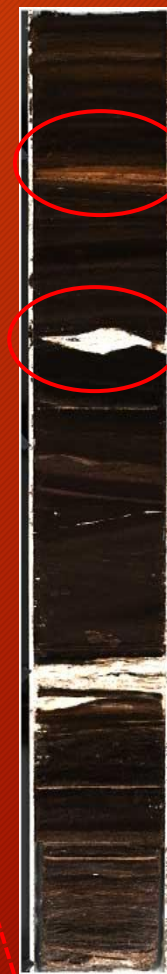
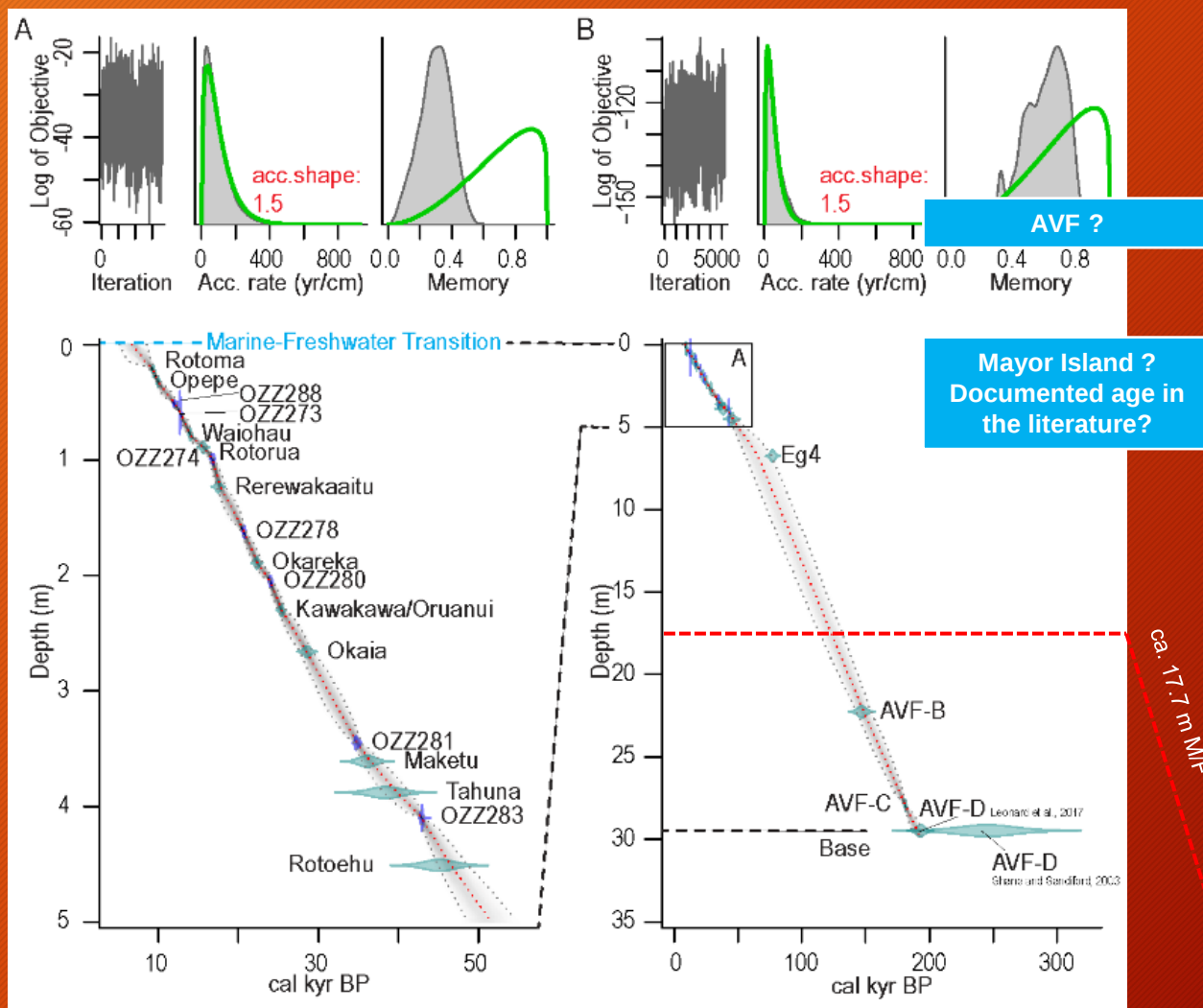
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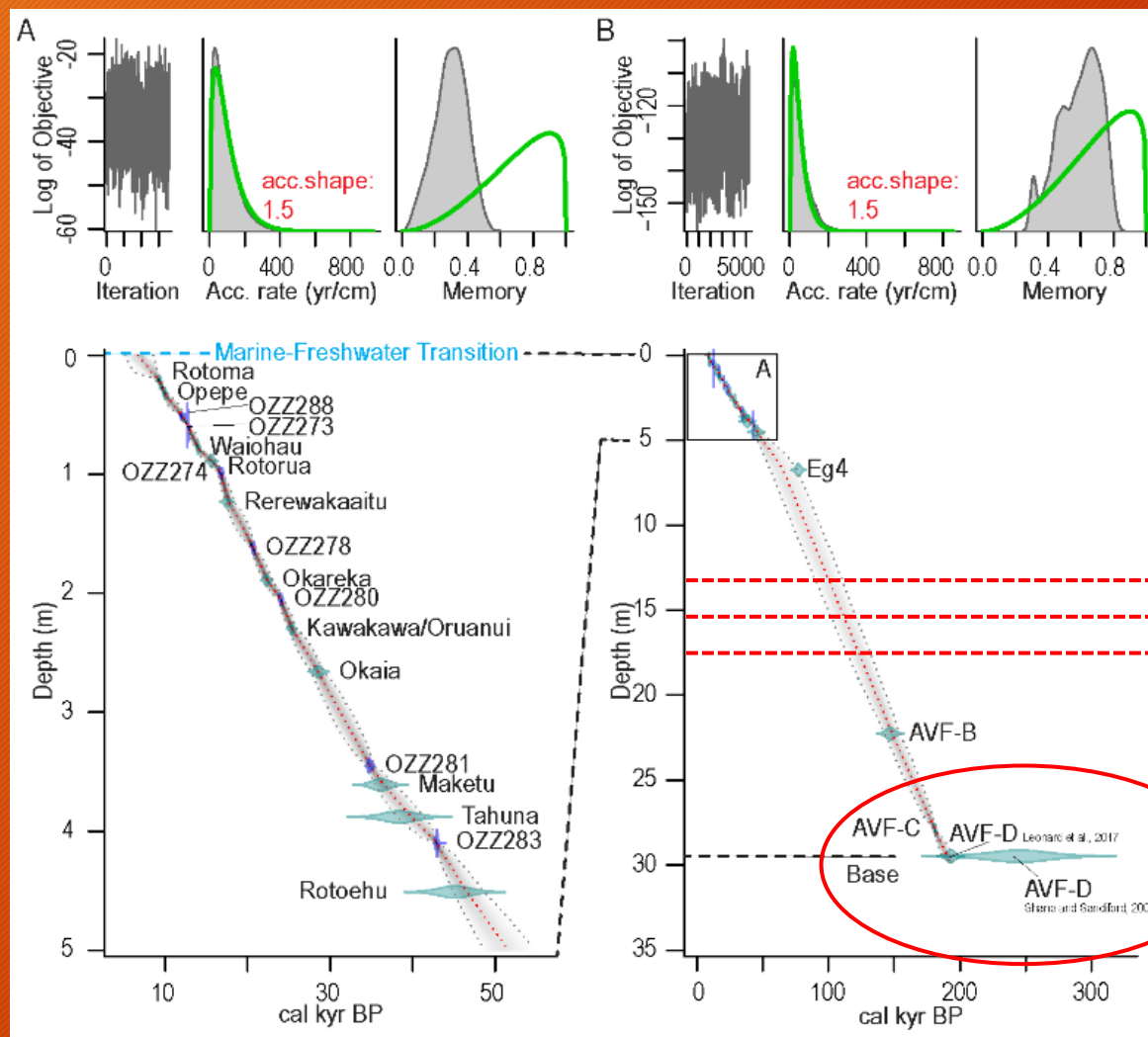
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Additional Age Markers?

- Ca. 100 ka? - vivianite
- Ca. 111 vs. 106 ka? - AVF1
- Ca. 123.9 ka? - further AVF + MI tephra

Absolut age still subject of debate

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Läuchli et al., in review.

Outlook / state of the project

- **AMS ^{14}C tephrochronology** have been being applied for ...
 - **age dating, correlation** to existing **chronologies** ...
 - **and establishment of an updated age model for the entire span of sedimentation Onepoto** paleolake (ca. 200-250 ka?)
- Newly acquired **μ -XRF core scanning** of **Onepoto Basin** lake sediments permits reconstruction of regional **environmental & sedimentary conditions/events** for the full lake sediment sequence.
 - To add solid creditability to the interpretation of the quantitative μ -XRF data we further analyses for **Loss-on-Ignition (LOI)**, **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**, **Total Nitrogen (TN)** and **Total Sulphur (TS)** have been run or are in their final stages.

Thank you for your attention!

This research is funded through:



MARSDEN FUND

TE PŪTEA RANGAHAU
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2.) The University of Auckland Doctoral Scholarships



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