

QUATERNARY CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATED STANDARDS

A position paper by the Italian Commission on Stratigraphy

INTRODUCTION

This position paper is conceived as a contribution by the Italian Commission on Stratigraphy to the ongoing discussion on the establishment of chronostratigraphic standards in the Quaternary.

In particular, the forthcoming meeting of the INQUA Commission on Stratigraphy (acting as the Subcommittee on Quaternary Stratigraphy, SQS, of the International Commission on Stratigraphy, ICS) in Leiden appears as a perfect assembly to discuss both the philosophy and the practicalities that pave the way towards the completion of a Standard Chronostratigraphic Scale for the Quaternary System.

This position paper can also be viewed as an open letter to the new officers of SQS, and in particular its nominated Chairman (Phil Gibbard), to help them focus in the best way on some key-issues laying before them.

After a short background and an appeal to undertake a precise commitment on the Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary issue, we will try to: a) expose our philosophical approach to the chronostratigraphic subdivision of the Quaternary; b) describe the present status of Quaternary Chronostratigraphy; c) give our suggestions on the future objectives, work programme and membership of the new SQS.

BACKGROUND

Until a few days ago (ICS meeting in Urbino, June 14-15, 2002), a new organisation of SQS and of the neighbour Subcommittee on Neogene Stratigraphy (SNS), specifically requested by ICS, had been under discussion for several months.

The main characteristics of the new organisation had to be the following:

- SNS and SQS were to be merged into a new Subcommittee on Neogene and Quaternary Stratigraphy (SNQS), having 40 (20+20) members, W.J. Zachariasse as Chairman, F. Hilgen as Secretary and D. Castradori, P. Gibbard, T. van Kolfschoten as Vice-Chairmen;
- A new Working Group on Pleistocene Chronostratigraphy was to be created with 4 members proposed by former SQS, 4 members proposed by former SNS and D. Castradori and P. Gibbard as Co-Chairmen.

Background of ICS request was the inactivity of SQS over the last few years and, therefore, the need for revitalising action in view of the commitment, undertaken by ICS, to complete the entire Standard Chronostratigraphic Scale by 2008.

In Urbino, ICS eventually decided to maintain the existing organisation (i.e. a separate SQS), demanding however a thorough internal reorganisation, with a new Board, a new membership, and a commitment to act under the rules of ICS.

As a result, the creation of the aforementioned Working Group on Pleistocene Chronostratigraphy, with a balanced contribution of SQS and SNS members, is no more relevant.

However, the need to establish a group of scientists (in the absence of said Working Group, we refer to the SQS itself), with a well balanced contribution of "marine" and "continental"

stratigraphers, is more pressing than ever in view of the now starting search for the Global boundary Stratotype Section and Point(s) (GSSPs) of the internal subdivisions of the Pleistocene.

AN APPEAL ON THE PLIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE BOUNDARY ISSUE

Before presenting our views on the approach to be upheld in the chronostratigraphic subdivisions of the Quaternary, a brief excursus is in order on the never-ending debate on the Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary and the fate of the term Quaternary.

As concerns this issue, the writers and the readers of the present document, with probably a few exceptions, hold different positions.

The writers of this document firmly believe in the validity and appropriateness of the choice that led the stratigraphic community to first select (1985) and then confirm (1999) the Vrica boundary as base of the Pleistocene (and of the Quaternary).

In our opinion, that boundary perfectly respects the historical usage of the last two centuries, the binding resolution of the 1948 IGC in London, and the need for an easily correlatable boundary.

We briefly recall here below how the scientific community arrived at the selection of the Vrica Boundary.

Following a decade of study and discussions by the International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA) Subcommission 1a on Stratigraphy (Pliocene/Pleistocene Boundary) and International Geological Correlation Program Project 41 (Neogene/Quaternary Boundary), a draft proposal on the choice of a boundary stratotype for the Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary was submitted and approved by the INQUA Commission on Stratigraphy (acting as the Subcommission on Quaternary Stratigraphy of ICS) at the 1982 Moscow INQUA Congress. The Vrica boundary was selected among two other possible choices, one younger (around the Brunhes/Matuyama boundary) and one older (around the Gauss/Matuyama boundary). A formal proposal was subsequently submitted to and approved by the ICS in 1983 and published two years later (Aguirre and Pasini, 1985) together with the announcement (Bassett, 1985) that the content of the proposal had been formally ratified by the IUGS Executive as GSSP of the Pleistocene. Thus, the GSSP of the Pleistocene (and the Quaternary) was placed at the base of a claystone unit conformably overlying the sapropelic bed "e" in the Vrica section in Calabria (Southern Italy).

As for the term Quaternary, some of the writers would like to preserve it (as a System, including the Pleistocene and Holocene Series), whereas others would simply drop it, following the example of the Primary, Secondary and, more recently, Tertiary terms. In this last case, the Neogene System would then include the Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene and Holocene Series.

The readers of this document (or most of them) are convinced that changing the base of the Pleistocene (and the Quaternary) to make it coincide with the Gelasian Stage (now Upper Pliocene), would both improve its correlation potential and more accurately reflect the most important step in the onset of the so-called northern hemisphere glaciations. Their claim finally resulted in a postal ballot within SNS and SQS on the proposal to lower the base of the Pleistocene in the aforementioned sense. The proposal was rejected by a strict majority of votes.

Some of the readers have recently proposed to decouple the term Quaternary from the term Pleistocene. The Quaternary would then be a Sub-System, with its base coinciding with the base of the Gelasian Stage, which would then encompass two entire Series (Pleistocene and Holocene) and one Stage (the Gelasian) of a third Series (the Pliocene). This solution, however, would not only meet with the opposition of the writers on scientific grounds, but would also violate the nested hierarchy of the Standard Chronostratigraphic Scale and, therefore, seems a bit complicated even to be proposed.

In any case, should this proposal ever be brought forward, it would have to follow the complete approval process of all chronostratigraphic units (SQS, then ICS and, finally, IUGS). In addition, we remark that this procedure can only be initiated 10 years after the reconfirmation of the Vrica Boundary (i.e. in 2009; see guidelines by Remane et al., 1996).

Having said that, we ask the new officers of SQS (and the soon-to-be-appointed membership) to officially undertake not to devote priceless efforts in the discussion on the Plio-Pleistocene boundary, bringing us all farther from, instead of nearer to, our main goal, i.e. the subdivision of the Pleistocene in lower rank chronostratigraphic units.

We suggest to keep the lobbying activity, directed to a new attempt to change the base of the Quaternary (in any case following the rules of modern normative stratigraphy), firmly outside SQS doors, at least for the time being.

OUR PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO QUATERNARY CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY

As defined at present, the Quaternary covers the last 1.8 Ma of the Earth history.

At first sight, therefore, one could be tempted to believe that such a short and recent time span must necessarily be treated in a different way with respect to older periods. Moreover, one would probably expect that totally different range of time-resolution and degree of accuracy can be reached in dating endeavours in the Quaternary.

Finally, one could probably imagine that only marginal-marine, low-thickness, areal-limited marine sediments be available for stratigraphic studies of the Quaternary onland.

We maintain that, while such beliefs may somehow be acceptable in respect of the Holocene and uppermost Pleistocene, they are, however, certainly misleading when looking at the Quaternary in general. To demonstrate, in a single example, the truth of this last statement, we would like to draw your attention to the marine Quaternary, and the underlying Pliocene, in southern Italy.

A thorough review of two centuries of studies on the Plio-Pleistocene of southern Italy is, of course, far beyond the scope of this short paper. We then prefer to go straight to the conclusions that clearly demonstrate that:

- the Quaternary is represented, in large areas of southern Italy, by plenty of excellent marine sections (as an example, see figure 1 depicting the Montalbano Ionico Section) representing the lower Pleistocene (up to 1000 metres), middle Pleistocene (hundreds of metres), and the lower part of the upper Pleistocene (tens of metres). They are testified by several stages and substages suggested in the last two centuries, some of which have been largely used and/or are still used (Calabrian, Santerian, Emilian, Sicilian, Selinuntian, Crotonian, Ionian, Tyrrhenian, Tarentian, Monastirian, Versilian) (Vai, 1996, 1997; Castradori & Cita, 1995);



Figure 1: Montalbano Ionico (Southern Italy): an excellent, open marine, lower to middle Pleistocene section

- marine sediments suitable for conventional biostratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy and marine isotope stratigraphy are present up to a time level as young as 2-300 ka, as testified by the beautiful sections of the Crotona Basin (see figure 2a and 2b);

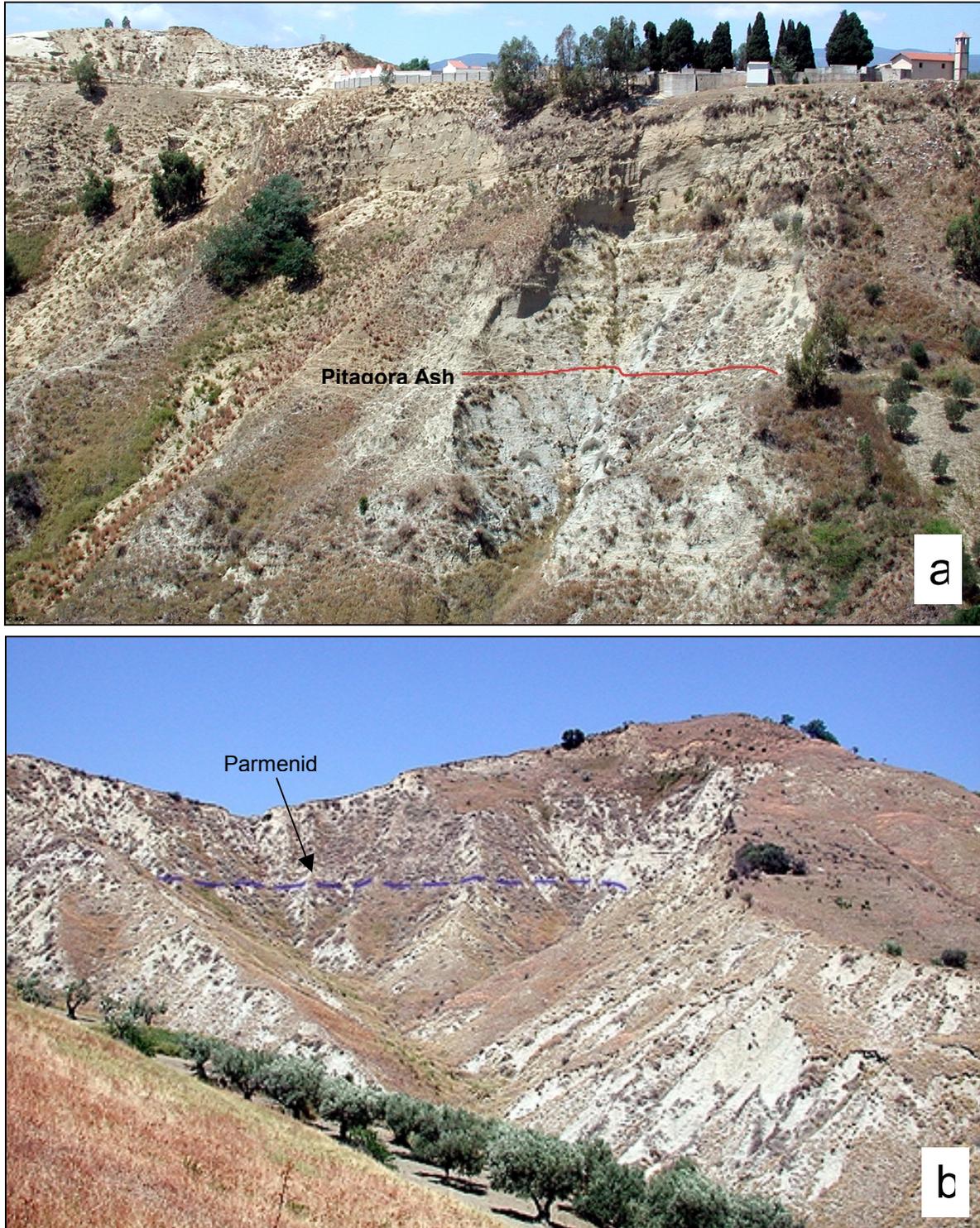


Figure 2: Middle Pleistocene sediments in the Crotona Basin (Calabria).

a) The “Valle di Manche” segment of the cyclically organized San Mauro succession. The onset of the Brunhes Chron has been confidently identified in outer shelf sediments containing an ash layer and representing the maximum flooding associated with MIS 19.

b) The middle-upper part of the Marcedusa succession, where outer shelf sediments correlated to MIS 11 have been recognized. A basinal correlatable ash layer is present at the MIS 12-MIS 11 transition. Both successions contain abundant pollens that allow comparison of continental and marine climatic conditions during the middle Pleistocene in Central Mediterranean.

- for time intervals older than the limit of applicability of ^{14}C techniques, the time-resolution and degree of accuracy that one can reach in the Quaternary marine sediments are exactly the same as those, for example, of the underlying Pliocene and Miocene, i.e. those dictated by current orbital solutions applied to astrocytology (a few kyrs). For stratigraphic intervals older than the lower Miocene, direct astronomical datings, though no longer physically connected to the present day (via layer-by-layer reconstruction of an ideally continuous composite section), nevertheless allow often for Milankovitch-like accuracy in time resolution.

It would be incorrect to believe that the above considerations be only relevant to southern Italy. They are, on the contrary, valid worldwide, with particular reference to many other, tectonically active regions (Boso Peninsula in Japan, New Zealand and California, only to cite the most famous among many others).

In addition, marine sediment are obviously widespread and of various thickness under the world ocean floor. These last sediments are the field of study for so many scientific disciplines, as one can easily realise when flicking through a volume of the Ocean Drilling Program (see for example Leg 155, Amazon Fan, Legs 160 and 161, Mediterranean Sea), and should therefore be taken in the highest consideration when discussing on how and where to set up standards of Quaternary chronostratigraphy.

In conclusion, we firmly believe that the Quaternary, as a whole, does not deserve any special treatment when coming to the definition of its standards.

As a result, the guide-lines for defining chronostratigraphic units (cfr. Hedberg, ed., 1976; Salvador, ed., 1994; Remane et al., 1996) by:

- a) fixing the boundary-stratotype of their lower boundary,
- b) following the principles of “base defines boundary”,
- c) fixing the boundary stratotypes in marine sediments,
- d) respecting the historical usage (albeit not a true historical priority), and
- e) focusing as much as possible on the best correlation potential,

are all principles that should be firmly upheld even when talking about Quaternary chronostratigraphic standards.

This does not imply at all that we give continental sediments secondary importance in stratigraphy. We are fully aware of the great quantity and the excellent quality of the work that is being done on the Quaternary different kind of continental sediments and ice record, with particular reference to the reconstruction of the global climate changes. It would be enough to examine the portentous scientific production reported in journals like *Paleo3*, *Quaternary International* or *Global Climate Change* to get a flavour of these valuable efforts.

Framing these continental sediments within the chronostratigraphic standards defined in accordance with the aforementioned procedures, and establishing auxiliary stratotype for those boundaries in continental sediments, will be the most challenging and interesting tasks.

We simply maintain that standards are to be fixed where the book is more complete (in marine sediments) and the assignment of fragments of story (the continental sediments) to one chapter or the other should logically follow as a second step.

Exceptions to this procedure can be proposed and discussed for the uppermost part of the Pleistocene and the Holocene for which the availability of onland marine sections suitable for integrated marine stratigraphy remains doubtful.

The only GSSP existing in the Pleistocene is the one defining its base in the Vrica Section (Calabria, Italy). This GSSP was ratified in 1985 (Aguirre and Pasini, 1985; Bassett, 1985) and confirmed by ICS in 1999 after a postal ballot within SNS and SQS (details on this last topic are found in Rio et al., 1998).

All the others subdivisions of the Pleistocene should be regarded as informal. This simply means that no official subdivisions into units has ever been agreed upon by ICS, though the literature is rich of informal schemes that often enjoyed wide acceptance.

With respect to this status of widespread informality, there are only two worth-noting exceptions. We are making reference to (a) the Calabrian Stage and (b) the Lower/Middle Pleistocene boundary.

(a) The Calabrian Stage is considered by some as already defined by the Vrica GSSP (e.g. Van Couvering, 1996; Vai, 1997), in agreement with a literal interpretation of the famous resolution adopted by the IGC in London (1948), in which the Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary was to be tied to the base of the Calabrian Stage. Others workers (see Rio et al., 1991 and references therein), on the contrary, argued that the base of most sections indicated by Gignoux (1913) as a reference for the Calabrian (albeit not true type-sections in a classical sense) was in fact younger than the base of the supposedly overlying Sicilian Stage which, in addition, enjoyed historical “priority” (Doderlein, 1872). More precisely, the “type-sections” of the Calabrian Stage would actually be of middle Pleistocene age, in case the lower/middle Pleistocene boundary is taken at about the level of isotope stage 22 or 24 (see below). This would render unacceptable the use of the Calabrian, though redefined by the GSSP of its base, as the type of the lower Pleistocene. As a result, the Calabrian Stage, according to those authors, had to be abandoned. A different situation would exist in case of definition of the lower/middle Pleistocene at the Brunhes-Matuyama boundary (see below). In this case, the “type-section” of the Calabrian Stage would at least be of (latest) early Pleistocene age. Therefore, the use of the term Calabrian could more easily be salvaged, though the “historical priority” of the Sicilian would still remain an issue.

In conclusion, the Calabrian Stage could be or not be regarded as a formally defined unit of the lower Pleistocene, according to different stratigraphic schools. This is one of the issues the new SQS will have to face soon.

(b) Also the lower/middle Pleistocene boundary enjoys an almost official status. In fact, according to Richmond (1996), the Brunhes-Matuyama paleomagnetic boundary was selected as primary criterion for the selection of the lower/middle Pleistocene boundary by the INQUA Commission on Stratigraphy, acting as Subcommittee on Quaternary Stratigraphy of ICS. No boundary stratotype was proposed in that paper, even if its importance was acknowledge and the search for a suitable section apparently initiated. The truth is that no formal proposal in the direction indicated by Richmond (1996) has ever reached the point of being put to vote within the SQS and the status of the lower/middle Pleistocene boundary remained, and still remains, unofficial.

Other workers (see Cita and Castradori, 1995) proposed a lower interval (between the top of the Jaramillo event and the Brunhes-Matuyama boundary), and the related events (e.g. base of the *Pseudoemiliana lacunosa* Nannofossil Zone), as more suitable for the selection of the lower/middle Pleistocene boundary, based also on evidence from the mammalian record. However, also this proposal never reached “step one” in the approval procedure of modern normative stratigraphy.

In conclusion, the task of subdividing the Pleistocene into practical, historically sound, widely recognisable units, with officially defined bases, lays all in front of us and must be tackle vigorously by the new SQS.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE FUTURE OBJECTIVES, WORK PROGRAMME AND MEMBERSHIP OF SQS

Objectives

In our opinion, the objectives of SQS in the next few years should be deliberately very pragmatic and mainly focused on:

- a) the agreement on an official chronostratigraphic/geochronologic framework for the entire Pleistocene Series/Epoch, and
- b) the subsequent selection, approval and ratification of all relevant boundary stratotypes (GSSPs).

The multidisciplinary stratigraphic scale of the Pleistocene is well established (Berggren et al., 1995a, b), including microplankton stratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy, stable isotope stratigraphy, all of them intercalibrated and framed into the new astronomic time scale (Shackleton et al., 1990; Hilgen, 1991; Lourens et al., 1996). This will certainly facilitate the understanding of the position in time of different chronostratigraphic units proposed in the past, thus rendering SQS's task a little easier.

Only after having established the standard chronostratigraphic scale for the entire Pleistocene, a switch in the purposes and focus of SQS will be possible, for example embracing the task of developing a standard nomenclature for other kind of stratigraphic units (continental chronostratigraphic units; climatostratigraphic units; glaciostratigraphic units etc.).

Work Programme

The first, and most difficult thing, is the agreement on a suite of chronostratigraphic units to represent and typify the whole Pleistocene. How to do so could be the subject of the first consultations among the newly appointed members of SQS.

For certain, we already have a number of exhaustive documents (e.g. Vai, 1996) and of informal schemes (see below), that depict different chronostratigraphic approaches with their pros and cons, strengths and weaknesses.

This implies that, in our opinion, the time is ripe for a final decision to be taken and for an official scheme to be finally adopted, without producing any major efforts from the analytical point of view.

As for the most recent and widely accepted schemes, two are worth mentioning since the beginning, since they resulted from a reevaluation of the Italian type sections, an unavoidable reference for this time period.

The first one was the outcome of a number of publications of the Eighties (by Ruggieri, Sprovieri, Rio and coworkers), finally summarised in the complete chronostratigraphic scheme of Rio et al. (1991) (figure 4).

AGE (Ma)	Berggren and Van Couvering 1974	Van Eysinga 1975	Ruggieri et al. 1979	Ruggieri et al. 1984	Berggren et al 1985	Haq & Van Eysinga 1986	Haq et al. 1987
0.5	Tyrrhenian	Tyrrhenian				Tyrrhenian	Milazzian
	Milazzian	Milazzian				Milazzian	
		Sicilian				Sicilian	
	Emilian	Emilian				Emilian	
1.0	Calabrian	Calabrian	Selinuntian (Superstage)	Selinuntian	Calabrian	Calabrian	Emilian
	Emilian	Emilian				Emilian	
	Santernian	Santernian				Santernian	
1.5	Calabrian	Calabrian	Santernian	Santernian	Calabrian	Calabrian	Calabrian

Figure 4: Synoptic table of the subdivisions of the Quaternary since the Seventies (after Rio et al., 1991)

The second scheme was the final result of the effort, by the Working Group on the Quaternary of the Italian Commission on Stratigraphy, to solve the still outstanding controversies with the formulation of a different solution (see Cita and Castradori, 1995; figure 5).

Of course, also the most important standard chronostratigraphic scale (e.g. Berggren et al., 1985; Berggren et al., 1995a, b; Harland et al., 1990) are a useful source of reference and information, even if the subdivision of the Pleistocene has often been elegantly bypassed in those compilations.

What SQS needs is a comprehensive document that details, as impartially as possible, the existing situation. This document could then be circulated among all SQS members. A questionnaire might then follow to gather the opinion of everybody in view of the formulation of a proposal for voting.

In doing so, the primary event(s) that should guide our search for a boundary stratotype will be also discussed and approved.

At this point, one will have the possibility of either submitting the chronostratigraphic scheme and the guide events to ICS for approval, prior to the actual proposal of the related GSSPs, or continue with the selection of GSSPs and then submit scheme, events and GSSPs all together. Whether to prefer one option or the other will also be, of course, a matter of discussion within SQS.

A “natural” dead-line for this process would be the next IGC (Florence, summer 2004).

We feel pretty convinced that by that date, the agreement on the standard chronostratigraphic scheme and the related guide-event could be reached. The question whether or not there will also be the relevant GSSPs approved, remains doubtful.

However, the deadline of year 2008 (official date set by ICS to complete all GSSPs) can be met without any doubts.

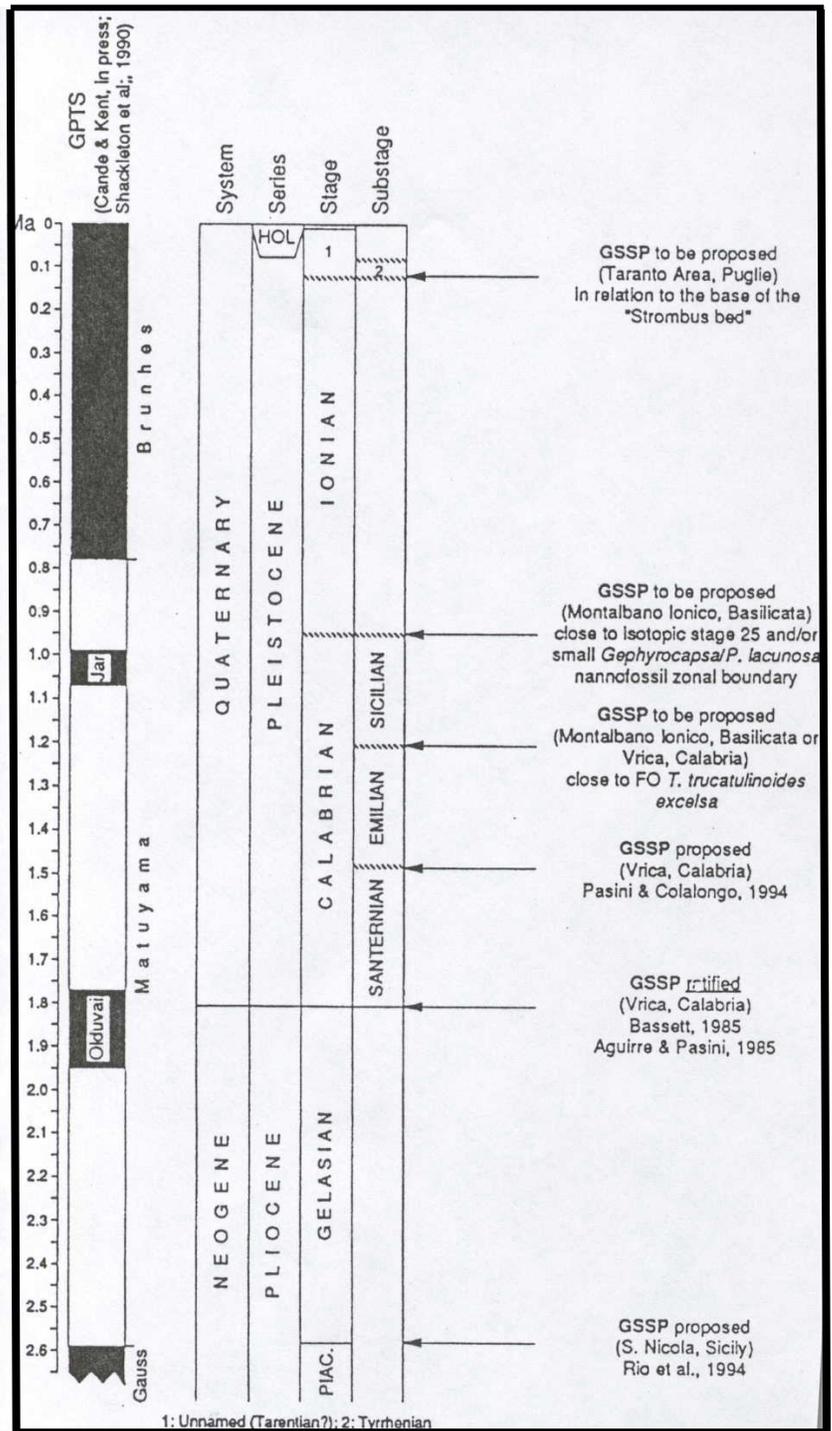


Figure 5: New chronostratigraphic scheme proposed by Cita and Castradori (1995) after the Workshop in Bari (Italy, 1994)

Membership

We suggest you to include in the membership of the new SQS a significant number of scientists with expertise in the fields of stratigraphy of marine sediments in general, micropaleontology of the oceans in general, integrated stratigraphy of the Italian Quaternary type-sections.

To help you with some suggestions, we may mention:

Domenico Rio (University of Padova, Italy)

Luc Lourens (University of Utrecht)

Davide Castradori (ENI/Agip, Italy)

Jan Backman (University of Stockholm)

Gianbattista Vai (University of Bologna, Italy)

John Van Couvering (American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA)

A scientist from Japan, familiar with lower-middle Pleistocene sections

A scientist from New Zealand, familiar with lower-middle Pleistocene sections

CONCLUSIONS

We hope this position paper contributes to clarify some of the issues that the new SQS is to face in the next few months.

We assure you that our cooperation in the process of selection of a standard chronostratigraphic/geochronologic scheme and the approval of related GSSPs will be the most active and straightforward.

To allow for our contribution to be effective, however, it is important that the new SQS include a significant number of experts in the fields of stratigraphy of marine sediments, micropaleontology of the oceans, integrated stratigraphy of the Italian Quaternary type-sections.

We remain at your disposal for whatever clarification you might require on the views presented in the present document and we look forward to a fruitful collaboration on these issues.

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