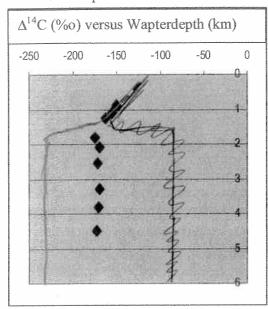
Exam Paleoceanography and Paleoclimate; M.Sc. 7 November 2006

Q5. This question relates to Fig.1.

- a. The dashed line in Fig.1 does not indicate actual measured data; why not
- b. Indicate in this figure what profiles you expect for a station in the North Pacific having a water column of 6 km; explain briefly
- c. If at the site of Fig.1 Fe-fertilization would be used to increase surface water productivity, what would you expect to happen with the δ^{13} C of dissolved carbonate in the surface and in the deep water?



1 = graph Parth Pacific sig

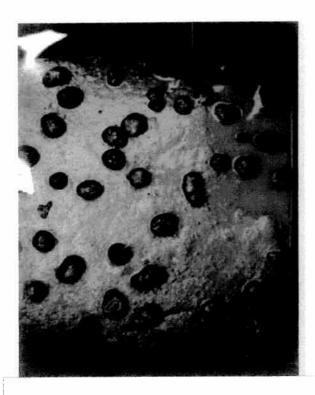
Fig. 1. Δ^{14} C (%o) versus waterdepth (km) for a station in the Antarctic Ocean (58°S -66° W) sampled in 1978.

{20 pt}

06. L

- a. What are the three most important biogenic components that form in the surface waters of the ocean
- b. Indicate and explain the most important differences between one of these three, opal, and the other two (mention one or more of the following words if applicable: primary production, alkalinity, acidity, degradation/dissolution occurring ... (where/when)..., deep water, distinct areas of production, exposure time to ..., distinct areas of preservation, global similar production rate,
- c. Give in your own words a definition/description for export productivity
- d. Give estimated global average <u>ratios</u> for the three biogenic components export productivities

{18}



Q6. a. what is the average accumulation rate of these Manganese nodules that have a diameter of 3 cm

- b. if the sedimentation rate of the sediments at the same site is 1.2 cm/ka, then calculate the total thickness of sediment accumulated in the same period as the manganese nodules
- c. how would you determine the sedimentation rate for the topmost 50 cm of sediment?
- d. how would you determine the sedimentation rate for the topmost 50 cm of sediment if this is carbonate-free?

{12 pt}

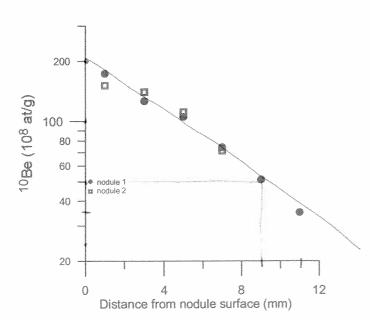


Fig.2.Madeira Abyssal Plain Manganese nodules (after Ebbing e.a., 1991); $T_{1/2}$ (10 Be) = 1.52 Ma