

# Cambrian Sixtymile Formation of Grand Canyon yields new findings

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Credit: University of New Mexico

The Grand Canyon is one of the supreme geologic laboratories on Earth and, after about 140 years of geologic investigation, one might think that its secrets have been mostly resolved. This is especially true of the flat-lying layered rocks that are so visible from both rims within Grand Canyon National Park.

Nearly five decades ago, in the late 1970s, was the last time a new formation was discovered and defined in the Grand Canyon with the discovery of the Surprise Canyon Formation. Now, a team of scientists, including The University of New Mexico's Karl Karlstrom and Laura Crossey, have studied one of the last Grand Canyon strata to be dated – the Sixtymile Formation.

Their research paper, recently published in *Nature Geoscience*, titled "Cambrian Sauk transgression in the Grand Canyon region redefined by detrital zircons", found the Sixtymile Formation sandstone to be much younger than previously thought. This unit occurs in only four outcrops in a remote and relatively inaccessible section of eastern Grand Canyon. It is found just beneath Grand Canyon's Great Unconformity and was thought to be part of the Precambrian Grand Canyon Supergroup.

"Unravelling this science tale was an adventure in discovery, and involved (of course) serendipity, deep insight, and persistence – with a good dose of state-of-the-art geochronology and extreme fieldwork including several water/rock, heavily laden backpack treks along significant stretches of the Horsethief Trail among other remote locations in Grand Canyon," said Crossey.

The Sauk marine Transgression occurred during a period of time dating from the 600 to 500 million years ago when the sea level rose across North America leaving behind zircons, commonly found in sand, that contain trace amounts of uranium and thorium mineral deposits within specific sedimentary units enabling researchers to date the deposits.



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The age of Tonto Group of Grand Canyon, just overlying and hence younger than the Sixtymile Formation, was the serendipitous discovery. These layers record the marine transgression that inundated North America from its margins to the middle part of the continent (Missouri and Oklahoma). Think of it as what might happen today to the relatively flat continent of Australia if sea level rose (or the continent subsided) several hundred meters. It was considered to have been deposited over a lengthy time interval from about 540- 500 million years ago, but new detrital zircon grain dating shows it to be younger than the 505 million-year-old sand grains contained in it.

"At first, it seemed to contradict fossil evidence, but, using new global constraints, we document that Tonto Group trilobites lived on Earth 505-500 Ma million years ago such that the precise new geochronology and

fossil evidence are in mutual agreement," said Karlstrom. "Thus, flooding of the North American continent took place within a geologically short interval between 505 and 500 million years ago – more recently and much more rapidly than previously thought."

Detrital zircon geochronology is the science of analyzing the age of zircons deposited within a specific sedimentary unit by examining their uranium–lead (U-Pb) ratios. The researchers tested detrital zircon samples utilizing the U-Pb dating method, which can be used to date rocks that formed and crystallized approximately 1 million years to over 4.5 billion years ago with routine precisions in the 0.1–1 percent range.

"Sixtymile Formation was long considered Precambrian (estimated as 650 million years old), but precise new dating of zircon sand grains from this rock using the U-Pb radioactive decay 'clock' shows it to be younger than once thought," said Crossey. "New dating shows that its youngest detrital grains are  $508.6 \pm 0.5$  Ma, hence the Sixtymile Formation sandstone must have been laid down after that, and the overlying Tonto Group after that."

To this day, the Cambrian Period (541 to 485 million years ago) remains a geologic enigma: why did animal life become so globally diverse during this time; why were many continents flooded by advancing oceans in a way rarely seen before or after; and was there any relationship between these two unique features of Earth's history?



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Diverse animal life was present 635 million years ago, and trilobites were making hard shells about 521 million years ago such that the new timing data in this paper do not support earlier models that have suggested that marine transgression across the Great Unconformity was a trigger for the onset of the Cambrian "explosion" in the diversity of animal life.

"The timing of initiation, duration and progression of this globally important (Sauk) transgression have been widely debated, as have possible connections among tectonic, climatic, and geochemical 'triggers' for early animal evolution," said Karlstrom. "The model favored in the new paper is that the final rifting of the supercontinent of Rodinia caused North America to subside and that the Sauk transgression took place quickly 505-500 Ma across southwestern Laurentia and nearby

rifted continents on the heels of rift subsidence."

To scientists and non-scientists interested in Grand Canyon geology, the paper redefines Grand Canyon's rock layers and clarifies the age, nature, and geologically abrupt timescale of flooding of continents by oceans that took place 505-500 million years ago (Tonto Group Sauk II transgression). It shows that this event was later than and hence not the cause for diversification of early [animal life](#) but it opens new questions about the causes for early trilobite radiations and extinctions and their punctuated evolution which could they have been driven by multi-stage Sauk I and II global sea level or ocean chemistry changes.

"This research, which involved an amazing group of collaborators, and the support of many graduate students, provides a marked revision of classic Grand Canyon stratigraphy by showing that the Sixtymile Formation is not Precambrian, but is middle to late-Cambrian," said Crossey. "The rapid transgression is interpreted to have been driven by subsidence along the rifted margin and consequent abrupt sea level rise across a subsiding continent.

In addition to Karlstrom and Crossey, the international collaborative team included stratigrapher-paleontologist James Hagadorn from the Denver Museum of Natural History; geochronologists George Gehrels, Mark Pecha and Nicky Geisler from the University of Arizona, Mark Schmitz from Boise State University, William Matthews and Lauren Madronich from University of Calgary; and post-doc Jacob Mulder from Monash University, Australia.

"None of us were there to witness the changes, but the rocks provide a record of the changes, once we learn how to read them," added Karlstrom. "Once again, Grand Canyon's well-exposed geologic laboratory provides breakthroughs of global importance for understanding the history of our planet and the evolution of life."

**More information:** Karl Karlstrom et al. Cambrian Sauk transgression in the Grand Canyon region redefined by detrital zircons, *Nature Geoscience* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41561-018-0131-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0131-7)

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