IMMAGE - Investigating Miocene Mediterranean-Atlantic Gateway Exchange – an amphibious drilling proposal that complements DREAM

IODP Proposal 895-Pre

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IMMAGE

Investigating Miocene Mediterranean-Atlantic Gateway Exchange



To recover a complete record of Mediterranean-Atlantic exchange before, during and after the Messinian Salinity Crisis and to evaluate the causes and consequences of this extreme oceanographic event

Gypsum, from the Primary Lower Gypsum unit at Sorbas, Spain





Photo courtesy of Stefano Lugli



To document the time at which the Mediterranean first started to contribute a distinctly more saline outflow to the Atlantic and to assess its role in triggering global cooling in the Late Miocene

Wide connecting seaway





Herbert et al 2016

To establish through which of the three possible conduits (Gibraltar, Rifian Corridor or Betic Corridor) exchange occurred during the Late Miocene;



To test our quantitative understanding of the behaviour of oceanic overflows under the exceptionally wide range of conditions that occurred at the Mediterranean gateway during the Late Miocene.

We do not really know what happens when you have really saline outflow



Overflow water





ICDP workshop November 2016



CHADRILL – ICDP drilling to recover a 10 million year record of the North African Monsoon (HADRILL

http://chadrill.icdp-online.org (icdp web)

Florence Sylvestre, Mathieu Schuster, Ousmane Moussa Abdheramane, David Nicolas Waldmann, Rachel Flecker, Hendrik Vogel, Daniel Raul Ariztegui

workshop successfully done: September 21 to 23, 2016 a Ahaggan 1000 Tibest 23°26' N 20°N fig. 2 200 m Ennedi Darfu 0°N Sahara zone Sahel zone 10°N Sudanese zone 23°26' S Adamaoua 200 km 10°E 20°E Lake Chad (~285m) watershed limits Lake Mega-Chad (~325m) modern tributaries Bouchette et al., 2010

Lake and precipitation variability





From 25000 km².....

to <2500 km².....

at 14 000 km²

Megalake Chad 350,000km²



Scientific Objectives

Implement the first scientific drilling project to recover the longest sediment record from Central Northern Africa back to ~10 Myr

Document the mechanisms by which orbital forcing influences north African climate under different climate boundary conditions

Identify the climatic context that shaped environmental conditions favourable for human migration(s) into northern Africa

Identify the depositional context of the early stages of basin formation and explore the possible link to the Mediterranean Sea

Explore the limit of deep life and the factors controlling the abundance and activity of microbes at depth



Transferring the monsoon signal to the Mediterranean Sea



Bowmann et al., 2012, modified after Griffin, 2011



CHADRILL – DREAM – IMMAGE Co-ordinated, complementary drilling initiatives

The opportunity to correlate precession and sub-precessional records of the North African Monsoon with the Mediterranean's amplified response to changes in its freshwater budget and its consequence for thermohaline circulation in the North Atlantic.



