

Clim. Past Discuss., author comment AC2
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Reply on RC2

Christopher M. Lowery et al.

Author comment on "Enhanced terrestrial runoff during Oceanic Anoxic Event 2 on the North Carolina Coastal Plain, USA" by Christopher M. Lowery et al., Clim. Past Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2021-25-AC2>, 2021

We are glad the reviewer found our paper well-written and our results valuable. We agree that they don't represent a paradigm shift but feel that slowly building more detailed understanding of major events is an equally important, if less glamorous, part of the scientific process. We are grateful to the reviewer for their thoughtful comments and suggestions, which we respond to in detail below. In particular, we really like the idea of a new figure placing our cores in the context of other OAE2 sections, and have thus created a new Figure, attached to this comment

Comments:

Calcareous nannofossils are used as a biostratigraphic tool in this study, but I was wondering whether their assemblages are also providing insight into the paleoenvironmental conditions on the Atlantic Coastal Plain during OAE2? If this is the case, it might be worth to add a brief section on this.

In general, nannofossils (esp. from the shelf) can give clues regarding the paleoenvironment. Relative abundances of certain species can indicate increased fertility, cold vs. warm, and possibly salinity.

Having said that, we think the nannofossil assemblages in both Hope and Smith were affected by dissolution (both in situ over the last 94 million years and probably post-coring) and are therefore not very reliable to be used for any paleobiogeographic analyses. They're good enough for biostratigraphy (most of the markers are robust), but we'd be really cautious about using them for anything else.

It would be helpful for potential follow-up work to present these new records in a more global stratigraphic framework. Perhaps an overview figure (potentially as a supplemental figure) including some key $d_{13}C$ curves (e.g., Eastbourne, Pueblo), the proximate Bass River core and the new $d_{13}C$ curves could be included? Such figure could also help to directly compare these new records with the two already existing records (Bass River and Sun Spinks) brought forward for discussion.

This is a great idea, and we've created a new figure (attached) to show these relationships. We've include Pueblo, Lozier Canyon (a transitional locality bridging the Western Interior Sea and the Gulf Coastal Plain), the Spinks Core, Hope Plantation, and

Bass River. We considered including Eastbourne as well but the figure was getting crowded and we felt that, given the topic of the paper, a North American focus was more appropriate. We left Smith out because it's right next to Hope Plantation, although this was a very close decision and we could easily be persuaded to put it in.

Minor Comments:

Line 14: I would rephrase "North Atlantic Basin" to "proto-North Atlantic basin." Idem for lines 376 and 386.

Sure thing.

Line 37: I would add the approximate age of the event, i.e., ~ 94 Ma.

Good idea, we can definitely add that

Line 51: In the van Helmond et al. (2014) study the interval with the highest terrestrial input correlates with the cold event during OAE2. I think the inference by van Helmond et al. of an enhanced hydrological cycle is based mainly on the relatively high abundances of a group of dinoflagellate cysts associated with low sea-surface salinities during the warmest phases. This actually brings me back to my comment above, do the calcareous nannofossil assemblage provide any information on for example salinity?

As stated above, the likelihood of dissolution of some more delicate species of nannoplankton makes us hesitant to draw any conclusions from the overall population.

Line 61: "therefore" seems to be unnecessary in this sentence.

It definitely is, we'll delete it

Line 67: Important to mention that these are "molar ratios." Unfortunately I have seen that sometimes weight percentages are used instead.

A good point, we can clarify that

Line 145: was this core also drilled as a stratigraphic test for Atlantic Coastal Plain Aquifers?

Yes it was they were part of the same project. You're right that we should mention that for this one too for consistency.

Line 170: I would first mention the elemental composition and then the isotopes, that is the sequence you use for the remainder of the manuscript.

Good idea, we can change that

Line 172: please correct "there was no..."

corrected

Line 178: Are these absolute or relative uncertainties? Were duplo's or triplo's ran? What was the average analytical uncertainty of those?

These are absolute uncertainties. Every 5th sample was run in duplicate which was to

confirm the precision and reliability of the measurements while the check standard was run in triplicate every 20 samples to ensure the accuracy of the results. The standard deviation of the composition results from the duplicates was within the range of the absolute uncertainty quoted. The uncertainty itself being determined from the range of results reported from the check standard used throughout the analyses. This is SOP for EA analyses.

Line 180: idem as for line 178

The same as above, absolute in terms of uncertainty. The samples were run in duplicate every 5 samples for compositional and isotopic assessment. These duplicates are what define the precision/reproducibility of the data. Unlike compositional results all isotopic data is relative and therefore, the start of any analytical run requires a series of known standards to be run, covering the potential range of the unknown isotopic results, and these are also used to determine the overall accuracy of the data being produced. A check standard is run every 20 samples to ensure consistency and to monitor for any drift. As with the compositional results the overall uncertainty is determined from the range of results across the standards analyzed. This is SOP for bulk isotope work via a continuous flow inlet.

Lines 188-192: Is it possible to estimate the paleo-water depth?

We would hesitate to put numbers on it without additional data. This is where the lack of benthic foraminifera really hurt, as they are perfect for this kind of question. We would say that depths probably range from like 10 to 50 m, but that's not based on much more than observations of the sediments and general understanding of inner shelf environments.

Line 200: What do the authors mean with "cleaner sand"

More pure sand (i.e., with less mud/silt mixed in). We can clarify this in the text.

Line 239: "Core" should be "core"

Fixed.

Line 253: What environmental conditions?

Probably ecological exclusion of open ocean taxa from nearshore waters, which we can state in the text for clarity.

Line 283: *Could (seasonally) low oxygen conditions be an alternative explanation for the almost absence of benthic foraminifera? Can the authors give a rough estimate of the bottom water redox conditions at both sites based on their study?*

Probably not. We are very familiar with low-oxygen assemblages of benthic foraminifera during OAEs (see Lowery et al., 2014, 2017a, 2017b, and 2018) and unless the seafloor was entirely anoxic year-round we would expect to see at least a few individuals from low-oxygen tolerant genera. (see also Friedrich, 2010 on the "anoxic benthic foraminifera paradox") Such sustained anoxia is very unlikely in shallow coastal waters, particularly given the observation of burrows in some intervals, which make most or all of the interval appear to be at least somewhat oxygenated. If anoxia were driving the lack of benthic foraminifera then we'd expect to see intervals with some benthic foraminifera and burrows, and other laminated intervals with no benthic foraminifera. Additionally (and very importantly) we'd expect to see planktic foraminifera throughout, as those occupy a mixed layer habitat that is unaffected by benthic anoxia. The lack of **all** foraminifera

indicates that the issue is one of preservation and paleoenvironmental conditions.

We can, however, make a statement about the occurrence of burrows indicating some degree of at least partial oxygenation through the cores.

Lines 286-287: I wonder whether the TOC content in the Smith Elementary School and Hope Plantation is related to the absence of foraminifera. TOC in the Bass River core is higher, yet that core does contain plenty of foraminifera (Sugarman et al., 1999, JFR)

Probably not, for the reasons discussed above. Other cores have even higher TOC during the event and still have plenty of benthic forams. And, this would not explain the lack of planktic foraminifera.

Section 4.3.3: Maybe the authors can include a table with average, minimum, and maximum TOC and C/N prior to OAE2, during OAE2 and post OAE2 to make the differences more prominently visible. Based on Figure 6 alone a reader might not be convinced of the shifts the authors describe.

Average TOC values during OAE2 are included on Figure 7. Average C/N values are presented here:

<i>C/N</i>	<i>Hope</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>Peak during OAE2:</i>	14.4	16
<i>avg. pre-OAE2</i>	5.86	8.35
<i>avg. OAE2</i>	7.07	9.53
<i>avg. post-OAE2</i>	5.46	7.43

These numbers are probably easier to work into the text than to put into a new table, but we can certainly do the former. (e.g., "In the Hope Plantation Core, C/N ratios increased from an average of 5.5 prior to OAE2 to a 7.1 during the event, with higher values toward the end of the event peaking around 14.4. Average values dropped to 5.5 after OAE2,

including occasional peaks reflecting the inclusion of woody plant debris visible in the core.”)

Line 346: please see my comment on Line 51

Please see our response above.

Line 377: How does this compare to modern values for these settings?

I’m not sure that a meaningful comparison can be made between particular locations on the Cretaceous continental shelf and their modern equivalents, given the major changes in ocean circulation, climate, and primary producers that have occurred in the intervening 94 million years.

Line 398: "2.4 g/cm²" should be "2.4 g/cm³"

Ah good catch! Should definitely be centimeters cubed

Figures:

Figure 1: Is there any evidence of major rivers flowing out on the Atlantic Coastal Plain? If so, it would be helpful to indicate their position.

The short answer is that we are not aware of any major rivers flowing onto the Atlantic Coastal Plain during the Cenomanian-Turonian.

The longer answer is that there is some indication in the literature of younger deltaic deposits in this area, but these are limited to areas with good core/well control and so it's not clear if these deltas were from particularly significant rivers or just part of general depositional trends all along the coastal plain. Sohl and Owens (1991) suggested that Late Cretaceous deposition in South and North Carolina on the shelf represented a period of delta formation, basically spanning the Pee Dee, Cape Fear, Black and Neuse rivers. Their study focuses more on the Santonian-Maastrichtian. A later paper by Prowell et al. (2003), suggests that the Cape Fear Fm. is also representative of deltaic formation for the same region. Although Prowell et al. 2003 list the Cape Fear as Turonian-Coniacian, we now know that its age is Coniacian-Santonian; however, they also interpret deltaic deposition. The recent paper by Aleman Gonzalez et al. (2020) moves away from the deltaic model and suggests a sequence stratigraphic model for sediments of Cenomanian-Coniacian age. However, Sugarman et al. (2021) continue to espouse a deltaic model for Cenomanian/Turonian sediments in New Jersey.

Figures 2 and 3: What is the position of the C/T boundary (dashed line) based on? Perhaps a diagonal line would be more justified? I.e., marking a range rather than a specific depth. Depths in the photographs are hard to read, a larger font would help. "Core" in the caption of Fig. 2 should be with a lower case letter.

The C/T boundary is properly defined by the lowest occurrence of the ammonite *Watinoceras coloradoense*. In the absence of this taxon, the end of the carbon isotope excursion is a good approximation of the boundary. Thus we've placed a dashed straight line marking the boundary at the termination of the excursion (see lines 264-65 and 280).

We can definitely make the suggested edits to make the figures more readable

Figures 4 and 5: X-axis for the lithology is unreadable

We can also make the font bigger for these.

Figure 6: I would add "(molar)" below "C/N" and move the site names below the lowest datapoints.

We can add that too.

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://cp.copernicus.org/preprints/cp-2021-25/cp-2021-25-AC2-supplement.pdf>