Organic-rich sediments in ventilated deep-sea environments:
Relationship to climate, sea level, and trophic changes


1. Introduction

[1] Sediments on the Namibian Margin in the SE Atlantic between water depths of ~1000 and ~3600 m are highly enriched in hydrocarbon-prone organic matter. Such sedimentation has occurred for more than 2 million years and is geographically distributed over hundreds of kilometers along the margin, so that the sediments of this region contain a huge concentrated stock of organic carbon. It is shown here that most of the variability in organic content is due to relative dilution by buried carbonates. This reflects both export productivity and diagenetic dissolution, not differences in either water column or bottom water anoxia and related enhanced preservation of organic matter. These observations offer a new mechanism for the formation of potential source rocks in a well-ventilated open ocean, in this case the South Atlantic. The organic richness is discussed in terms of a suite of probable controls including local wind-driven productivity (upwelling), trophic conditions, transfer efficiency, diagenetic processes, and climate-related sea level and deep circulation. The probability of past occurrences of such organic-rich facies in equivalent oceanographic settings at the edge of large oceanic basins should be carefully considered in deep offshore exploration.

INDEX TERMS: 1615 Global Change: Biogeochemical processes (4805); 4219 Oceanography: General: Continental shelf processes; 4267 Oceanography: General: Paleooceanography; 4845 Oceanography: Biological and Chemical: Nutrients and nutrient cycling; KEYWORDS: petroleum source rocks, coastal upwelling, deep-sea sediments, quaternary climate, Southwestern African Margin


1. Introduction

[2] Classical views for the deposition of oil-prone and organic-rich sediments in deep-sea environments invoke two principal types of oceanographic and sedimentologic settings. The first is confined basins in which stratified oxygen-depleted waters lead to anoxic preservation of organic matter in the water column and in underlying sediments [de Graciànsky et al., 1984; Demaison and Moore, 1980]. The second is an open ocean setting where episodic mass transfers due to slope sediment instability lead to the rapid burial of outer-shelf- and upper slope-derived organic matter and its consequent preservation due to limited oxic or anoxic degradation [Huc, 1988; Stow, 1987]. Other studies have shown, however, that organic matter in modern deep-sea sediments may occur in high amounts where oxygen is not significantly depleted [Pedersen and Calvert, 1990; Martínez et al., 1996; Prakash Babu et al., 1999]. Moreover, studies on Jurassic anoxic sediments showed that productivity more than anoxia may have been the primary control on organic content variability [Bertrand and Lallier-Vergès, 1993; Ramananpoo and Disnar, 1994].

[3] Another mechanism may account for the occurrence of organic-rich deposits, namely relative variations in the magnitude of nonorganic burial fluxes. Here we explore this alternative hypothesis, focusing on pelagic deposits from the Namibian Margin that show strong relative variations in the organic carbon content variability [Lallier-Vergès, 1993; Raminanpoo and Disnar, 1994].

[4] The study focuses on two giant piston and two gravity cores raised along two bathymetric transects perpendicular to the margin (Figure 1) within the depth range ~1000 to ~3600 m. Piston cores MD96-2086 (3606 m water depth) and MD96-2087 (1028 m water depth) were collected along the southern (Lüderitz) transect during the NAUSICAA-
M20/2 of the R/V Marion-Dufresne raised from the Walvis Bay area (Figure 1) during cruise depth) and GeoB92-1710-3 (2987 m water depth) were raised. While gravity cores GeoB 1712-4 (998 m water depth) cores were raised.

**2. Environmental Setting of the Benguela System**

The circulation of the upper waters in the SE Atlantic along the SW African margin is dominated by the regional wind-driven coastal upwelling activity in the highly productive Benguela Current system [Shannon and Nelson, 1996; Hutchings et al., 1995]. The northerly transport of surface waters in this system is considered to balance salt export from the North Atlantic in the southerly North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) flow [Berger and Wef er, 1996]. Upstream of the SE Atlantic upper circulation, Southern Indian Ocean water is added into the Benguela Current via the Agulhas Current [Lutjeharms, 1996; Shannon and Nelson, 1996]. Downstream of the Benguela System upper water masses are transported across the equator through the South Equatorial Current via the North Brazil Current connection. Due to the northerly offset of the annual mean position of the present atmospheric intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ) with respect to the equator, the present North Atlantic gain of heat across the equator is significantly positive, whereas it is believed to have been close to zero during the last glacial maximum [Miller and Russell, 1989].

Depending on the activities of northern and southern deep water sources [Diekmann et al., 1996; Duplessy et al., 1996, 1988; Sarnthein et al., 1994] sedimentation on the SE Atlantic margin is also strongly influenced by hydrographic variations in deep and intermediate waters. Paleoclimatic-related changes in the coastal upwelling regime, the eastern boundary current and the heat transport system, as well as the deep-water exchange between hemispheres, are likely to have controlled rates of sedimentation of biogenic carbonates, organic matter and opal on the SW African Margin over the last 3 million years [Bickert and Wef er, 1996; Diester-Haas et al., 1992; Kirst et al., 1999; Lange et al., 1999; Schmiedl and Mackensen, 1997; Summerhayes et al., 1995]. Thus, sedimentation on this margin responds to global-scale processes in the sea.

**3. Results**

We use a suite of proxies to support the interpretation offered in this paper, including isotope measurements in foraminifers, selected major and trace element concentrations, % opaline Si, %CaCO3 and %Corg assays and nitrogen isotope measurements made on bulk sediments. Analytical methods used in the study are described in the figure captions.

Age models were established for both Walvis Bay cores [Kirst et al., 1999] using oxygen isotope records of planktonic and benthic foraminifers and AMS radiocarbon dates on the core itself as well as by comparison to the radiocarbon-dated core PG/PC12 [Summerhayes et al., 1995]. Benthic δ18O data versus depth and the corresponding isotope stages are reported in Figure 2 for the upper part of the deep core MD96-2086 of the Lüderitz transect. This section of the core spans an interval from ~300,000 BP to present. Preliminary dating suggests that the oldest sediments recovered in Core MD96-2086 are older than 600 kyr.

**3.1. Organic Carbon to Carbonate Relationships**

In the midslope core (MD96-2087) off Lüderitz, organic carbon (Corg) contents are never lower than 5 wt.%, and reach concentrations as high as 18% in some intervals (Figure 3a). Such concentrations are amongst the highest observed in the world in both modern and ancient marine sediments. Even at 2910 m water depth on the lower slope, most samples analyzed in an additional core (MD96-2098), contain organic carbon concentrations >3%. At greater water depths, for example, at 3606 m (Core MD96-2086) Corg contents higher than 1.5% are typical (Figures 2 and 3a). Simple frequency diagrams of Corg content in these sediments have been reported by Huc et al. [2001]; these confirm that the deposits host very high organic carbon contents.

Optical examination of palynofacies (E. Lallier-Verges, unpublished data) reveals that the volume proportion of marine organic particles ranges between 80 and 95% of the total organic fraction. This large dominance of marine organic matter is confirmed by isotope measurements of organic δ13C, which range between −19 and −20.5‰ (P. Bertrand et al., unpublished). Such values correspond to the typical range for modern marine organic matter [Sackett, 1989].

**Figure 1.** Locations of the two transects along which the cores were raised.
Common features in the statistical relationships between organic carbon and carbonate contents (Figures 3a and 3b) are observed for cores of equivalent bathymetric position, indicating that water depth and/or distance from the upwelling area are amongst the major controls on the carbonate/organic carbon ratio in the sediments of this region. Within a given core, however, this ratio is mainly related to climate changes. Based on the age models of the cores, we observe that carbonate depletion and related organic enrichment correspond statistically to warm to cold transitions and vice versa. In any case, major changes over the lengths of the intervals sampled in the cores occur as quasi-linear trends on a CaCO3 versus TOC plot, which converge toward or diverge from the 100% CaCO3 pole. The intercept of the linear relationship at 100% CaCO3 means that the buried (fossilized) flux of carbonate is the major control for the sediment composition. The buried CaCO3 flux is the net result of the sedimentation and dissolution fluxes for CaCO3. Any modification of the other buried fluxes (organic and/or detrital) would result unavoidably in deviations toward or from the two other poles of the diagram (100% Corg and 0% Corg-0% CaCO3). The upper slope sediments slightly differ from the CaCO3/Corg trends seen at the deeper sites (Figure 3), especially within the intervals that host the highest organic carbon concentrations. As discussed below, this may be due to enhanced preservation of metabolizable organic carbon.

3.2. Major Element Relationships

The same trends with respect to calcium carbonate concentrations appear for concentrations of major or minor elements such as K, Al, Fe, Ti, and Si (Figure 4). As noted above, this means that variability in the carbonate accumulation rate, either through sedimentary input and/or dissolution, is the main factor that influences the bulk sediment composition in this region. K/Al, Si/Al, Ti/Al, and Fe/Al weight ratios are generally invariant irrespective of the CaCO3 content (see, for example, the K/Al versus depth profile in Figure 2 and the quasi-linear relationships in Figure 4).

Although the remainder of the results and discussion below will focus only on the conditions for organic matter enrichment at pelagic depths, i.e., at 3606 m, similar comments and conclusions apply to the shallower sites where the sedimentary organic matter content is even higher. We focus here on the lower slope because investigating oil source potential of settings of this type (>2000 m water depth) is of high interest for possible future offshore oil exploration, while drilling on upper continental slopes is already operational.

Organic carbon and Si in the deposits at 3606 m water depth also exhibit conservative behavior with respect to carbonate as indicated by the good linear relationships between Corg and CaCO3 and Si and CaCO3 shown in Figure 5. The relationship for Si is similar to those of the detrital elements (Figure 4) implying that preserved Si on the deeper slope mainly reflects the presence of detrital silicates and aluminosilicates, and that only a minor or trace proportion occurs as biogenic opal. This is supported by opal measurements made on Core MD96-2086, which ranged from less than 0.2 wt.% (as Si) in samples with high total Si contents to around 0.35 wt.% (as Si) in samples with low total Si concentrations [Bertrand et al., 2002].

3.3. Molybdenum and Benthic Redox Conditions

The concentration of molybdenum in sediments is known to be sensitive to redox conditions because Mo is fixed in deposits only where anoxic conditions exist [Crusius et al., 1996] and active sulfate reduction is occurring [Helz et al., 1996]. In our case where continuous bioturbation has...
occurred, we infer that the sediment-water interface has never been fully depleted in oxygen, and that redox variations occur only within the sediments as vertical movements of the redox front. When the redox front is shallow, downward diffusion of Mo from seawater is more efficient and more Mo is precipitated in the deposits just below the oxic-anoxic boundary where sulfate reduction is occurring. Figure 5 shows that the Mo to CaCO3 ratio is significantly higher for carbonate contents <60%, implying that the redox front within the sediments was shallower during cold episodes when net relative carbonate accumulation was reduced. The highest Mo contents (>20 ppm) are found in intervals where visual indices of carbonate dissolution are most expressed and where the lowest carbonate contents occur.

3.4. Hydrogen and Oxygen Indices

[17] The degree of preservation of the organic matter can, at least to first order, be estimated by Rock-Eval pyrolysis, especially via Hydrogen (HI) and Oxygen indices (OI), the values of which correlate with the H/C and O/C atomic ratios of the mineral-free organic matter, respectively. The OI expressed in mg CO₂ g⁻¹ TOC is calculated from the TOC and from the CO₂ evolved during the beginning of the programmed pyrolysis of the samples under an inert atmosphere, up to 390°C [Espitalié et al., 1985a, 1985b]. Most or almost all of the CO₂ from the organic matter is released before this temperature is reached; beyond this limit, CO₂ is considered to be released by the thermal decomposition of carbonates. However, in the present case, as in most carbonate-rich recent sediments, the decomposition of carbonates begins below 390°C and this can make unreliable OI estimates in carbonate-rich, organic carbon-poor sediments. In Figure 6a we plot the amounts of CO₂ released at T < 390°C (S3) against TOC. This shows that samples that contain <2% TOC can be considered as having an approximately constant OI of ~220 mg CO₂ g⁻¹ TOC, given by the slope of the regression line (Figure 6a). Thus, the organic matter composition does not appear to vary irrespective of the organic carbon concentration where that concentration is less than about 2 wt.%. The intercept of the regression line with the ordinate in Figure 6a is assumed to represent a constant amount of CO₂ issued from carbonate decomposition. A slightly lower OI is indicated for samples with >2 wt.% Corg but the scatter in these data precludes drawing a firm conclusion.

[18] A stronger confirmation of the general constancy of composition of the organic matter irrespective of concentration is provided by HI estimates (Figure 6b). These fall between 340 and 420 mg HC g⁻¹ TOC, with the exception of five samples taken between 1482 and 1522 cm depth in the core that have noticeably lower HI values, i.e., 200 to 260 mg HC.g⁻¹ TOC. The absence of any significant decline in HI with decreasing TOC is at variance with previous work where lower HI values at low Corg concentrations have been interpreted as reflecting increasing alteration of organic matter with a decreasing sedimentary input flux. This in turn is thought to reflect decreasing primary production in overlying surface waters [e.g., Ramanampisona and Disnar, 1994]. Moreover, the absence of significant variations in HI values in this study implies that there is no retention of hydrocarbon compounds by the mineral matrix and especially by reactive clays during the programmed pyrolysis [Espitalié et al., 1985b; Langford and Blanc-Valleron, 1990; Ganeshram et al., 1999]. This apparent absence of interactions between organic matter and clays implies that such minerals very probably played no role in the preservation of the organic matter through the so-called “absorptive preservation pathway.”

3.5. Nitrogen Isotope Ratios and Past Trophic Conditions

[19] The isotopic fractionation of sedimentary organic nitrogen in coastal upwelling areas such as that off Namibia
may be mostly influenced by two main processes: (1) the relative utilization of nitrate in surface water [Holmes et al., 1998]; and (2) by denitrification in oxygen-depleted water columns [Altabet et al., 1995; Ganeshram et al., 1995].

Primary producers preferentially take up light nitrogen (\(^{14}\)N) from dissolved nitrate during photosynthetic production of organic matter. Therefore, if the supply of light nitrate-hosted nitrogen to the euphotic zone by upwelling subsurface water exceeds demand by the phytoplankton, the exported particulate organic nitrogen will be isotopically light. The converse is true where demand exceeds supply: in this case, nitrate remaining in surface waters is progressively enriched in the heavy isotope (\(^{15}\)N). Thus, particulate organic nitrogen exported from the euphotic zone will become progressively "heavy" as waters that well up at one location are gradually advected away from the upwelling point [Farrell et al., 1995]. We note that the \(^{15}\)N signal that results from relative nitrate utilization can be modified by the shallow recycling of particulate organic nitrogen into nitrate [Bertrand et al., 2000]. Such an effect is generally observed in cores sampled from the upper slopes, however [Bertrand et al., 2000], and we assume here that the impact of such an effect on sediments at 3.6 km water depth can be neglected.

Denitrification is an anaerobic bacterial process that transforms nitrate into gaseous products such as N\(_2\)O and N\(_2\) that are enriched in light nitrogen and are removed from the ocean to the atmosphere. Oxygen minimum zones in which oxygen concentrations fall to near zero are the principal sites of water column denitrification in the modern ocean. The loss from the upper intermediate water column of the isotopically light products produced by denitrification yields residual dissolved nitrate that is enriched in \(^{15}\)N. The subsequent upwelling and assimilation of the "heavy" nitrate by phytoplankton supports the export of isotopically enriched particulate organic matter in oxygen minimum regions [e.g., Altabet et al., 1995; Ganeshram et al., 1995].

Figures 2 and 7 show the relationship between the measured isotopic composition of the sedimentary organic nitrogen and the carbonate content. Sedimentary nitrogen became isotopically heavier when global climate shifted from cold to warm episodes, for example across the transitions from stages 6.1 to 5.5 and 2 to 1. Conversely, sedimentary nitrogen became lighter as conditions shifted from warm to cold, for example across the transitions between stages 7.1 and 6.6, or 5.5 and 5.4. As argued below, these variations are consistent with changes in relative nutrient utilization and not denitrification.

4. Discussion

Constant major element ratios downcore (Figures 2 and 4) strongly support the hypothesis that the provenance and mineralogy of the terrestrial detrital fraction, as well as any sorting effects due to hydrodynamic influences, have
been essentially constant during the late Quaternary off both Luderitz and Walvis Bays. Any significant change in the sources, fluxes, or hydrodynamic redistribution of detrital minerals should have resulted in visible changes in the relative distributions of the major elements. Furthermore, were the fluxes of detrital minerals to have changed independently through time, the relationships shown in Figure 4 would be less linear. That obvious nonlinearities are not present simplifies our interpretation.

[23] Given that the carbonates are biogenic, comprising almost entirely foraminifers and coccoliths, variations in the CaCO₃ content downcore must reflect the interaction of productivity changes, and diagenesis. Variations induced by changes in current scour (winnowing) are ruled out by the constancy of the major element ratio distributions. The quasi-linear relationship between organic carbon and %CaCO₃ observed in sediments deposited on the lower slope (core MD96-2086, Figures 3 and 5) must therefore be attributable to the collective influences of production and diagenesis. The discussion below offers a simple explanation for this important interaction.

[24] In the most organic-rich intervals, carbonate dissolution is clearly evidenced by very poor preservation of foraminifer shells. In these intervals, only thin broken fragments of tests occur. Such dissolution is favored by metabolic addition of CO₂ to shallow pore waters due to oxic degradation of organic matter [Hales et al., 1994]. This induces a shift of the carbonate equilibrium $2\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \Leftrightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in the interstitial water toward the bicarbonate pole so that dissolved $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ in the interstitial water is depleted, leading to dissolution of CaCO₃. The correspondence downcore between visual observations of increased foraminifer fragmentation and higher measured C-org concentrations (Figure 2) implies that such episodes of aerobic decay of organic matter indeed resulted in periods of enhanced carbonate dissolution. The intervening intervals of better preservation and generally higher CaCO₃ content could reflect either: (1) diminished production of metabolic CO₂ at times of lower benthic flux of settling organic matter; (2) increased rain rate of CaCO₃ relative to C-org; (3) an increase in the alkalinity of the water mass that bathes this portion of the slope; or (4) enhanced production of alkalinity consequent upon sulfate reduction, which is known to encourage carbonate preservation [Berger and Soutar, 1970]. Compelling evidence that the latter option did not make a contribution is provided by the downcore Mo/Al profile. Periods of enhanced sulfate reduction are marked by the relative Mo enrichments (Figure 2); these are associated with times of increased fragmentation, not preservation, of foraminifers, and lower CaCO₃ concentrations as well as increased C-org contents. The implication is that during glacial stages, increased export of organic matter

![Figure 6](https://example.com/figure6.png)  
**Figure 6.** (opposite) S3 and Hydrogen Index (HI) versus organic carbon contents of sediments of core MD 96-2086. These parameters were measured by the Rock-Eval pyrolysis procedure [Espitalié et al., 1985a, 1985b]. S3 expresses the amount of CO₂ in mg released during stepwise pyrolysis of the organic matter up to a temperature of 390°C (heating under an inert carrier gas flow). Below 390°C, S3 is not significantly affected by the thermal decomposition of carbonates. The Hydrogen Index is the quantity of potential hydrocarbons in mg per gram of organic C that are released from the organic matter during pyrolysis up to 600°C. Rock-Eval pyrolysis was applied to a restricted set of samples that represented two major climatic transitions: the last deglaciation and the onset of glaciation between isotope stages 7 and 6. The vertical line at 2% C-org corresponds to the limit observed on Figure 4 at 60% carbonate content. In this figure the %C-org is the value measured by the Rock-Eval pyrolysis [Espitalié et al., 1985a, 1985b]. Organic carbon concentration values from Rock-Eval are very close to those obtained by the LECO analyzer after decarbonation. The relative difference between values from the two methods is always less than 10%. The marine to terrestrial particle ratios mentioned at the top of the plot were determined by counting particles in organic matter isolates obtained for palynofacies preparation. Alkenone SST estimates (top of plot) are based on unpublished $\text{U}^{237}$ measurements made at Bordeaux by J. Villanueva.
from the surface waters supported enhanced production of metabolic CO₂ through aerobic decay, more vigorous dissolution of foraminifer shells, a shallower redox boundary, and increased subsurface sulfate reduction, even at 3600 m water depth. The upper part of the sediment column remained oxic during such periods, as confirmed by the continuously bioturbated sedimentary facies downcore. 

[25] The first two options above, diminished CO₂ production or increased relative carbonate rain, go hand in hand. Since the HI data rule out downcore compositional variations in the buried organic fraction (see below), it is unlikely that changes in the degree to which the organic matter was metabolizable controlled CO₂ production and carbonate dissolution rates in the deposits. Rather, changes in the settling flux of organic carbon, relative to carbonate, would appear to have provided the first-order control. Time control on the core is very limited, but sedimentation rates can be crudely estimated by ascribing age picks to the stage boundaries shown in Figure 2. This yields linear sedimentation rates of 9, 9, 6.5, and 8.5 cm kyr⁻¹ for stages 3 through 6, respectively. Thus, changes in the organic carbon and carbonate accumulation rates primarily reflect the %C₉ and %CaCO₃ profiles in the bulk sediments and not variations in linear sedimentation. Where the Corg burial flux (i.e., %Corg) is low, the carbonate burial flux (read, %CaCO₃) is high and more importantly, preservation of foraminifers is enhanced. These observations in concert suggest that times of reduced settling flux of Corg led to decreased dissolution of CaCO₃. Finally, temporal changes in the chemical character of the bottom water due to hydrographic variability could also have influenced carbonate dissolution at this site. This possibility is discussed further below.

[26] Despite the perennial oxidizing conditions at the sediment surface and the considerable water depth (3.6 km) at the site, high concentrations of organic matter are common in core MD96-2086. The preservation of the residual organic fraction could have resulted from the “adsorptive preservation” of labile organic matter on mineral surfaces [Keil et al., 1994]. However, this mechanism is controversial [Ransom et al., 1997] and is not in good agreement with our own palynofacies observations. These show that large numbers of recognizable organic matter particles are present in the deposits. Moreover, adsorptive preservation is not coherent with Rock-Eval results, which show an apparent absence of interactions between organic matter and clays, as discussed earlier. Finally, the constant hydrogen index around 400 mg HC/g Corg whatever the Corg content in sediments (Figure 6, except for five samples) indicates that the degree of preservation of the residual organic matter is essentially constant. We therefore assume that most of the preserved organic matter is composed of resistant marine organic matter (biopolymers) that has been more or less selectively preserved through the more classical “selective preservation pathway” [Derenne et al., 1990].

[27] Previous work [Holmes et al., 1998] has shown that sedimentary ¹⁵N in this region is much more influenced by relative nitrate utilization than by denitrification. Sedimentary nitrogen becomes isotopically heavier at sites located progressively offshore, or farther from the upwelling zones. Although water column denitrification is not observed in the region today, we cannot exclude the possibility that it was present in the past and that this could have affected the ¹⁵N record. However, denitrification would have produced higher ¹⁵N values and Figure 7 shows that lower values are observed at all times prior to the present interglacial (stage 1), excepting stage 5e and midstage 7. Therefore we assume that relative nitrate utilization has been the major influence on the isotope composition of sedimentary nitrogen in this region for at least the past 340,000 years. In an upwelling system such as the Benguela, the euphotic layer is mainly fertilized in the nearshore region by nitrate advected vertically from below. Ekman transport offshore, via eddies and filaments, and progressive utilization of nutrients, leads to a gradual trophic shift from extremely eutrophic (i.e., a
large stock of nutrients with respect to biomass) to less
eutrophic through mesotrophic to oligotrophic (few nutrients
available with respect to biomass) conditions. The farther the
point of primary production from the upwelling zone, the
more nitrate should be utilized. Therefore, we infer from
the $\delta^{15}$N profile (Figure 2) that the sedimentary organic
matter deposited at 3060 m was on average produced under
less eutrophic conditions farther from the upwelling zone
during warm episodes than during cold periods. Because the
core location is fixed, this must primarily reflect spatial
oscillations of both the point of upwelling and the trophic
intensity of the surface waters that overlie the core site.

[28] Such movements may be due, at least in part, to sea
level variations. The fact that the largest variations in $\delta^{15}$N
occur during climatic transitions associated with the largest
changes in ice volume (i.e., stages 7.1 to 6.6; 6.1 to 5.5; 2 to
1; Figure 2) lends support to this hypothesis. We note that
this hypothesis can also explain why more carbonate was
dissolved and more organic matter accumulated during cold
episodes. Offshore movement of eutrophic highly produc-
tive surface waters during low sea stands (cold intervals)
would contribute to the export and accumulation of a greater
proportion of organic matter at the site of Core MD96-2086.
This is because in a eutrophic regime, the ratio of the
exported to the primary production (the $f$ ratio) is generally
higher [Eppley and Peterson, 1979]. Absence of biological
steady state between primary and secondary producers leads
to enhanced export of detrital phytoplankton as aggregates
and large fecal pellets and this favors rapid transfer to the
seafloor of both resistant and metabolizable organic matter
and higher rates of organic matter sedimentation. Under the
deep, well-ventilated bottom waters on the lower slope off
Lüderitz, oxidation of the resistant organic matter is mini-
mized by rapid burial, while a lower proportion of metab-
olizable organic matter is degraded in the water column in
favor of a greater proportion being oxidized aerobically
within the benthic layer, i.e., at or near the sediment surface.
This depletion favors carbonate dissolution, which is what
we observe for the cold stages of the core, both visually in
terms of foraminifer fragmentation and in the %CaCO$_3$
profile. Conversely, during high sea stands when the euto-
phric surface waters move inshore, a greater proportion of
organic matter is recycled in the more nutrient-depleted
waters of the upper ocean above the core site, and propor-
tionately less organic matter is transferred quickly to the
seafloor. Thus, less metabolizable organic matter reaches
the site. The associated reduced rate of production of CO$_2$
favors carbonate preservation. Finally, we note that the
higher content of carbonate in sediments deposited during
the warm episodes may also be partly due to the fact that
less eutrophic conditions favor carbonate producers such as
coccoliths and calcareous zooplankton. Siliceous producers
such as diatoms are known to develop preferentially in
strongly eutrophic settings [Peinert et al., 1989].

5. Paleoceanographic Implications

[29] This area of the Southern Atlantic Ocean has been
alternately bathed by North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW)
and by Atlantic Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) [Die-
kmann et al., 1996; Duplessy et al., 1996, 1988; Sarntethein
et al., 1994]. AABW is thought to be more corrosive for
carbonates off southwest Africa because it accumulates CO$_2$
from the degradation of organic matter as it flows north
under the intensely productive polar-subtropical front. At
the latitude of core MD96-2086, the added CO$_2$ has not yet
been fully buffered by dissolution of sedimentary carbo-
nates. Thus, carbonates will tend to dissolve in sediments in
contact with this water mass as it flows north.

[30] Previous studies of benthic-foram carbon isotope
records from the Cape Basin have suggested that NADW
and AABW are alternately present, with AABW being
dominant during glacial episodes [Bickert and Wefer,
1999; Oppo and Fairbanks, 1990; Oppo et al., 1990].
Therefore the presence of southern bottom waters at the
depth of the deep sites probably enhanced carbonate dis-
solution during glacial stages. It is important to note that
the importation of corrosive bottom water during glacial
intervals could not have been the only control on the extent
of calcite burial in these sediments. The metabolizable
organic carbon settling flux must have increased concur-
rently, as argued above on the basis of the Mo/Al and $\delta^{15}$N
data.

[31] Finally, we come back to the observation that, on the
lower slope, $C_{org}$ is linearly correlated to CaCO$_3$ (Figures 3
and 5). We conclude that this can be only explained by a
combination of conditions; these are illustrated by a simple
conceptual model built on four observations. First, the
constancy of the HI data and the constancy of major element
ratios imply little compositional variation in the noncarbon-
ate refractory fraction, whatever the climate, cold or warm.
Second, the flux of resistant organic matter exported from
the euphotic layer and the terrestrial detrital fluxes must
have been transferred or advected to the site with the same
relative efficiency during both warm and cold episodes as
shown by the generally similar relationships between major
element: CaCO$_3$ ratios (Figure 4) and $C_{org}$: CaCO$_3$ ratios
(Figure 3). Furthermore such fluxes must have been rela-
tively constant; otherwise the quasi-linear relationships
shown in the x-y plots would break down as argued earlier.
Third, because the waters near the coast are the most
productive due to more eutrophic conditions, and because
the organic matter is almost entirely of marine origin (as
shown by $\delta^{13}C_{org}$ data and palynofacies observations) we
can assume that most of the resistant organic matter flux
originated from the euphotic zone, and that this has always
been located inshore of the site. Fourth, changes in metab-
olizable organic matter flux to the sediment must have
modified bottom conditions and the dissolution of carbonate
and hence modulated the flux of fossilized carbonate. The
evidence for this lies in the form of increased fragmentation
of foraminifers at times of high $C_{org}$ concentration in the
deposits. Because $C_{org}$ concentrations downcore vary by a
factor of up to five while the sedimentation rate, albeit
cruelly estimated, varies by only ±50%, high %$C_{org}$ con-

tsents imply high $C_{org}$ settling flux.

[32] This conceptual view can be summarized and its
credibility tested using a simple nonparameterized numeri-
cal model in which initial fluxes vary from eutrophic to less
eutrophic conditions (Figure 8a). On the basis of the
observations above, we assume that relative fluxes of
conservative detrital minerals and of resistant organic matter
to the site of core MD96-2086 did not change very much
between warm and cold episodes, and we include them as
constant conservative (refractory) fluxes. The most eutrophic flux conditions are arbitrarily represented on the left side of Figure 8a by a flux of 200 arbitrary units of metabolizable organic matter reaching the site (f2), while the carbonate flux (f1) is zero. In the case of the migration of the upwelling cell landward during a climate transition from a cold (low sea stand) to a warm (high sea stand) state, the surface waters above the core site progressively evolve toward being less eutrophic. During the same transition, the flux of metabolizable organic matter in the model decreases of the upwelling cell landward during a climate transition from a cold (low sea stand) to a warm (high sea stand) state, the surface waters above the core site progressively evolve toward being less eutrophic. During the same transition, the flux of metabolizable organic matter in the model decreases
as the upwelling cell moves shoreward while the flux of carbonate increases due to a shift from diatom-dominated plankton in eutrophic conditions to coccolithophorid domination in less nutrient-rich waters (the sum of both fluxes is assumed to be constant). All or part of the carbonate flux is dissolved ($f_3$) in the model as a consequence of oxic degradation of organic matter in the benthic layer. Here $f_3$ is assumed to be 50% of $f_2$ ($f_3 = k \cdot f_2$ with $k = 0.5$). As a result, the contents of resistant organic matter and of all other conservative elements in the buried sediments vary as linear functions of the carbonate concentration, as shown in Figure 8b, where the modeled organic carbon contents are plotted together with the measured $C_{org}$ values. We neglect biogenic opal in the model because sedimentary silicon occurs largely as an elemental component of detrital minerals at our core site. This does not mean that production of opal is not important, especially under the most eutrophic conditions, but only that it is poorly preserved in sediments. Thus, modeled concentrations of other parameters in the sediments on the deep slope would not change whether or not an opal flux was introduced in the model.

6. Conclusion

[31] This study has shown that very organic-rich pelagic sediments were deposited at great depth on an open well-ventilated continental margin, free of anoxic or stagnant basin conditions. Such occurrences are rare in the ocean and reflect the collective influences of high productivity, an associated enhanced export flux of organic carbon, low terrigenous dilution and severe calcite dissolution. The latter results from organic matter remineralization in the sediments possibly amplified by periodic exposure to imported bottom waters that are more corrosive with respect to carbonate.

[34] We suggest that, mainly because of climate-related sea level changes, the sedimentary fluxes that reach deep slope sites off southwest Africa derive from more or less eutrophic conditions. The upwelling regimes that produce eutrophic conditions are located closer to such deep-slope sites during sea level low stands in glacial periods than during highstands in warm intervals. Thus, organic matter delivery to the deep slope is strengthened by the more eutrophic conditions that prevail in overlying surface waters during cold episodes. At such times, metabolizable organic matter is more efficiently transferred to the deep seafloor due to a larger $f$ ratio (total primary productivity/ export productivity below the surface mixed layer) and a shorter residence time in the oxic water column. An important consequence of this is that particulate carbonates on the bottom may be partly or entirely dissolved by the oxic degradation of the metabolizable organic matter arriving at the seafloor. This leads to the relative concentration of resistant organic matter, as well as the other conservative detrital fractions. Finally, we note that the probability that such organic-rich facies occurred in the past in equivalent oceanographic settings at the edge of large oceanic basins should be carefully considered in deep offshore exploration.

[35] Acknowledgments. This study was mainly carried out within the context of the International Marine Global Change Study (IMAGES). Major support to the R/V Marion-Dufresne IMAGES II cruise came from France and Germany. We thank the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS-INSU), NERC, and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada for their support of postcruise studies. Some of the results presented in this paper were obtained in the context of Groupement de Recherche PALEOPRO of the CNRS.

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BERTRAND ET AL.: ORGANIC-RICH SEDIMENTS IN DEEP-SEA ENVIRONMENTS 27 - 11


