

# Geology

## Extrinsic forcing of plant ecosystems in a LIP: the Columbia River Flood Basalt Province, Washington State, USA --Manuscript Draft--

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# 1 Extrinsic forcing of plant ecosystems in a LIP: the Columbia 2 River Flood Basalt Province, Washington State, USA

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## 6 **ABSTRACT**

7 Volcanism associated with Large Igneous Provinces (LIPs) has been implicated in  
8 both global climate and environmental change. To determine the plant ecological impact of  
9 LIP volcanism we have examined plant community succession in sedimentary interbeds of the  
10 Columbia River Flood Basalt Province (CRBP). Inter-basaltic vegetation is characterised by  
11 primary succession communities that inhabit fresh lava surfaces until terminated by the next  
12 eruptive event, and it is assumed that longer volcanic hiatuses should lead to more mature  
13 plant communities. This expected succession trajectory is contradicted by palynological data  
14 which show that seral succession declines during the phase of waning CRPB volcanism and  
15 prolonged interbed intervals. Frequent volcanic activity and increased deposition of Snake  
16 River Plain hot spot ashes during this phase resulted in ecological disturbance of intra-lava  
17 field vegetation. This suggests that the CRBP flora was driven largely by extrinsic forcing,  
18 and implies that LIP volcanism of similar scale and magnitude to that of the CRBP had less  
19 environmental impact than understood as yet. This study supports the theory that past biotic  
20 extinctions were triggered by numerous factors rather than a single geological event.

21

## 22 **INTRODUCTION**

23 Large Igneous Province (LIP) volcanic activity is considered to have either directly or  
24 indirectly triggered global climate change and mass extinction events (Self et al., 2005; Bond  
25 and Wignall, 2014); however, the effect of LIP volcanism on both global and regional plant

26 ecosystems is more poorly constrained. Analysis of the composition and structure of modern  
27 plant communities on Krakatau (Whittaker et al., 1989) and ancient plant communities of the  
28 Miocene Columbia River Flood Basalt Province (CRBP) and Paleogene North Atlantic  
29 Igneous Province (Jolley, 1997; Jolley et al., 2008) indicates a strong relationship between  
30 duration of volcanic quiescence and plant seral succession (Jolley, 1997). This suggests that  
31 longer hiatuses in eruptive activity will be associated with more mature seral successions  
32 proximal to the volcanic centre. Investigation of the drivers of this relationship could provide  
33 important constraints on the environmental and climatic effects of LIP volcanism and inter-  
34 lava plant ecosystems.

35 To test the relationship between interflow field quiescence and plant seral succession  
36 status required an LIP with a relatively robust chronostratigraphic framework for the eruptive  
37 events. The CRBP provides such a framework allied to well developed and mapped  
38 sedimentary interbeds with good exposure and ease of accessibility. For this study, interbed  
39 sediments were examined in the CRBP in south central Washington State, USA (Fig. 1). The  
40 CRBP comprises up to 4500 m of basaltic to andesitic lava flows intercalated with  
41 siliciclastic, volcanoclastic, and bioclastic sediments. The intercalated strata were deposited in  
42 fluvial and lacustrine environments during phases of volcanic quiescence (Fecht et al., 1987;  
43 Ebinghaus et al., 2014). CRBP volcanic evolution is characterised by gradually decreasing  
44 eruption periodicity and eruption volumes accompanied by longer periodicities between  
45 eruption events. CRBP formation should thus be associated with more mature plant  
46 successions during both waning and cessation of volcanic activity.

47

## 48 **GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

49 The CRBP is located within the back-arc basin of the High Cascade Range in the  
50 northwest USA. Flood basalt volcanism began in the late Early Miocene on the Oregon  
51 Plateau and was accompanied by rhyolitic to andesitic volcanism of the Cascade volcanoes

52 and the Snake River Plain (Camp and Ross, 2004). Flood basalt flows of the CRBP and the  
53 Oregon Plateau are assigned to the Columbia River Flood Basalt Group (CRBG). Eruption of  
54 the CRBG commenced at  $16.72 \pm 0.21$  Ma with emplacement of the Steens Basalt based on  
55  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating (Jarboe et al., 2008). From late Early Miocene to early Late Miocene the  
56 locus of volcanic activity migrated along the Chief Joseph Dike Swarm from southeastern  
57 Oregon (Steens Basalt) through northeastern Oregon to form the Imnaha and Grande Ronde  
58 Basalts and to southeastern Washington State where eruption of the Grande Ronde, Wanapum  
59 and Saddle Mountains Basalts occurred (Tolan et al., 1989; Camp, 1995). A second northward  
60 migration trend exists along the Monument Dike Swarm, from which the Picture Gorge and  
61 Prineville Basalts were erupted (Camp and Ross, 2004).

62 Eruption of the Steens, Picture Gorge, Prineville, Imnaha and Grande Ronde Basalts  
63 marks the main phase of flood basalt volcanism, characterized by high eruption rates and  
64 volumes. This initial phase was followed by a progressive decrease in volcanic activity which  
65 includes the less voluminous Wanapum and Saddle Mountain Basalts (Reidel et al., 2013) and  
66 was accompanied by an increase in interbed duration.

67

## 68 **PALYNOFLORA**

69 The palynological record within the interbeds was examined to reconstruct vegetation  
70 community dynamics throughout CRBP evolution. A total of 46 samples were taken from  
71 interbeds of the Douglas Creek, Vantage, Squaw Creek, Quincy, Selah and Rattlesnake Ridge  
72 members (Fig. 2, Supplemental Material A). The palynological data were analyzed by  
73 performing Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) which arranges taxa along  
74 environmental gradients (Supplemental Material B and C). DCA is an ordination technique to  
75 identify groups of taxa and to place them into their ecological context.

76 Sediments of the Douglas Creek Member were deposited between the R<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>  
77 magnetostratigraphic unit of the Grande Ronde Basalt ( $16.25 \pm 0.27$  to  $15.46 \pm 0.21$  My,

78 (Barry et al., 2013) and consist of fluvial floodplain and sand-dominated channel deposits  
79 (Ebinghaus et al., 2014). The comparison of residual major element composition of the  
80 interbed with that of the underlying basalt flow indicates an interbed duration of 4 - 8ka  
81 (Jolley et al., 2008). Palynological investigations have yielded abundant *Quercoidites*  
82 *microhenrici* (oak), *Cupuliferoipollenites* (chestnut type), and *Intratropipollenites*  
83 (basswood). DCA allied to botanical affinities of these floras indicated a late-successional  
84 mixed mesophytic forest. This is interpreted as the dominant vegetation community in the  
85 relatively dry, more elevated areas of the Douglas Creek Member paleosurface. During  
86 deposition of the Vantage Member interbed ( $15.97 \pm 0.4$  My, Barry et al., 2010), this  
87 community was replaced by mid-successional true swamp communities dominated by  
88 *Caryapollenites*, *Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides*, and *Momipites* (all walnut family).  
89  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  isotope dating of the Grande Ronde and Frenchman Springs basalts indicates a  
90 duration time of  $< 250,000$  years for the Vantage Member (Barry et al., 2010). With ongoing  
91 CRBP volcanism mature forest communities changed into mid-successional riparian to  
92 transitional swamp and early successional open floodplain communities. This is indicated by  
93 abundant *Alnipollenites* (alder), *Salixpollenites* (willow), and *Trivestibulopollenites*  
94 *paleobetuloides* (birch), accompanied by chlorophyceae algae (e.g. *Botryococcus braunii*),  
95 and disturbance-tolerant ruderals, such as sphagnum mosses (*Stereisporites* spp.), club  
96 mosses, spike mosses, and polypodiacean ferns. Interbed duration times at this stage are  
97 estimated to have been  $< 1000$  years during the Squaw Creek Member (Jolley et al., 2008)  
98 and  $> 3\text{My}$  during the Selah Member (Barry et al., 2013).

99

## 100 **DISCUSSION**

101 The observed distribution of plant communities through CRBP evolution does not  
102 support the proposed simple hypothesis of maturing plant successions in response to longer  
103 interbed intervals, and suggests repeated ecological disturbance during prolonged interbed

104 formation. The deposition of thick fluvial sediments during the phase of waning volcanism  
105 indicates the formation of extensive drainage systems in the Rattlesnake Ridge Member.  
106 Lateral migration of river channels may be capable of cutting off large areas of vegetation,  
107 and hence hindering plant seral succession along river banks and floodplains. The fluvial  
108 deposits of the interbed site of the Douglas Creek Member suggest a migrating network of  
109 multiple small river channels and point bars associated with floodplains similar to those of the  
110 later interbeds (Ebinghaus et al. 2014). Palynological analyses record high abundances of  
111 *Pinus* and *Picea*, bisaccate pollen which indicates a strong fluvial-derived input (see  
112 Supplemental Material D). The fluvial characteristics and the presence of fluvial-derived  
113 palynomorphs suggest that there is no pronounced correlation between drainage system  
114 dimension and seral plant succession.

115 Global climate warming during the Miocene (Mid-Miocene Climate Optimum) may  
116 have caused significant stress to plant communities. The Miocene climate change is reflected  
117 by a positive trend in marine carbon isotopes ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ), a negative trend in marine oxygen  
118 isotopes ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) (Zachos et al. 2001) and rise of atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  (Pagani et al., 1999)  
119 correlating with Earth's orbital cycles (Zachos et al. 2001). The climatic optimum was  
120 followed by gradual surface cooling associated with growth of the East Antarctic ice sheet  
121 and expansion of the West Antarctic ice sheet at c. 10 Ma (Flower and Kennett, 1994). The  
122 decrease in temperature would have led to a shift of biomes from mixed mesophytic forests to  
123 broad-leaved evergreen forests characterised by higher dominance and less diversity (e.g.  
124 Wolfe, 1979). However, this trend cannot be recognised in the palynological record of the  
125 CRBP, which suggests a shift in the successional status, without any corresponding change in  
126 biome composition.

127 Severe ecological disturbance could have been caused by deposition of the volcanic  
128 ash beds that are exposed in the Rattlesnake Ridge Member (Ebinghaus et al., 2014). Their X-  
129 ray fluorescence chemical composition (Supplemental Material E) corresponds with the

130 chemical composition of the Yellowstone hotspot lavas (= Snake River Plain hot spot, data  
131 from Sarbas, 2015, georoc database) as indicated by Nb-Zr-Yt, and Zr-SiO<sub>2</sub>, and Nb-Zr ratios.  
132 Electron microscope analyses of the Snake River Plain hot spot ashes revealed high  
133 proportions of coarse glass shards ranging in diameter between 200 and 600 µm. Individual  
134 ash beds have a typical thickness of 0.25 to 0.5 m. The ecological effects of ash fall on flora  
135 are diverse, but depend mainly on tephra thickness, seasonal timing, chemical composition  
136 and physical properties of glass shards. Deposition and wind-blown coarse-grained ash may  
137 cause defoliation and branch damage. Photosynthesis, germination and plant growth can be  
138 lowered or hindered if soil and small plants are covered by ash. Volcanic ejecta may have  
139 toxic effects of both flora and fauna through acid leachates and acid rain. In addition, there  
140 may be effects on regional and global climate from the increased albedo of the Earth's  
141 surface, and accumulation of carbon and sulphur compounds in the atmosphere. As a  
142 consequence, tephra deposition is capable of limiting or hindering plant growth for decades;  
143 however plant species show different levels of vulnerability to ash fall depending on site  
144 characteristics, ecological requirements, reproduction and growth rate (Thornton, 2000; Jones,  
145 2015).

146 Nash and Perkins (2012) and Coble and Mahood (2012) record frequent eruptive  
147 activity of the Snake River Plain hot spot throughout the Miocene, with increased deposition  
148 of ashes within the CRBP during deposition of the Rattlesnake Ridge Member as observed in  
149 this study. The timing of the seral successional 'stalling' suggests a direct relationship  
150 between the Snake River Plain volcanic activity and enhanced deposition of ash within the  
151 CRBP. This correlation together with the potential effects of explosive eruptions suggests that  
152 the Snake River Plain volcanism is likely to have had a significant ecological impact on the  
153 Miocene CRBP flora by re-setting plant succession after each major eruption event. Snake  
154 River Plain volcanism is likely to have caused disturbances to climate and atmospheric

155 patterns (e.g. Jones et al., 2007), which together with global climate cooling following the  
156 Mid-Miocene Climate Optimum could have caused additional stress on vegetation.

157 CRBP volcanic activity is implicated to have contributed to macronutrient availability  
158 through thermal fixation during short-term syn-volcanic interbed formation proximal to the  
159 volcanic centre. This is inferred from high abundances of the chlorophycean algae *Pediastrum*  
160 *bifidites*, which in modern environments requires high nitrate availability (Jolley et al., 2008).  
161 Thermal fixation of macronutrients through CRBP volcanism appears negligible in this study,  
162 since 1) *Pediastrum bifidites* is absent at this stage, and 2) the volcanic centres of the lavas  
163 under- and overlying the Rattlesnake Ridge Member (Pomona and Elephant Mountain  
164 basalts) are estimated to be > 200 - 300 km away from the interbed localities (e.g. Swanson et  
165 al. 1979).

166 The aspects outlined above suggest that CRBP vegetation change at this stage was  
167 controlled by extrinsic factors rather than intra-lava field processes. This further indicates that  
168 LIPs should not be considered as separate systems, but as inter-active open environments.  
169 This study also implies that past global environmental changes and mass extinctions were  
170 triggered by multiple factors rather than single events.

171

## 172 CONCLUSIONS

173 Investigations of plant recovery and ecosystem development in volcanic terrains  
174 indicate a strong relationship between duration of volcanic hiatus and maturity of plant  
175 communities. Plant succession is expected to succeed or to achieve a climax until it becomes  
176 terminated by the resumption of volcanic activity. In this study this hypothesis is tested by  
177 examining the palynofloral record of the CRBP from different stages of LIP formation.  
178 Statistical analysis of the palynological assemblage records a drastic successional decline  
179 during the phase of waning volcanism and longer interbed intervals (e.g. Rattlesnake Ridge  
180 Member), which does not support the hypothesis as stated above.



181 During Rattlesnake Ridge Member time intra-lava field plant ecosystems appear to  
182 have been largely forced by contemporary Snake River Plain volcanic activity as indicated by  
183 sedimentological and geochemical analyses. Repetitive explosive emissions of volcanic  
184 particles and deposition of several decimetres thick ash beds onto the CRBP lava field caused  
185 major disturbance of the plant ecosystem and re-setting of seral succession after each major  
186 eruption event.

187 The successional decline throughout CRBP formation implies that LIPs with the scale  
188 and volcanic activity comparable to the CRBP are likely to have had less impact on regional  
189 and global ecosystems than understood as yet, and that past major global environmental  
190 changes were driven by multiple factors rather than a single catastrophic event.

191

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195 fluorescence analyses.

196

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283

284 **FIGURE CAPTIONS**

285 Figure 1: Location of the Columbia River Flood Basalt Province (modified after Reidel et al.,  
286 2013), and migration of adjacent High Lava Plains and Snake River Plain hot spot track, with  
287 ages given in million years (Camp and Ross, 2004, and Reidel et al., 2013).

288

289 Figure 2: Correlation of CRBP stratigraphy, eruption volumes (adapted from Barry et al.,  
290 2013; Martin et al., 2013; Reidel et al., 2013) and seral plant succession. Detrended  
291 correspondence analysis (DCA) records a decline in successional status during the phase of  
292 reduced eruption volumes. Contemporary deposition of volcanic ashes derived from the  
293 Snake River Plain hot spot track volcanism suggests strong correlations between inter-basaltic  
294 seral plant succession and extrinsic volcanic activity. Eruption and depositional record of  
295 Snake River Plain hot spot track adapted from Coble and Mahood (2012) and Nash and  
296 Perkins (2012).

Figure 1

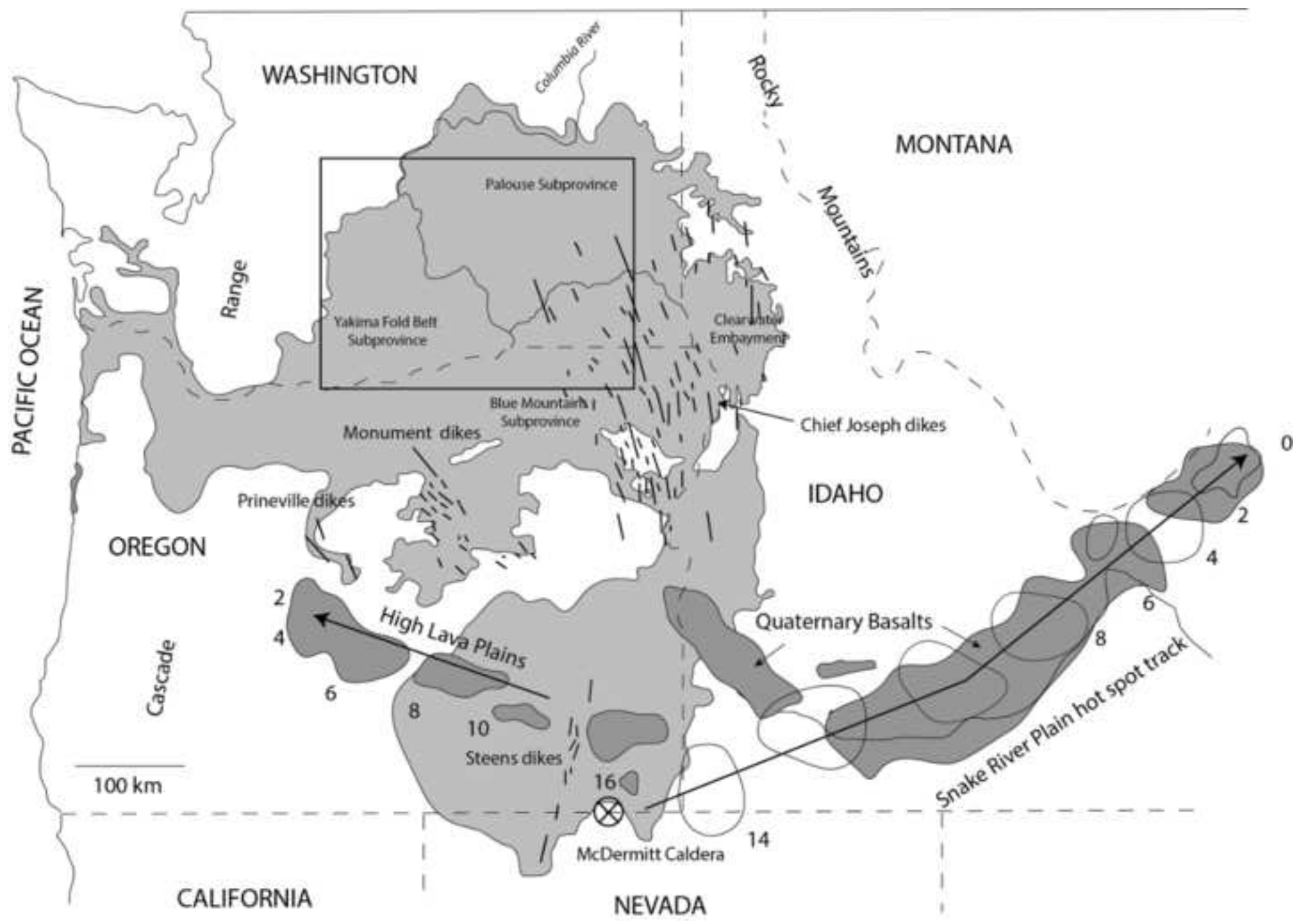
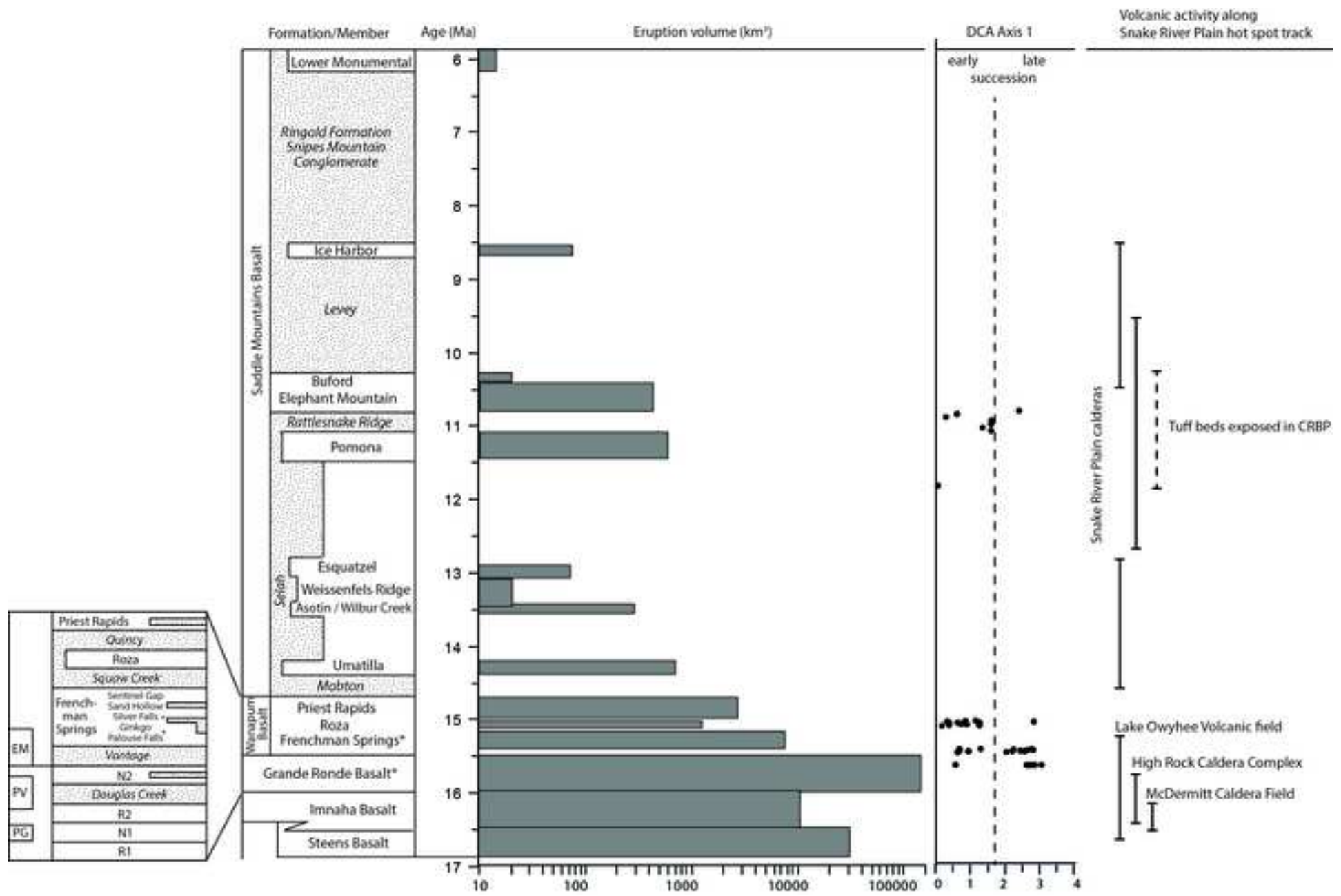


Figure 2



## Interbed locations

Member	Location	Abbr.	Latitude	Longitude
Douglas Creek	Wagon Road	WR	47.464500	-119.873483
Vantage	Edgemont 3	ED3	46.882183	-120.424383
	Umtanum 1	U1	46.912700	-120.505967
	Vantage	V	46.951433	-119.992000
Squaw Creek and Quincy	Hector Road	HR	45.779883	-120.502367
	Old Vantage Highway	OVH	47.029483	-119.963683
	Scan Coffine Lake	SCL	47.144767	-119.924817
	Trinidad	T	47.240128	-119.986671
Selah	Ayers Road	AR	46.064583	-118.956550
	Jericho	J	46.822800	-119.818183
	Mattawa (lower part)	MA	46.777583	-119.913317
	Plymouth Road	PRD 1	45.998400	-119.350467
Rattlesnake Ridge	Bert James Road	BJ	46.199933	-119.713433
	Mabton	M	46.141133	-120.025567
	Mabton-Bickleton Road	MB	46.112853	-120.054531
	Mattawa (upper part)	MA	46.777583	-119.913317
	Old Inland Empire	OIE	46.274217	-119.577117
	Plymouth Road	PRD 2	45.998400	-119.350467
	Prosser	P	46.221867	-119.691783
	Sellars Road	SRD	46.127350	-119.845400
	Toppenish Ridge	TR	46.282000	-120.501467
	Wallula Junction	WJ	46.058100	-118.919933
Other interbeds	Palouse Falls	PF	46.665983	-118.224233



Palynological data set						
Number	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	13.00
Depth	33.44	54.01	57.23	62.52	78.57	79.37
Sample Code	BJ-1-14	M-1-5	M-1-3m	MB-1-10m	OIE-1-6	OIE-1-4
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>						
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	1.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	1.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Intratropipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	16.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	16.00	0.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabratricolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Tripelopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>						
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>						
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	1.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>						
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>						
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
Trilete type 1	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>						
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	2.00	10.00	48.00	0.00	1.00	11.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>						
Fungal fruiting body	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Fungal hyphae	0.00	2.00	9.00	20.00	0.00	2.00
Fungal spore	0.00	14.00	0.00	1.00	96.00	59.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>

Number	14.00	19.00	23.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00
Depth	103.07	171.72	199.29	284.42	287.31	289.88	293.15
Sample Code	P-1-4	TR-3-2	AR-1-4b	HR-1-3	OVH-1-5	OVH-2-5	OVH-3-1
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>							
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	1.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Intratrisporopollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	3.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	2.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	26.00	2.00	0.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabraticolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Triporopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>							
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>							
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>							
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	14.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	49.00	1.00	5.00	3.00	0.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>							
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
Trilete type 1	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>							
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	6.00	9.00	17.00	7.00	0.00	17.00	5.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>							
Fungal fruiting body	0.00	42.00	45.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	37.00
Fungal hyphea	0.00	76.00	65.00	70.00	0.00	80.00	70.00
Fungal spore	1.00	1.00	30.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>129.00</b>	<b>267.00</b>	<b>122.00</b>	<b>229.00</b>	<b>123.00</b>	<b>125.00</b>

Number	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	43.00
Depth	296.21	295.89	298.86	299.06	299.10	299.14	301.62
Sample Code	SCL-1-4b	SCL-1-2t	T-1-5	T-1-4	T-1-3	T-1-2	T-2-4
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>							
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoidaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoidaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Intratropipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	59.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabraticolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Tripelopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>							
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>							
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	51.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	2.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>							
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	1.00	72.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	4.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>							
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
Trilete type 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>							
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	2.00	1.00	26.00	0.00	12.00	1.00	19.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	2.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	0.00	1.00	22.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	1.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>							
Fungal fruiting body	70.00	71.00	436.00	11.00	179.00	7.00	5.00
Fungal hyphae	26.00	119.00	26.00	45.00	58.00	18.00	18.00
Fungal spore	59.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	3.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>163.00</b>	<b>211.00</b>	<b>924.00</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>419.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>

Number	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	58.00	59.00	60.00
Depth	304.35	304.45	304.62	304.67	306.79	334.31	350.57	350.72
Sample Code	T-3-4	T-3-3	T-3-2	T-3-1	T-4-7	ED3-1-8	PF-1-3	PF-1-2
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>								
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	52.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Intratrisporopollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	10.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabraticolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Triporopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>								
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>								
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	2.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	26.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>								
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	31.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>								
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00
Trilete type 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>								
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	9.00	9.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	72.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	1.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	29.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>								
Fungal fruiting body	15.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	37.00	0.00	0.00
Fungal hyphae	14.00	19.00	17.00	26.00	50.00	56.00	15.00	0.00
Fungal spore	0.00	0.00	319.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>404.00</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>272.00</b>

Number	61.00	62.00	63.00	64.00	65.00	67.00	68.00	71.00
Depth	352.95	253.10	353.17	353.19	353.35	355.63	355.73	369.25
Sample Code	PF-2-5t	PF-2-4b	PF-2-3	PF-2-2	PF-2-1	PF-3-2b	PF-3-1	V-1-2t
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>								
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	0.00	32.00	43.00	6.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	23.00	22.00	133.00	28.00	95.00	33.00	32.00	0.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	1.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Intratropipollenites</i> spp.	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	1.00	12.00	20.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	9.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	4.00	2.00	48.00	20.00	2.00	6.00	8.00	0.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	20.00	7.00	21.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabraticolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Triplopollenites coryloides</i>	24.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	0.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	13.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>								
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	9.00	3.00	7.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	11.00	4.00	1.00	0.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>								
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	29.00	3.00	23.00	11.00	48.00	2.00	10.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	13.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	15.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>								
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	1.00	26.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	8.00	0.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	1.00	0.00	3.00	19.00	3.00	5.00	1.00	21.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>								
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	1.00	56.00	18.00	26.00	32.00	29.00	0.00
Trilete type 1	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>								
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	2.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	14.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	64.00	2.00	58.00	0.00	109.00	7.00	12.00	8.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	47.00	7.00	0.00	14.00	106.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>								
Fungal fruiting body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fungal hyphea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
Fungal spore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>213.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>593.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>485.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>111.00</b>	<b>92.00</b>

Number	72.00	73.00	79.00	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00
Depth	369.55	371.98	393.39	394.29	396.99	397.59	403.31
Sample Code	V-1-1b	V-2-7t	WR-1-11b	WR-1-9	WR-1-4	WR-1-3	WR-2-6t
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>							
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	0.00	0.00	14.00	9.00	1.00	22.00	17.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites</i> sp.	0.00	4.00	29.00	1.00	0.00	12.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	0.00	0.00	14.00	1.00	0.00	14.00	24.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
<i>Intratropipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	51.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	15.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	2.00	30.00	0.00	7.00	12.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	2.00	6.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	0.00	0.00	68.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	21.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00
<i>Scabratricolpites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Triplopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	12.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	9.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	1.00	27.00	0.00	2.00	11.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>							
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>							
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	6.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	9.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	0.00	30.00	23.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>							
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	3.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>							
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	0.00	47.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	11.00	2.00
Trilete type 1	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>							
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	8.00	3.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>							
Fungal fruiting body	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	8.00
Fungal hyphea	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
Fungal spore	49.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>276.00</b>	<b>226.00</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>184.00</b>	<b>182.00</b>

Number	84.00	85.00	86.00
Depth	404.41	408.84	411.44
Sample Code	WR-2-3t	WR-3-11t	WR-3-3t
<b><u>Angiosperms</u></b>			
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	9.00	9.00	12.00
<i>Carpinus</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	9.00	7.00	16.00
<i>Chenopodium</i> -type	7.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Corsinipollenites oculusnoctis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoidaepollenites liblarensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupuliferoidaepollenites</i> sp.	13.00	38.00	26.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites cingulum</i>	23.00	2.00	9.00
<i>Cupuliferoipollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ilexpollenites iliacus</i>	0.00	4.00	1.00
<i>Intratrirporopollenites</i> spp.	25.00	0.00	9.00
<i>Juglanspollenites</i> spp.	6.00	8.00	1.00
<i>Liquidambarpollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Momipites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites satzveyensis</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Nyssapollenites</i> spp.	1.00	2.00	0.00
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	0.00	0.00	7.00
<i>Poaceae</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pterocaryapollenites</i> spp.	11.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Quercoidites microhenrici</i>	18.00	62.00	39.00
<i>Rhoipites viburnoides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Salixpollenites discolorpites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Scabratricolpites</i> spp.	0.00	16.00	1.00
<i>Triporopollenites coryloides</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Trivestibulopollenites paleobetuloides</i>	13.00	6.00	0.00
<i>Ulmipollenites</i> spp.	6.00	11.00	11.00
<b><u>Gymnosperms</u></b>			
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cupressicates</i> sp.	19.00	25.00	8.00
<b><u>Polypodiopsida (ferns)</u></b>			
<i>Baculatisporites primarius</i>	1.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Deltoidospora</i> spp.	4.00	6.00	27.00
<i>Laevigatosporites haardtii</i>	0.00	10.00	0.00
<i>Laevigatosporites</i> sp.	26.00	4.00	9.00
<i>Microfoveolatosporites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Verucatosporites favus</i>	2.00	0.00	1.00
<b><u>Lycopodiophyta (fern allies)</u></b>			
<i>Echinosporis</i> spp.	2.00	2.00	2.00
<i>Lycopodiumsporites</i> spp.	2.00	1.00	4.00
<b><u>Bryophyta (mosses)</u></b>			
<i>Stereisporites</i> spp.	11.00	1.00	1.00
Trilete type 1	3.00	0.00	1.00
<b><u>Chlorophyceae (green algae)</u></b>			
<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	2.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Schizosporis parvus</i>	0.00	6.00	0.00
<i>Pediastrum bifidites</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Chlorophyceae</i> undiff.	0.00	0.00	2.00
<b><u>Fungi</u></b>			
Fungal fruiting body	21.00	0.00	0.00
Fungal hyphea	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fungal spore	0.00	9.00	0.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>234.00</b>	<b>229.00</b>	<b>188.00</b>

## Detrended Correspondence Analysis: Methods

Detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) was performed with a tolerance of the eigenanalysis set at  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ . Rare species were downweighted by using the Hill logarithm and data were square root transformed. DCA produced a scatter plot that shows the spatial distribution of the palynological taxa along two axes (environmental gradients). The scatter plot produced here includes 47 variables (= taxa) and 46 cases (= samples), with axis 1 having an eigenvalue of 0.54, a percentage of 23.919 and a cumulative percentage of 23.919, and with axis 2 having an eigenvalue of 0.15, a percentage of 6.644 and a cumulative percentage of 30.563.

## DCA axes

Sample ID	Axis 1	Axis 2
BJ-1-14	2.474	0
M-1-5	0.68	0.732
M-1-3m	0.346	0.796
MB-1-10m	1.673	1.293
OIE-1-6	1.635	1.012
OIE-1-4	1.415	0.93
P-1-4	1.678	0.465
TR-3-2	0.177	1.126
AR-1-4b	1.121	1.429
HR-1-3	0.833	1.255
OVH-1-5	2.824	1.04
OVH-2-5	0.677	0.992
OVH-3-1	0.335	1.439
SCL-1-4b	0.575	1.291
SCL-1-2t	0.509	1.388
T-1-5	1.262	1.412
T-1-4	0.407	1.029
T-1-3	0.888	1.445
T-1-2	0	1.243
T-2-4	0.741	1.26
T-3-4	0.761	0.887
T-3-3	0.301	1.288
T-3-2	1.224	1.118
T-3-1	0.188	1.081
T-4-7	0.093	1.052
ED3-1-8	0.712	1.545
PF-1-3	1.319	1.281
PF-1-2	2.267	2.273
PF-2-5t	2.232	1.749
PF-2-4b	2.767	1.235
PF-2-3	2.581	1.701
PF-2-2	2.612	2.256
PF-2-1	2.048	1.949
PF-3-2b	2.84	2.5
PF-3-1	2.441	2.566
V-1-2t	0.951	1.437
V-1-1b	0.644	1.192
V-2-7t	2.673	2.587
WR-1-11b	2.861	0.672
WR-1-9	2.881	0.753
WR-1-4	0.575	1.05
WR-1-3	2.612	0.836
WR-2-6t	2.705	0.848
WR-2-3t	2.786	0.676
WR-3-11t	3.087	0.581
WR-3-3t	3.083	0.932







Number	83.00	84.00	85.00	86.00
Depth	403.31	404.41	408.84	411.44
Sample Code	WR-2-6t	WR-2-3t	WR-3-11t	WR-3-3t
<i>Abiespollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Cathaya</i> -type	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cedripites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Cycadopites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Monocolpopollenites tranquilus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Piceapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.00
<i>Pinus</i> diplox	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Pinus</i> haplox	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Pinuspollenites</i> spp.	20.00	0.00	9.00	20.00
<i>Podocarpidites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Pseudotsugapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
<i>Sciadopityspollenites serratus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Sequoiapollenites</i> sp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Tsugapollenites</i> spp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## XRF geochemical composition of volcanic ashes

%	AR-1-4b	AR-1-6	AR-1-6a	BJ-1-10	MA-1-6t	PRD-1-3	WJ-1-1	SRD-1-2
P2O5	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02
MnO	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.09
TiO2	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.23	0.57	0.34	0.15	0.25
MgO	0.95	0.14	1.33	0.16	2.17	0.15	0.63	0.55
CaO	1.12	0.84	0.91	0.74	1.92	0.85	0.37	0.93
Na2O	1.57	2.39	1.66	2.16	1.22	2.59	0.14	1.67
FeO*	3.48	2.16	2.87	2.10	3.49	2.06	1.37	2.28
K2O	5.41	6.38	5.84	6.04	3.05	5.99	0.36	5.73
Al2O3	12.52	12.08	12.90	12.10	17.35	12.05	3.03	12.77
SiO2	74.44	75.57	74.01	76.42	70.12	75.88	93.93	75.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ppm								
NiO	1.53	2.04	10.94	2.16	12.47	3.69	2.67	9.16
Cr2O3	2.48	5.70	8.04	5.41	12.72	5.70	13.15	1.32
Sc2O3	8.59	8.59	7.98	4.45	11.35	7.06	5.52	5.68
V2O3	79.15	12.95	76.94	9.42	83.27	10.00	53.25	22.95
BaO	956.95	1036.45	817.95	646.34	743.48	972.47	296.88	693.79
Rb2O	187.44	225.39	186.68	223.75	120.08	230.09	24.06	208.44
SrO	63.98	59.01	57.36	32.64	143.10	57.71	28.86	41.86
ZrO2	597.05	578.82	595.16	502.09	753.21	560.58	40.39	524.92
Y2O3	56.26	69.47	64.51	97.28	71.37	72.51	7.62	93.98
Nb2O5	50.36	58.08	58.08	60.37	67.09	60.23	5.58	60.51
Ga2O3	21.91	22.99	24.87	28.09	28.36	23.79	6.59	27.42
CuO	9.64	4.26	8.39	6.26	13.77	5.01	5.01	9.64
ZnO	63.25	58.99	63.25	98.19	77.03	57.99	18.54	96.32
PbO	27.36	32.53	30.27	34.04	42.01	32.75	4.09	34.58
La2O3	76.11	87.61	91.48	108.83	92.06	89.83	9.38	106.61
CeO2	160.42	180.95	187.09	227.66	235.89	183.40	10.33	232.21
ThO2	32.77	36.08	36.19	39.94	42.70	37.63	1.66	40.61
Nd2O3	55.40	63.92	65.43	83.28	66.95	68.70	7.81	78.50
U2O3	7.16	9.69	6.83	11.12	4.40	9.80	0.44	8.48
Cs2O	2.12	5.41	2.65	1.80	7.42	7.85	0.00	1.27
As2O5	5.06	5.98	20.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W2O3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
sum tr.	2464.99	2564.88	2420.33	2223.13	2628.73	2496.79	541.83	2298.23
in %	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.05	0.23

%	U-1-2	J-1-4	J-1-5b	MA-1-4b	MA-1-5m	PRD-1-4	MB-1-13	SRD-1-1t
P2O5	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
MnO	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
TiO2	0.75	0.51	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.83	0.99
MgO	1.31	0.98	1.41	1.31	0.37	0.17	1.32	1.88
CaO	1.03	1.12	1.09	1.49	1.21	0.90	1.55	1.75
Na2O	1.70	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.40	2.70	1.59	0.70
FeO*	3.31	2.97	2.63	2.29	2.23	2.22	3.42	7.52
K2O	2.80	4.51	4.49	5.32	5.94	5.86	1.66	1.16
Al2O3	14.67	14.06	13.52	12.86	12.56	12.15	9.96	16.84
SiO2	74.33	74.39	74.93	74.92	75.82	75.55	79.61	69.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ppm								
NiO	25.96	4.96	4.45	2.42	3.44	2.67	7.76	23.54
Cr2O3	71.91	13.45	13.15	4.53	7.02	5.12	27.92	77.17
Sc2O3	15.03	10.12	9.66	7.52	7.98	6.29	7.98	22.85
V2O3	107.69	43.99	48.99	28.25	20.60	10.15	79.00	249.80
BaO	822.19	938.75	986.65	855.80	1048.17	1046.83	630.26	337.41
Rb2O	131.12	205.16	204.50	203.96	237.42	225.06	42.76	52.27
SrO	271.64	119.68	121.93	79.94	70.72	61.50	224.22	136.24
ZrO2	486.56	524.11	510.20	591.11	576.25	597.46	362.82	262.46
Y2O3	35.69	67.56	74.80	67.82	69.21	71.24	20.07	25.91
Nb2O5	29.47	53.93	50.36	58.94	55.51	58.37	29.90	21.17
Ga2O3	24.87	25.94	24.73	23.39	25.54	23.12	14.65	25.27
CuO	22.53	13.02	11.64	4.38	5.88	3.25	29.04	35.05
ZnO	119.36	75.52	74.65	60.12	60.87	60.62	23.30	99.82
PbO	17.56	28.76	29.84	32.21	31.13	32.10	18.64	16.48
La2O3	50.43	84.32	88.19	86.67	89.83	89.48	30.14	30.73
CeO2	91.58	173.82	184.51	183.90	183.28	179.10	55.69	59.25
ThO2	13.35	32.11	32.22	36.96	35.20	36.30	8.72	9.93
Nd2O3	38.61	63.80	69.87	63.68	66.60	64.38	18.66	25.89
U2O3	3.96	7.16	7.93	7.60	9.36	8.70	0.99	1.98
Cs2O	3.82	8.06	5.51	3.92	3.39	2.33	1.59	5.73
As2O5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	3.07	3.37	0.00
W2O3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
sum tr.	2383.33	2494.23	2553.78	2403.10	2610.62	2587.15	1637.47	1518.95
in %	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.16	0.15