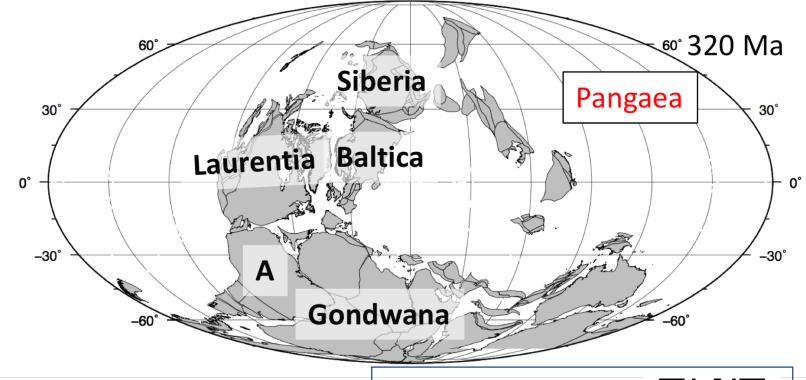
# Can mantle dynamics aid supercontinent classification?

Phil Heron<sup>1</sup>, J. Brendan Murphy<sup>2</sup>,

R. Damian Nance<sup>3,4</sup> and

R. N. Pysklywec<sup>5</sup>



Heron et al., 2020:













We don't have a formal definition of a supercontinent...



SUPERCONTINENTS I'm giving a talk next week (

CGU\_Solid\_Earth) on supercontinent identification and thought it would be fun to open up a question on Twitter: "What makes a supercontinent 'super'?" Add comments to your answer in the Slido poll here: tinyurl.com/6rhuusm3.

It's size	
It's impact	
Both	
Other	

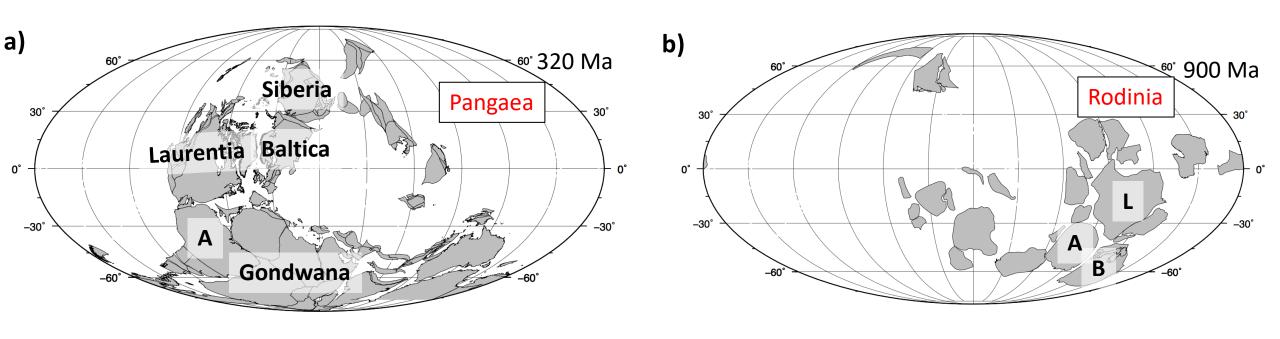


#### Philip Heron @philipheron · Jun 16

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It's size	60.7%
It's impact	7.1%
Both	12.5%
Other	19.6%

56 votes · 1 day left



#### Geomarkers in identification

Geomarker	Pangea	Rodinia
Global Scale Orogenesis		
Crustal Growth		
Rapid Climate swings		
Major life and atmosphere events		
Sea-level change		
Large igneous provinces		

**Sources:** global-scale orogenesis (Nance et al. 1988; Santosh 2010a; Condie 2011; Müller et al. 2013, Dalziel 1991; Hoffman 1991; Moores 1991; Torsvik 2003; Li et al. 2004, 2008), crustal growth (Hawkesworth et al. 2010, 2016), rapid climate swings (Hoffman et al. 1998; Strand 2012; Young 2012), evolution of life and the atmosphere (Lindsay and Brasier 2002; Santosh 2010b; Knoll 2013; Melezhik et al. 2013), biogeochemical cycles (Nance et al. 1986), and profound sea-level change (Worsley et al. 1984; Nance and Murphy 2013).

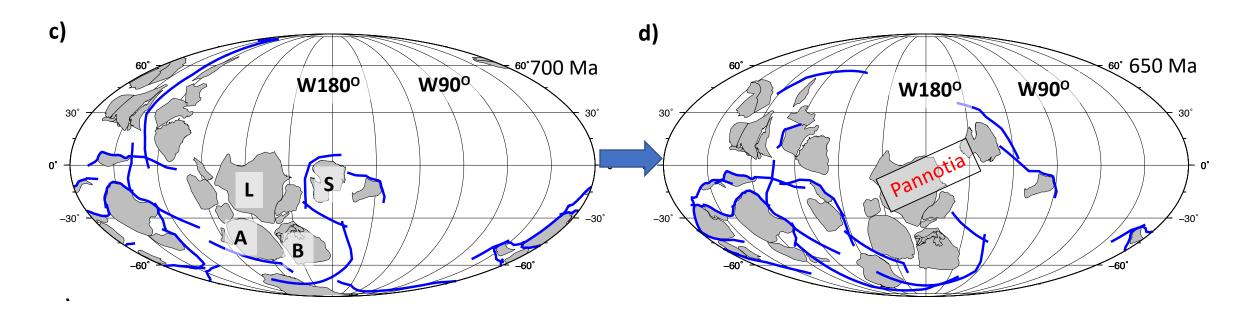
#### Mantle impact

Pastor-Galan et al., 2018:

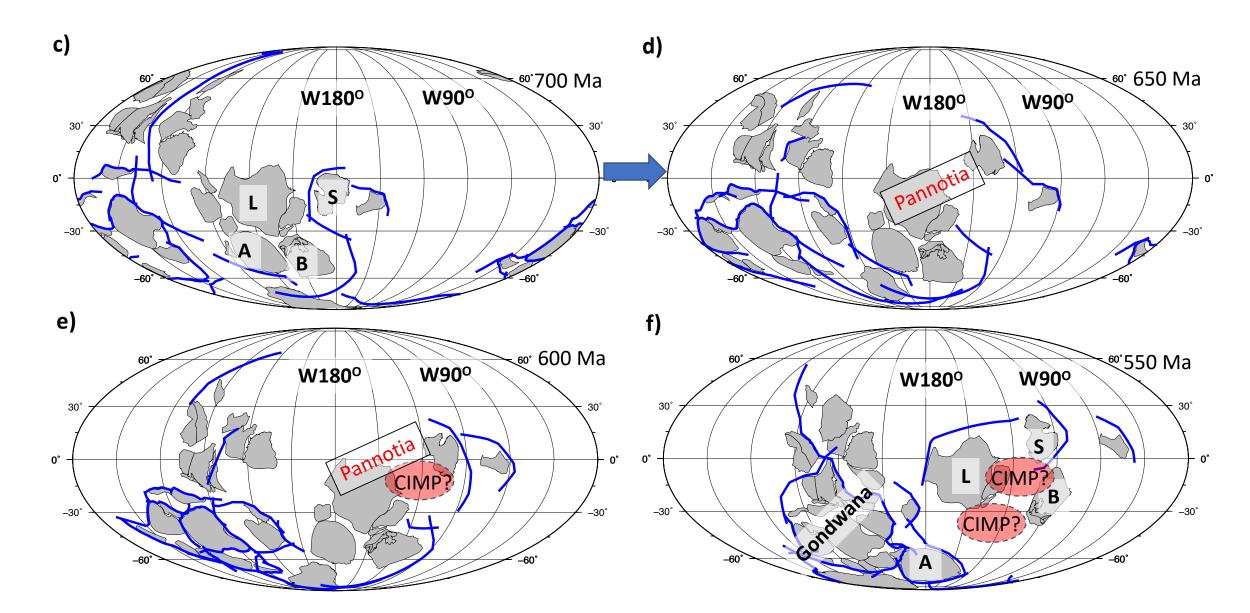
"We suggest that a 'supercontinent' should be defined as a single continental plate with a size capable of modifying or controlling mantle dynamics and core—mantle boundary processes, altering convection cells and enhancing thermal activity"

Source: Merdith et al., 2017.

### Super Pannotia?



### Super Pannotia?

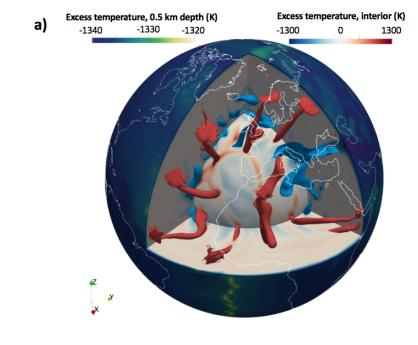


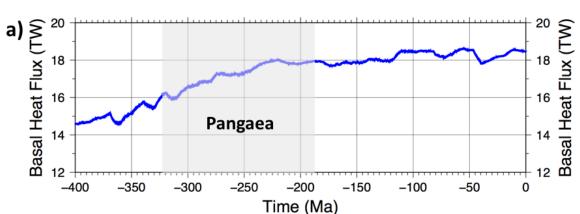
#### Geomarkers in identification

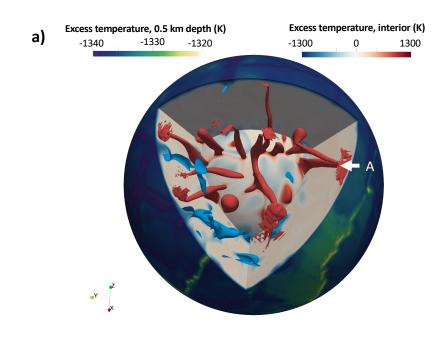
Geomarker	Pangea	Rodinia	Pannotia
Global Scale Orogenesis			
Crustal Growth			
Rapid Climate swings			
Major life and atmosphere events	<b>\</b>		
Sea-level change			
Large igneous provinces			
Mantle and subduction dynamics			

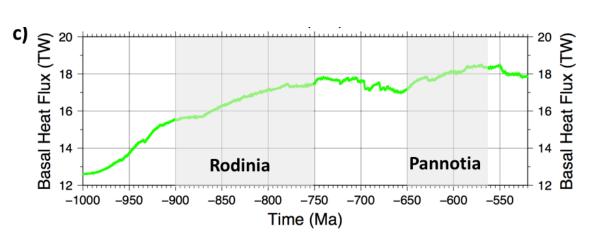
Source: Nance et al. 1986; Hoffman 1991; Hoffman et al. 1998; Maruyama and Santosh 2008; Knoll 2013).

#### Mantle 'Fingerprint' of supercontinent?









#### Geomarkers in identification

Geomarker	Pangea	Rodinia	Pannotia
Global Scale Orogenesis			
Crustal Growth			
Rapid Climate swings			
Major life and atmosphere events			
Sea-level change			
Large igneous provinces			
Mantle and subduction dynamics			

Source: Nance et al. 1986; Hoffman 1991; Hoffman et al. 1998; Maruyama and Santosh 2008; Knoll 2013).



#### Philip Heron @philipheron · Jun 16

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• Is a focus on **size** of a supercontinent distracting?

 Pastor-Galan et al., 2018: "We suggest that a 'supercontinent' should be defined as a single continental plate with a size capable of modifying or controlling mantle dynamics and core—mantle boundary processes, altering convection cells and enhancing thermal activity"

 Are numerical models useful in identification? Or are they too speculative?

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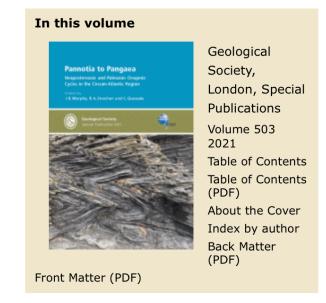
# Pannotia's mantle signature: the quest for supercontinent identification

Philip J. Heron, J. Brendan Murphy, R. Damian Nance and R. N. Pysklywec Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 503, 41-61, 8 September 2020, https://doi.org/10.1144/SP503-2020-7



#### **Abstract**

A supercontinent is generally considered to reflect the assembly of all, or most, of the Earth's continental lithosphere. Previous studies have used geological, atmospheric and biogenic 'geomarkers' to supplement supercontinent identification. However, there is no formal definition of how much continental material is required to be assembled, or indeed which geomarkers need to be present. Pannotia is a hypothesized



#### **SCAN ME:**

