



Early Triassic fluctuations of the global carbon cycle: New evidence from paired carbon isotopes in the western USA basin



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ABSTRACT

In the aftermath of the catastrophic end-Permian mass extinction, the Early Triassic records recurrent perturbations in the carbon isotope signal, most notably during the Smithian and through the Smithian/Spathian Boundary (SSB; ~1.5 myr after the Permian/Triassic boundary), which show some of the largest excursions of the Phanerozoic. The late Smithian also corresponds to major biotic turnovers and environmental changes, such as temperature fluctuations, that deeply impacted the recovery after the end-Permian mass extinction. Here we document the paired carbon isotope signal along with an analysis of the trace and major elements at the long-known Hot Springs section (southeastern Idaho, USA). This section records Early Triassic sediments from the Griesbachian-Dienerian up to the lower Spathian. We show that the organic and carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ variations mirror the signals identified at a global scale. Particularly, the middle Smithian-SSB event represented by a negative-positive isotopic couplet is well identified and is not of diagenetic origin. We also document a positive excursion potentially corresponding to the Dienerian/Smithian Boundary. Observed Smithian-Spathian excursions are recorded similarly in both the organic and carbonate reservoirs, but the organic matter signal systematically shows unexpectedly dampened variations compared to its carbonate counterpart. Additionally, we show that variations in the net isotopic effect (i.e., $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$) probably resulted from a complex set of forcing parameters including either a mixing between terrestrial and marine organic matter depending on the evolution of the depositional setting, or variations in the biological fractionation. We establish that the $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ signal cannot be directly related to CO_2 -driven temperature variations at Hot Springs. Even though the carbon isotope signal mirrors the Early Triassic variations known at the global scale, the Hot Springs signal probably also reflects local influences on the carbon isotopes that are neither diagenetic nor representative of the global exogenic carbon cycle.

1. Introduction

The Early Triassic (~252 to ~247 Ma; Galfetti et al., 2007a; Baresel et al., 2017) is generally portrayed as a time interval of high ecological stress in the aftermath of the end-Permian mass extinction. This interval is also characterized by large-scale fluctuations of the carbon cycle and harsh marine conditions, including a combination of ocean acidification, euxinia, extreme seawater temperature and fluctuating productivity (e.g., Payne and Clapham, 2012; Song et al., 2012; Sun et al., 2012;

Romano et al., 2013; Pietsch and Bottjer, 2014). Various geochemical analyses indicate that fluctuations in sea surface temperatures (SST) continued throughout the Early Triassic, sometimes being associated with large and rapid $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ shifts (Payne et al., 2004; Galfetti et al., 2007a; Grasby et al., 2013; Sun et al., 2012; Romano et al., 2013) and marked extinction events (e.g., Orchard, 2007; Brayard et al., 2009; Hochuli et al., 2016). Several works have documented a marked $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ negative excursion during the middle Smithian, immediately followed by a positive excursion across the Smithian/Spathian Boundary (SSB) in

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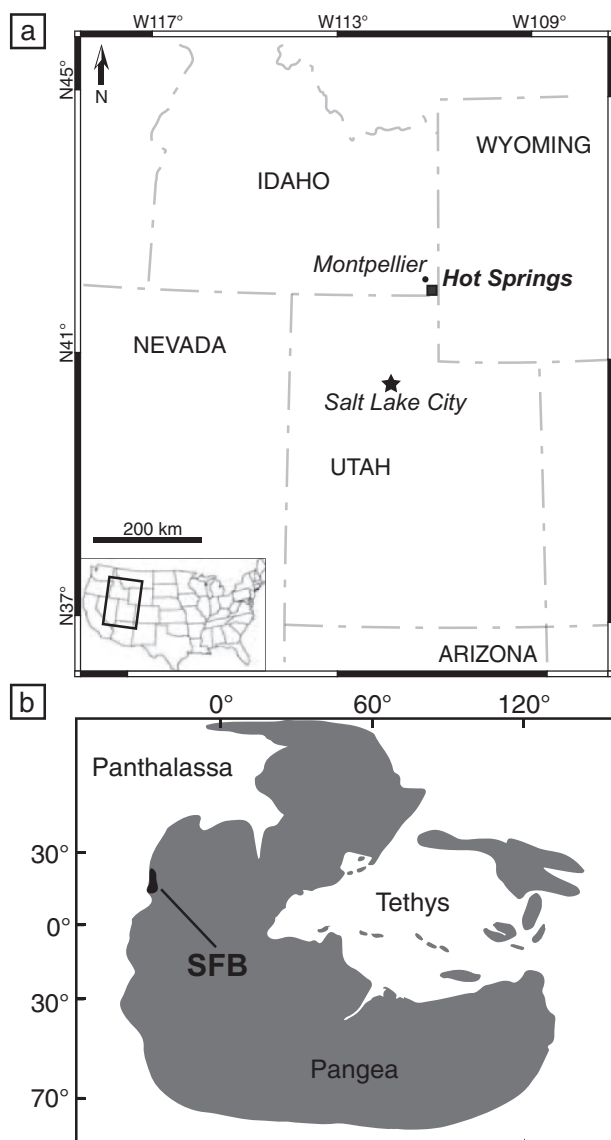


Fig. 1. (a) Map of the studied area and location of the Hot Springs section. (b) Early Triassic location of the Sonoma Foreland Basin.

different paleoenvironments within the Tethys and northern Panthalassa (Payne et al., 2004; Galfetti et al., 2007a, 2007b; Horacek et al., 2007a, 2007b, 2009; Hermann et al., 2011; see also Fig. 1 in Thomazo et al., 2016). This global signal is measured either on carbonate or organic matter (e.g., Grasby et al., 2013). However, it is rarely documented in both reservoirs simultaneously (see discussion in Thomazo et al., 2016). The observed signal is thus commonly interpreted to result from variations in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the seawater dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) reservoir (e.g., Zeebe, 2012). Proposed triggering mechanisms for the middle Smithian negative excursion involve (i) a massive release of ^{12}C -enriched CO_2 from volcanogenic (Sobolev et al., 2011) or thermogenic (Payne and Kump, 2007) sources, or (ii) a decrease in the organic carbon flux buried in the sedimentary record (Payne et al., 2004; Meyer et al., 2011). Concomitant periods of sustained authigenic carbonate production, decoupled from the seawater DIC reservoir, have also been documented based on carbon and sulfur isotope signals (Thomazo et al., 2016). Globally, the carbon isotope signal around the Dienerian/Smithian Boundary is less known than for the middle Smithian and the SSB due to worldwide uncertainties of biostratigraphy, synchronicity and magnitude of observed $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursions (e.g., Horacek et al., 2007b).

Greenhouse climate conditions prevailed during the middle-upper

Smithian, in combination with anoxia on some shelf environments and potential acidification of surface waters due to elevated pCO_2 attributed to large-scale greenhouse gas injections from the Siberian traps (Galfetti et al., 2007a; Romano et al., 2013). These harsh conditions may have turned lethal for marine faunas (Song et al., 2009; Sun et al., 2012; Pietsch and Bottjer, 2014; Pietsch et al., 2016). Relative cooling events are observed during the lower Smithian and lower Spathian. They are interpreted to result from the drawdown of CO_2 by an enhanced biological pump (Payne and Kump, 2007). The global scenario arising from these studies is therefore a direct link between potential temperature variations and fluctuations in the exogenic carbon cycle: the “cool” lower Smithian and lower Spathian could be associated with a sustained biological pump and high $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ records, disrupted by a warming event during the middle-upper Smithian triggered by ^{12}C -enriched CO_2 atmospheric releases due to intense volcanism. These fluctuations may have generated a biotic crisis during the upper Smithian.

Direct access to the geological record of CO_2 concentrations is a challenging question (e.g., Retallack, 2001). However, coupled carbon isotope data from organic matter and carbonate measured in pristine rocks (i.e., not affected by diagenetic remobilization) can provide insights about changing concentrations of dissolved CO_2 in the ocean ($[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$) (Hayes et al., 1999; Sansjofre et al., 2011). Indeed, the carbon isotope difference measured between carbonates and organic matter, $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$, strongly depends on the $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ (Hayes et al., 1999). Only a few studies reported paired carbon measurements performed on the same samples through the critical Smithian-Spathian transition (Brühwiler et al., 2009; Hermann et al., 2011; Meyer et al., 2013; Sun et al., 2015; Thomazo et al., 2016). Additionally, available $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ datasets from these studies cannot be used to reconstruct $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ on the Smithian-Spathian interval because the resolution of the sampling is not sufficient (Brühwiler et al., 2009; Hermann et al., 2011; Meyer et al., 2013; Sun et al., 2015) or because of the secondary (e.g., diagenetic) modification of the isotopic record (Thomazo et al., 2016). Here we perform high-resolution measurements of the paired carbon isotope signal together with elementary (trace and major elements) compositions of 177 pristine samples encompassing the middle to upper (?) Permian to lower Spathian interval at the Hot Springs section (southeastern Idaho, USA). We show that the carbon isotope signals of both carbonate and organic matter are primary and are coupled through multiple $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursions. Our results reveal that the magnitudes of the isotopic shifts are dampened in the organic matter reservoir compared to its inorganic carbonate counterpart. The resulting variations in the $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ signal are discussed in terms of mixing with the detrital flux of organic matter and changes in biological fractionation.

2. Geological settings

Sampling has been carried out on the Permian to lower Spathian sedimentary succession of the Hot Springs (HS) section (GPS coordinates: N42.114299°, W-111.249599°; ~24 km south of Montpellier, Idaho, Fig. 1a). These sediments reflect deposition within the highly-subsiding northern part of the shallow Sonoma Foreland Basin (SFB) (Kummel, 1954, 1957; Caravaca et al., in press). This basin was located on the western Pangea margin at a near-equatorial position during the Early Triassic (Fig. 1b). The base of the section encompasses middle to upper(?) Permian sediments characterized by phosphatic spicules of the Phosphoria Fm. (Wardlaw and Collison, 1986; Carrol et al., 1998), and the major regional Permian-Triassic unconformity (PTU; Brayard et al., 2013). Recent findings by Davydov et al. (2016) suggested the potential existence of a continuous Permian-Triassic (PT) record in neighboring localities of southernmost Idaho. However, at HS, only evidence for a discontinuity has been observed between Permian and Triassic sediments. For instance, conglomerates reworking phosphatic clasts from the underlying Phosphoria Fm. occur at the base of the Triassic part of the section (see below and Paull and Paull, 1986; Wignall and Hallam, 1992). No accurate age is known for deposits

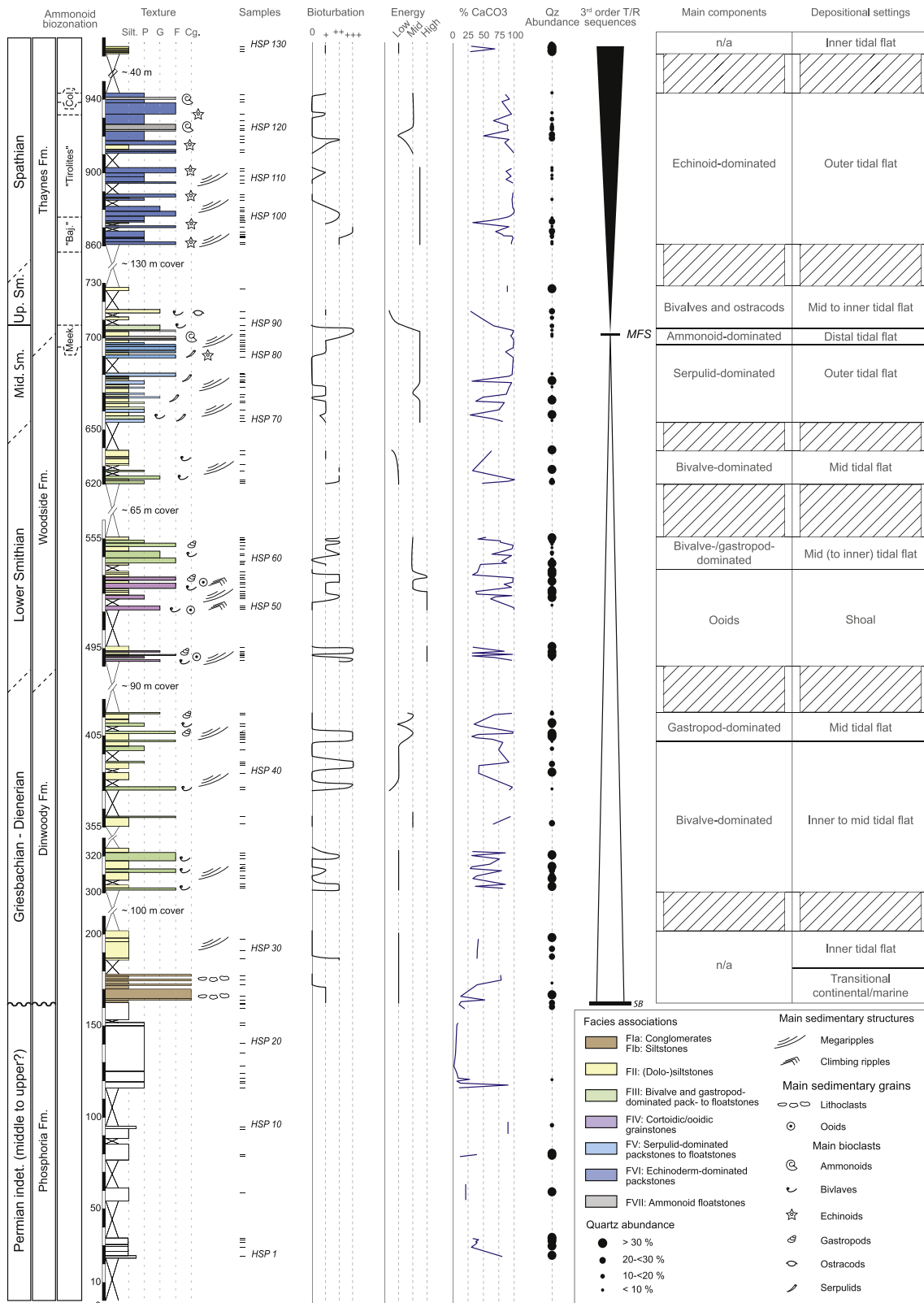


Fig. 2. Synthetic log of the Hot Springs section showing the stratigraphic position of ammonoid beds and geochemical samples. The sequential framework, facies and depositional settings, as well as carbonate contents (% CaCO₃) are indicated (see Table 1 and Supplementary Table S1 for details). Formations after Kummel (1954) and Wardlaw and Collison (1986). Synthetic ammonoid biozonation after Guex et al. (2010), Brayard et al. (2013), and Jenks et al. (2013); Meek.: *Meekoceras* beds; “Baj.”: “*Bajarunia*” beds; “Tirolites”: “*Tirolites*” beds; Col.: *Columbites* beds. Mid. Sm.: middle Smithian; Up. Sm.: upper Smithian. MFS: Maximum Flooding Surface. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

immediately below the PTU, but following Davydov et al. (2016), part of them might be Upper Permian in age. Permian part of the hiatus included within the PTU is therefore hard to precisely constrain, but might be of long duration regarding the Late Permian.

The siltstones and carbonates of the Early Triassic Dinwoody, Woodside and Thaynes formations at the HS section were deposited in proximal marine environments (Kummel, 1954) and illustrate the global rise in sea level recorded for the Early Triassic (Haq et al., 1987; Embry, 1997). No marked unconformity can be observed between each successive formation along the section and at the scale of southeastern Idaho (e.g., Kummel, 1957; Paull and Paull, 1993) and no major erosion nor reworked material can be observed within these levels. The upper part of the HS section is biostratigraphically well calibrated using the regional synthetic frame including the successive middle Smithian to lower Spathian ammonoid *Meekoceras*, “*Bajarunia*”, “*Tirolites*” and *Columbites* beds, which are commonly found in the SFB (Kummel, 1954, 1957; Guex et al., 2010; Brayard et al., 2013; Jenks et al., 2013; Jattiot et al. in press; Fig. 2). Lower strata of the Dinwoody Fm. are Griesbachian to Dienerian based on the occurrence of *Claraia* and lingulid beds (e.g., Kummel, 1954, 1957). This is supported by the presence of conodonts *Hindeodus typicalis* and *Isarcella isarca* in the basal beds indicating a mid-Griesbachian age (Paull et al., 1985). Usually, the lower boundary of the Thaynes Fm. is regionally identified at the base of the Smithian ledge-forming *Meekoceras* beds for convenience. However, these limestone deposits are included within a high-order sequence in continuity with underlying rocks (e.g., Embry, 1997) and only represent part of the early-middle Smithian (Jattiot et al. in press). It thus implies that the Dienerian/Smithian boundary (DSB) as well as the lower to middle Smithian transition at HS are mainly recognized using regional lithostratigraphy (after e.g. Kummel, 1954, 1957) and also by chemostratigraphy using comparisons with known global carbon isotopic signals (e.g., Payne et al., 2004; Galfetti et al., 2007a; Richoz et al., 2007; Horacek et al., 2009; Hermann et al., 2011; Grasby et al., 2013). Comparisons with other known carbon isotopic signals worldwide indicate that the Dienerian to middle Smithian transition is probably an expanded succession at HS. This is in agreement with the high sedimentation rates reported for this place and time interval (~650 m/Myr, Caravaca et al., in press). As the DSB is not yet formally defined based on biostratigraphical markers (see proposals of Tong et al., 2004; Krystyn et al., 2007 and Richoz et al., 2007), we determined its approximate position by using a positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursion, as observed at some other localities (e.g., Horacek et al., 2007a, 2007b, 2007c; Hermann et al., 2011; Clarkon et al., 2013; Metcalfe et al., 2013). Overall, the HS section shows an almost continuous Early Triassic succession up to the middle Spathian, although minor hiatuses under the temporal resolution of this work might exist without significant consequence on our interpretations of the geochemical trends.

3. Sedimentary features and depositional environment

The Early Triassic part of the HS section consists of a succession of fine marine siltstones (Griesbachian to early Smithian; historically assigned to the Dinwoody and Woodside Fms. of Kummel, 1954, 1957) and bioclastic carbonates (Smithian-Spathian Thaynes Fm.), with an increasing amount of carbonate components toward the top of the section (Fig. 2). The depositional environments reflect a large and shallow inner ramp evolving from an embayment system to an open tidal flat. Seven facies (FI to FVII, Table 1) help to discriminate three main environmental domains: (1) transitional continental to marine, (2) tidal flat and (3) open marine.

3.1. Transitional continental to marine environment

At the very base of the section, channelized dm-thick conglomerates (FI; Fig. 2, Table 1) are composed of pluri-centimetric clasts. Channels

(FIa) are embedded in siltstones (FIb) and barren of faunas. Clasts observed in conglomerate facies FIa are derived from the underlying Permian Phosphoria Fm. and indicate a local reworking of this material. The low biotic content (rare bivalves), the channelized conglomerates and the silt-dominated facies argue for a transitional continental to marine domain in a flood plain embayment.

3.2. Tidal flat

The tidal flat environment is characterized by five facies consisting of mixed siliciclastic and carbonate components that together indicate a transition from inner to outer tidal flat settings. The vertical and lateral successions of facies suggest a “facies mosaic” pattern (as illustrated in Wright and Burgess, 2005; Vennin et al., 2015; Olivier et al., 2016). The (dolo)siltstones (FII; Fig. 2, Table 1) show rare organisms, mud-draping, rare dm- to pluri-metric megaripples and locally-abundant bioturbations and indicate the most proximal, low to moderate energy and tide-dominated conditions. Its terrigenous content (up to > 30%, Fig. 2) mainly consists of sub-rounded (locally sub-angular) quartz grains, with a mean size around 70 μm . Mica and glauconite grains can also be found locally. The bivalve and gastropod-rich facies (FIII; Fig. 2, Table 1) is associated with dm- to m-thick beds of dolosiltstones (facies FII, Fig. 2). It shows dm- to pluri-metric megaripples. The presence of mud-drapes, mudclasts and bidirectional laminations argues for a tide-dominated environment (Johnson and Baldwin, 1996). These facies correspond to inner to mid tidal flat settings. They vertically change into cortoidic and ooidic packstones to grainstones (FIV; Fig. 2, Table 1) deposited in subtidal high-energy shoals, as indicated by the presence of type 1 ooids (Strasser, 1986). The serpulid-dominated packstones to floatstones (FV; Fig. 2, Table 1) display the highest carbonate content of the whole section (up to ~99%), and are associated with the presence of hummocky cross-stratifications and bioclast-dominated tempestitic beds. The echinoderm-dominated packstones (FVI; Fig. 2, Table 1) are marked by a recrudescence of terrigenous inputs during the lower Spathian (compared to the middle-upper Smithian). Both serpulid- and echinoderm-dominated facies display dm- to m-megaripples and represent outer tidal flat settings.

3.3. Open marine environment

The more open marine conditions recorded in the section correspond to the middle Smithian ammonoid floatstones (FVII; Fig. 2, Table 1). These beds show accumulations of ammonoid shells, as well as intense bioturbation. They correspond to the maximum flooding surface recorded at HS (Fig. 2). This agrees with the regional 3rd order cyclicity observed elsewhere in the basin (e.g., Mineral Mountains area, Vennin et al., 2015) or at a larger scale (Embry, 1997). This facies represents distal tidal flat settings.

4. Analytical methods

A total of 177 bulk rock samples were collected. Bulk rock samples were sorted to eliminate recrystallizations and calcified veins, and then powdered to < 60 μm using a ring and puck mill at the Biogéosciences Laboratory of the Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France. Organic carbon isotope compositions ($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$) and Total Organic Carbon (TOC) contents were measured on carbonate-free residues. Sample powders reacted with HCl (6 N) at room temperature for 24 h followed by 4 h at 80 °C to remove carbonate phases (Thomazo et al., 2009). Residues were rinsed with deionized distilled water until neutral, centrifuged (3500 rpm for 5 min), and dried at 50 °C overnight. Aliquots of dried decarbonated samples (~3–60 mg) were then weighed in tin capsules. TOC content and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ measurements were performed at the Biogéosciences Laboratory of the Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France, on a Vario MICRO cube elemental analyzer (Elementar, Hanau, Germany) coupled in contin-

Table 1
Description and characterization of the 7 facies identified in the Hot Springs section and their corresponding depositional settings.

Facies	Biotic components	Non-biotic elements	Matrix	Preservation	Structures	Energy	Depositional setting	Main environmental domains
FI: (a) Conglomerates and (b) siltstones	Rare bivalves, vertebrate fragments	(a) Sub-rounded to sub-angular clasts, phosphatic grains, ooids, peloids; (b) quartz grains	(a) and (b) Peloids and silts	(a) Broken shells	(a) Erosion base, matrix supported, m-to dam channels; (b) silty facies	High (a) to low (b)	Flood plain embayment;	Transitional continental to marine environment
FII: (a) (Dolo-) siltstones and (b) Ostracod-rich laminated mudstones	Bivalves, and (b) ostracods	(a) Sub-rounded silty terrigenous elements (mainly quartz, micas), rare peloids and glauconite grains; (b) Dolo-mudstones	Micrite and microsparite, dolomite	Locally fragmented shells, bioturbation	(a) Mud drapes, planar to oblique laminations, ripples and dm-to m-megaripples; (b) laminated dolomudstones with fenestral porosity (possible microbial structures?)	Low to medium	Inner tidal flat	Tidal flat
FIII: Bivalve and gastropod-dominated packstones to floatstones	Bivalves, gastropods, rare echinoderms and very rare serpulids	Terrigenous silty grains (quartz, mica), mudclasts, phosphatic grains	Microdolomite	Bioturbation (high intensity), locally oriented and disarticulated bivalves, fragmented and complete gastropods, "umbrella" structures under valves	Dm-to m (locally pluri-m) megaripples, mud drapes	Medium to high	Mid tidal flat	
FIV: Cortoidic/ooidic packstones to grainstones	Bivalves, gastropods, echinoderms, rare vertebrate fragments	Cortoids, ooids (type 1, Strasser, 1986), peloids, phosphatic and quartz grains	Peloids or micrite, microsparite	Fragmented and disarticulated shells	Ripples, climbing ripples, m-to pluri-m megaripples	High to very high	Shoal	
FV: Serpulid-dominated packstones to floatstones	Serpulids, echinoderms, bivalves, gastropods, rare foraminifera	Rare terrigenous silty grains	Micrite, microdolomicrite	Fragmented echinoderms, coalescent reworked serpulids, bioturbation	Bioclast-dominated tempestites (showing grading), HCS (dm-high)	Medium to high	Outer tidal flat	
FVI: Echinoderm-dominated packstones	Echinoderms, bivalves, gastropods and rare brachiopods(?)	Quartz grains	Micrite and microdolomite	Bioturbation (local high intensity),	Ripples and dm-to m-megaripples	High		
FVII: Ammonoid floatstones	Ammonoids, serpulids, echinoderms, bivalves and gastropods	Rare peloids	Micrite	complete and oriented ammonoids	Bioaccumulations	Medium	Distal tidal flat	Open marine environment

ous flow mode to an IsoPrime stable isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IsoPrime, Manchester, UK). USGS40 certified reference material (C = 40.8 wt%; $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}} = -26.2\text{‰}$) was used for calibration. The carbon isotopic composition is expressed in delta notation and reported in permil (‰) relative to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (VPDB) standard; external reproducibility based on duplicate analyses of samples is better than $\pm 0.2\text{‰}$ (1σ). Results are reported in Supplementary Table S1.

Carbonate carbon and oxygen isotope analyses ($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$) were carried out on powdered bulk-rock samples at the Biogéosciences Laboratory of the Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France. The samples (300 to 6000 μg) were loaded into septum screwed glass tubes for isotopic analyses. The tubes were flushed via the autosampler with He and evacuated to remove atmospheric gases. Each sample was reacted with 500 μl of 100% phosphoric

acid at 90 °C for 17 min using an online carbonate preparation line coupled to an IsoPrime Elementar mass spectrometer (IsoPrime, Manchester, UK). Inorganic carbonate content (% CaCO_3) was quantified manometrically from the CO_2 yield; all isotopic values are reported in the standard δ -notation in permil (‰) relative to VPDB by assigning a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of +1.95‰ and a $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of -2.20‰ to the NBS19 international standard. The long-term reproducibility of the NBS19 replicate analyses (three months) is better than $\pm 0.1\text{‰}$ (1σ) and $\pm 0.12\text{‰}$ (1σ) for carbon and oxygen isotopes, respectively. Results are reported in Supplementary Table S1.

Major and trace element analyses were performed on 108 selected samples using an ICP-MS at the Activation Laboratory (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Canada. The method used is Lithium Metaborate/Tetraborate Fusion ICP and ICP-MS. Reproducibility was checked by seven duplicate and replicate analyses of laboratory standards, and is better than

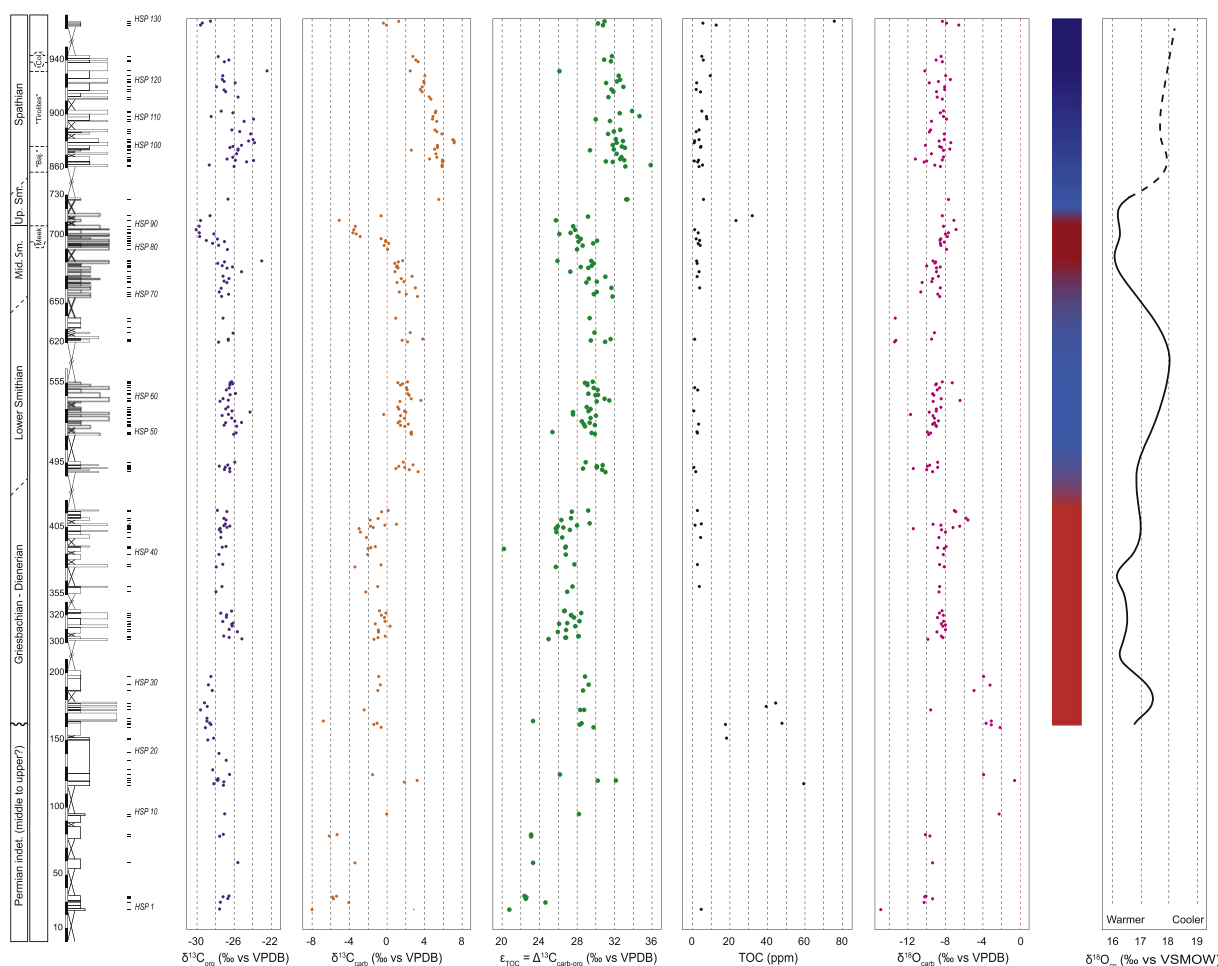


Fig. 3. $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and net isotopic effect $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ ($= \epsilon_{\text{TOC}}$) with Total Organic Carbon (TOC) contents and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ signal in the Hot Springs section. 2 outliers have been removed for clarity (see Supplementary Table S1). $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{cp}}$ (obtained from conodont pectiniform elements) and paleotemperature trends for the Early Triassic are added and modified after [Romano et al. \(2013\)](#). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

2% (1σ) for major and trace elements. Results are reported in Supplementary Table S2.

5. Results

5.1. Carbonate concentration and isotope signal

Overall, carbonate concentration shows an important variability with a mean value of 66.4 (± 29.4 wt%, 1σ , [Fig. 2](#), Supplementary Table S1). Highest concentrations are reached in serpulid- and ammonoid-dominated facies (FV and FVII, [Fig. 2](#)) near and within the *Meekoceras* beds (middle Smithian), with lasting high carbonate concentrations up to 99.0 wt%. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values vary from -8.0 to $+7.2\text{‰}$, with a mean value of 1.0 ($\pm 3.1\text{‰}$, 1σ , [Fig. 3](#), Supplementary Table S1). The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal records three significant variations along the section: a ^{13}C -enrichment across the potential Dienerian/Smithian Boundary (DSB); a negative isotopic excursion during the middle Smithian, followed by a positive peak across the SSB; and a decreasing trend (^{12}C -enrichment) toward the top of the section. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ signal ranges from -14.9 to -0.6‰ , with a mean value of -8.5‰ ($\pm 1.9\text{‰}$, 1σ , [Fig. 3](#) & Supplementary Table S1). No significant trend is observed throughout the Triassic part of the section, but strong covariation of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ signals is evidenced during the Permian interval ([Fig. 3](#)). The positive trend in $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ observed here through the DSB is in agreement with several signals reported worldwide (e.g., [Horacek et al., 2007a, 2007b, 2007c](#); [Richoz et al., 2007](#); [Hermann et al., 2011](#); [Clarkson et al., 2013](#); [Metcalf et al.,](#)

[2013](#)). The identified DSB shift is of smaller magnitude than that of the SSB ([Fig. 3](#)).

5.2. Organic matter concentration and isotope signals

Overall, the TOC concentration ranges from 1.0 to 75.6 ppm, with a mean value of 9.2 ppm (± 15.0 ppm, 1σ , [Fig. 3](#), Supplementary Table S1). The TOC concentration shows low values and almost no variation along the section, except for an important peak in the upper Smithian (32.0 ppm), and small-scale variations during the Permian (from ~ 30 to 60 ppm). Throughout the section, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ ranges from -30.1 to -22.4‰ , with a mean value of -27.0 ($\pm 1.3\text{‰}$, 1σ , [Fig. 3](#), Supplementary Table S1). The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal records similar variations to that of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal except for the DSB where no variation is observed. A negative isotopic excursion during the middle Smithian, followed by a positive peak across the SSB is observed, as well as a decreasing trend (^{12}C -enrichment) toward the top of the section.

5.3. Paired carbon isotopes signal

The $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ signal shows a strong variability between 18.95 and 34.6‰, with a mean value of 27.8 ($\pm 2.7\text{‰}$, 1σ , [Fig. 3](#), Supplementary Table S1). Its evolution follows that of the above-mentioned $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signals, with three significant excursions along the section. First, a large increase in $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ values is observed across the DSB. Second, a coeval and equally important decrease is demonstrated during the middle Smithian, immediately followed by a positive peak

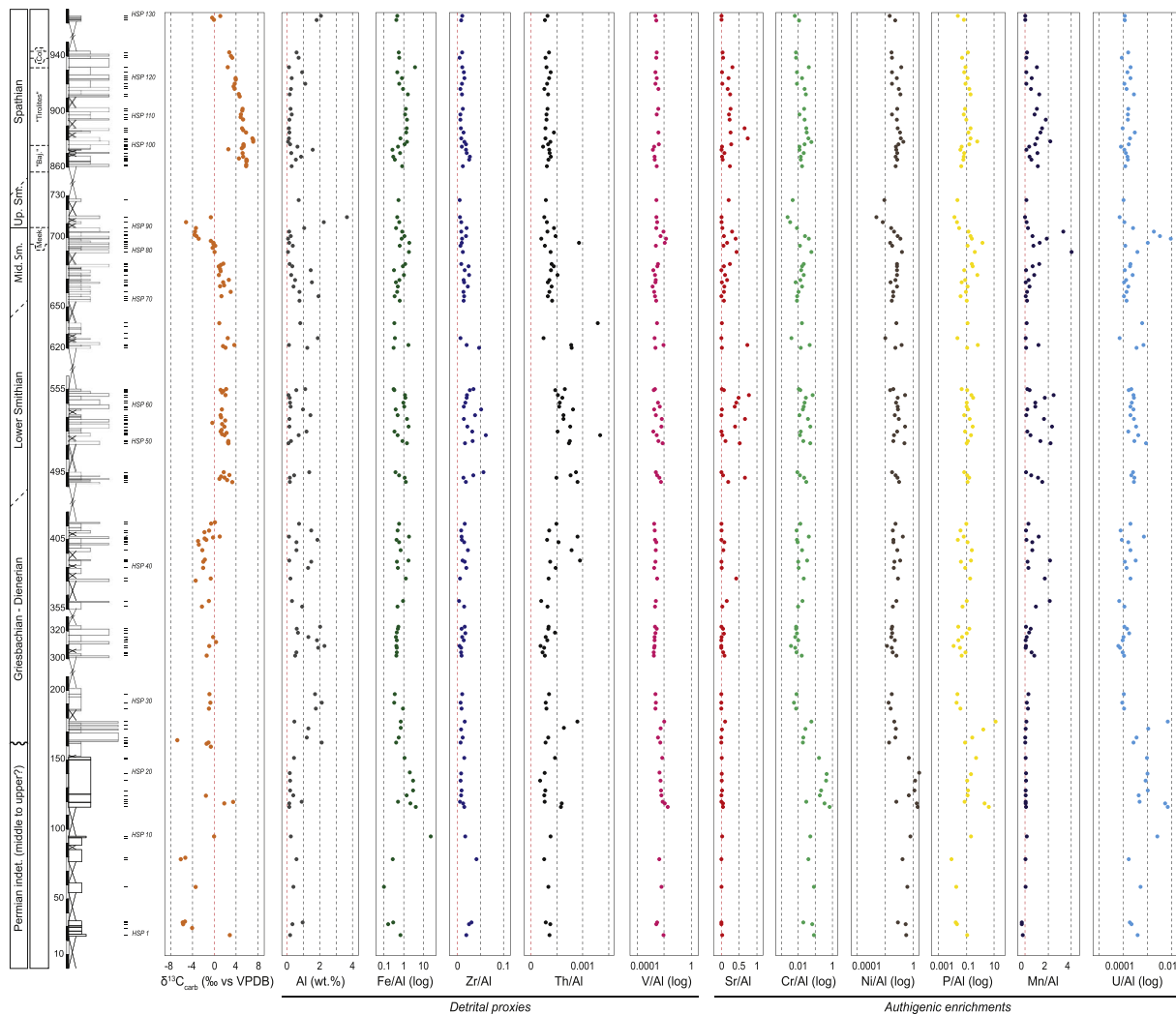


Fig. 4. Fluctuations in trace and major elements in the Hot Springs section, listed after their detrital and authigenic origin. The carbonate carbon isotope signal is also given as a chemostratigraphic reference. Uncertainties are smaller than the symbol size. 5 outliers have been removed for clarity (see Supplementary Table S2). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

across the SSB; and a decreasing trend can be seen toward the top of the section.

5.4. Concentrations in major and trace elements

5.4.1. Detrital proxies

While Al concentrations are given in wt%, other major and trace element proportions are expressed as Al-normalized ratios to avoid a potential dilution effect (Tribouillard et al., 2006). Correlations between major and trace elements and Al concentrations are given in the form of the Spearman correlation coefficient (r) and their associated p -value (p).

Al concentrations range from 0.1 to 3.7%, with a mean value of 0.7 ($\pm 0.7\%$, 1σ , Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2) and show no significant variation along the section with the exception of a peak within the upper Smithian. Because Al is typically of detrital origin and usually immobile during diagenesis (Böning et al., 2004), a cross-plot of a given element versus Al concentrations indicates whether the element concentration is dominantly controlled by the detrital flux or not. Here, Fe/Al, V/Al, Th/Al and Zr/Al ratios show a strong correlation with Al concentrations ($r = 0.80^{***}$ for Fe/Al, $r = 0.81^{***}$ for V/Al, $r = 0.91^{***}$ for Th/Al and $r = 0.86^{***}$ for Zr/Al). This suggests that these elements are associated with the Al flux, and have thus mainly a detrital origin. The Fe/Al ratio ranges from 0.1 to 21.4, with a mean

value of $1.0 (\pm 2.1, 1\sigma)$, Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). The V/Al ratio ranges from 1.33×10^{-3} to 18.07×10^{-3} , with a mean value of $3.67 \times 10^{-3} (\pm 2.86 \times 10^{-3}, 1\sigma)$, Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). The Th/Al ratio ranges from 0.18×10^{-3} to 1.33×10^{-3} , with a mean value of $0.44 \times 10^{-3} (\pm 0.22 \times 10^{-3}, 1\sigma)$, Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). The Zr/Al ratio ranges from 3.71×10^{-3} to 61.59×10^{-3} , with a mean value of $15.94 \times 10^{-3} (\pm 10.91 \times 10^{-3}, 1\sigma)$, Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). These signals show no significant variation along the section, except for the V/Al ratio that displays a weak peak in the *Meekoceras* beds (middle Smithian).

5.4.2. Authigenic enrichments

The Mn/Al, P/Al, Sr/Al, Cr/Al, Ni/Al and U/Al ratios (Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2) are not significantly correlated to Al concentrations ($r = -0.03$, $p = 0.77$ for Mn/Al, $r = 0.51^{***}$ for P/Al, $r = -0.44^{***}$ for Sr/Al, $r = 0.55^{***}$ for Cr/Al, $r = 0.50^{***}$ for Ni/Al, $r = 0.57^{***}$ for U/Al). This indicates authigenic enrichments related to variations in the paleoenvironmental conditions. The Mn/Al ratio ranges from 0 (HSP 4) to 4.0 (HSP 80), with a mean value of 0.6 ($\pm 0.8, 1\sigma$, Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). This signal barely varies along the section, except in the *Meekoceras* beds (middle Smithian) where small-scale variations are recorded. The P/Al ratio ranges from 0.01 to 13.47, with a mean value of 0.34 ($\pm 1.38, 1\sigma$, Fig. 4,

Supplementary Table S23). P/Al ratio shows a significant decrease within the upper Smithian interval. Another increase of the P/Al ratio is documented within the “*Bajarunia*” beds (lower Spathian). The Sr/Al ratio ranges from 3.78×10^{-3} to 771.42×10^{-3} , with a mean value of 133.61×10^{-3} ($\pm 188.60 \times 10^{-3}$, 1σ , Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2), with no important variation along the section. The Cr/Al ratio ranges from 2.18×10^{-3} to 665.42×10^{-3} , with a mean value of 41.66×10^{-3} ($\pm 93.54 \times 10^{-3}$, 1σ , Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). This signal shows no significant variation until the upper Smithian where a marked decrease is observed. The latter is immediately followed by an increase across the SSB. Ni/Al ratio ranges from 2.45×10^{-3} to 2492.77×10^{-3} , with a mean value of 155.49×10^{-3} ($\pm 360.46 \times 10^{-3}$, 1σ , Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2), showing a similar evolution to the Cr/Al ratio signal with no significant variation until the upper Smithian, where a marked decrease is observed. Ni/Al ratio values increase again across the SSB. The U/Al ratio ranges from 0.06×10^{-3} to 9.15×10^{-3} , with a mean value of 0.58×10^{-3} ($\pm 1.39 \times 10^{-3}$, 1σ , Fig. 4, Supplementary Table S2). U/Al ratio values do not show any noticeable variation except across the middle-upper Smithian transition where a significant peak is observed.

6. Interpretations

6.1. Evolution of the depositional environment

The HS depositional environment corresponds to a shallow inner ramp evolving from an embayment system to an open tidal flat during the Early Triassic. The observed mosaic facies pattern exhibits important vertical and lateral changes reflecting fluctuations in bathymetry and hydrodynamism. The HS section also exhibits mixed terrigenous and carbonate contents composed of (dolo-)siltstones and mud to bioclastic limestone layers. The fine grained terrigenous components may have originated from eastern and/or southern sources such as the Uncompahgre high of remnant Ancestral Rocky Mountains (Kluth and Coney, 1981; Blakey, 2008). The presence of sedimentary structures such as ripples or megaripples highlights episodes of important hydrodynamism. Bioturbation occurs throughout the entire section with varying intensity, even within bioclastic free layers (Fig. 2), suggesting oxygenated bottom-waters during deposition.

The Griesbachian-Dienerian to lower Smithian interval corresponds to a transgressive trend demonstrated by depositional conditions deeper than the ones observed at the very base of the section near the PTU (Fig. 2). The tidal flat records stronger hydrodynamic conditions as shown by the presence of ooid-rich shoals in the lowest Smithian (FIV in Table 1 and Fig. 2). The middle Smithian is characterized by the maximum carbonate content within the serpulid-rich and ammonoid-rich beds (FV and FVII in Table 1 and Fig. 2). While included in the transgressive trend, Facies FV (Table 1) marks the outermost tidal flat settings, whereas a maximum of accommodation occurs at the level of the *Meekoceras* beds immediately before the upper Smithian. The upper Smithian corresponds to the maximum extent of the inundated area within the basin and it is characterized by an important flooding of the ramp and of the continental borders (e.g., Blakey, 2008; Brayard et al., 2013; Olivier et al., 2014, 2016; Vennin et al., 2015). Consequently, reworking of continental soils in the most proximal zones of the whole basin may have occurred in the upper Smithian, as argued by evidence of influx of terrestrial organic remains found in the northern part of the basin at some restricted places (personal observations). The lower Spathian marks a return to outer tidal flat conditions characterized by echinoderm-dominated carbonated beds (FVI) associated with and evolving toward an increase in fine terrigenous siliciclastic material (FII; Table 1, Fig. 2). This indicates the onset of a regressive trend after the maximum flooding that occurred during the upper Smithian (Fig. 2).

6.2. Major and trace elements

6.2.1. Detrital influx

Th and Zr are thought to have a siliciclastic origin and are thus interpreted to be linked to potential terrigenous inputs when they are correlated to Al concentrations (Rachold and Brumsack, 2001; Sauvage et al., 2013). In the HS section, these elements show a strong correlation to Al (see Section 5.4.1.). They can therefore be considered as good proxies for detrital influxes. Additionally, the V/Al ratio is strongly correlated to Al (see Section 5.4.1.), likely indicating a terrigenous origin of V, even if this trace element is usually used as a paleoredox marker (e.g., Tribouillard et al., 2006, 2008). The Zr/Al, Th/Al and V/Al ratios show restricted ranges of variation throughout the entire section (Fig. 4). This is in agreement with the observed continuous and homogenous clastic inputs (quartz- and mica-rich) and granulometry (FII; Table 1, Fig. 2). A relative stability in source and/or grain size of the clastic inputs can be inferred (Calvert et al., 1996), suggesting continuous continental weathering conditions.

6.2.2. Paleoproductivity

P/Al and Ni/Al ratios are used as proxies for variations in primary productivity if they are not correlated to Al concentration (i.e., representing an authigenic accumulation; Tribouillard et al., 2006). Phosphorous is a micronutrient, which is mainly incorporated by the phytoplankton. Enrichments of P within sediments are therefore usually interpreted as evidence of a high organic matter (OM) supply, in a productive environment such as present-day coastal upwelling zones (Calvert and Pedersen, 1993; Algeo and Maynard, 2004; Tribouillard et al., 2006; Sauvage et al., 2013). Withdrawal of Ni from the water column and scavenging within the OM is responsible for the sedimentary accumulation of Ni (Nameroff et al., 2004; Naimo et al., 2005; Tribouillard et al., 2006; Sauvage et al., 2013). Variations of these elements can therefore be used to infer variations in OM supply and burial, and thus may be interpreted in terms of primary productivity pulses.

At HS, both P/Al and Ni/Al ratios show weak variations, except in the upper Smithian-lower Spathian interval, where a noticeable decrease in P/Al and Ni/Al ratios is observed across the middle/upper Smithian transition. These variations cannot result from lithological differences as facies observed in this part of the section are similar, being mainly represented by serpulid- and ammonoid-dominated packstones to floatstones (FV and FVII, Fig. 2). Thus, these P/Al and Ni/Al fluctuations can be linked to a change in productivity.

However, these variations may also result from early diagenesis and remineralization of the OM under reducing conditions, especially if they are concomitant with a change in anoxic condition markers (e.g., U; Sauvage et al., 2013). The presence of a concomitant peak in the U/Al signal (Fig. 4) may argue in favor of the remobilization of the P rather than for a primary signal. Ni can be incorporated into sulfides under locally euxinic conditions within the sediment (Tribouillard et al., 2006). P is known to be easily released under anoxic conditions, remobilized and then enriched within the pore-water in the absence of high primary productivity (Benitez-Nelson, 2000; Tribouillard et al., 2006). The reliability of P as a proxy for paleoproductivity is therefore questionable here. The absence of coeval increase between the TOC content and Ni/Al and P/Al ratios better argues for remineralization processes rather than variation in paleoproductivity (Sauvage et al., 2013).

6.2.3. Paleoredox conditions

Sedimentary analyses support well-oxygenated conditions for the water column and the bottom waters throughout the entire section. The analyses of Redox Sensitive Trace Elements (RSTE) such as Mn, U, V and Mo can help to document short-lived episodes of reducing conditions at the bottom-water/sediment interface and in the upper early diagenetic sediment (Algeo and Maynard, 2004; Algeo and Lyons,

2006; Tribovillard et al., 2006; Riquier et al., 2006; Sauvage et al., 2013). Here, Mo was under the detection limit and the V/Al ratio is used as a detritism proxy due to its high correlation to Al. Conversely, Mn/Al and U/Al ratios are barely correlated to Al (see Section 5.4.2).

Both the Mn/Al and U/Al ratios show narrow ranges of variations, except for the serpulid-rich and ammonoid-rich beds (including the middle Smithian *Meekoceras* beds, Figs. 2, 4). There, the U/Al ratio shows a pronounced peak, concomitant with the short-lived peak in P/Al ratio. This U enrichment can reflect dysoxic/anoxic conditions (Calvert and Pedersen, 1993; Algeo and Maynard, 2004; Tribovillard et al., 2006; Sauvage et al., 2013). The unique significant enrichment in the V/Al ratio is documented from the same interval, probably resulting from the V sensitivity to authigenic concentration in reducing environments. A slight concomitant enrichment in the Mn/Al ratio also occurs within the *Meekoceras* beds. During episodes of dysoxic/anoxic conditions, depletion in Mn concentration (associated with enrichment in U) is however expected (Mangini et al., 2001; Kuhn et al., 2005; Westermann et al., 2010; Sauvage et al., 2013). Here, a strong correlation ($r = 0.91^{***}$) between the Mn concentration and the CaCO_3 content is observed, suggesting that the Mn concentration reflects lithological variation rather than paleoredox conditions (Pratt et al., 1991). Finally, paleoredox markers indicate that some transient and slightly dysoxic/anoxic condition could have developed within the sediment or at the bottom-water/sediment interface within the interval including the *Meekoceras* beds.

6.2.4. The peculiar case of chromium

Cr fluctuations are difficult to interpret in terms of paleoenvironments as they can reflect both detritism and paleoredox conditions (Tribovillard et al., 2006, 2008). At HS, the Cr is only correlated to Al concentration and Th/Al ratio ($r = 0.55^{***}$ and $r = 0.53^{***}$, respectively). Moreover, Cr variations do not mirror those for detrital markers such as Zr/Al or Th/Al ratios. Thus, Cr accumulation may at least partially correspond to an authigenic enrichment. Additionally, Cr is strongly correlated to Ni (Fig. 4, $r = 0.93^{***}$). In the presence of certain dissolved metals (Ni, Pb, Cu), Cr can form MeCrO_4 complexes (Tribovillard et al., 2008). Formation of such complexes is mediated by the presence of H_2S as a by-product of bacterial sulfate-reduction (BSR), or resulting from the mixing and reworking of the stocked sedimentary H_2S (Tribovillard et al., 2008). We hypothesize that the formation of MeCrO_4 complexes, and more particularly complexes involving Ni, were potentially triggered by pulses of reducing H_2S -rich conditions within the sediment.

6.3. Carbon isotope records

6.3.1. Preservation of isotope signals

6.3.1.1. Carbonate. The carbonate isotope signal is sensitive to diagenesis and prone to change due to circulation of diagenetic fluids and/or processes of dissolution/recrystallization forming secondary carbonates (Sansjofre et al., 2011 and references therein). Most of the time, carbon content in fluids and fluid/rock ratios are low compared to the high carbon content of carbonate rocks and cannot modify significantly their carbon isotope composition. However, when diagenetic fluids are enriched in DIC of organic origin (i.e. with low $\delta^{13}\text{C}$), both $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ are likely to be overprinted and it is usually admitted that a positive correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ or a positive trend between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and carbonate content indicate a diagenetic overprint (Sansjofre et al., 2011). Figure 5a and b show no correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ versus $\%\text{CaCO}_3$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ versus $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$, respectively, during the Triassic interval, suggesting a $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal inherited from the water column and immune from late remobilization processes. However, the Permian record displays a positive correlation ($r = 0.75^{**}$) between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$, interpreted as a secondary process overprint of the signal (Fig. 5b). Due to the presence of diagenetic artifacts in the Permian signal, we

therefore cannot use these data to reconstruct the evolution of HS paleoenvironments for this time interval.

The diagenetic overprint of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ can also be tested using the Mn/Sr ratio. During alteration by meteoric water, Sr is expelled from carbonate while Mn is incorporated, thus increasing the Mn/Sr ratio (Banner and Hanson, 1990). The observed Mn/Sr ratio is extremely low ($\text{Mn/Sr} < 2$). Moreover, no correlation between the Mn/Sr ratio and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ or $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ is observed (Fig. 5c and d), with the exception of a positive correlation ($r = 0.78^*$) between the Mn/Sr ratio and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ for Permian samples, highlighting secondary processes for this time interval only (Fig. 5d). However, given the small amount of available points for this interval, this result should be taken with caution. Variations of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal are also independent of facies or lithological changes (Figs. 2, 3). Thus, no local or facies-dependent effects (e.g., preferential fluid circulation due to porosity) significantly imprint the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal. Moreover, the evolution of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ signal at HS is comparable to signals identified in other basins worldwide, with a marked negative excursion during the middle Smithian, followed by a positive excursion through the SSB (Fig. 6). Finally, no diagenetic overprint on the Early Triassic $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ is demonstrated at HS, and its similar evolution with $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ records from other sections worldwide is interpreted as indicating a primary $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal.

6.3.1.2. Organic matter. The reliability of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ to reflect the carbon isotope composition of photosynthetic primary productivity depends on the magnitude of the isotope offsets associated with depositional and post-depositional processes: (i) OM bacterial degradation and secondary OM inputs by heterotrophic and chemoautotrophic organisms during the early diagenesis *s.l.*, (ii) thermal maturation of the OM during burial diagenesis and/or metamorphism, (iii) syn- or post-depositional oxidative alteration, and (iv) emplacement of hydrocarbon from another source rock.

Overall, Early Triassic samples from the western USA SFB show low OM concentrations (Supplementary Table S1; Thomazo et al., 2016). Their $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal has therefore often been overlooked, their low TOC content casting doubt on the primary significance of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$. Nevertheless, recent studies have shown that $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signals can have a primary significance even at low TOC contents (Eigenbrode et al., 2008; Oehlert and Swart, 2014; Sansjofre et al., 2011; Johnston et al., 2012; Thomazo et al., 2009, 2016). At HS, the absence of correlation between the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ and the TOC content argues against a substantial alteration of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal (Fig. 7). Similar to the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal, no significant variation due to changes in lithology and/or in facies is observed and the negative-positive couplet of carbon isotopes excursions during the middle Smithian and the SSB is recognized in the OM reservoir (Fig. 6). These are evidence for a pristine record of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal.

6.3.2. Interpretation of the paired carbon isotope signal

A parallel evolution of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signals is expected when perturbations of the biogeochemical carbon cycle are linked to the exogenic carbon cycle (Meyer et al., 2013). Paired organic and carbonate carbon isotopes recorded from the same sample are therefore crucial to distinguish the secular evolution of the carbon cycle (Payne et al., 2004; Payne and Kump, 2007; Meyer et al., 2011; Sobolev et al., 2011) from potential early or burial diagenetic processes (Hayes and Waldbauer, 2006; Derry, 2010; Schrag et al., 2013; Thomazo et al., 2016). Identified $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ anomalies show a tight coupling with the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal at the middle Smithian-SSB, but not at the DSB. Isotopic covariance in both carbonate and OM reservoirs is particularly well documented at a fine stratigraphic scale, such as the swings in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in the middle Smithian-lower Spathian transition (Figs. 3, 6), suggesting a relatively well-mixed marine DIC reservoir during this interval.

The observed co-variation of carbon isotope signals for the Smithian-Spathian interval contrasts with models requiring a large dissolved organic carbon (DOC) pool (Rothman et al., 2003). Indeed,

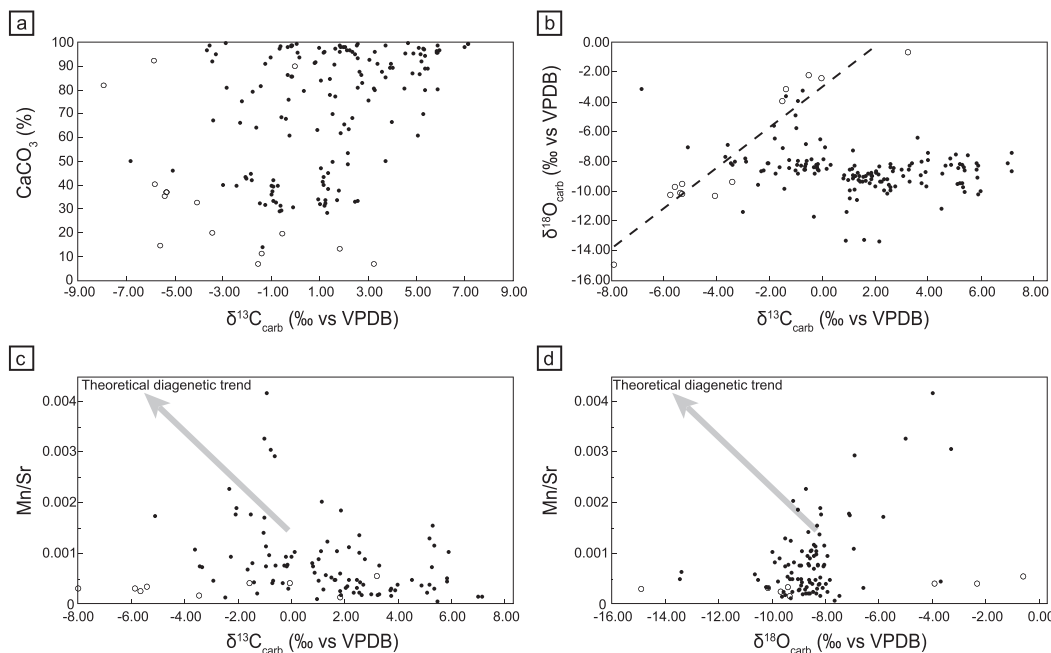


Fig. 5. Cross-plots for isotopic and elementary geochemical parameters. Black dots represent Triassic samples while open circles represent Permian samples. (a) $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ vs CaCO_3 content; (b) $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ vs $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$; (c) $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ vs Mn/Sr; (d) $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ vs Mn/Sr. Theoretical diagenetic trend on (c) and (d) after Sansjofre et al. (2011). $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ or $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ do not follow any diagenetic trend; no correlation is observed for Triassic samples; Permian samples show a correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ signals, and between $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ and Mn/Sr signals.

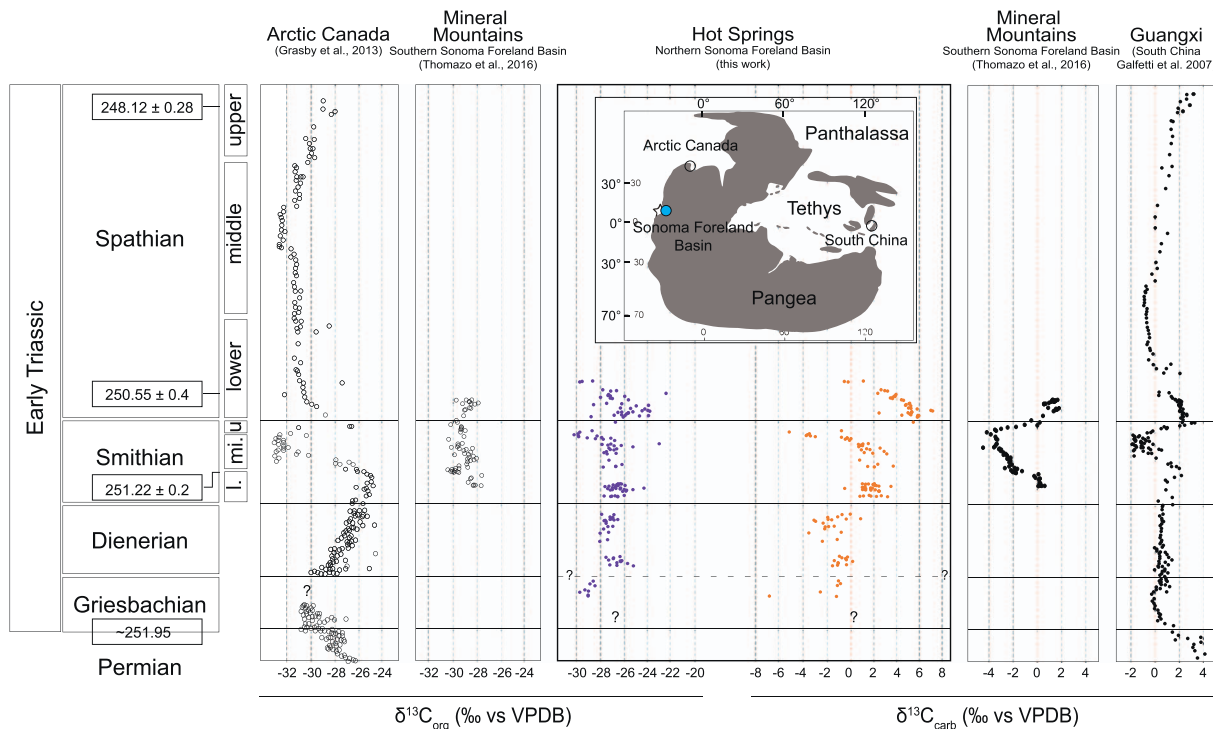


Fig. 6. Worldwide Early Triassic variations of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ signal for both carbonates and organic matter. Figure modified after Thomazo et al. (2016). Radiochronologic ages after Ovtcharova et al. (2006), Galfetti et al. (2007a) and Baresel et al. (2017). L.: lower; mi.: middle; u.: upper. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

the oxidation of such a large reservoir would generate a negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ excursion without changing the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ (McFadden et al., 2008; Swanson-Hysell et al., 2008). Moreover, the DOC hypothesis implies pronounced changes in the redox balance of the whole basin. Theoretical kinetic considerations are also at odds with the DOC hypothesis as a trigger for the Early Triassic carbon isotope swings (Thomazo et al., 2016). Interestingly, while $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ covariation is well characterized at HS, dissimilar net isotopic offsets ($\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$) are

associated with the DSB, the middle Smithian and the SSB. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal is dampened compared to the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ (Figs. 3, 6). Variations in the net isotopic effect ($\epsilon_{\text{TOC}} = \Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$) can reflect: (i) a diagenetic smoothing of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal, (ii) variations in the kinetic fractionation associated with carbon fixation (i.e. photosynthesis), or (iii) contamination with a secondary source of organic carbon. The absence of correlation between the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ and the TOC content (Fig. 7) supports a pristine record of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ and indicates that no diagenetic

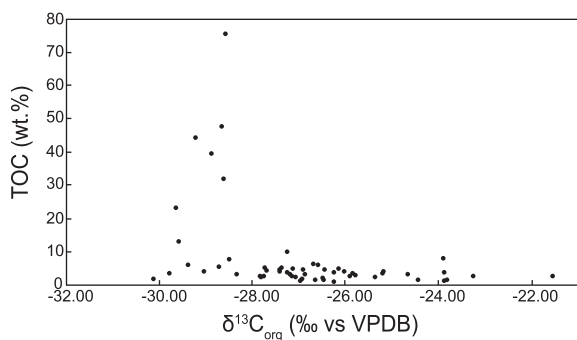


Fig. 7. $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ vs TOC content cross-plot. No correlation can be observed.

alteration has modified the OM isotopic signal at HS.

The photosynthetic fractionation of carbon can vary over time according to the concentration of dissolved CO_2 in the ocean $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ and associated controlling mechanisms, including: the temperature, the growth rates of microorganisms (noted as μm) and changes in cell geometries (Hayes et al., 1999). Popp et al. (1998) showed that the photosynthetic fractionation and $\mu\text{m}/[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ are negatively correlated and that species-specific cell geometry determines the slope of the regression line. Based on this relationship, the lowering of surface water $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ is expected to generate a decrease in ϵ_{TOC} at constant growth rate. Additionally, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal should record a larger shift than carbonates. Conversely, an increase in cellular growth rates tends to significantly reduce ϵ_{TOC} at moderate atmospheric CO_2 level (< 1500 ppmv).

The observed $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ variations may reflect Early Triassic changes in sea surface temperatures as documented by Sun et al. (2012) and Romano et al. (2013) (Fig. 3). The middle Smithian negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursion is interpreted to reflect a temperature increase due to CO_2 injections from the Siberian traps (Sun et al., 2012; Romano et al., 2013). Ensuing extreme greenhouse climate conditions are suggested to have triggered lethal conditions for marine faunas such as anoxia on shelf environments and acidification of surface waters (biocalcification crisis) due to elevated CO_2 (hypercapnia) (e.g. Sun et al., 2012; Pietsch and Bottjer, 2014). At HS, decreases in ϵ_{TOC} are associated with warm temperatures and ϵ_{TOC} increases are concomitant with cooler episodes (Fig. 3). The $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ changes are thus difficult to explain in the light of temperature variations only. Extensive volcanogenic ^{12}C -enriched CO_2 degassing is consistent with $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ Smithian negative signals. However, this should promote in turn a ϵ_{TOC} increase due to increasing surface water $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$.

The SSB $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ positive excursion is usually said to reflect an increase in primary productivity (Payne and Kump, 2007). Our results agree with this interpretation as increasing TOC contents are associated with $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ positive excursions (Fig. 3). An enhanced biological pump is therefore most likely associated with, and contributes to a drawdown of global CO_2 and cooling. The surface water $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ must have therefore decreased and consequently, the ϵ_{TOC} as well. This expected evolution is in contradiction with our observed trend in ϵ_{TOC} (Fig. 3). Assuming an upper Smithian stratified ocean returning to a more oxidizing state (i.e. ventilation) as suggested by Tian et al. (2014) and Sun et al. (2015), an increase of nutrient inputs into shallow environments is expected to be associated with an increase in μm (Joachimski et al., 2002). Therefore, lowered ϵ_{TOC} values should be observed, independently of any change in global CO_2 . Since an increase in ϵ_{TOC} is observed at HS, neither changes in $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ nor nutrient availability is suggested by paired carbon isotope variations at the DSB, middle Smithian and SSB transitions.

A lowered net isotopic effect is recorded during warm periods (Figs. 3, 6). This can be partly explained by a significant increase in the contribution of the cyanobacterial biomass to the TOC. Indeed, the maximum fractionation factor for cyanobacteria is smaller than for

eukaryotic algae (Joachimski et al., 2002). Since photosynthetic fractionation of some modern cyanobacteria is independent of the dissolved $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$, a bloom of cyanobacteria among the primary producers during harsh (high temperature and low pH) and mesotrophic conditions may explain our results, especially the ϵ_{TOC} signal that does not reflect a CO_2 -dependant increase in temperature. The HS section does not show sedimentological evidence of cyanobacterial blooms through the middle-upper Smithian interval. However, several microbial deposits were described throughout the SFB for this same interval (e.g., Brayard et al., 2013; Olivier et al., 2014, 2016; Vennin et al., 2015).

In some cases, $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ variations can reflect a contamination by a secondary source of organic carbon, from the erosion of organic-rich sediments or the migration of hydrocarbons within the basin (Johnston et al., 2012). Thus, mixing of the water column DIC reservoir with exogenous sources of carbon can buffer the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ signal, especially when TOC values are low. Overall, Early Triassic primary carbon isotope signals of terrestrial and marine OM have been reported to vary around -22‰ and around -32‰ , respectively (Hermann et al., 2011). We observed a $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ positive excursion that is dampened compared to the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ at the DSB (Figs. 3, 6). Such a variation in paired carbon isotopes, decoupled in magnitude, may correspond to a greater contribution of marine OM compared to terrestrial OM at this time. A decrease of the terrestrial OM contribution to the sedimentary TOC at the DSB is also in accordance with facies and paleoenvironmental changes that evolve toward more open marine conditions, as indicated by a change from bioclast-dominated to ooid-dominated facies (Fig. 2, Table 1). The globally recognized negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursion during the middle Smithian is recorded in both carbon reservoirs at HS. However, the amplitude of the ^{12}C -enrichment is lower in the OM. This result is difficult to explain if we hypothesize variations in the relative OM contributors (marine versus terrestrial). According to other known carbon isotope signals of terrestrial and marine OM at that time (Hermann et al., 2011), an increasing contribution of terrestrial OM would be expected to account for a lowered ϵ_{TOC} signal. The middle-upper Smithian transition at HS corresponds to the maximum transgressive event (Fig. 2). In such a transgressive trend, an increase in terrestrial OM contribution to the sedimentary record is not expected. However, evidence for influx of terrestrial organic remains associated with potential reworking of continental soils is observed in the northern part of the SFB at some restricted places in the uppermost Smithian (personal observations). The subsequent positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ shift through the SSB is recorded in both carbon reservoirs, with differing amplitudes of variation between carbonate and OM reservoirs and showing a more pronounced excursion in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ signal. The lower Spathian exhibits an increase in terrigenous material compared to the middle-upper Smithian around the *Meekoceras* zone (Fig. 2), but again hypothesis of the mixing of terrestrial and marine OM cannot explain the observed $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ signal. Both positive excursions associated with the increase in TOC is however consistent with previous interpretations that suggested a drawdown of CO_2 by an enhanced biological pump (Payne and Kump, 2007).

Recently, some authors (e.g., Kläbe et al., 2017) have demonstrated that local parameters exert an important influence on the carbon isotope record, sometimes enough to overprint any global control. Here, while positive and negative excursions might be rooted to global changes, their expression may vary from one reservoir to another (i.e. carbonate and OM) due to locally-controlled parameters such as ecological structure (primary producers) and sedimentary processes. Thus, the use of the $\Delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb-org}}$ signal as a direct tracer of the Early Triassic global $[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{aq}}$ and sea surface temperature should be taken with great caution.

7. Conclusions

Early Triassic sediments of the Hot Springs section were deposited

on a large and shallow inner ramp, evolving from a transitional continental to marine embayment to a more open tidal flat. The maximum of the transgressive trend was reached during the middle-upper Smithian transition.

The paired carbon isotope record and trace and major elements highlight the following features for the sedimentary succession at HS:

- No water column anoxia/euxinia is observed, in agreement with sedimentary structures and biotic associations attesting to vigorous hydrodynamic conditions. Transient and weak dysoxic/anoxic conditions may have developed within the sediment or at the bottom-water/sediment interface during the middle-upper Smithian interval.
- Known worldwide carbon isotope fluctuations for the Smithian and Spathian are recognized in both OM and carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ reservoirs.
- Additionally, a positive excursion near the Dienerian/Smithian Boundary is documented on the carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ signal.
- The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ signal at HS is not of secondary process/diagenetic origin, but rather primary and representative of a pristine record in both reservoirs.
- An increase in primary productivity may be responsible for the positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ excursion observed in the upper Smithian and through the SSB, as a concomitant increase in TOC content is observed.
- At HS, variations in the net isotopic effect cannot be directly related to CO_2 driven temperature variations, but they better reflect changes in OM sources: marine vs. terrestrial sources and/or the primary producers (e.g. cyanobacteria) origin.
- Finally, local influences on the carbon isotope signals, which are neither diagenetic nor representative of the global exogenic cycle, have probably largely contributed to the HS geochemical signatures. These signals could thus primarily reflect fluctuating local parameters.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2017.05.005>.

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