

Index

Pages numbers in *italics* refer to Figures or Tables.
Page numbers in **bold** refer to glossary definitions.

- AARM *see* anisotropy of anhysteretic remanent magnetism
- Adriatic Sea sediments
magnetic properties and environmental proxies 78–80
methods of analysis 72–3
results 75–7
- AF demagnetization *see* alternating field demagnetization
- Albano Lake sediments 72
magnetic properties and environmental proxies
methods 72–3
results 73–5
results discussed 77–8
- algal magnetite production 152
- alternating field (AF) demagnetization 29
Chalk 32
Monte Raggeto carbonates 150–2
Texas carbonates
method of analysis 184
results 196, 197
- AMS *see* anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility
- anadiagenesis 2, **205**
Trubi Formation 65–7
- Ancaster Limestone 31
VRM tests 36–7
- ancho-metamorphism 4, **205**
- Andilská Hora Formation 132–3
- anhysteretic remanent magnetism (ARM) 45, 139, **205**
New Jersey slope sediments 89
relation to environmental proxies
methods of analysis 72
results 73, 75, 76, 77, 81
results discussed 77, 78, 80–1
Trubi Formation 58, 59, 64
- anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS)
Matinenda Formation 142–4
New Jersey slope sediments 89
use in fabric analysis 126
Bohemian massif study 132–6
Carpathians study 129–31
waterlain sediment
method 10
results 11
- anisotropy of anhysteretic remanent magnetism (AARM) 139
Matinenda Formation 143–4
- ankerite **205**
- aragonite 3, **205**
- archaeological studies 16
York
methods of analysis 10
results 10–13
results compared 13–18
- ARM *see* anhysteretic remanent magnetism
- aulacogen **205**
- back-field coercivity **205**
- bacteria *see* magnetotactic organisms
- biogenic magnetite *see* magnetotactic organisms
- bioturbation **205**
- block wall **205**
- blocking temperature **205**
- blocking volume **205**
- Bohemian massif 127
magnetic fabric study 132–6
- boundstone **205**
- Brunhes chron (epoch) 30, 32, **205**
- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and magnetic properties 77
- Calabrian Ridge 90–1
- calcite 3, **205**
- Caldicot archaeological site 16
- Callisto gas field 109
- carbonates
clay content effects 167
relation to susceptibility 173, 176–7
concentration effects 77
crystalline interactions 3
depositional cycles
methods of analysis 150–2
results 152–3
results discussed 153–4
diagenesis and magnetism
Tata Kálvária Hill
methods of analysis 158–61
results 161–3
results discussed 163–4
Texas carbonates 181–93
diagenetic history 196–201
lithofacies analysis 184–6, 190–2
magnetic properties 183, 186–9, 192–5
mineralogy 189, 195–6
sedimentary characteristics 183
syndiagenesis 147
- Carpathians 127
magnetic fabric study 129–31
- cathodoluminescence **205**
- cementation reactions 2
- Chalk of eastern England
isothermal remanent magnetization 31
natural remanent magnetization 32
viscous remanent magnetization 35, 36, 37, 38, 40
- characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) **205**
Leman Sandstone Formation 118, 121
Trubi Formation 54–5, 56–7, 59, 62, 63, 64–5
- chemical remanent magnetization (CRM) **205**
Leman Sandstone Formation 120
Texas carbonates 181
- China loess 46
- chlorite formation 4
- ChRM *see* characteristic remanent magnetization
- chromite 99, 100, 101, 106
- chron **205**
- clays
effect on magnetic record 167
porosity of 2
relation to susceptibility 173, 176–7
- cluster analysis *see* fuzzy c-means
- Cochiti subchron 54

- coercive force **203**
 coercivity 10, 18, **205**
 relation to environmental proxies 76, 80
 Trubi Formation 58, 64
- conglomerate test 35, 36
- consistency index **205**
- Cretaceous rock studies *see*
 Chalk of eastern England
 Monte Raggeto, Italy
- CRM *see* chemical remanent magnetization
- crystalline remanent magnetization **205**
- Curie temperature **205**
- cyanophyta in magnetite production 152
- dating methods 17
- Dead Sea *see* Lisan Lake
- debris flows 34, 35, 37
- declination record
 Lisan Formation 48, 49, 51
 Monte Raggeto carbonates 153
 Trubi Formation 62, 63
- deformation
 association with diagenesis 127
 magnetic analysis
 Bohemian massif study 132–6
 Carpathians study 129–31
- depositional remanent magnetization (DRM) **205**
- detrital magnetite **205**
see also magnetite
- diagenesis 2, 147, **205–6**
 carbonates
 Tata Kálvária Hill
 methods of analysis 158–61
 results 161–3
 results discussed 164
 Texas 196–201
 magnetic analysis
 Bohemian massif study 132–6
 Carpathians study 129–31
 role of deformation 127
 Trubi Formation 65–7
 Wanganui Basin sediments 106
- diamagnetic **205**
- diamagnetism 139
- diatoms and magnetic properties 77–8, 79
- dolomite 3, **206**
- dolomitization and magnetic properties
 Estonian carbonates 174–5
 relation to susceptibility 173, 176–7
 Honeycut Formation 189
 McKelligon Formation 195–6
 Monte Raggeto carbonates 154
- dolostone **206**
- domain **206**
- domain wall **206**
 remanence 30
- drift sediments **206**
 PDRM measurement
 method 21, 23
 results 24–5
 results discussed 25–6
- DRM *see* depositional remanent magnetization
- El Paso Group *see* McKelligon Formation
- Ellenburger Group *see* Honeycut Formation
- environmental proxies *see* Quaternary
 epidiagenesis 4, **206**
 Trubi Formation 67
- epitidal **206**
- Estonian carbonates 167–9
 methods of analysis 169–70
 results 171–6
 results discussed 176–7
- Europa gas field 109
- event **206**
- fabric in sediments
 magnetic characterization
 Bohemian massif study 132–6
 Carpathians study 129–31
- Farnley archaeological site 16
- ferrimagnetic *v.* paramagnetic effects 104
- field excursions 50, 51
- Fisher statistical analysis **206**
- flysch **206**
- Flysch Belt 127
 magnetic fabric study 129–31
- foliation, magnetic 129, 139
- foraminifera and magnetic properties 79–80, 81
- francolite 168
- Franklin Mts 182–3
see also McKelligon Formation
- fuzzy c-means clustering (FCM) 85, 86–8
 application 89–91
- Ganymede gas field 109
- Gauss chron 54
- geomagnetic field excursions 50, 51
- Gilbert chron 54
- glauconite 167, 169
- goethite **206**
 Estonian carbonates 168
 river sediments 13, 18
 Tata Kálvária Hill 162
 Texas carbonates 194, 195
- grain shape effect on AMS 139
- grain size effects on unblocking 30
- grainstone **206**
- greigite 3
 bacterial production 43
 conditions of formation 72
 Trubi Formation 58
- halmrolysis **206**
- Hartlepool archaeological site 16
- hematite **206**
 AF demagnetization 29
 blocking temperature 28
 Estonian carbonates 169
 Leman Sandstone Formation 118, 119
 Red Chalk 31
 river sediments 13, 18
 Tata Kálvária Hill 162
 Texas carbonates 189
 Trubi Formation 63
 Wanganui Basin sediments 99, 101, 105, 106
- hemo-ilmenite 106

- Honeycut Formation 181–82
carbonate mineralogy 189
diagenetic history 196–201
lithofacies analysis 184–6
magnetic properties
methods of analysis 183
results 186–9
sedimentary characters 183
- Horní Benešov Formation 132
- Hradec-Kyjovice Formation 132, 133, 134, 136
- Hungary *see* Tata Kálvária Hill
- Huronian Supergroup *see* Matinenda Formation
- hydrogoethite 169
- hydrohematite 169
- hysteresis
limestones of eastern England 32
New Jersey slope sediments 89
Wanganui Basin sediments 103
- ilmeneite **206**
Wanganui Basin sediments 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106
- imbrication 129, 139
- inclination error 1
- inclination record
Leman Sandstone Formation 114, 115
Lisan Formation 48, 49, 51
Monte Raggeto carbonates 153
Trubi Formation 62, 63
- Indian Ocean magnetotactic bacteria 45
- isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) **206**
limestones 31
New Jersey slope sediments 89
relation to environmental proxies
methods of analysis 73
results 74, 80
Tata Kálvária Hill 162
Texas carbonates
methods of analysis 184
results 188–9, 194–5
Trubi Formation 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64
Wanganui Basin sediments
methods of analysis 97
results 102
waterlain sediment study
methods 10
results 12
- Italy
Cretaceous carbonates
depositional history 148–50
palaomagnetism
methods of analysis 150–2
results 152–3
results discussed 153–4
syndiagenesis 148
lake sediment environmental proxy analysis
methods 72–3
results 73–5
results discussed 77–8
- Jupiter Fields *see* Leman Sandstone Formation
- Jurassic rock studies *see*
Ancaster Limestone
Lincoln Limestone
Tata Kálvária Hill
- Kaena reversal 54
- Kiaman Superchron 120, **205**
- lake sediments PDRM measurement
method 21, 23
results 24–5
results discussed 25–6
- Laschamp excursion event 50, 51
- Leman Sandstone Formation 109
magnetostratigraphy
methods of analysis 110–13
results 113–18
results discussed 118–23
- limestones of eastern England 30
isothermal remanent magnetization 31
natural remanent magnetization 32
- limnology **205**
- Lincoln Limestone 36–7, 38, 40
- Lisan geomagnetic event 50, 51
- Lisan Lake Formation NRM study
methods 47
results 47–52
- Llano Uplift *see also* Honeycut Formation 179–80
- locking-in of remanence 50–2
- locomorphic diagenesis 2
- locomorphic phase **205**
- loess **205**
magnetic extracts 46
PDRM measurement
method 21, 23
results 24–5
results discussed 25–6
- McKelligon Formation
carbonate mineralogy 195–6
diagenetic history 196–201
geological setting 182–3
lithofacies analysis 190–2
magnetic properties
method of analysis 183
results 192–5
sedimentary characters 183
- mackinawite 72
- maghemite 43
- magnesite **205**
- magnetic fabric *see* fabric
- magnetite **205**
acquisition coefficient 27
bacterial production 43
blocking temperature 28
effect on AMS 139
low-temperature demagnetization 30
regional studies
Eastern England limestones 31, 32
Estonian carbonates 169
river sediments 13, 18
Texas carbonates 181, 187, 194, 195
Trubi Formation 55, 63
Wanganui Basin sediments 104
transdomain remanence 30
- magnetobacteria 3
- magnetotactic organisms 43–6, 152
- MAGPORE 126
- marcasite 168, 169

- Mascarene Plateau sediments 45
 masonry test 35, 37
 Matinenda Formation
 depositional setting 140–2
 magnetic properties 142–4
 Matuyama chron 54, **205**
 Mediterranean Sea 90–1
 Messinian evaporites 67
 metamorphism/diagenesis boundary 4
 micrite **203**
 micro-organisms and diagenesis 3
 Milankovitch cycles 148, 153–5
 mineralogy 18
 Monte Raggeto carbonates
 depositional history 148–50
 palaeomagnetism
 methods of analysis 150–2
 results 152–3
 results discussed 153–4
 syndiagenesis 148
 Moravice Formation 132, 134, 135, 136
 mudstone **206–7**
 multi-domain (MD) **207**
 multivariate analysis *see* fuzzy c-means *also* non-linear mapping
 Myslejovice Formation 132, 133, 134, 135
- natural remanent magnetization (NRM) **207**
 Calabrian Ridge sediments 91
 factors affecting 53
 Leman Sandstone Formation
 method of analysis 112
 results 113
 Lisan Formation
 methods of analysis 47
 results 47–52
 Monte Raggeto carbonates 153
 New Jersey slope sediments 89
 Tata Kálvária Hill 161–2
 Texas carbonates 183
 methods of analysis 184
 results 186–8, 192–4
 Trubi Formation 58, 59–61, 62, 65
 Wanganui Basin sediments 96–7
 waterlain sediment study
 methods 10
 results 11, 12, 14
- Nemi Lake sediments 72
 magnetic properties and environmental proxies
 methods 72–3
 results 73–5
 results discussed 77–8
- neomorphism **207**
 New Jersey slope 904 89–90
 New Zealand *see* Wanganui Basin
 non-linear mapping (NLM) 85, 88
 application 89–91
 North Sea *see* Leman Sandstone Formation
 NRM *see* natural remanent magnetization
 Nunivak subchron 54
- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ **205**
 relation to dolomitization 189, 195–6, 198–9
 ODP sediments 45, 89–90
- Ontario *see* Matinenda Formation
 Ordovician rock studies *see*
 Estonian carbonates
 Texas carbonates
 orthogonal projection **207**
 Ouachita orogeny 198
 Ouse River flood deposits
 methods of analysis 10
 results
 modern sediment 12–13
 Roman sediment 10–12
 results compared 13–18
 Owen Ridge sediments 45
- packstone **207**
 palaeo-direction **207**
 palaeocurrent analysis
 Matinenda Formation
 depositional setting 140–2
 magnetic properties 142–4
 Palaeogene rock studies *see*
 Bohemian massif
 Carpathians
 paramagnetism 104, 139
 PDB standard **207**
 PDRM *see* post-depositional remanent magnetization
 peritidal **207**
 Permian rock studies *see* Leman Sandstone Formation
 phyllosomorphic phase 4, **207**
 Pliocene rocks studies *see*
 Trubi Formation
 Wanganui Basin
 polymorphism **207**
 pore geometry
 analysis by AMS 126
 role in reservoir characterization 125
 post-depositional remanent magnetization (PDRM)
 207
 relation to wetting and drying
 method of measurement 23–4
 results 24–5
 results discussed 25–6
 principal components analysis (PCA) 32, 33, **207**
 Protivanov Formation 132, 133, 134, 135
 pseudo-single domain (PSD) **207**
 pyrite
 conditions of formation 72
 Estonian carbonates 168, 169
 Trubi Formation 63, 67
 Wanganui Basin sediments 99, 100–1, 106
 pyrrhotite 58, 65
- Quaternary environmental proxies
 Adriatic Sea sediments
 methods of analysis 72–3
 results 75–7
 results discussed 78–80
 Italian lake sediments
 methods of analysis 72–3
 results 73–5
 results discussed 77–8
- R-mode factor analysis 175
 red beds 2, 29

- Red Chalk
 isothermal remanent magnetization 31
 natural remanent magnetization 32
redoxomorphic diagenesis 2
redoxomorphic phase **207**
relaxation **207**
relaxation time **207**
 factors affecting 28
remanence **207**
remanence consistency index 10
remanent magnetization **207**
reservoir characterization
 role of pore geometry 125
 use of AMS 126
reworking effects of sediments 106
Rhenio-Hercynian Zone 127
magnetic fabric study 132–6
rutile **207**
- St Petersburg varved clay 21
salinity effect on carbonates 3
saturation isothermal remanent magnetization (SIRM)
 Estonian carbonates
 methods of analysis 170
 results 174
 relation to environmental proxies
 methods of analysis 72
 results 74, 75, 76, 77
 results discussed 78, 80–1
 waterlain sediment 13
secular variation (SV) 47, 48, 50, 153, **207**
sediment **207**
shale diagenesis 2
Sicily *see* Trubi Formation
siderite **207**
Sidufjall subchron 54
Silurian rock studies *see* Estonian carbonates
single domain (SD) **207**
Sinope gas field 109
SIRM *see* saturation isothermal remanent magnetization
specularite 118
stability index **207**
stable isotope analysis 189, 195–6, 198–9
sulphate chemistry, Trubi Formation 67
superchron **207**
superparamagnetic **207**
susceptibility 17–18
 Estonian carbonates
 methods of analysis 170
 results 171–3
 Leman Sandstone Formation 113
 relation to environmental proxies
 methods of analysis 72
 results 74, 75, 77, 78
 Trubi Formation 64
 Wanganui Basin sediments 103
 see also anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS)
- SV *see* secular variation
syndiagenesis 2, **207–8**
 Monte Raggeto carbonates 147
 Trubi Formation 65
syngensis **208**
- Taman Peninsula loess 21
Tashkent loess 21
Tata Kálvária Hill 157–8
 palaeomagnetic study
 methods of analysis 158–61
 results 161–3
 results discussed 164
temperature and remanent magnetization 27, 28
Tesla **208**
Texas carbonates
 diagenetic history 196–201
 geological setting 181–3
 lithofacies analysis 184–6, 190–92
 magnetic properties
 methods of analysis 183
 results 186–9, 192–5
 mineralogy 189, 195–6
 sedimentary characteristics 183
Thebe gas field 109
thermal remanence 1
thermal remanent magnetization (TRM) **208**
 relation to VRM 28–9
thermoviscous remanent magnetization (TVRM) 27, 183
Thvera subchron 54
titanomagnetite 29, 31, 74
total organic carbon (TOC) and magnetic properties 75, 76, 78
transdomain remanence 30
Triassic *see* Tata Kálvária Hill
TRM *see* thermal remanent magnetization
Trubi Formation
 depositional environment 54
 magnetostratigraphy 54–6
 CMD profile 59–64
 LCM profile 56–9
 PMD profile 59
 role of diagenesis 64–7
Tupholme Limestone 38, 39, 40
TVRM *see* thermoviscous remanent magnetization
- unblocking temperatures 29–30
USA *see* Texas carbonates study
- Vão Formation 168
 dolomitization 175
 susceptibility 172, 173, 176
Variscan orogeny 127
varves and varved clay 1, **208**
 PDRM measurement
 method 21, 23
 results 24–5
 results discussed 25–6
virtual geomagnetic pole (VGP) **208**
viscous remanent magnetization (VRM) 27–8, **208**
 anomalous stability 38–40
 Leman Sandstone Formation 118, 120
 relation to TRM 28–9
 tests
 conglomerate 35, 36
 debris flow 35, 37
 masonry 35, 37
Voronezh 21
VRM *see* viscous remanent magnetization

- wackstone **208**
- Wanganui Basin 96
 - Pliocene sediment history
 - methods of analysis 96–7
 - results 97–104
 - results discussed 104–6
- waterlain sediment analysis
 - methods 10
 - results
 - modern sediment 12–13
 - Roman sediment 10–12
 - results compared 13–18
- weak magnetic field **208**
- West Heslerton archaeological site 16
- wetting/drying cycles
 - effect of 22
 - experiment to measure
 - method 23–4
 - results 24–5
 - results discussed 25–6
- White Chalk
 - isothermal remanent magnetization 31
 - natural remanent magnetization 32
- Wood Hall Moated Manor archaeological site 16
- York archaeological study
 - methods of analysis 10
 - results
 - modern sediment 12–13
 - Roman sediment 10–12
 - results compared 13–18
- Zanclean neostratotype 54
- Zijderveld diagram **208**