

# Accepted Manuscript

The top of the Olduvai Subchron in a high-resolution magnetostratigraphy from the West Turkana core WTK13, hominin sites and Paleolakes Drilling Project (HSPDP)

Mark J. Sier, Cor G. Langereis, Guillaume Dupont-Nivet, Craig S. Feibel, Josephine C.A. Joordens, Jeroen H.J.L. van der Lubbe, Catherine C. Beck, Daniel Olago, Andrew Cohen

PII: S1871-1014(16)30184-4

DOI: [10.1016/j.quageo.2017.08.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quageo.2017.08.004)

Reference: QUAGEO 864

To appear in: *Quaternary Geochronology*

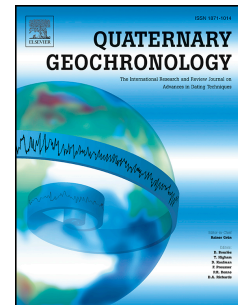
Received Date: 26 December 2016

Revised Date: 29 May 2017

Accepted Date: 22 August 2017

Please cite this article as: Sier, M.J., Langereis, C.G., Dupont-Nivet, G., Feibel, C.S., Joordens, J.C.A., van der Lubbe, J.H.J.L., Beck, C.C., Olago, D., Cohen, A., WTK Science team members, The top of the Olduvai Subchron in a high-resolution magnetostratigraphy from the West Turkana core WTK13, hominin sites and Paleolakes Drilling Project (HSPDP), *Quaternary Geochronology* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.quageo.2017.08.004.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



# The top of the Olduvai Subchron in a high-resolution magnetostratigraphy from the West Turkana core WTK13, Hominin Sites and Paleolakes Drilling Project (HSPDP)

Mark J. Sier<sup>a, b, c\*</sup>, Cor G. Langereis<sup>a</sup>, Guillaume Dupont-Nivet<sup>d</sup>, Craig S. Feibel<sup>e</sup>, Josephine C.A. Joordens<sup>c, f</sup>, Jeroen H.J.L. van der Lubbe<sup>f</sup>, Catherine C. Beck<sup>g</sup>, Daniel Olago<sup>h</sup>, Andrew Cohen<sup>i</sup> and WTK Science team members<sup>j</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, P.O. Box 80021, 3508 TA, Utrecht, The Netherlands <sup>b</sup> Oxford University, Department of Earth Sciences, South Parks Road, OX1 3AN, Oxford, United Kingdom

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands

<sup>d</sup> Géosciences Rennes UMR-CNRS 6118, Rennes, France

<sup>e</sup> Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08854, USA

<sup>f</sup> Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, VU University Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>g</sup> Department of Geosciences, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323, USA

<sup>h</sup> Department of Geology, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

<sup>i</sup> Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tuscon, AZ 85287, USA

<sup>j</sup> listed at <https://hspdp.asu.edu>

\* Corresponding author. Currently at: Oxford University, Department of Earth Sciences, South Parks Road, OX1 3AN, Oxford, United Kingdom.

E-mail address: marksier@gmail.com (M.J. Sier).

## Abstract

One of the major challenges in understanding the evolution of our own species is identifying the role climate change has played in the evolution of hominin species. To clarify the influence of climate, we need long and continuous high-resolution paleoclimate records, preferably obtained from hominin-bearing sediments, that are well-dated by tephro- and

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5784946>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5784946>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)