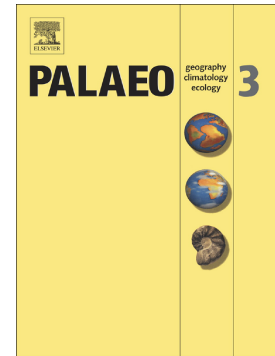


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The last Eocene hyperthermal (Chron C19r event, ~41.5 Ma): chronological and paleoenvironmental insights from a continental margin (Cape Oyambre, N Spain)

Beñat Intxauspe-Zubiaurre^{1*}, Naroa Martínez-Braceras¹, Aitor Payros¹, Silvia Ortiz², Jaume Dinarès-Turell³, and José-Abel Flores⁴.

¹ Department of Stratigraphy-Paleontology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), P.O. Box 644, E-48080 Bilbao, Spain. benat.intxauspe@ehu.eus, a.payros@ehu.eus, naroa.martinez@ehu.eus.

² PetroStrat Ltd., Tan-y-Graig, Parc Caer Seion, LL328FA Conwy, Wales, UK. silvia.ortiz@petrostrat.com.

³ Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Via di Vigna Murata 605, I-00143 Roma, Italy. jaume.dinares@ingv.it

⁴ Departamento de Geología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Salamanca. Plaza de los Caídos s/n, 37008 Salamanca, Spain. flores@usal.es.

* Corresponding author: benat.intxauspe@ehu.eus.

Abstract

The last hyperthermal event in the Eocene, the Late Lutetian Thermal Maximum or Chron C19r event, took place at ~41.5 Ma, during a long-term global cooling phase which occurred between the warm Early Eocene Climatic Optimum and the icehouse Oligocene Epoch. This paleoclimatic event was first identified in the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Site 1260 as an abrupt peak in bulk Fe content and a short-lived decline in stable isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and carbonate content. Additional studies have recently been carried from the Southern Atlantic ODP sites 702 and 1263. However, many issues were not addressed at these deep-sea sites and no land-based

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