

## 16. A POLLEN ANALYSIS OF THE INDUS DEEP SEA FAN FROM SITE 720 CORES<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

Pollen analytical studies of the ODP Site 720 cores revealed the wide development of the coniferous forest, which mainly composed by *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies* and *Cedrus deodara*, along the Indus river since the early Pleistocene.

### METHOD AND LITHOLOGY

ODP Site 720 cores were recovered from the westernmost part of the middle Indus Deep Sea Fan (10°07'N, 60°44'E, 4037 m in water depth (Fig. 1). The total length of the ODP Site 720 core was 414.3 m. The stratigraphic sequence of Site 720 core has been subdivided into two lithologic units, as shown in Figure 2. Lithologic unit I (between 0 and 17.22 m) is composed of gray nannofossil ooze and foraminifer. Lithologic Unit II (between 17.22 and 414.3 m) is dominated by interbedded silts and sands. Paleomagnetism and nannofossils indicate that this 414.3 m core spans about 1.5 Ma. Brunhes normal epoch (ca. 0.73 Ma) is between Cores 6X-CC and 5X-CC. The first occurrence of *Emiliania huxleyi* at 0.19 Ma is located between Samples 1H-3-CC and 1H-5-CC (Fig. 2).

Palynomorphs were separated from the sediment matrix by the heavy liquid flotation method modified from Faegri and Iversen (1964). The processing sequence is as follows: HCl (10%) treatment, wash (in distilled water), KOH (10%) treatment, wash, float (zinc chloride heavy liquid flotation; specific gravity 2.1), HCl (1%) treatment, wash, dehydration (acetic acid), acetolysis (boiled for 3 min in water basin in a solution of 1 part concentrated sulfuric acid and 9 parts acetic anhydride), dehydration, wash, mount.

The material was examined at 400× magnification and, when necessary, oil immersion was used. Generally more than 200 pollen grains were identified in each sample.

As well as observation using light microscope, the samples were also studied using SEM. Residual materials were fixed by Carnoy's fluid (3 parts alcohol and 1 part acetic acid) for 1 hr. The fixed material was washed by alcohol and then fixed by isoamylacetate for 30 min. A drop of the material was put on a brass stage and allowed to dry naturally, then coated by Au-Pd target for 2 min in the Ion Sputter Fine Coat.

The pollen diagram (Fig. 2) was constructed in terms of percentages of the total pollen. Representative fossil pollen are shown in Plates 1-5.

### RESULTS OF POLLEN ANALYSIS

*Pinus*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Alnus*, *Ephedra*, Euphorbiaceae, *Thalictrum*, Chenopodiaceae, *Artemisia*, Gramineae, and *Typha* show high concentration. Although the frequencies are low, Acanthaceae, *Altingia*, *Myrica*, Myrtaceae, and *Barringtonia* appear.

### DISCUSSION

*Picea* and *Abies* presently grow in the Himalayas at an altitude more than 2100 m, and *Cedrus deodara* presently grows in the foot of Himalayas more than 1900 m where mean annual precipitation is less than 1200 mm. According to the present ecological distribution of these trees, it is supposed that the pollen of *Picea*, *Abies*, *Pinus*, and *Cedrus deodara* were transported from the foot of the Himalayas by the northeast monsoon and Indus river. High concentration of these coniferous pollen indicate the wide distribution of coniferous forest which composed by *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*, and *Cedrus deodara* along the Indus river since the early Pleistocene.

High values of Chenopodiaceae, *Artemisia*, and *Ephedra* which presently grow in the dry land suggest the development of dry climate along the coast of Indus Deep Sea Fan since the early Pleistocene.

There are several fluctuations of Gymnospermae which is composed of *Picea*, *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Tsuga*, and *Podocarpus*, however, we cannot signify the meaning of these fluctuations, because of the poor core recovery.

### REFERENCES

- Faegri, K., and Iversen, J., 1964. *Textbook of Pollen Analysis*: New York (Hafner Press).  
Shipboard Scientific Party, 1989. Site 720. In Prell, W. L., Niitsuma, N., et al., *Proc. ODP, Init. Repts.*, 117: College Station, TX (Ocean Drilling Program), 157-195.

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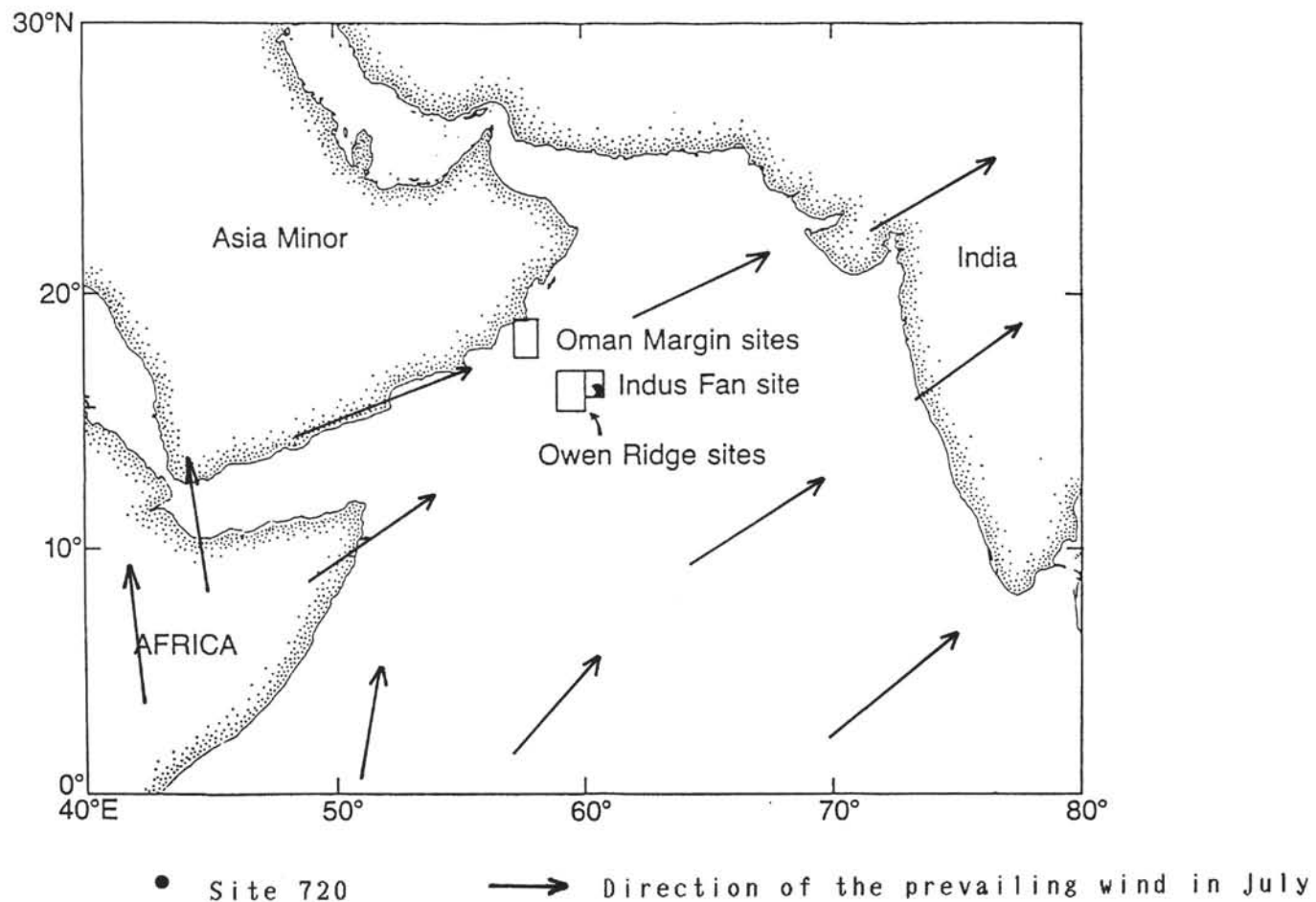


Figure 1. Location of ODP Site 720 (map after Shipboard Scientific Party, 1989).



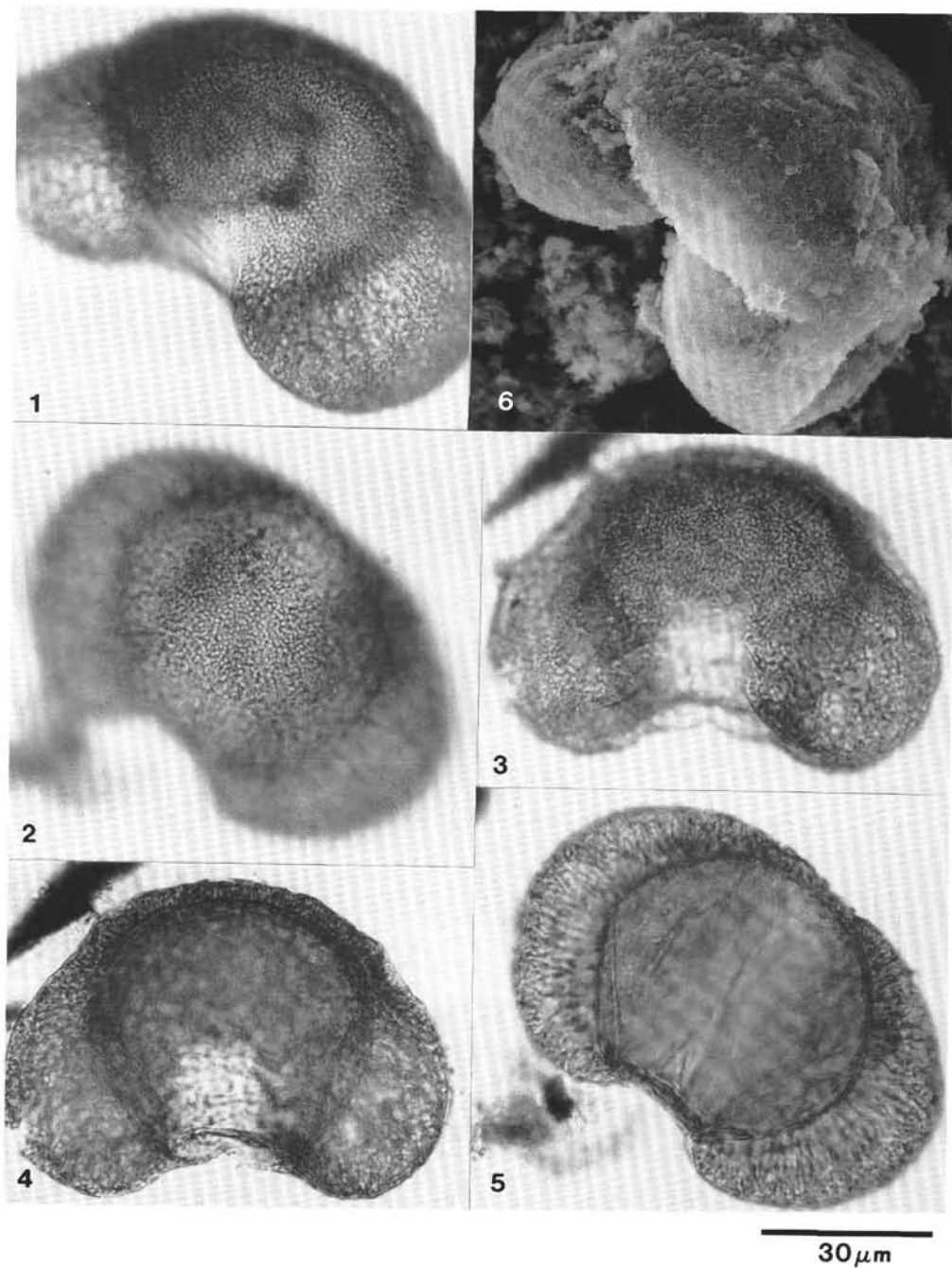


Plate 1. Fossil pollen from ODP Site 720 cores. 1-3. *Cedrus deodara* (LM high focus). 4-5. *C. deodara* (LM low focus). 6. *C. deodara* (SEM).

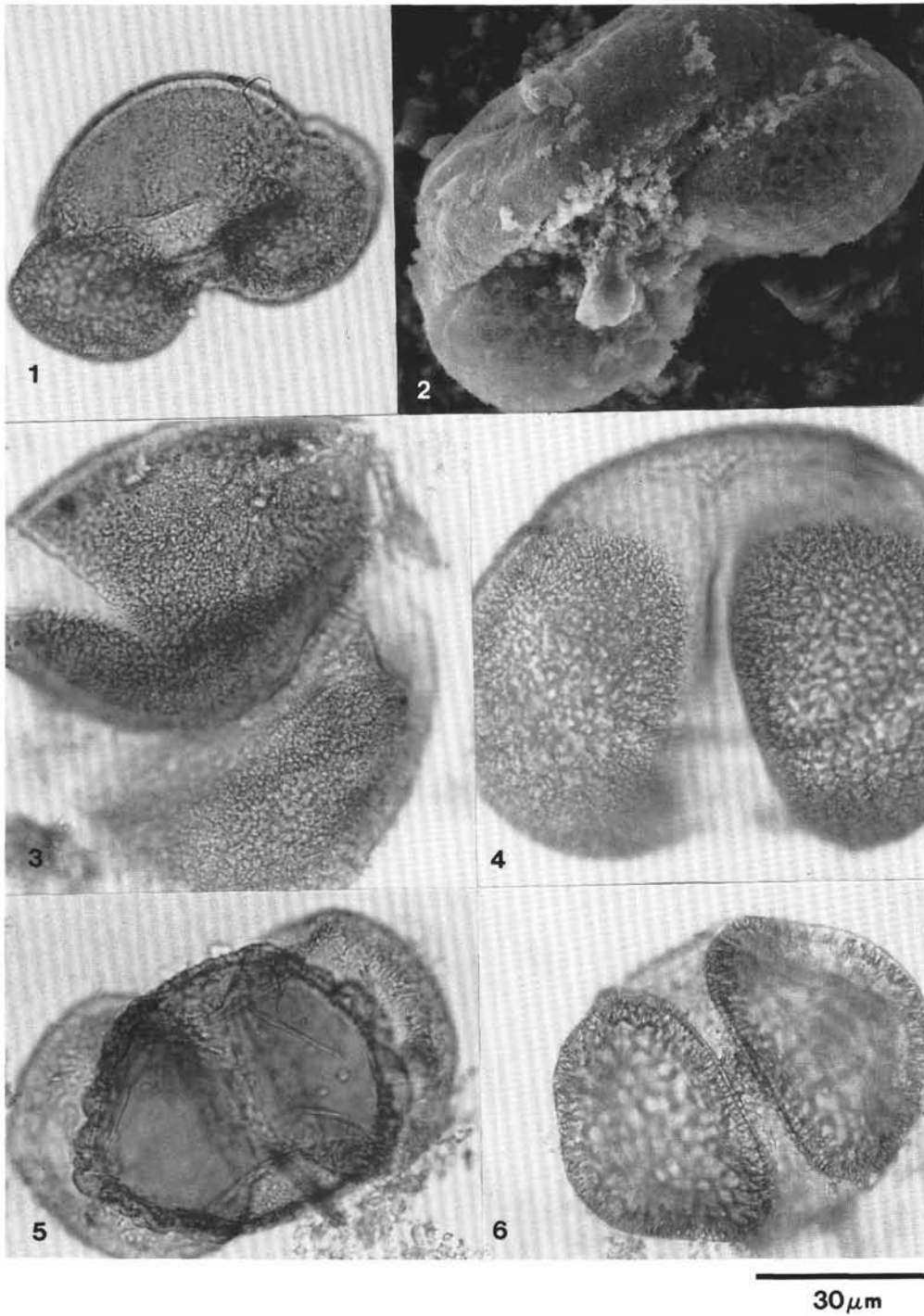


Plate 2. Fossil pollen from ODP Site 720 cores. 1. *Pinus* (LM). 2. *Abies* (SEM). 3-4. *Picea* (LM). 5-6. *Pinus* (LM).

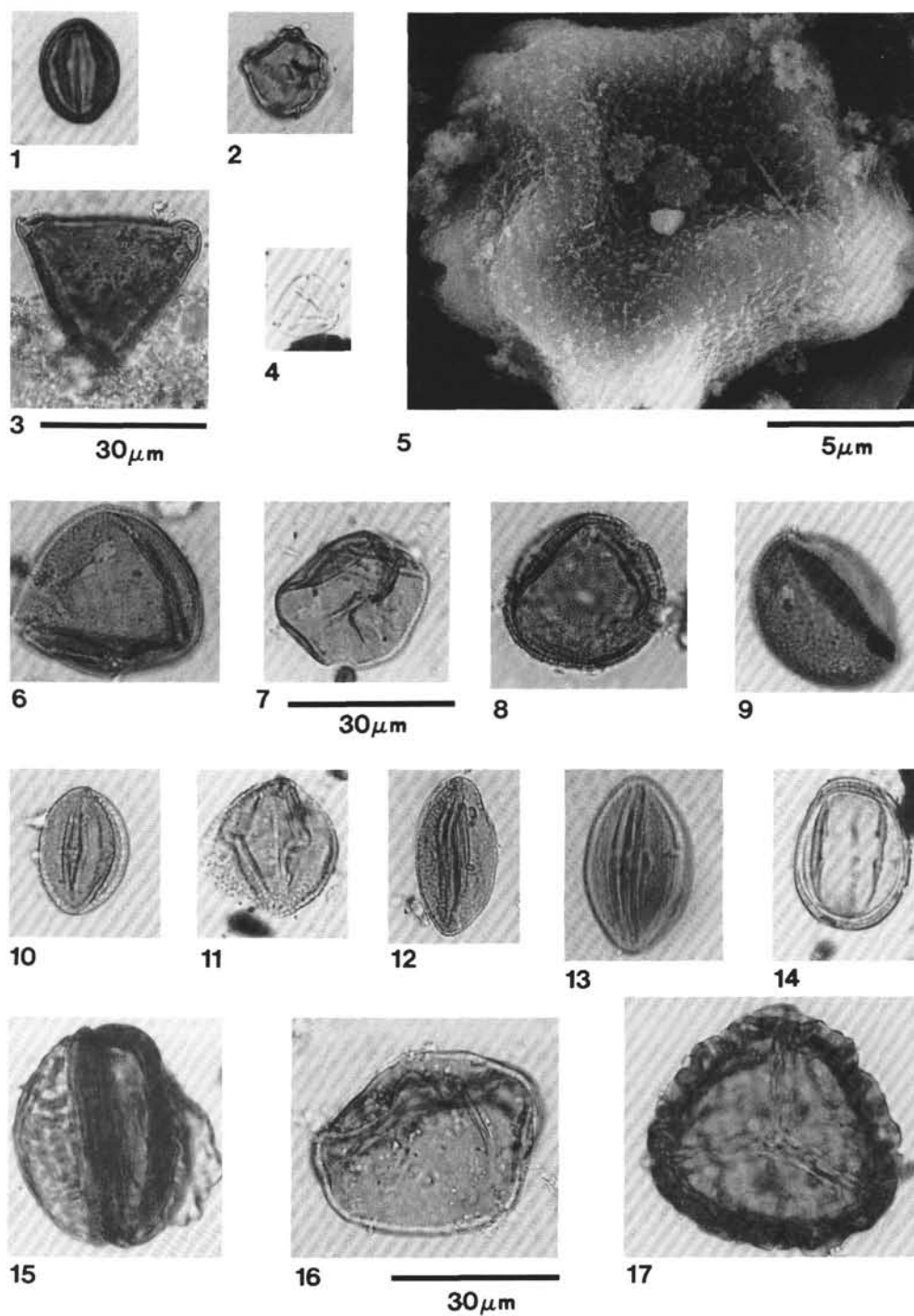


Plate 3. Fossil pollen and spore from ODP Site 720 cores. 1. *Quercus* (LM). 2. *Alnus* (LM). 3. *Elaeagnus* (LM). 4. Myrtaceae (LM). 5. *Alnus* (SEM). 6-9. *Altingia* (LM). 10-13. Euphorbiaceae (LM). 14. *Polygonum* (LM). 15. *Barringtonia* (LM). 16. Juncaceae (LM). 17. Trilete spore (LM).

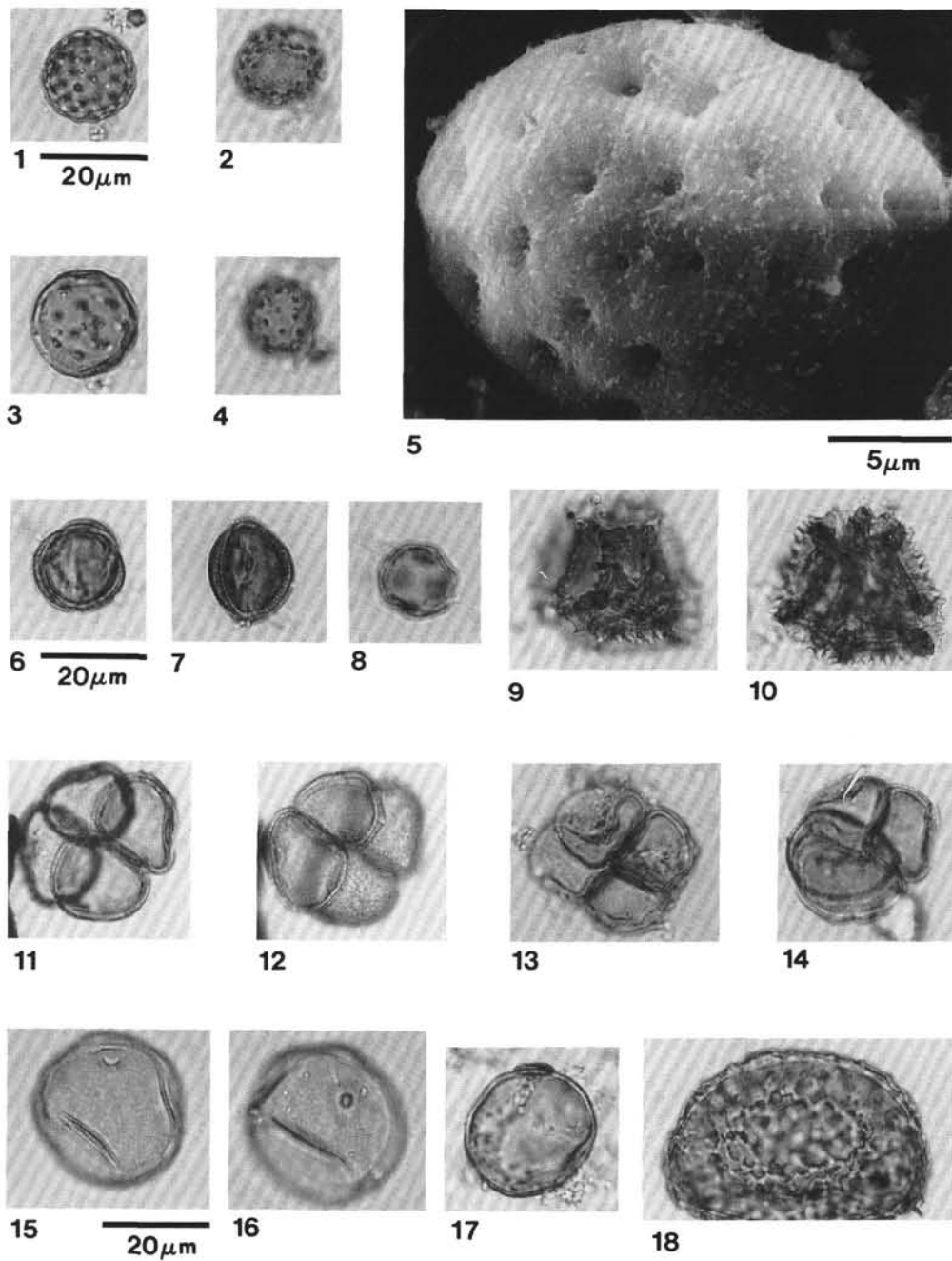


Plate 4. Fossil pollen and spore from ODP Site 720 cores. 1-4. Chenopodiaceae (LM). 5. Chenopodiaceae (SEM). 6-7. *Artemisia* (LM). 8. *Thalictrum* (LM). 9-10. Liguliflorae (LM). 11-14. *Typha* (LM). 15-17. Gramineae (LM). 18. Monolete spore (LM).

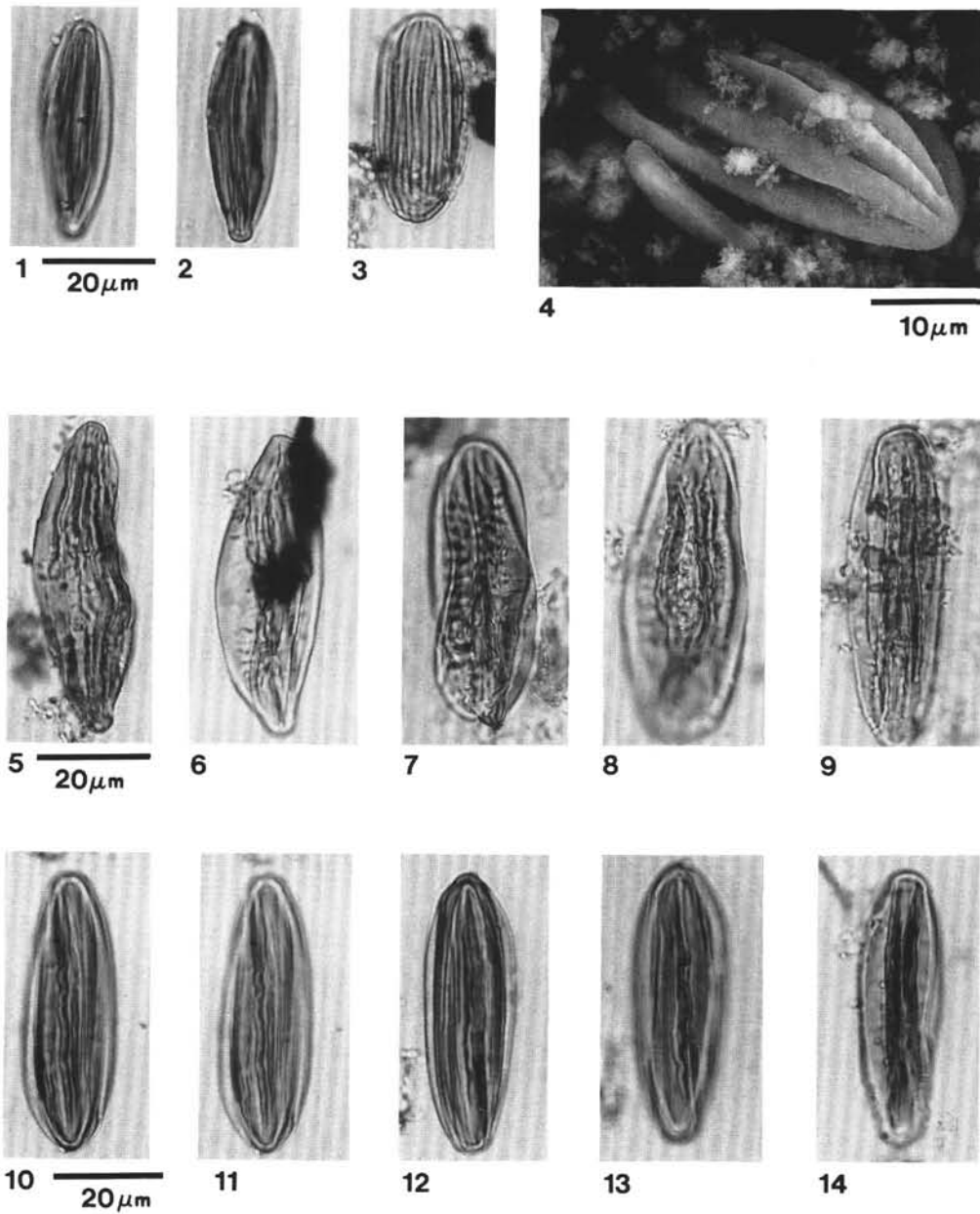


Plate 5. Fossil pollen from ODP Site 720 cores. 1-3. *Ephedra* (LM). 4. *Ephedra* (SEM). 5-14. *Ephedra* (LM).