

# Redox Geochemistry of an Early Ordovician Deep Water Shale: Potential Implications for Earth's largest Radiation Event

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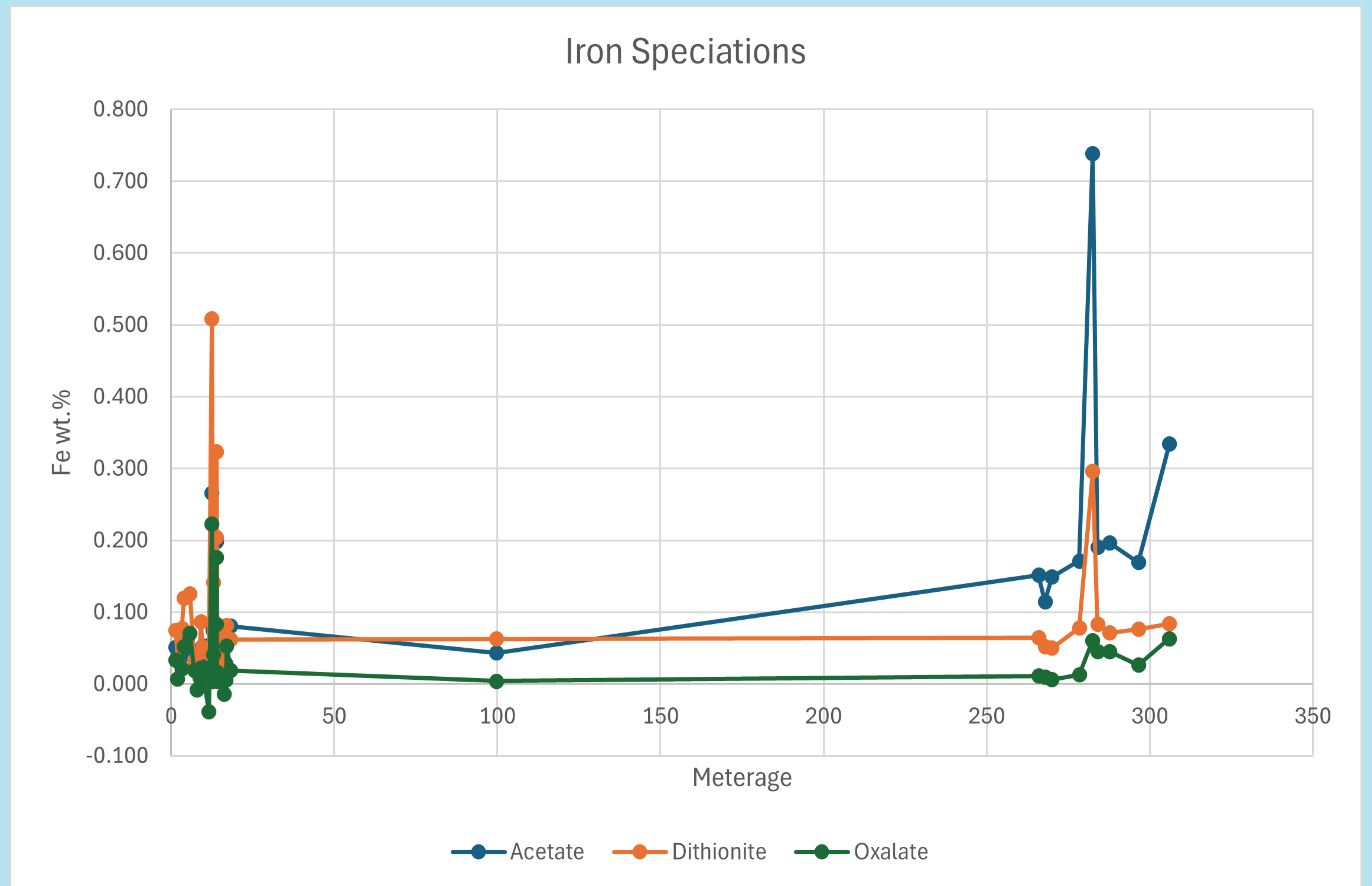
## Abstract

The Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event (GOBE) was one of the most dramatic radiations of life in Earth's history, and constraining the factors responsible is key to understanding the nature and development of life on the planet. To this end, stratigraphic sections of rock formed from ocean sediments are analyzed geochemically to form interpretations about the paleoclimate and the state of Earth's oceans directly before and during the GOBE. In this study, a rare section that preserves deep water shale from the early GOBE is examined. This shale is from the Cow Head Group in western Newfoundland and was originally deposited on the coast of Laurentia.

## Methodology

The methods used in this analysis were iron speciation, CRS, and total digest.

(EXPAND ON THIS SECTION LATER)



## Conclusions

WRITE AFTER ALL DATA COLLECTED