Old Arctic Upland Bedrock Surfaces Have Complex Burial and Cosmogenic Exposure Histories

PR Bierman and K A Marsella (Dept. Geology, UVM, Burlington, VT 05405; (802) 656-4411; email: pbierman@moose.uvm.edu)
PT Davis (Dept. Nat. Sci., Bentley College, Waltham, MA 02154-4705)
MW Caffee (Lawrence Livermore Nat. Lab., Livermore, CA 94550)

Deep, glaciated fjords and extensive uplands of lower relief, the "upper weathering zone," characterize coastal Baffin Island near the community of Pangnirtung (>65° N lat., 0-1000 m elev.). Along the fjords, erratics, streamlined features and moraines have been used to define the extent of ice that retreated from the fjord <10 ka (see poster by P T Davis et al.). Adjacent uplands are covered in part by autochthonous block fields, presumably derived from underlying outcrops; in other upland locations, heavily weathered, gneissic tors adjacent to rare, large erratic boulders indicate even the uplands were once ice-covered.

Measurements of 10-Be and 26-Al in seven samples collected from upland tors place quantitative limits on the exposure and geomorphic history of the upper weathering zone. 10-Be abundances indicate minimum effective exposure ages of 66 to 121 ky and maximum limiting erosion rates of 5 to 9 m/My. However, 26-Al/10-Be ratios (4.27 to 4.83) are lower than those produced by constant surface exposure indicating that all seven samples experienced burial during or after cosmic-ray exposure. Such burial could have been accomplished by a thick snowpack, by non-erosive ice frozen to the bed, or by till. As limits, the isotopic abundances can be interpreted as: A. indicating at least 75 to 175 ky of exposure followed by 400 to 600 ky of burial. or B. 1 to 1.8 My of exposure and/or slow erosion (≈ 1m/My) under 300-350 g/cm² of cover. In either case, the observed nuclide concentrations suggest that Baffin Island uplands have experienced minimal erosion either by ice or subaerial processes during the Late Pleistocene.



