

Present and Paleosurface
Temperatures:
The Start of the Subsurface
Temperature Story

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Why do we care?

Surface temperatures affect our calculated
subsurface temperatures

Today

In the past

Proper attention to surface temperatures
marks you as a careful worker

Present-day surface temperatures

Onshore

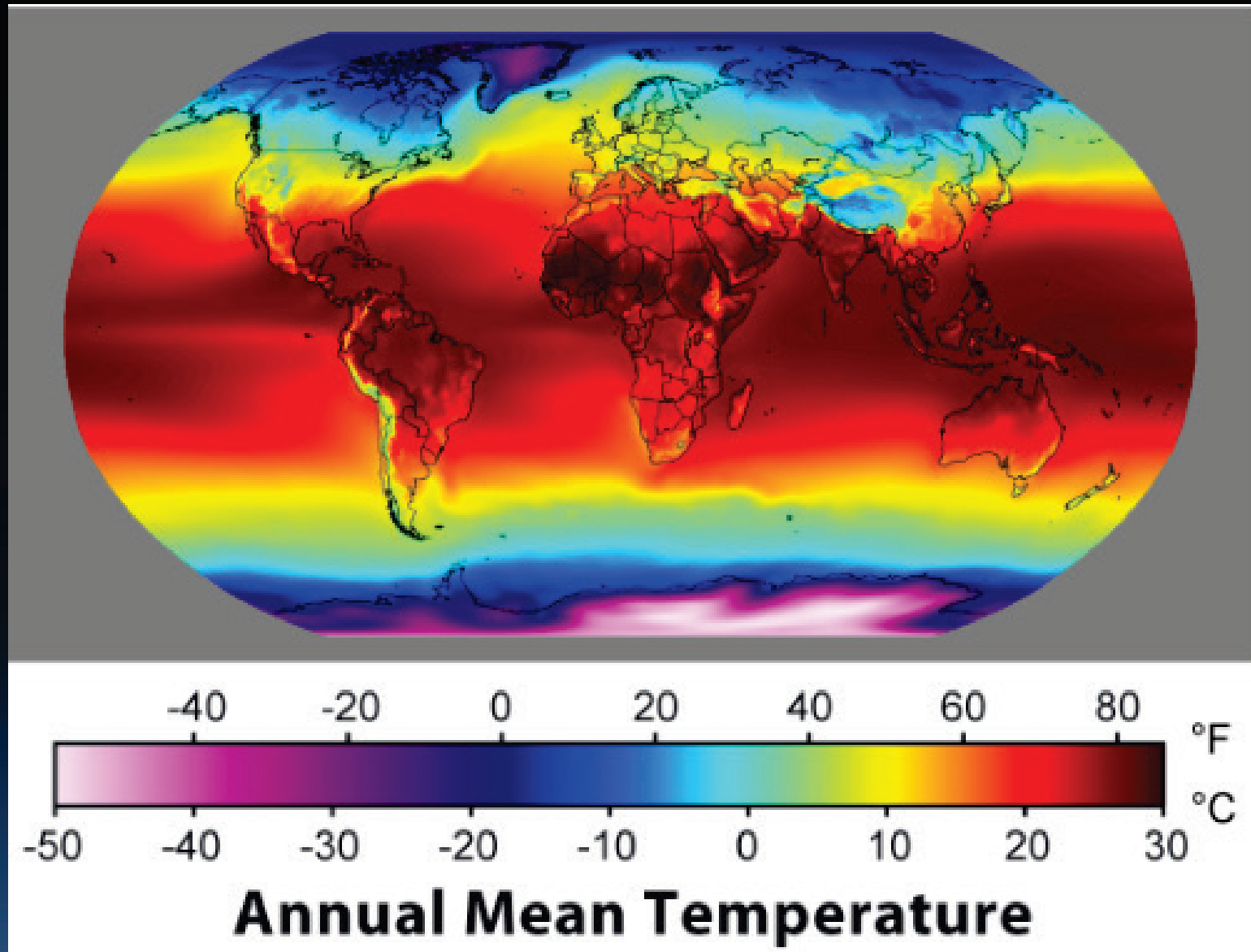
Offshore

Paleosurface temperatures

Onshore

Offshore

Present-day surface temperatures



Present-day onshore surface air temperatures

Barker's (2000) equation for sea level

$$T_{\text{surf}} (\text{°C}) = 27.6 - 0.0414 * L - 0.00599 * L^2$$

where L is the absolute value of latitude in degrees

Correct for elevation by subtracting

6.4°C/km of elevation

(standard adiabatic lapse rate)

Correct for difference between air and rock temperatures

Examples of air temperatures

Port Moresby, PNG (9.67°S, elev. 47 m)

$$T_{\text{surf}} = 27.6 - 0.4 - 0.6 - 0.3 = 26.3^{\circ}\text{C} [26.9^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

PNG Thrust and Fold Belt (5.5°S, elev. 2700 m)

$$T_{\text{surf}} = 27.6 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 17.3 = 9.9^{\circ}\text{C}$$

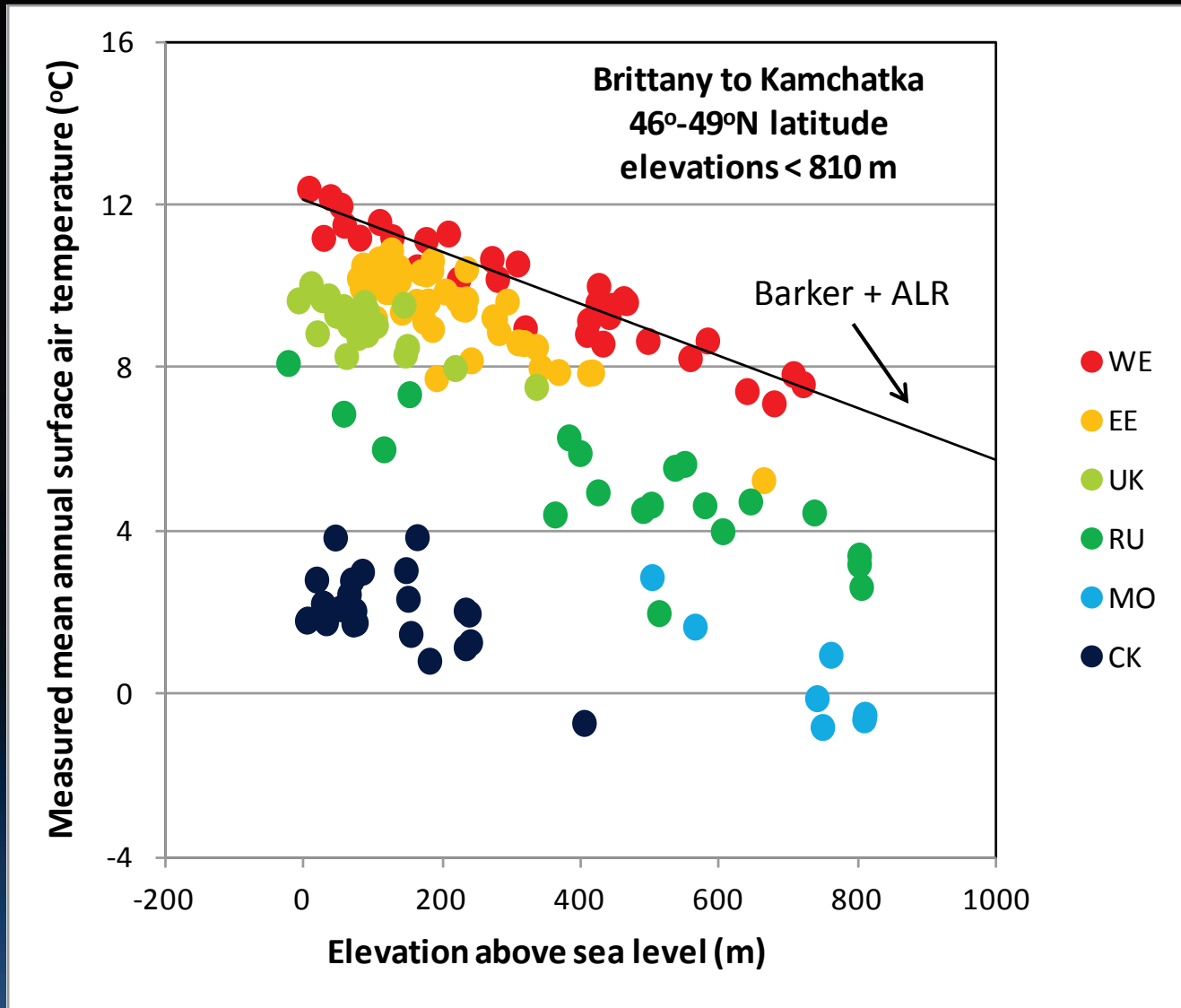
Confidence levels

Non-continental climates: $\pm 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Continental climates: $\pm 3.5^{\circ}\text{C}$??

Accuracy can be improved using
weather data to calibrate a local model

Deviations related to degree of continentality (from www.worldclimate.com)

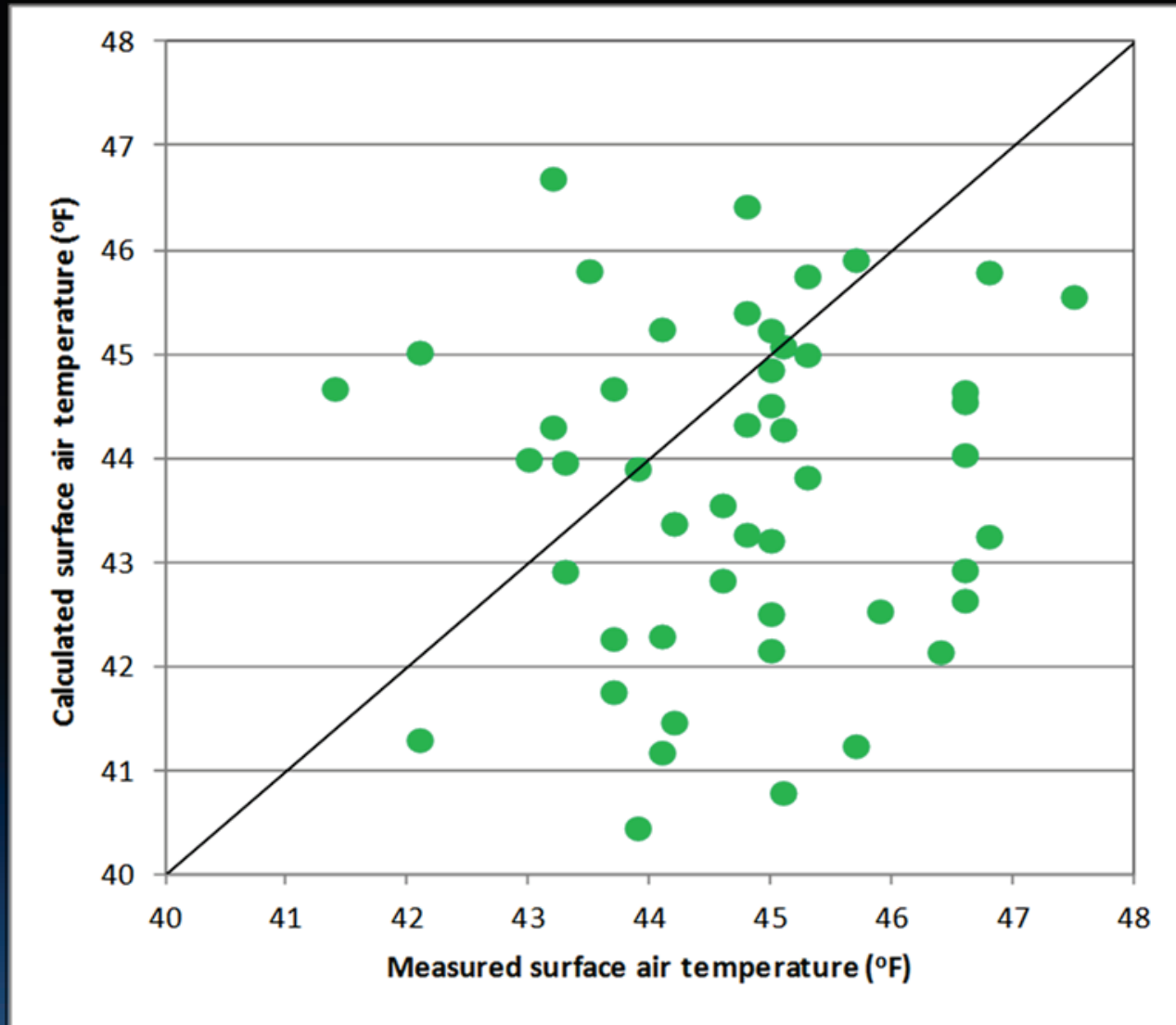


Sources of weather data

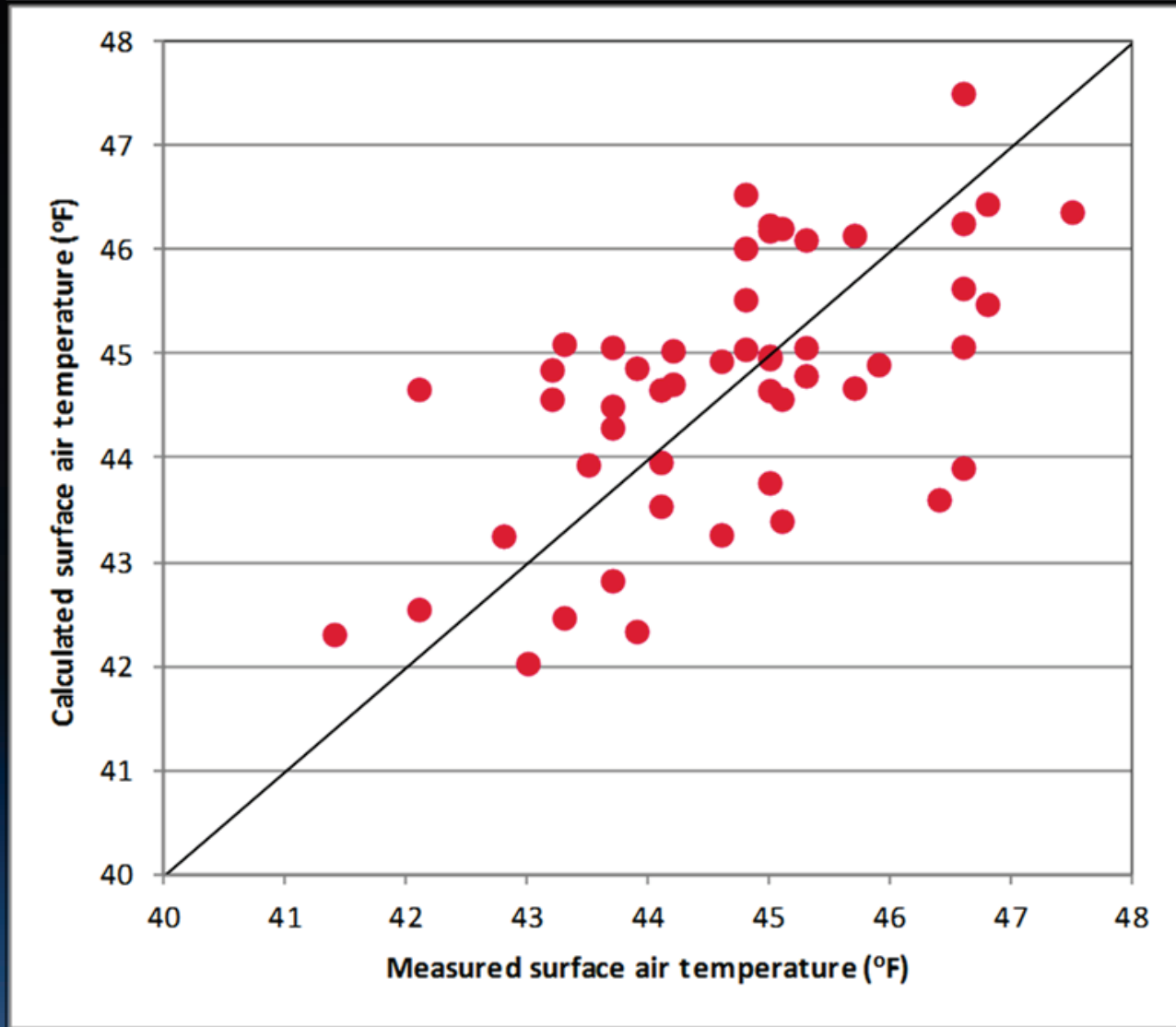
www.worldclimate.com

Gives mean annual air temperatures,
elevations, latitude, and longitude

Powder River Basin: raw data



Powder River Basin: after calibration



Local calibration in PRB

Adjust constants in latitude equation

Adjust adiabatic lapse rate

Add dependence on longitude, since degree of continentality decreases westward into the mountains

In PRB 95% of calculated values are within 2.3°F of measured values

Near-surface rock temperatures

Old studies suggest that near-surface rock temperatures are 1° to 2°C cooler than mean annual surface air temperatures

Newer research?

Present-day offshore “surface” temperatures

Actually they are sea-floor temperatures,
not water or air temperatures

Depend on

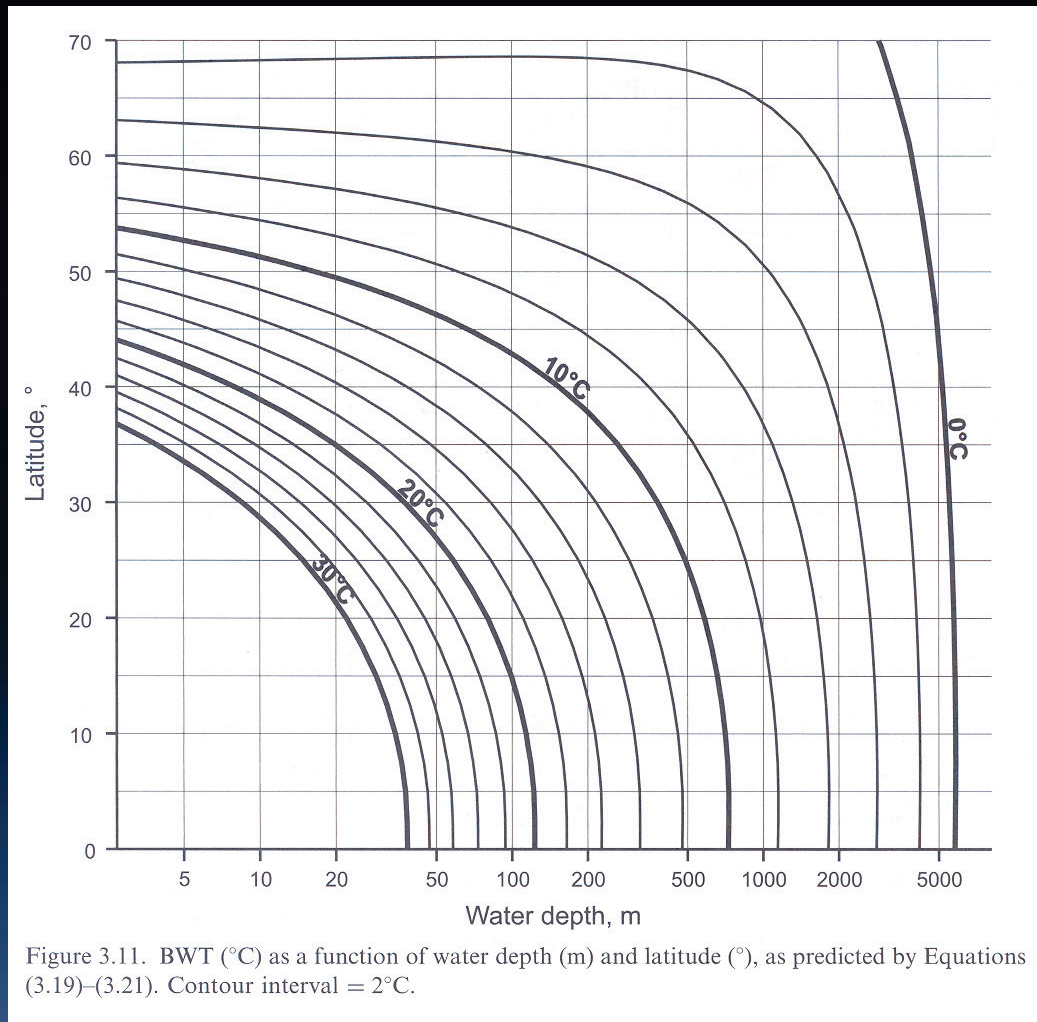
Water depth

Latitude

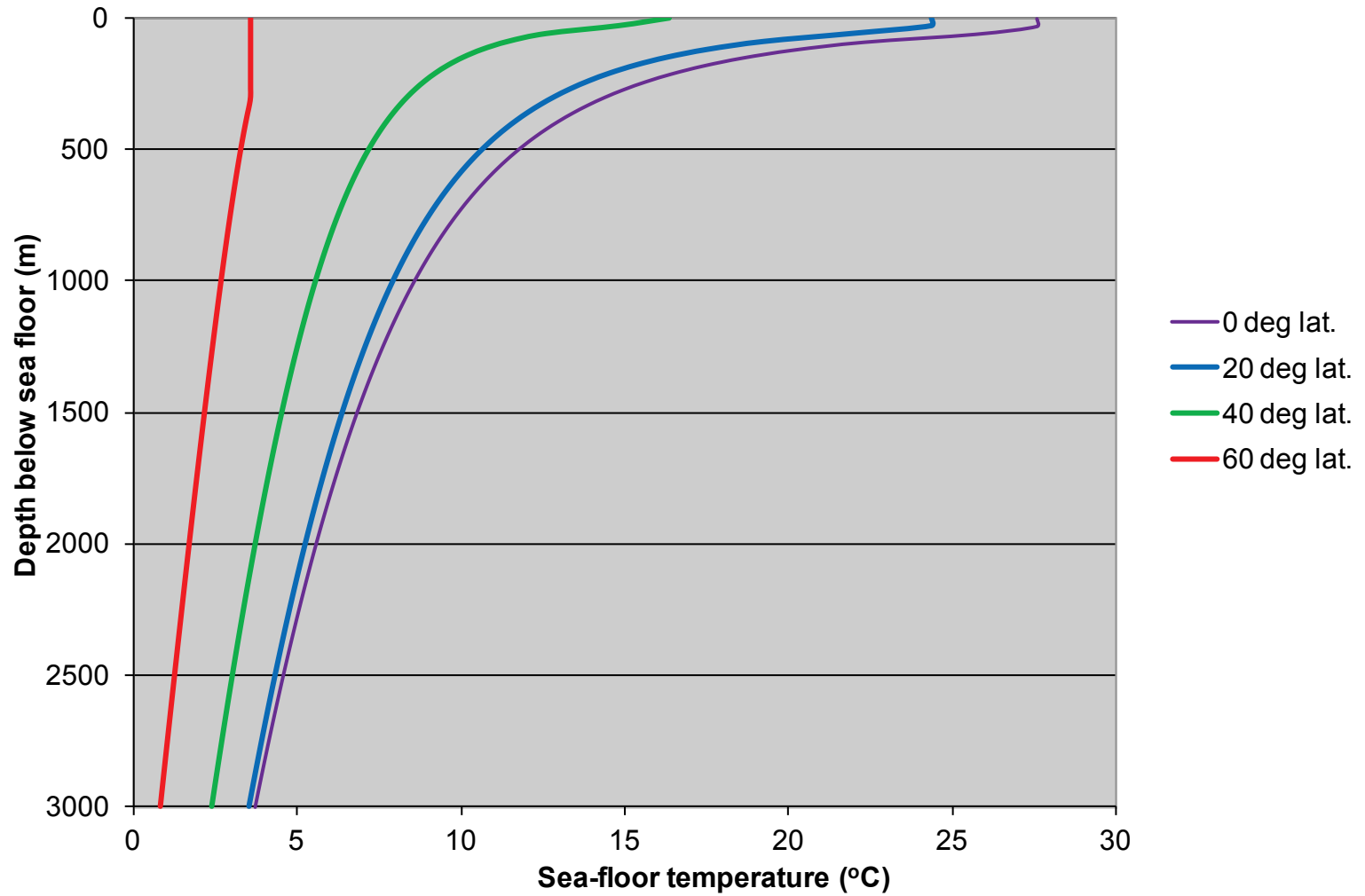
Degree of isolation of water body

Nomograph of Beardsmore and Cull (2001)

Crustal Heat Flow



Sea-floor temperatures from Beardsmore and Cull's equations



Potential issues

Shallow water

Sea-floor temperature cannot be higher than
air temperatures

Isolated bodies of water

???

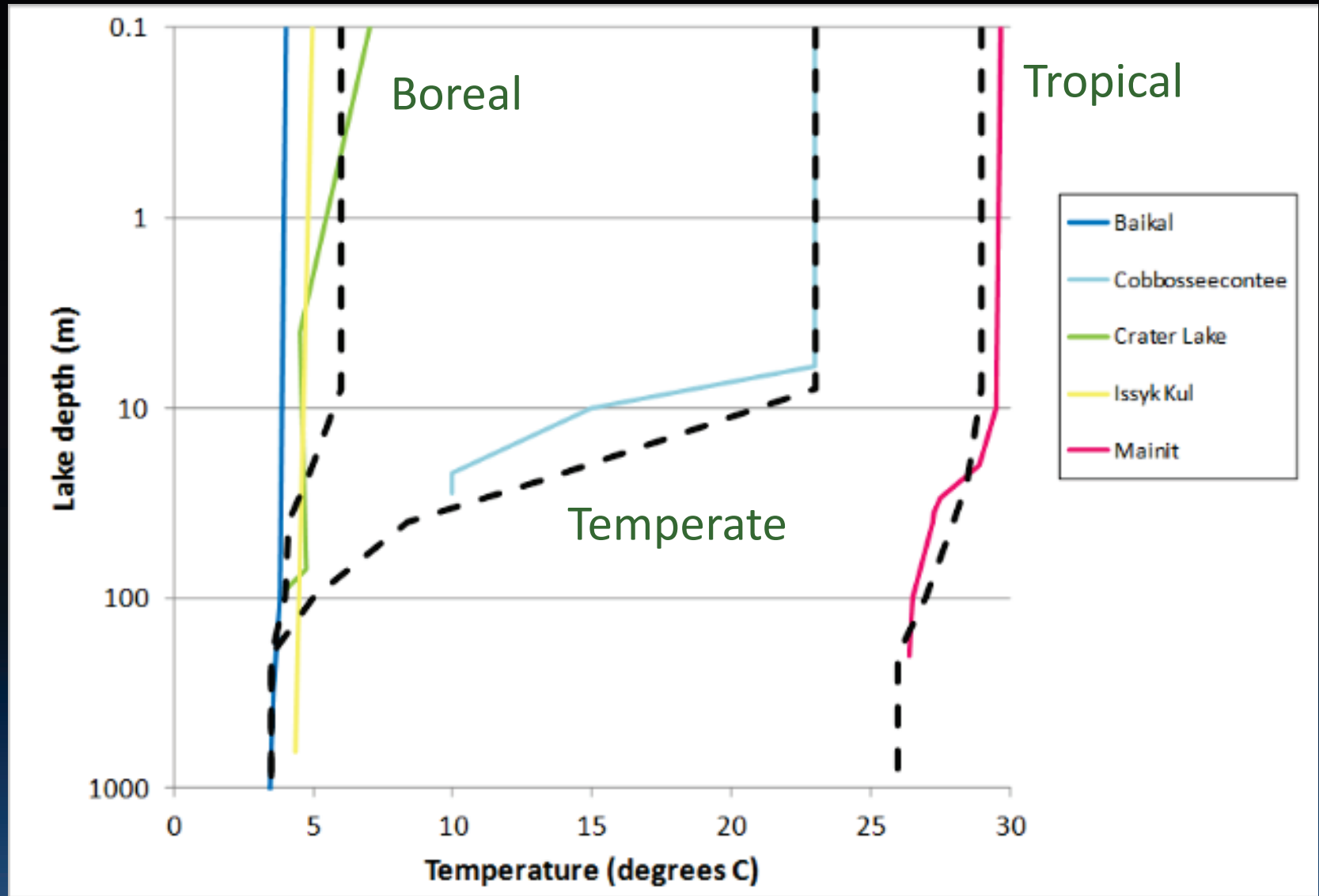
Use of measured bottom-water temperatures

Correction for depth?

Geographic relevance?

Changes in water circulation?

Modern lakes



Paleosurface temperatures

Onshore and offshore

Paleolatitude

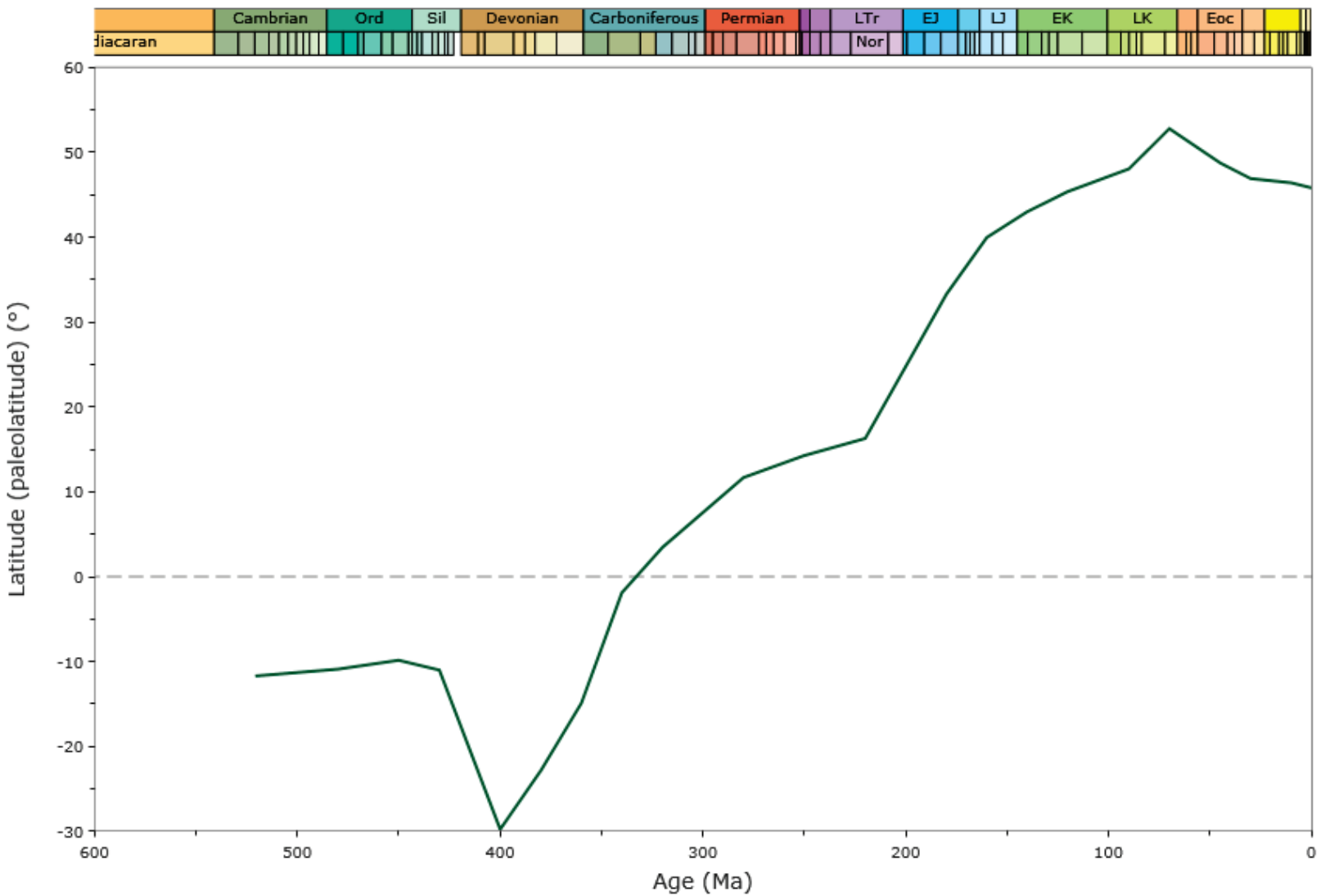
Paleoclimate

Paleoelevation

Paleobathymetry

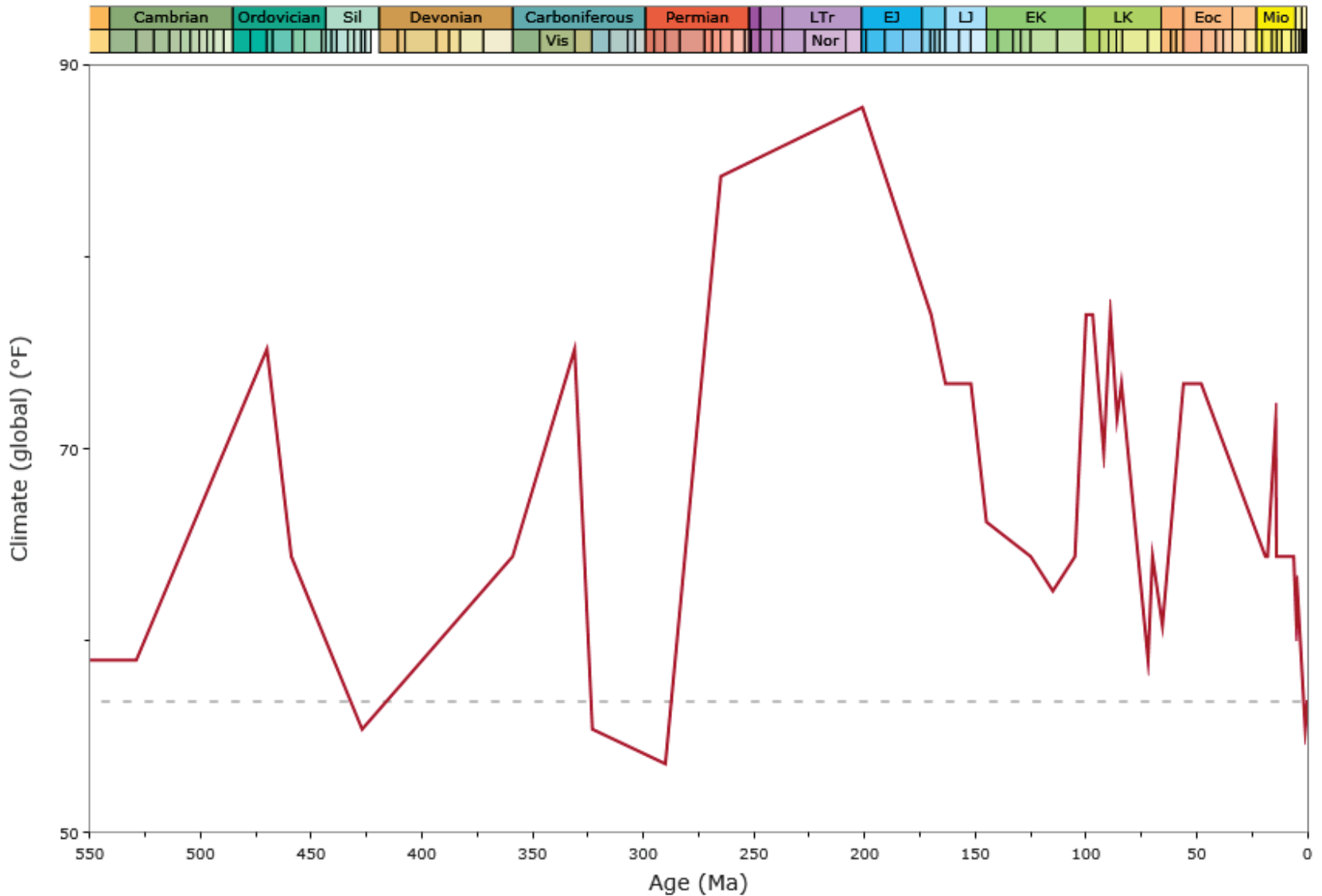
Paleolatitude

Powder River Basin, Wyoming, USA

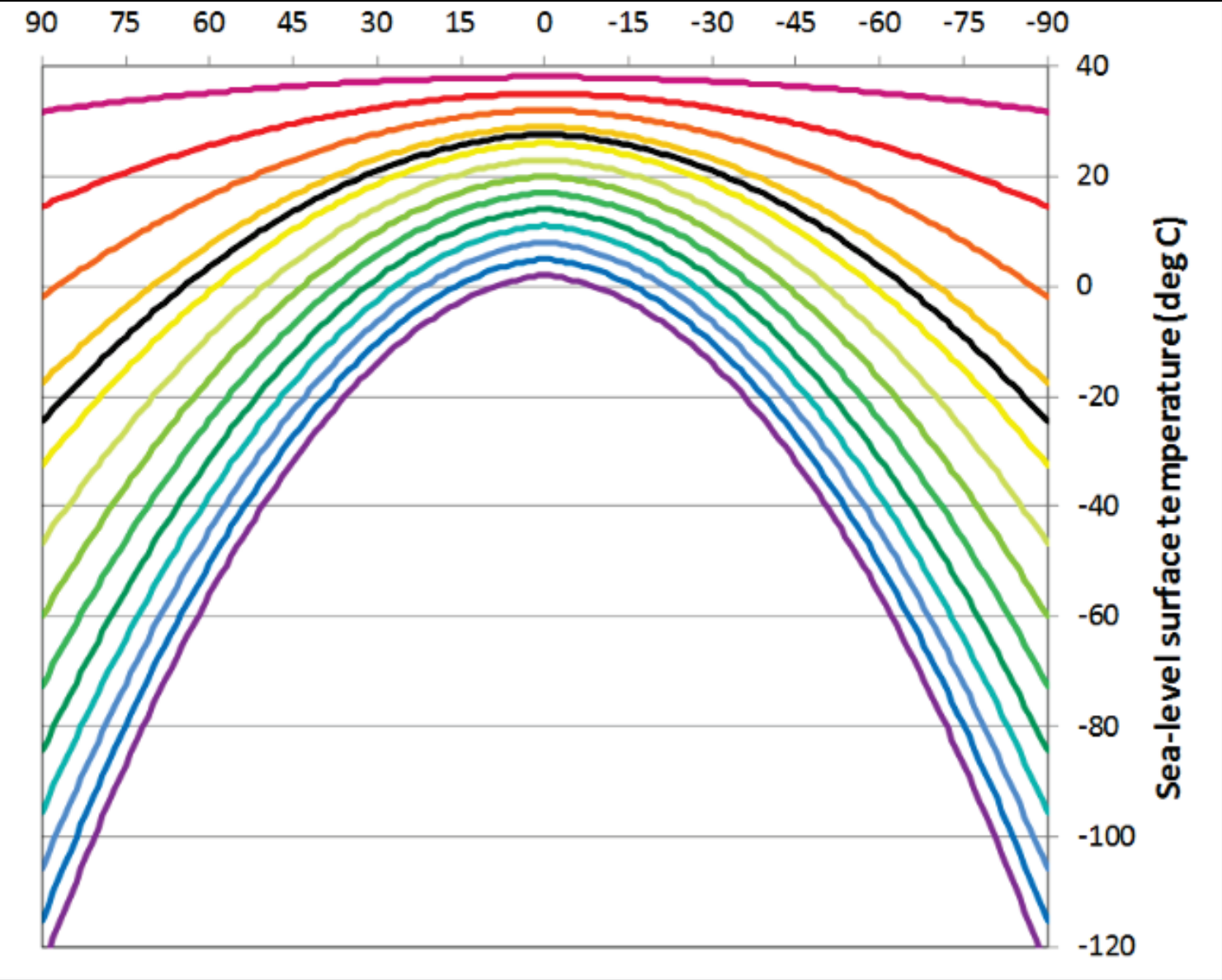


Paleoclimate

Global climate during Phanerozoic



Latitudinal dependence of effects of paleoclimate



Paleoelevation

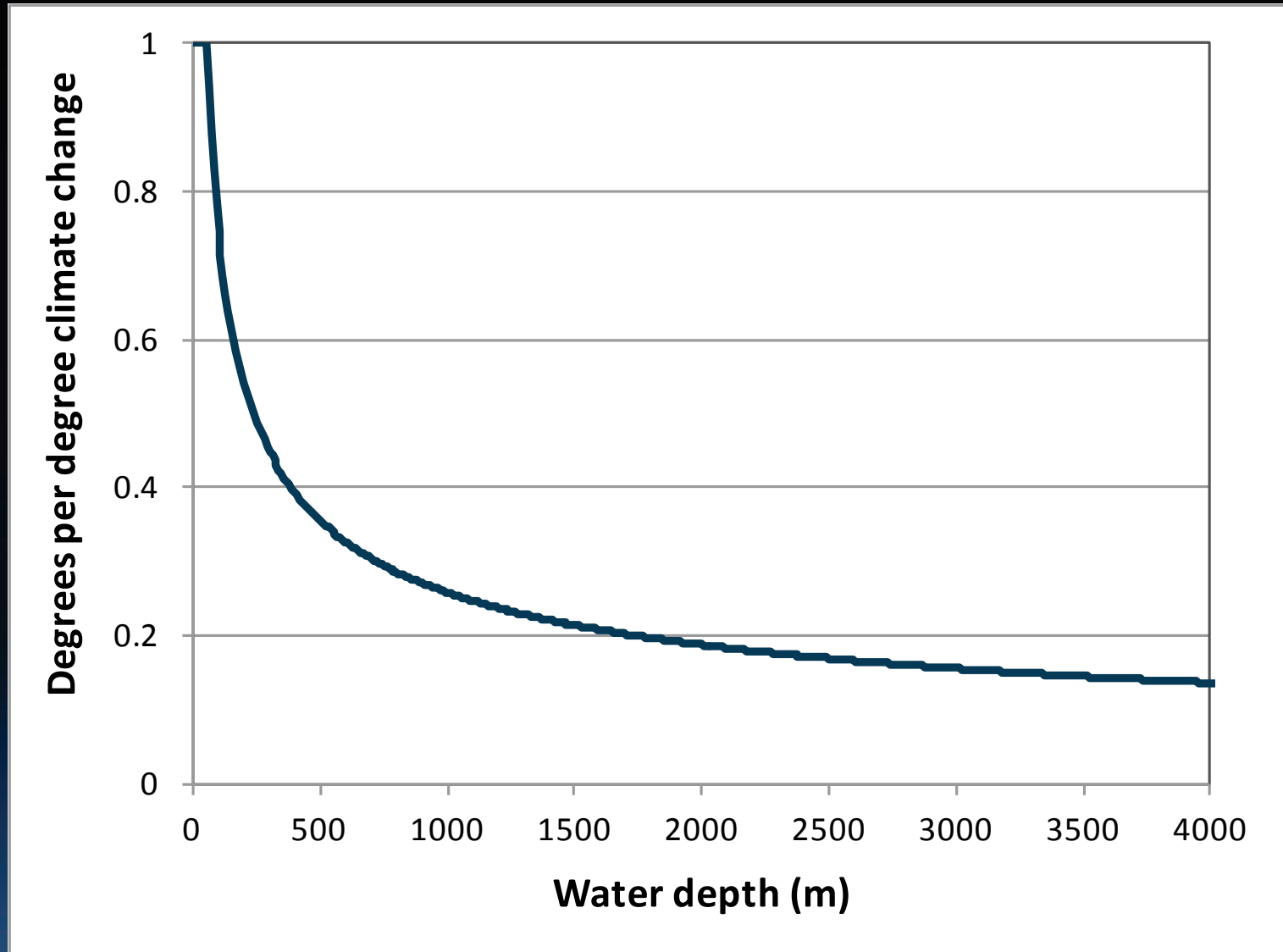
Adiabatic lapse rate assumed to be
the same as today's

Paleobathymetry

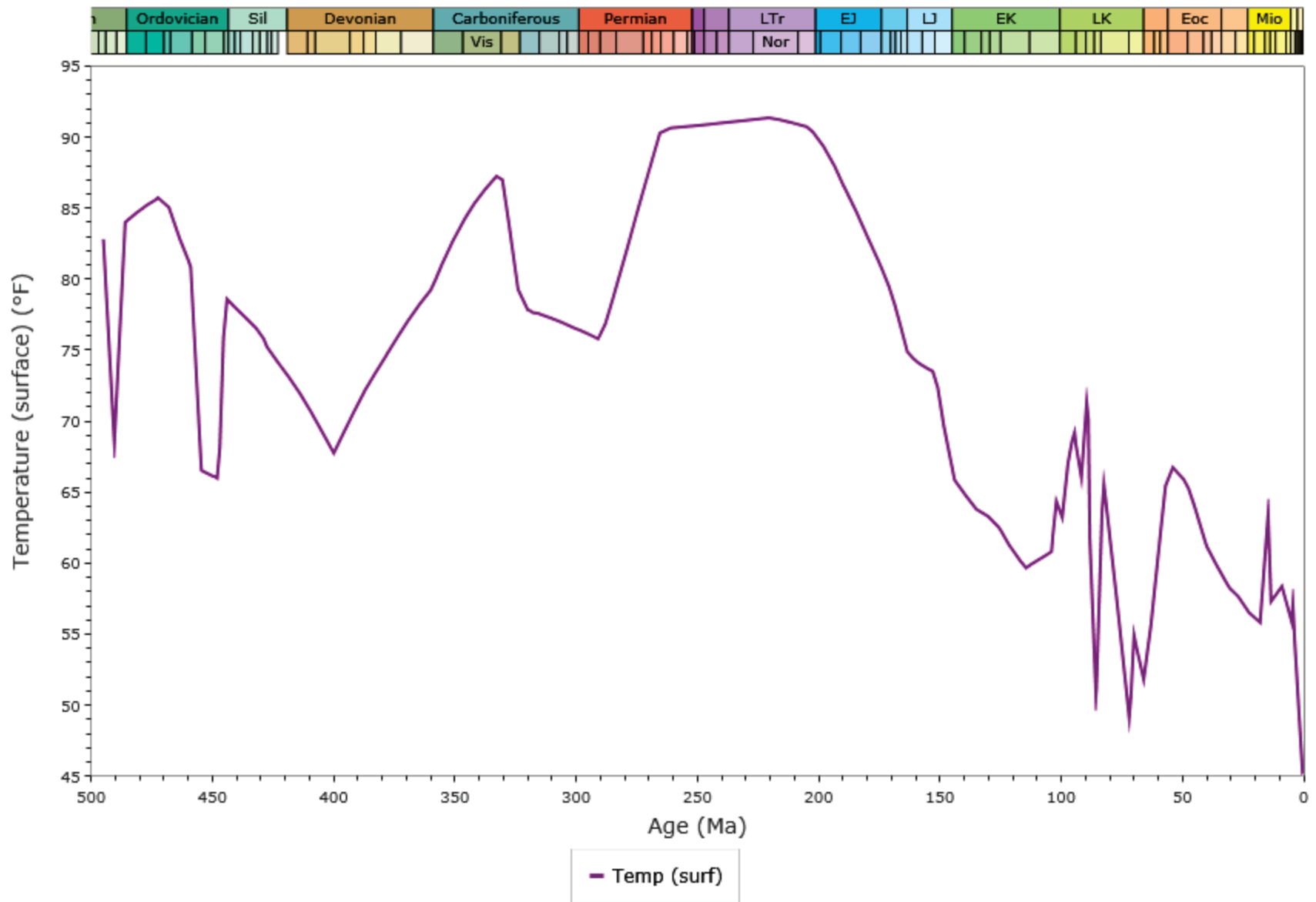
Based on Beardsmore/Cull algorithm using
paleolatitude and paleobathymetry

Adjustment for climate change

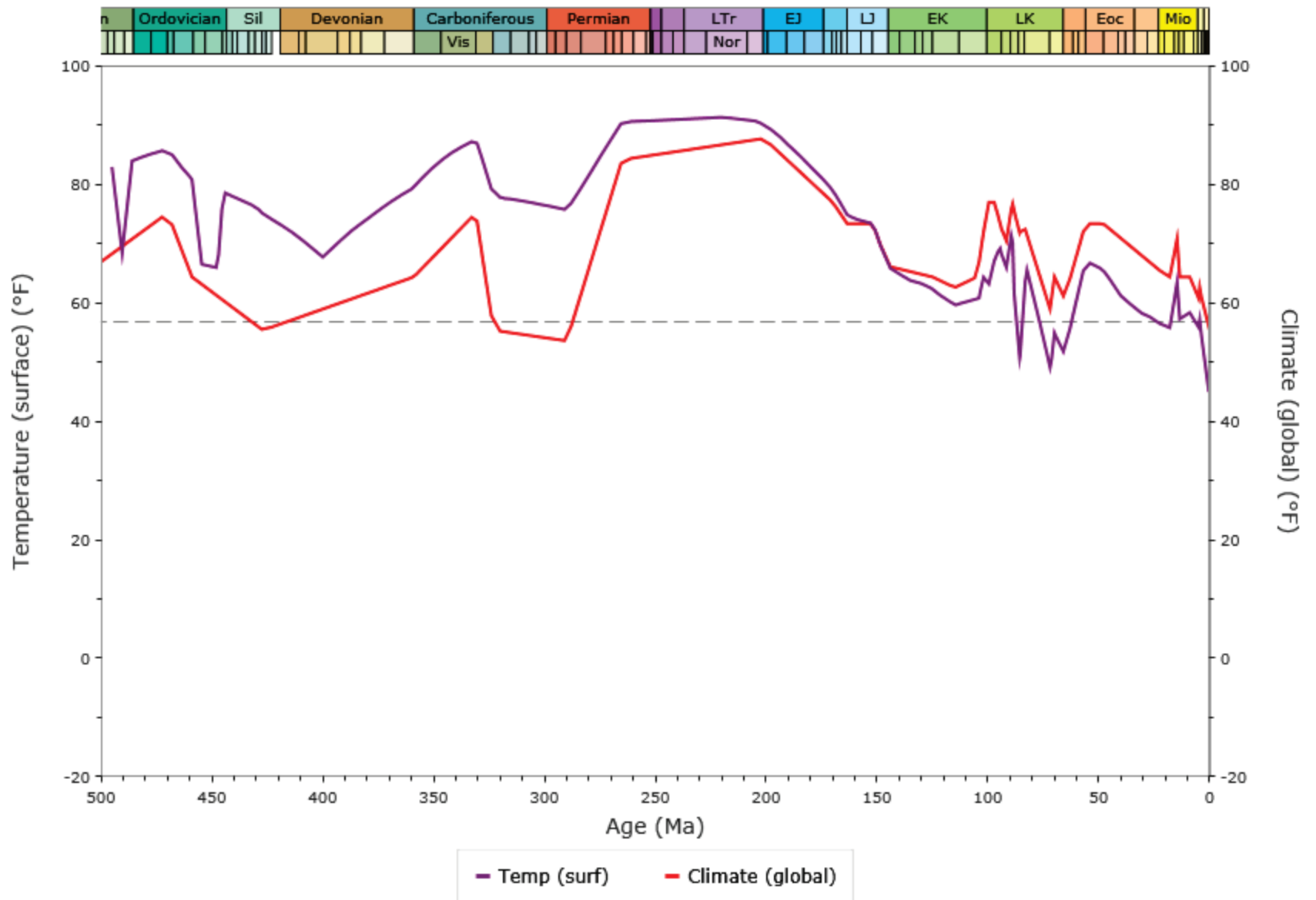
Effect of paleoclimate on seafloor temperatures



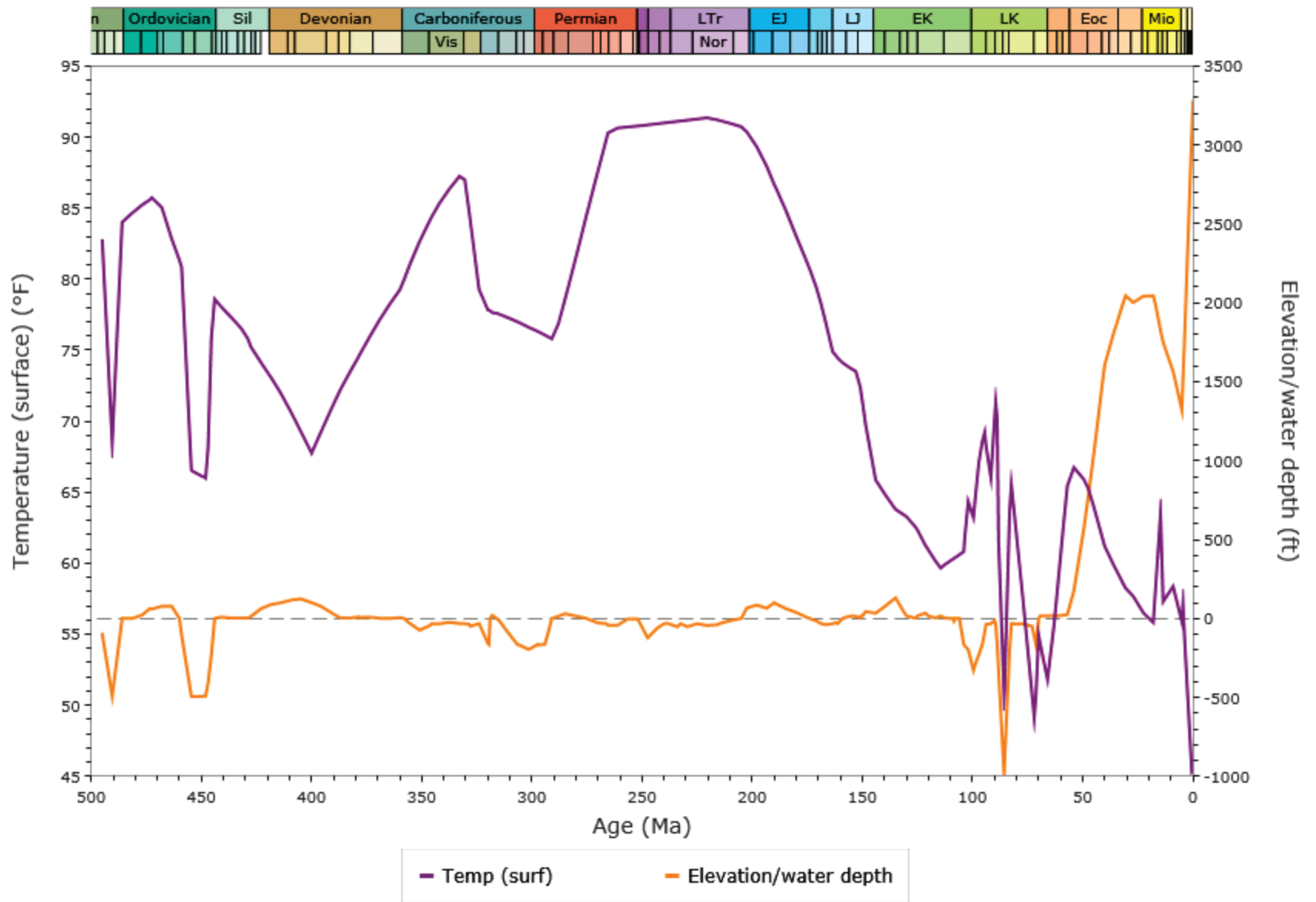
Powder River Basin



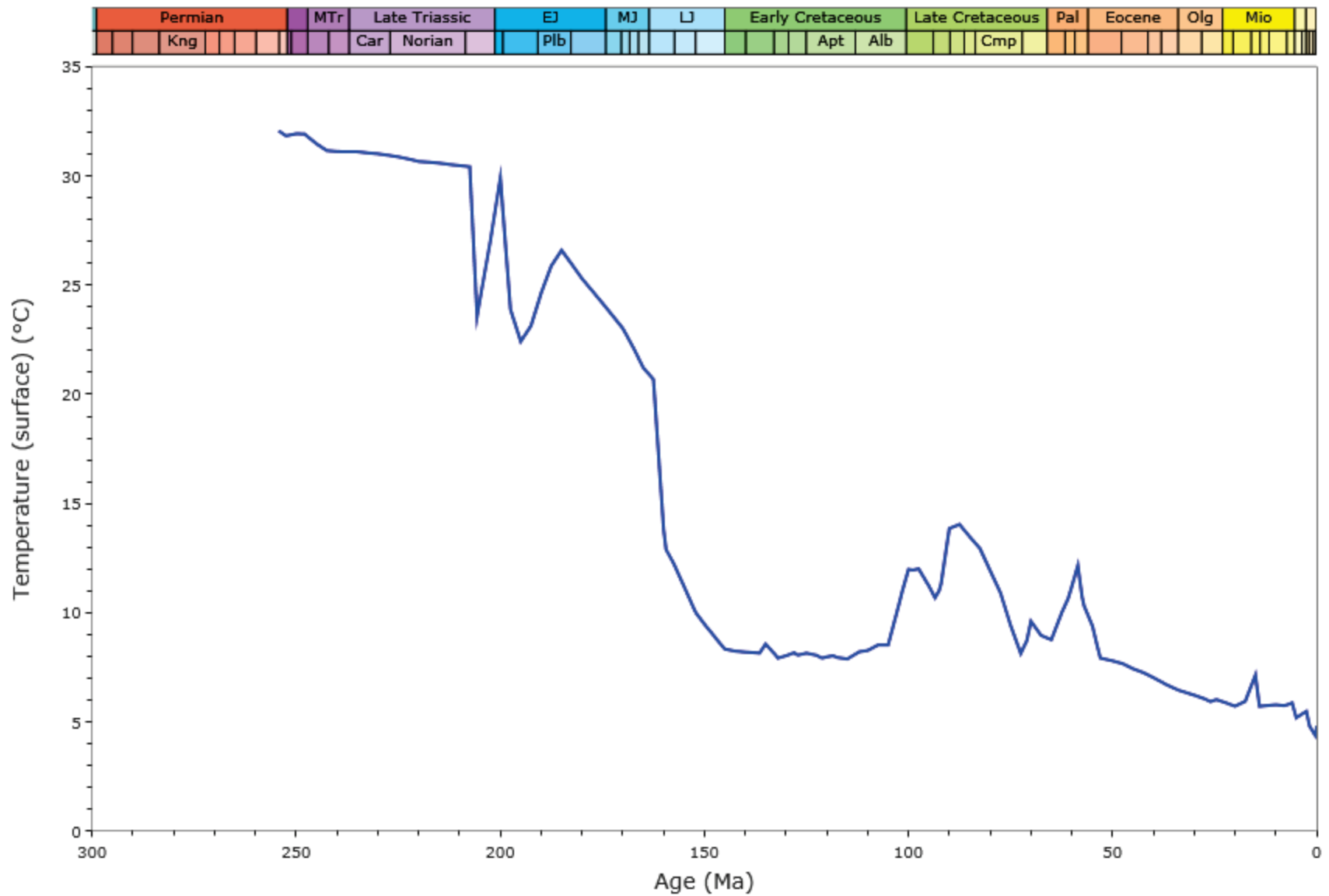
Powder River Basin



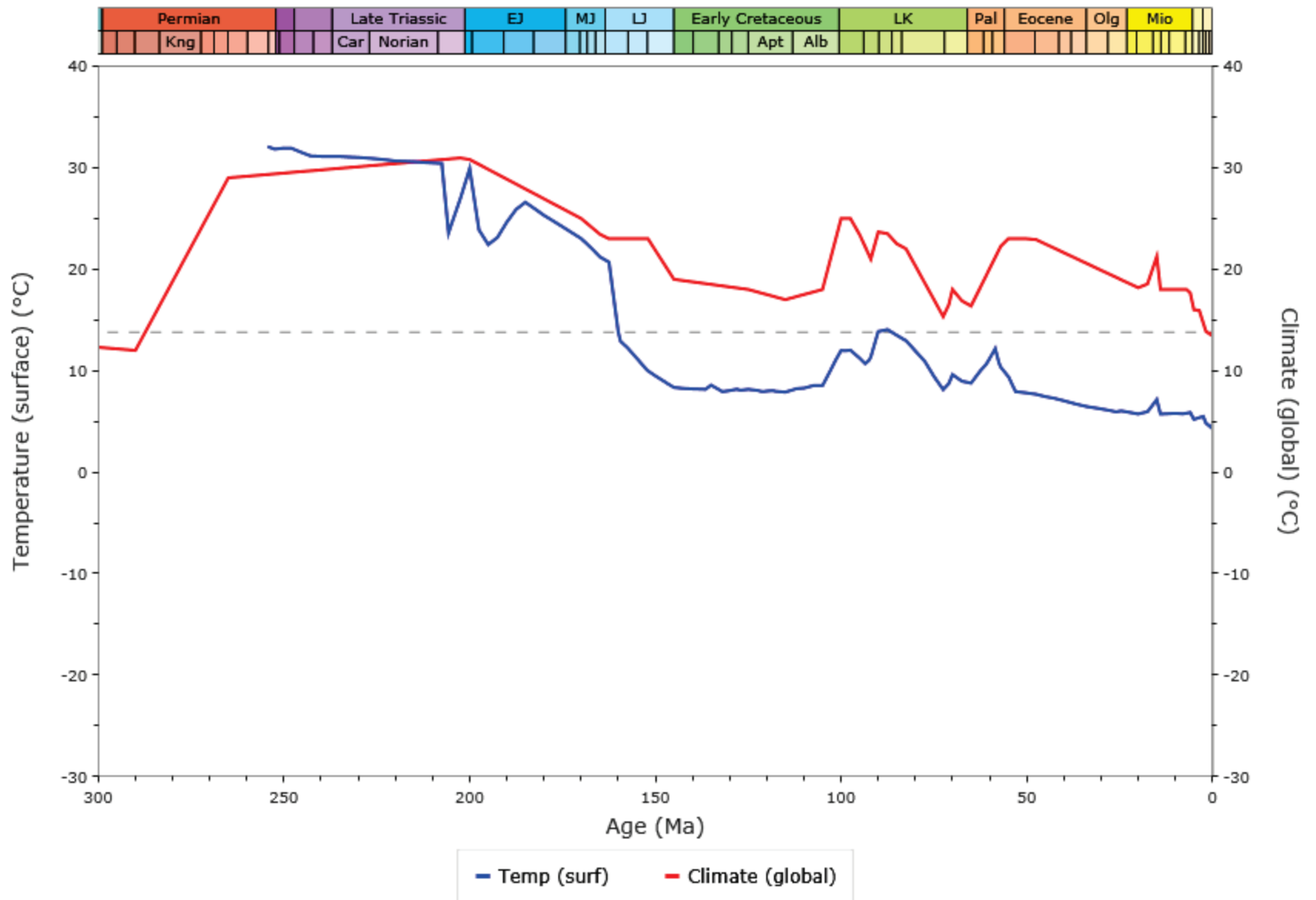
Powder River Basin



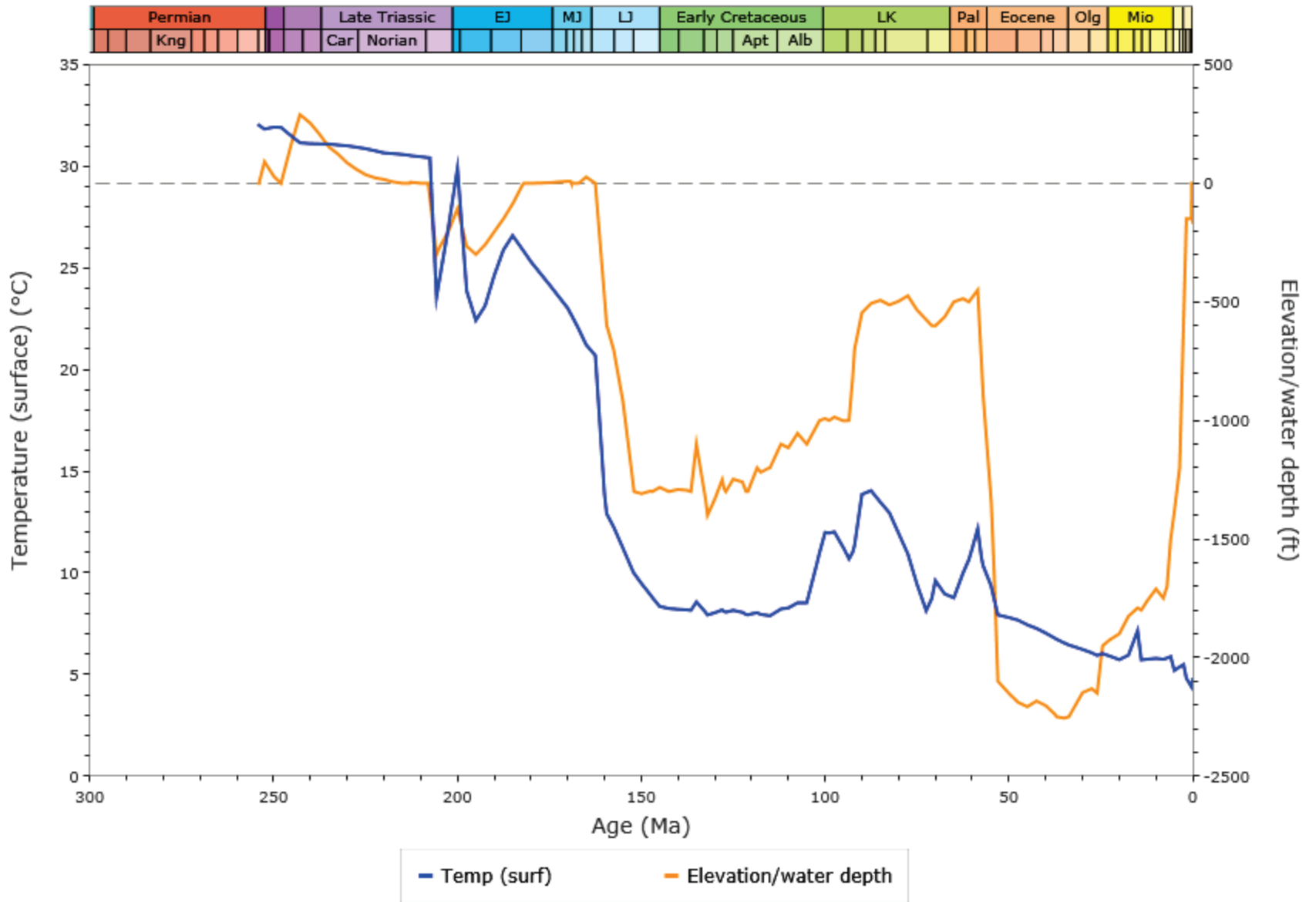
Central Graben, North Sea



Central Graben, North Sea



Central Graben, North Sea



Summary

“Surface” temperatures depend on many factors

Past, present

Concepts are simple but application is complex

Enabled by appropriate software

Of direct and indirect benefit