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The Geologic Time Scale

2012, Pages 1-29

Chapter 1 - Introduction

F.M. Gradstein

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F.M. Gradstein

Chapter 1

Introduction

Abstract: The Geologic Time Scale is the framework for deciphering and understanding the history of our planet. The development of better methods and procedures for age dating or cyclic tuning of sediments, and a refined relative scale with more defined stages are stimulating the need for a comprehensive review of the Geologic Time Scale (GTS). The

construction of geologic time scales evolved as a result of applying new ideas, new methods, and new data, now resulting in GTS2012. Relative to GTS2004, dating, resolution and accuracy are improved, and its scope expanded as detailed in this new time scale book with 32 chapters and 3 appendices.

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1.1. A GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

The Geologic Time Scale (GTS) is the framework for deciphering and understanding the long and complex history of our planet, Earth, the third planet in the constellation around the Sun, and the fifth largest in the solar system after Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. As Arthur Holmes, the father of the Geologic Time Scale, once wrote (Holmes, 1965, p. 148): "To place all the scattered pages of earth history in their proper chronological order is by no means an easy task". Ordering these scattered and torn pages, and understanding the physical, chemical and biological processes that acted on them since Earth appeared and solidified, requires a detailed and accurate time scale. The time scale is the tool "par excellence" of the geological trade, and insight into its construction, strengths, and limitations greatly enhances its function and its utility. All earth scientists should understand how the evolving time scales are constructed and how their myriad of physical and abstract data are calibrated rather than merely using the numbers in them, plucked from a convenient wall chart or laminated wallet card. This calibration to linear time of the succession of events recorded in the rocks on Earth has three components:

1. The international stratigraphic divisions and their correlation in the global rock record,
2. The means of measuring linear time or elapsed durations from the rock record, and
3. The methods of joining the two scales, the stratigraphic one and the linear one.

For clarity and precision in international communication, the rock record of Earth's history is subdivided into a "chronostratigraphic" scale of standardized global stratigraphic units, such as "Devonian", "Miocene", "*Zigzagiceras zigzag* ammonite zone", or "polarity Chron C25r". Unlike the continuous ticking clock of the "chronometric" scale (measured in years before the year AD 2000), the chronostratigraphic scale is based on relative time units in which global reference points at boundary stratotypes define the limits of the main formalized units, such as "Permian". The chronostratigraphic scale is an agreed convention, whereas its calibration to linear time is a matter for discovery or estimation (Figure 1.1).

In contrast to the Phanerozoic that has an agreed upon chronostratigraphic scale with formal stage boundary stratotypes, Precambrian stratigraphy is formally classified

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