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In the spring of 2016, the International Ocean Discovery Program set out on Expedition 364 to recover core from the peak ring of Chicxulub Impact Crater at Site M0077. In total, 829 m of core was collected spanning granite to Paleogene sedimentary rocks. From this core, we have a well-preserved record of the Paleocene, which represents ~10 million years post impact in just under 10 m of sedimentary rock record. This has presented an incredible research opportunity, as we have gained invaluable information on how the environment responded and recovered from the global catastrophe that was the Chicxulub Impact. The Paleocene at M0077 is highly condensed and comprised of predominantly pelagic carbonate rocks. High resolution core logging and thin section analysis were used to identify facies in the Paleocene. Facies include marlstone, argillaceous wackestone, foraminiferal wackestone, and rare coarser grained lithologies such as packstone and grainstone. Overall, the Paleocene exhibits a succession of rhythmically bedded cycles composed of marlstones grading to argillaceous wackestones and capped by foraminiferal wackestones. Coarser grained lithologies only exist in the lower and uppermost portion of the core. In total, 72 cycles that ranged from 5-30 cm thick are identified and grouped into six larger packages based on pattern similarities in color, lithology, ichnofabric indices, and geochemical data. These cycles are interpreted as parasequences, and show predictable stacking patterns that allow us to make sequence stratigraphic analyses. Each package represents one to two systems tracts, and some can be correlated to eustatic sea level change. Recorded in this core is the progression of an initial sea level lowstand immediately post impact, and the fluctuation between highstands, lowstands, and transgressive systems tracts that follow. Major and trace elements were analyzed throughout the core, as well as delta13Corg and delta15Nbulk values. Three sets of geochemical proxies (paleoredox, detrital input, productivity) were used to provide insight into paleoecological conditions. Initial conditions in the crater show a period of high productivity, which tapers off within a million years post impact. Redox conditions vary, and show one major anoxic event, with other enrichments likely representing periods of pore water euxinia or increases in stratification leading to a more robust redox gradient. Describes results of a study to document the palynological record in a hydrocarbon exploration well that penetrated 3,200 metres of sediments through Tertiary strata in the Mackenzie Delta area. The result is a pollen distribution analysis that will serve as a standard for Tertiary sequences anywhere in the Arctic and subarctic regions of the world. Over 200 species were analyzed to produce the resulting zonation. The fossils studied also provide valuable information about the environments in which the deltaic and associated marine shelf sediments were deposited, and record the progressively cooling climatic conditions. Systematic taxonomic descriptions of species new to science or new to the area are included. This project was designed to build a documented chronostratigraphic and outcrop record of depositional sequences calibrated across European basins. Data on standard stages, magnetostratigraphy, and geochronology integrated with high resolution biostratigraphy calibrate the stratigraphic position of depositional sequence boundaries. Higher order eustatic sequences show a significant increase in the number identified. A good portion of the European Mesozoic and Cenozoic succession is set in the sequence stratigraphic context with a stratigraphic record of its bonding surfaces. A comprehensive and richly illustrated overview of the Gulf of Mexico Basin, including its reservoirs, source rocks, tectonics and evolution. This study focuses on the main depocenter of the Andrew Formation in the Moray Firth Basin, located at the junction of the Central and Viking Grabens, in the central North Sea. The objectives of this report are to (1) define the sequence stratigraphic framework of the Andrew Formation, (2) describe and characterize the depositional systems associated to the Andrew slope to basin system, and (3) interpret the depositional processes that have dominated sediment emplacement. Specific facies association of the Andrew Formation are determined by the nature (point source or linear source) and caliber (volume, grain size, sand:mud) of sediment supply to the slope environment. Genetic interpretation of the Andrew Formation focuses on understanding depositional processes which dominated sediment emplacement. Seven depositional facies have been identified for the Andrew slope and basinal system; turbidite channel-fills, turbidite lobes, mounded turbidite lobes, sheet turbidites, debris flows and slumps, low density turbidites and hemipelagic drapes. Seven depositional processes collectively create the above mentioned Andrew depositional facies; turbidity currents, cohesive mud flows, sandy debris flows, muddy debris flows, slumping, low density turbidity currents and suspension settling. The Andrew Formation consists of upper and lower depositional units identified on seismic by bounding downlap terminations and on well logs by high-gamma marker beds. The lower Andrew displays three distinct sand-rich lobes, delineated by isopach and sand percent maps and log motif characteristics. Proximal, mounded, sand-rich units disperse into unchannelized sheet turbidites in the basin plain areas. The upper Andrew downlaps the lower unit, and a single, linear sediment source was centered in the Witch Ground Graben. The sediment dispersal pattern and internal facies character suggest the upper unit is a proximal slope-apron downlapping and filling inter-lobe bathymetric lows of the underlying unit. The lower Andrew is interpreted to be a structurally focused, sand-rich lobe complex, without associated incised canyons. The Andrew system evolved as the delta platform expanded onto the proximal fan, resulting in a linear sediment source spilling over the slope as a fringing slope-apron. The Andrew depositional system in the slope and basin environment is characterized by a high degree of facies disorganization composed of a wide array of gravity-flow deposits. This Special Report comprehensively describes the stratigraphy and correlation of the Tertiary (Paleogene–Neogene) rocks of NW Europe and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean and is the summation of fifty years of research on Tertiary sediments by Chris King. His book is essential reading for all geologists who deal with Tertiary rocks across NW Europe, including those in the petroleum industry and geotechnical services as well as academic stratigraphers and palaeontologists. Introductory sections on chronostratigraphy, biostratigraphy and other methods of dating and correlation are followed by a regional summary of Tertiary sedimentary basins and their framework and an introduction to Tertiary igneous rocks. The third and largest segment comprises the regional stratigraphic summaries. Regions covered are the North Sea Basin, onshore areas of southern England and the eastern English Channel area, the North Atlantic margins (including non-marine basins in the Irish Sea and elsewhere) and the Paleogene igneous rocks of Scotland. Paleogene marine and fluvio-deltaic strata are exposed on San Miguel and Santa Cruz Islands, in the Santa Ana Mountains, in San Diego, and near Valle de Las Palmas, Mexico. Many of these strata are conglomeratic and contain pebbles, cobbles, and boulders of rhyolitic to dacitic composition. These distinctive, exotic clasts exhibit genetically-controlled textural, color, and mineralogic characteristics which are unique to specific lithologic varieties. Using these genetically-controlled features, four families of siliceous meta-volcanic clasts are recognized: Poway, Black Dacites, Owl Creek, and Las Palmas. Poway and Black Dacite clasts are most abundant in conglomerate assemblages from San Miguel Island, Santa Cruz Island, and San Diego. This similarity of conglomerate clast assemblage supports previous suggestions that San Diego and the Northern Channel Islands were once part of a continguous conglomerate terrain and depositional system. Poway and Black Dacite clasts occur together in abundance; however, all the remaining clast families are almost mutually exclusive. Thus, conglomerate assemblage and depositional system are closely related in all the areas studied. Owl Creek clasts are found primarily in Paleogene strata exposed in the Santa Ana Mountains and are well exposed in the Owl Creek Quarry. The remaining clast assemblage, Las Palmas clasts, are found in greatest numbers in the Eocene Las Palmas Gravels of northern Baja California, Mexico. Petrologic features, primarily conglomerate clast assemblages, are combined with lithostratigraphic correlations in reconstruction of a late Paleocene through Eocene depositional system. Tectonically dismembered remnants of this system are found on San Miguel and Santa Cruz Islands and in coastal San Diego. On San Miguel Island, latest Paleocene basin- starved mudstones rest disconformably on latest Maestrichtian middle submarine fan sandstones. Overlying the Paleocene sequence in apparent conformity are Lower Eocene basin-starved mudstones, fan-fringe siltstones and mudstones, and middle submarine fan depositional and channel conglomerate. These facies are in turn overlain by latest Lower Eocene through lower Middle Eocene shale-filled channels, levees, fan-fringe and starved basin-mudstones. The remainder of the Middle through Upper Eocene strata are braided, middle submarine fan sandstones and mudstones. Paleogene sedimentation on Santa Cruz Island began in the late Paleocene and continued uninterrupted through the entire Eocene. Upper Paleocene strata were deposited on an inner shelf which received detritus washed from paralic environments to the east-northeast. Overlying this facies is a progradational sequence of shelf storm flood-ebb deposits. This sequence of siltstone and fine sandstone is capped by latest Paleocene-Earliest Eocene Poway clast- bearing conglomerate. The remainder of the depositional facies records sedimentation under progressively deepening marine environments These environments include outer shelf, passive slope, fan fringe, outer submarine fan depositional lobes, and inner submarine fan channel, Poway clast-bearing conglomerate. In San Diego, the Mount Soledad Conglomerate represents six sedimentary environments: (1) lagoonal, (2) deltaic, (3) alluvial fan and fluvial channels, (4) submarine canyon head, (5) inner fan channel, and (6) slope. Deltaic facies of the Mount Soledad Formation are proximal equivalents to delta-fringe sedimentary rocks on Santa Cruz Island. Alluvial fan, fluvial channel, submarine canyon head, and inner submarine fan conglomerates are part of the Mount Soledad sequence and represent shelf-edge equivalents to Lower Eocene middle submarine fan conglomerates on San Miguel Island. Comparison of age and bathymetry of the Mt. Soledad Formation and equivalent facies on San Miguel and Santa Cruz Islands, with Tertiary marine cycles suggests that the sequences of marine environmental facies at all these localities developed synchronously in response to global changes in sea level. Late Paleocene and Early Eocene paleogeography is inferred from lithologic and paleontologic analyses of strata and palinspastic adjustments for: 160 to 200 kilometers of right slip on the East Santa Cruz Basin Fault, 90 kilometers of left-slip on the Malibu Coast Fault System, and 4 kilometers of right-slip on the Mount Soledad Fault. A multidisciplinary approach to research studies of sedimentary rocks and their constituents and the evolution of sedimentary basins, both ancient and modern. This unique book provides a concise account of Indian Paleogene and presents a unified view of the Paleogene sequences of India. The Paleogene, comprising the early part of the Cenozoic Era, was the most dynamic period in the Earth's history with profound changes in the biosphere and geosphere. The period spans ~42 million years, beginning from post- K/T mass extinction event at ~65 Ma and ending at ~23 Ma, when the first Antarctic ice sheet appeared in the Southern Hemisphere. The early Paleogene (Paleocene–Eocene) has been considered a globally warm period, superimposed on which were several transient hyperthermal events of extreme warmth. Of these, the Palaeocene Eocene Thermal Maxima (PETM) boundary interval is the most prominent extreme warming episode, lasting 200 Ka. PETM is characterized by 2–6‰ global negative carbon isotope excursion. The event coincided with the Benthic Extinction Event (BEE) in deep sea and Larger Foraminifera Turnover (LFT) in shallow seas. Rapid ~60–80 warming of high latitudinal regions led to major faunal and floral turnovers in continental, shallow-marine and deep-marine areas. The emergence and dispersal of mammals with modern characteristics, including Artiodactyls, Perissodactyls and Primates (APP), and the evolution and expansion of tropical vegetation are some of the significant features of the Paleogene warm world. In the Indian subcontinent, the beginning and end of the Paleogene was marked by various events that shaped the various physiographic features of the Indian subcontinent. The subcontinent lay within the equatorial zone during the earliest part of the Paleogene. Carbonaceous shale, coal and lignite deposits of early Eocene age (~55.5–52 Ma) on the western and north-eastern margins of the Indian subcontinent are rich in fossils and provide information on climate as well as the evolution and paleobiogeography of tropical biota. Indian Paleogene deposits in the India–Asia collision zone also provide information pertaining to the paleogeography and timing of collision. Indian Paleogene rocks are exposed in the Himalayan and Arakan mountains; Assam and the shelf basins of Kutch–Saurashtra, Western Rajasthan; Tiruchirappalli–Pondicherry and Andaman and, though aerially limited, these rocks bear geological evidence of immense importance.

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