

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to ‘Early Neoproterozoic oxygenation dynamics along the northern margin of the West African Craton, Anti-Atlas Mountains, Morocco’ [Chemical Geology 581 (2021) 120404]

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The authors regret to inform that there is an error in the previously published version of this article concerning the normalisation of Ce with PAAS; the readers are requested to refer to the corrected information provided below:

We present recalculated PAAS normalized (Pourmand et al., 2012) REE spider diagrams (Fig. 1a–c) and their Ce anomalies corrected for computational overestimation of Ce concentrations in data published in Chi Fru et al. (2021). The new spider diagrams highlight the broad absence of Ce anomalies in the dataset and bring the Fe and Ce redox proxies to consensus (Fig. 1d; Chi Fru et al., 2021). A mainly deoxygenated water mass, characterized by instances of true positive Ce, a characteristic of redox stratified waters (Warke et al., 2020), prevailed at the time of deposition of the early Neoproterozoic Wanimzi ironstones. The overlying iron-poor siliciclastic sediments converge on both the Fe and Ce anomaly redox proxies to predict deposition beneath a fully oxygenated shallow water mass as previously predicted (Chi Fru

et al., 2021). Thus, a revised depositional model situates the deposition of the early Neoproterozoic Wanimzi ironstones in mainly anoxic bottom waters, with varying depletion of Ce accompanied by true positive Ce anomalies suggesting a veneer of oxygenated sea surface water (Bellefroid et al., 2018). Full marginal seawater oxygenation indicated by true negative Ce anomalies is only observed during the deposition of the overlying iron-poor siliciclastic rocks (Fig. 1d), consistent with the Fe-based redox proxy (Chi Fru et al., 2021). While the previously observed strong Ce seawater signal is attenuated, the hydrothermal source for Fe and connection to the breakup of Rodinia, followed by deposition of the iron-rich rocks in a shallow siliciclastic continental margin platform, remain valid.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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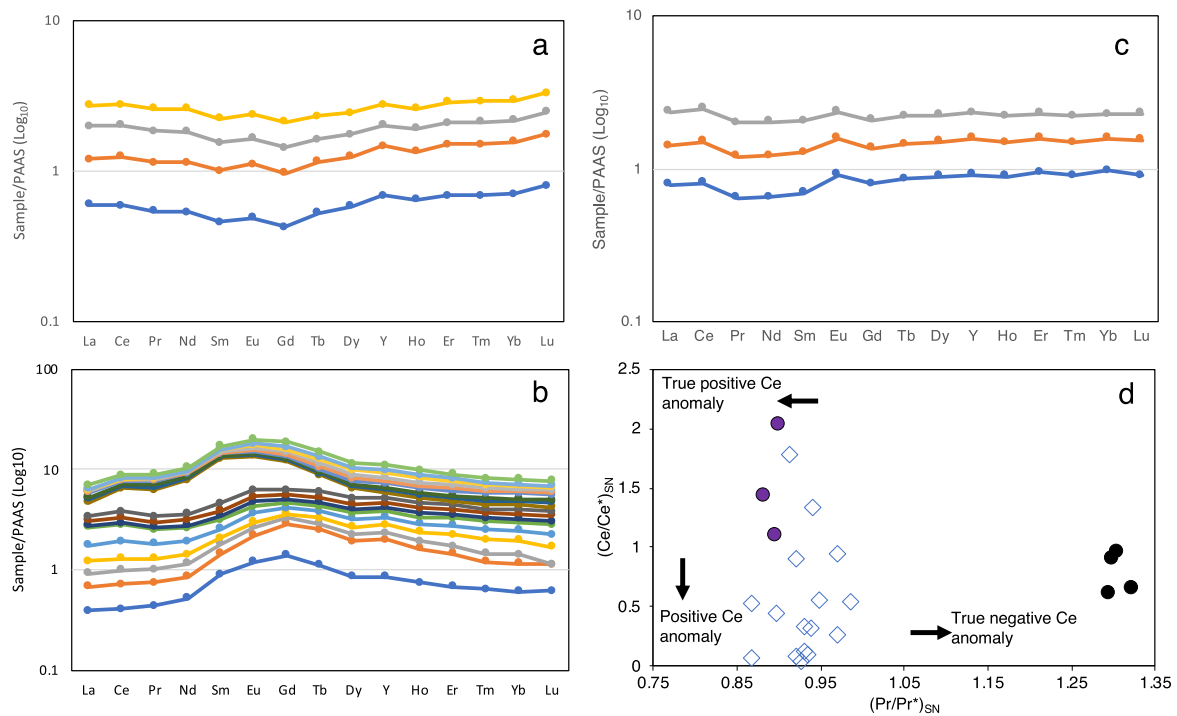


Fig. 1. New REE normalized plots. (a) late Neoproterozoic siliciclastic stromatolitic deposit. (b) Early Neoproterozoic Wanmizi ironstones. (c) Underlying Paleoproterozoic Taghdout Carbonates. (d) Corrected Ce anomaly. Blue diamonds = Wanmizi ironstones. Black rings = siliciclastic stromatolitic deposit. Purple rings = Paleoproterozoic Taghdout carbonates. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

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