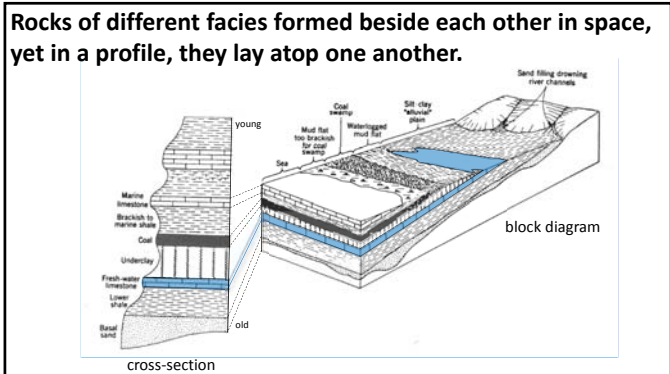
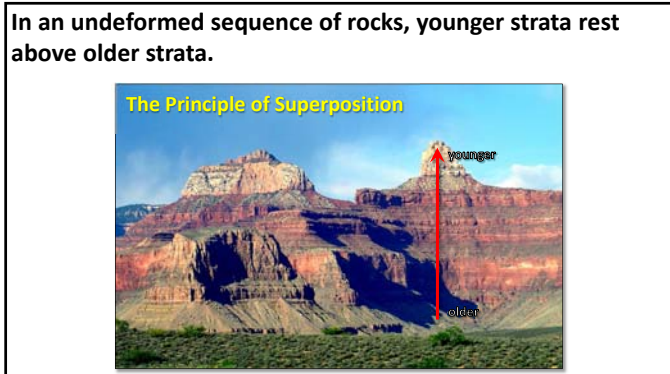
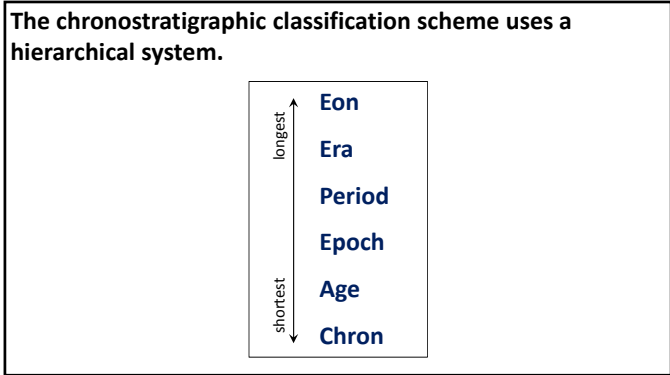


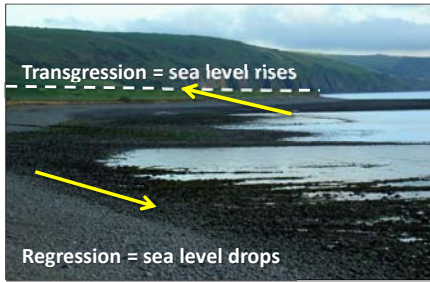
The goals of stratigraphy are to improve our knowledge and understanding of Earth's rock bodies and their history.

<http://www.stratigraphy.org/ukweb/hak/print.htm>

- Strata may be described using one or more of the six classification schemes.**
- Lithostratigraphic units:** lithologic properties of the rock bodies.
 - Allostratigraphic units:** bounded above and below by significant discontinuities in the stratigraphic succession.
 - Biostratigraphic units:** fossil content of rock bodies.
 - Magnetostratigraphic polarity units:** changes in the orientation of the remanent magnetization of rock bodies.
 - Chemostratigraphic units:** marked by unique chemical signatures.
 - Chronostratigraphic units:** the time of formation of rock bodies.

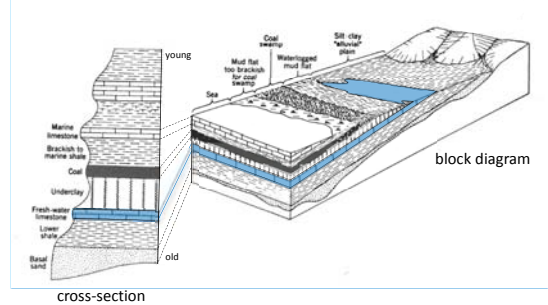


Eustatic changes (changing global sea levels) move the position of the shoreline.

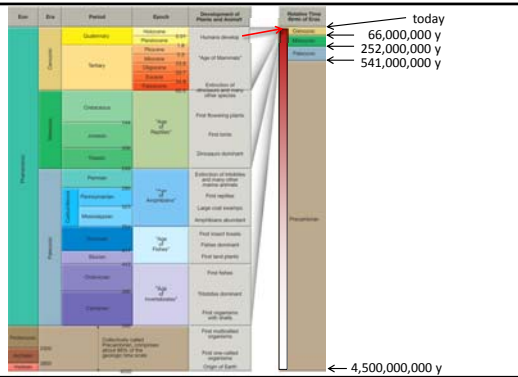


http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/Limon_shoreline.JPG

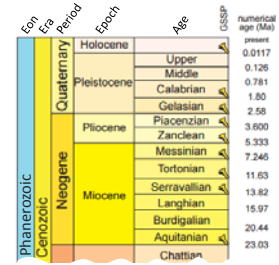
A transgressive sequence is caused by moving the shoreline toward the land (i.e. submergence and rising sea levels).



A geological time scale.



The Anthropocene may be a new epoch that marks the top of the Holocene, or it may be an age within the Holocene.



GSA 2012

The Anthropocene Golden Spike: The Age of Humans

To define a new geological epoch, a signal must be found that occurs globally and will be incorporated into deposits of the future geological record.

The signal should be expressed in the rock record with unequivocal and characteristic stratigraphic signals.

The Anthropocene Golden Spike: The Age of Humans

What are the physical, chemical and biological signatures that will withstand the test of time and serve as markers, or traces, of human civilization on Earth?