

# Tracing Ancient Hydrothermal Activity: Lithium Isotope Insights into the Jurassic Adriatic Platform

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The isotopic composition of lithium ( $\delta^7\text{Li}$ ) in marine carbonates is an increasingly recognized proxy for deciphering ancient seawater chemistry, shedding light on changes in hydrothermal, continental weathering, and reverse weathering across geologic timescales<sup>1,2</sup>. This study first reports high-resolution  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  values in Jurassic carbonates (~177–146 Ma) from the Adriatic Carbonate Platform, Croatia<sup>3</sup>, to elucidate  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  behavior in Jurassic oceans. Our analyses reveal relatively stable  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  values in bulk marine carbonates, ranging from 17 to 23‰ through the mid to late Jurassic, supporting the notion of uniformly low seawater  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  levels<sup>4</sup>.

Employing Monte Carlo simulations for Li mass balance and integrating Sr-Li isotope modeling, our research advances the comprehension of factors influencing seawater  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  values. Our modeling results indicate that  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  values are governed by a combination of hydrothermal and riverine inputs, with evidence pointing to increased hydrothermal fluxes and reduced riverine contributions since the Middle Jurassic (~170 Ma). This interplay led to a slight elevation in Late Jurassic seawater  $\delta^7\text{Li}$ , emphasizing the complexity of oceanic lithium cycles. Our investigation not only refines the use of  $\delta^7\text{Li}$  in marine carbonates as a proxy for paleoseawater composition but also emphasizes Sr and Li isotopes as dual indicators for tracking both hydrothermal and continental weathering.

## References

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