A revised age for the Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra, a key marker for the Last Glacial Maximum in New Zealand


Published in:
Quaternary Science Reviews

Document Version:
Early version, also known as pre-print

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:
Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Queen's University Belfast Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The Research Portal is Queen's institutional repository that provides access to Queen's research output. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact openaccess@qub.ac.uk.
A revised age for the Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra, a key marker for the Last Glacial Maximum in New Zealand

Marcus J. Vandergoes a,j,*, Alan G. Hogg b, David J. Lowe c, Rewi M. Newnham d, George H. Denton e, John Southon f, David J.A. Barrell g, Colin J.N. Wilson d, Matt S. McGlone b, Aidan S.R. Allan d, Peter C. Almond h, Fiona Petchey b, Kathleen Dabell b, Ann C. Dieffenbacher-Krall j, Maarten Blaauw k

a GNS Science, PO Box 30-368, Lower Hutt 5040, New Zealand
b Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand
c Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand
d School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
e Department of Earth Sciences & Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469, USA
f Earth System Science Dept, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-3100, USA
g GNS Science, Private Bag 1930, Dunedin 9054, New Zealand
h Landcare Research, PO Box 40, Lincoln 7640, New Zealand
i School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1NN, UK

Article info
Article history:
Received 5 June 2012
Received in revised form 18 October 2012
Accepted 13 November 2012
Available online xxx

Keywords:
Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)
Isochron
Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra
Oruanui eruption
Paleoclimate
Tephrochronology
Chronostratigraphy
14C dating
New Zealand
NZ climate event stratigraphy
Southwest Pacific
Marine reservoir ages

Abstract
The Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra (KOT) is a key chronostratigraphic marker in terrestrial and marine deposits of the New Zealand (NZ) sector of the southwest Pacific. Erupted early during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), the widespread distribution of the KOT enables inter-regional alignment of proxy records and facilitates comparison between NZ climatic variations and those from well-dated records elsewhere. We present 22 new radiocarbon ages for the KOT from sites and materials considered optimal for dating, and apply Bayesian statistical methods via OxCal4.1.7 that incorporate stratigraphic information to develop a new age probability model for KOT. The revised calibrated age, ±2 standard deviations, for the eruption of the KOT is 25,360 ± 160 cal yr BP. The age revision provides a basis for refining marine reservoir ages for the LGM in the southwest Pacific.

1. Introduction
The Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra (KOT), a widespread product of the Oruanui super-eruption (∼530 km³ volume, dense-rock equivalent) from Taupo volcano in New Zealand, is a key chronostratigraphic marker within Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) sediments (e.g. Pillans et al., 1993; Wilson, 2001; Lowe et al., 2008, 2010). An accurate and precise age for this isochron enables meaningful comparisons between sequences containing the tephra and independently-dated records beyond its dispersal, or in localities where it was not deposited or is not preserved. Leads or lags of climate response identified on the basis of such comparisons provide important insights into functioning of the climate system at regional, hemispheric and global scales.

More than 60 published 14C-derived ages relating to the deposition of KOT (e.g. Wilson et al., 1988; Froggatt and Lowe, 1990; Gillespie et al., 1992; Lowe et al., 2008) range from ca 20,000 to ca 25,000 14C yr BP. Clearly, not all can represent the age of the eruption...
Since 1988, a radiocarbon age, ±1 standard deviation (sd), of 22,590 ± 230 $^{14}$C yr BP has been adopted for the KOT, based on pooled ages on four small carbonised branch fragments, collected at four separate sites, embedded within Oruanui ignimbrite emplaced during the eruption (Wilson et al., 1988). This mean radiocarbon age was calibrated by correlation to the Cariaco Basin sequence via OxCal, at 27,097 ± 957 cal yr BP (±2 sd) (Lowe et al., 2008). The ages derived from these four samples were considered more optimal for dating the eruption event than ages from organic materials stratigraphically bracketing the tephra, or ages based on other dating techniques (Lowe et al., 2008, 2010).

Growing suspicion about whether the adopted age of KOT is accurate has arisen from (i) detailed radiocarbon chronologies from LGM lake sediments (e.g. Newnham et al., 2007a; Vandergoes et al., in this issue), and (ii) OSL ages of KOT in loess (Almond et al., 2007; Grapes et al., 2010a, 2010b). Here we present results from recent sampling and dating of carbonised wood within the ignimbrite, intact and in situ plant remains overwhelmed by distal tephra-fall deposits, and organic material from undisturbed lake sediment enclosing the tephra layer. These samples are considered optimal to provide robust age estimates for the eruption. Using the latest $^{14}$C dating methods, combined with a range of contemporary $^{14}$C pre-treatments and high-precision replication, we evaluate the results using Bayesian statistical approaches that incorporate stratigraphic information (OxCal4.1.7; Bronk Ramsey, 2009a, 2009b) to quantify and reduce uncertainties.

Reviews of past dating efforts, and the rationale for the previously accepted age of the KOT, are provided by Froggatt and Lowe (1990) and Lowe et al. (2008, 2010). Our focus in this short paper is on documenting the new $^{14}$C determinations and the modelling approach used to re-evaluate the age of KOT. We also discuss some
implications for climatic correlations locally as part of the NZ-INTIMATE project (Barrell et al., in this issue) and regionally in the wider southwest Pacific area.

2. Site description

New collections for 14C dating were made at four sites containing Kawakawa/Oruanui eruptives (Fig. 1). Mangatu Stream and Taurewa south are proximal to Taupo volcano, whereas Howard valley and Galway tarn are distal tephra-fall locations some 400–700 km from source.

Mangatu Stream (38°40′48.9″S, 175°36′38.1″E, 560 m above sea level [asl]), lies ~15 km west of Lake Taupo and is a tributary of the Waikaha River which drains to the lake. Stream incision has exposed Oruanui ignimbrite emplaced during the Oruanui eruption. Carbonised branch fragments within the ignimbrite were sampled (by C.J.N. Wilson) for dating to provide a direct age for the eruption.

At Taurewa south (39°05′04.9″S, 175°33′10.9″E, 823 m asl), a road cutting on the eastern side of State Highway 47 on the lower slopes of Mt Tongariro, exposes Oruanui ignimbrite overlying flattened twigs, including wood from short lived (~50 years) species Hebe and Dracophyllum at the top of a pale- to dark-brown paleosol (McGlone and Topping, 1983). Twigs of these species were sampled (by M.S. McGlone) for dating to provide a direct age for the eruption.

Galway tarn (43°24′30″S, 169°52′24″E, 130 m asl) is a small kettle lake formed within pre-LGM moraines (Newham et al., 2007a). Sediment coring revealed 5.5 m of water and soft sediment overlying 4.3 m of stiff undisturbed sediment. The stiff sediment includes a 1.0–1.5-cm-thick tephra layer, ~7.01 m below the lake surface. Identification as KOT is confirmed by glass shard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Position of sample regarding tephra</th>
<th>Conventional age (±1σ) 14C yr BP</th>
<th>Pre-treatment/dating method</th>
<th>δ 13C%</th>
<th>Calibrated age range (95.4%) cal. yr BP</th>
<th>Mean calibrated age (±2σ) cal. yr BP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OS52397</td>
<td>Galway tarn</td>
<td>OM-S</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>20,600 ± 120</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.1</td>
<td>24,200–25,240 (95.4%) n = 7, post-eruption boundary</td>
<td>24,820 ± 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52347</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>20,400 ± 95</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS53089</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>21,200 ± 110</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52346</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>21,200 ± 85</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52839</td>
<td></td>
<td>OM-S</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>20,900 ± 190</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52313</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>21,600 ± 100</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52314</td>
<td></td>
<td>M-S</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>21,200 ± 90</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−25.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA21536A</td>
<td>Mangatu Stream</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>In ignimbrite</td>
<td>20,990 ± 130</td>
<td>AAR</td>
<td>−24.2</td>
<td>25,200–25,510 (95.4%) n = 8, syn-eruption</td>
<td>25,360 ± 160 (n = 22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA21536B</td>
<td></td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>In ignimbrite</td>
<td>21,300 ± 100</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−23.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA29747</td>
<td></td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>In ignimbrite</td>
<td>21,350 ± 120</td>
<td>BSA</td>
<td>−23.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA29748</td>
<td></td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>In ignimbrite</td>
<td>21,350 ± 120</td>
<td>BSA</td>
<td>−23.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA29820</td>
<td></td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>In ignimbrite</td>
<td>21,340 ± 120</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>−23.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA53853</td>
<td>Taurewa south</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>At base</td>
<td>21,330 ± 90</td>
<td>HA</td>
<td>−22.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA53853/U</td>
<td></td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>At base</td>
<td>21,330 ± 60</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−22.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI93056</td>
<td>CI93058</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>At base</td>
<td>21,290 ± 60</td>
<td>HA</td>
<td>−22.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52640</td>
<td>Galway tarn</td>
<td>M-S</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,500 ± 210</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.7</td>
<td>25,330–25,990 (95.4%) n = 7, pre-eruption boundary</td>
<td>25,620 ± 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52348</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,500 ± 85</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52396</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,300 ± 110</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52702</td>
<td></td>
<td>M-S</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,300 ± 100</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52312</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,400 ± 85</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−27.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS52638</td>
<td></td>
<td>M-S</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,700 ± 85</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−26.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS83042</td>
<td>Howard valley</td>
<td>M-St</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>21,100 ± 110</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−22.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS83041</td>
<td></td>
<td>M-St</td>
<td>Below</td>
<td>18,800 ± 100</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>−22.45</td>
<td>Rejected as outlier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

Radiocarbon samples, ages, pre-treatments and dating procedures used to derive a revised calibrated age for the eruption of the Kawakawa/Oruanui tephra based on Bayesian probability modelling. Calibrated eruption age in bold.

1 Radiocarbon laboratories: National Ocean Sciences AMS Laboratory, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, USA (OS); Waikato University, Hamilton, New Zealand (WW); University of California, Radiocarbon Laboratory, Irvine, USA (UCI).
2 CB, carbonised small branch(es); LS, organic lake sediment; OM-S, mud–silt–sphagnum; M-S, macrofossil–sphagnum; M-St, macrofossil–sphagnum, leaf fragments (mixed); M-St, macrofossil–sphagnum complete; WD, wood.
3 Pre-treatment and/or dating method: AAR = ABA radiometric; BSA = ABX SC AMS; BA = ABX AMS; AA = ABA AMS; HA = Holocellose AMS.
4 Calibrations were made using IntCal09 (Reimer et al., 2009) after first subtracting the Southern Hemisphere offset of 44 ± 17 years from 14C ages at 1σ ages (Hogg et al., 2011). The age shown in bold is the new eruption age (based on 22 ages in total) that we have determined for the tephra using Bayesian-based Tau2 boundary modelling via OxCal4.1.7. 5 The 8 13C ages from syn-eruption samples when pooled yield an error-weighted mean 13C age of 21,300 ± 100 14C yr BP (n = 8; df=5; Tr=7.5, 95% CI=4.1), which, after subtracting the Southern Hemisphere offset, calibrates to 25,400 ± 460 cal yr BP (±2 sd) using IntCal09 and OxCal4.1.7, in satisfactory accord with the more precise modelled calibrated age of 25,360 ± 160 cal yr BP (n = 22).
chemistry (Newnham et al., 2007a). Newnham et al. (2007a) obtained mean ages from pollen and organic concentrates directly above and below the KOT ($\pm 1$ sd) of $21,000 \pm 170$ $^{14}$C yr BP (above, $n = 6$) and $21,585 \pm 180$ $^{14}$C yr BP (below, $n = 6$) (Lowe et al., 2008). Subsequently, plant macrofossils and organic sediment samples were collected (by M.J. Vandergoes) from within 5 mm above ($n = 7$) and below ($n = 6$) the KOT (Table 1) to provide close bracketing ages for the tephra.

3. Sample treatment, radiocarbon dating, calibration and modelling

Samples were measured for $^{14}$C using AMS analysis with duplicate conventional radiometric analysis of one sample. A range of pre-treatments was applied to the samples from Mangatu Stream, Tauwera south, and Howard valley, including acid-base-wet oxidation (ABOX) and ABOX followed by stepped combustion (ABOX-SC);
acid-base-acid (ABA); and holocellulose (H) extraction (Table 1). Samples from Galway tarn underwent ABA pre-treatment.

Measured ages in 14C years are reported at ±1 sd. Calibrated (calendrical) ages based on IntCal09 (Reimer et al., 2009) are expressed at ±2 sd, or as a range at 95.4% confidence. A Southern Hemisphere offset of 44 ± 17 14C years was applied prior to calibration (Hogg et al., 2011). A Bayesian calibration model incorporating stratigraphic information as well as age data was developed within OxCal4.1.7 (Bronk Ramsey, 2009b). Samples were divided into three stratigraphic groups, pre-eruption, syn-eruption, or post-eruption, and modelled ages to define a maximum probability age for each group were generated using the Tau_Boundary function.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Radiocarbon data

Results from radiocarbon analyses of 23 samples associated with the Kawakawa/Oruanui eruptives from the four sites are given in Table 1. One age is rejected as an outlier (see below) and the Bayesian modelling is based on the remaining 22 ages.

Replicate dating of carbonised branches wood from within or directly below the Oruanui ignimbrite at Mangatu Stream and Taurewa south yielded internally consistent syn-eruption ages that overlap within 1 sd, ranging from 20,990 ± 130 to 21,350 ± 120 14C yr BP. The calibrated age range of the syn-eruption samples is 25,200 ± 25,510 cal yr BP.

Samples below the KOT at Galway tarn yielded ages ranging from 21,300 ± 110 to 21,700 ± 85 14C yr BP (25,330 ± 25,990 cal yr BP), whereas samples from above the KOT range from 20,400 ± 95 to 21,600 ± 10 14C yr BP (24,200–25,240 cal yr BP). These ages align closely with previous dating of these horizons (Newnham et al., 2007a; Lowe et al., 2008).

Two samples of plant macrofossils from below KOT at Howard valley provided ages of 21,100 ± 110 (OS83042) and 18,800 ± 100 14C yr BP (OS83041). OS83042 comprised full macrofossil remains of a low-growing heath, whereas OS83041 included unidentifiable leaf and plant fragments. Root material (if any) within these plant fragments may have been a source of contamination by younger carbon. In any event, OS83041 is identified as an outlier and is excluded from the modelling.

4.2. Revised age for the KOT based on probability modelling

Our analyses of optimal materials from positions directly above, within, or directly below Kawakawa/Oruanui eruptives at four sites provide 22 ages that consistently range between ca 20,400 and 21,700 14C yr BP. All are younger than the mean age of 22,590 ± 230 14C yr BP derived more than 20 years ago by Wilson et al. (1988) on four carbonised branches from Oruanui ignimbrite. We have been unable to replicate the four ages of Wilson et al. (1988), even using similarly carbonised materials from Oruanui ignimbrite and, as far as we know, nothing remains of the Wilson et al. (1988) samples, so they cannot be retested. We attribute the discrepancy to methodological advances in 14C pre-treatment since the 1980s, as well as improvements in analytical protocols, sensitivity and precision, especially in regard to small-sized samples.

Table 1 and Fig. S1 present the results of age probability modelling. Outlier analysis of the full data set (n = 22; OS83041 omitted) identifies three ages with ‘poor agreement’, but not...
sufficient to warrant their exclusion. Samples associated with ignimbrite emplacement at Mangatu Stream and Taurewa south are considered most appropriate to define the age of the eruption because they are proximal to source and are derived from short-lived species (in-built age < 50 years) that underwent immediate burial. These syn-eruption ages form the group around which the pre- and post-eruption ages are centred to model the maximum probability ages for the eruption group boundaries (Table 1). On the basis of these new data we present a revised age for the KOT of 25,360 ± 160 cal yr BP (±2 sd) (n = 22), equating to 25,200–25,510 cal yr BP (Fig. 2; Fig. S1).

The revised KOT age is ~1700 cal years younger at face value than the age of 27,097 ± 957 cal yr BP reported by Lowe et al. (2008, 2010), following Wilson et al. (1988). The revised age remains compatible with tephrostratigraphic constraints from overlying Te Rere and Okareka tephras, dated at 25,170 ± 960 and 21,860 ± 290 cal yr BP, respectively, and underlying Poihipi and Okaia tephras, ca 28,450 ± 960 and 28,820 ± 1430 cal yr BP, respectively (Lowe et al., in this issue). We note, however, that the ages for the Te Rere, Poihipi and Okaia tephras are based on few samples and have large error terms (Lowe et al., in this issue).

4.3. Wider implications

The revised KOT age has important implications for chronologies of terrestrial and marine paleoclimate records in New Zealand and the southwest Pacific. The revision shifts the ages adopted for the timing and duration of climate events associated with the LGM (Vandergoes et al., 2005; Alloway et al., 2007; Newnham et al., 2007b, 2012; Augustinus et al., 2011; Barrett et al., in this issue). The revised KOT age will enable more accurate comparison of KOT-bearing sedimentary archives with paleoclimate records that are dated independently of 14C (e.g., via U/Th, 10Be, or ice-core layer counting). In Fig. 3, we illustrate the effect of the revised KOT age by comparing the grass pollen record from Okarito bog (Alloway et al., 2007; Vandergoes et al., in this issue) with the EPICA Dronning-Maud Land (DML) δ18O data (EPICA, 2006). The revised KOT age shows that the first period of increased grass pollen abundance, and inferred cold glacial climate, is nearly twice as long as was previously thought, based on the previous age model (Fig. 3A–B). The revised KOT age implies that the first grass pollen maximum at Okarito bog matches more closely with the Antarctic cold maximum that followed Antarctic interstadial event AIM3 (Fig. 3C).

The timing of key events and the spatial patterning of leads or lags in climate proxies are critical for distinguishing between climatic drivers, and so it is important that this revised KOT age is used in future investigations of LGM climate variability utilising records that contain the KOT.

The revised age also has implications for the estimation of marine reservoir ages and apparent ventilation ages during the LGM in the New Zealand region. For example, in the Bay of Plenty, applying the KOT error-weighted mean age of 21,300 ± 120 14C yr BP (Table 1, footnote), to planktonic foraminiferal age data above and below the KOT implies a surface marine reservoir age of 3280 ± 190 14C yrs, in contrast to 1990 ± 270 14C yrs reported by Sikes et al. (2000). Similarly, the benthic foraminiferal age data imply an apparent ventilation age of 4760 ± 190 14C yr BP, rather than 3470 ± 270 14C yrs calculated by Sikes et al. (2000).

5. Conclusions

We provide a revised age for the KOT determined by new replicate 14C dating of material from plants killed by the eruption, as well as plant material deposited just before and just after the eruption, in a Bayesian framework modelled in OxCal4.1.7 using Tau_Boundary. The revised calibrated mean age, ±2 sd, for the KOT is 25,360 ± 160 cal yr BP. The KOT is a key isochron for marine and terrestrial sedimentary records in the southwest Pacific, and the revised age will enable improved comparisons of the timing of climate events within and beyond the New Zealand region, as well as allowing surface- and deep-water marine reservoir ages to be revised for the LGM.

Acknowledgements

Christopher Bronk Ramsey is thanked for his advice on using OxCal4.1.7. We also thank two anonymous reviewers and the editor Tim Barrows for useful comments. Support for this research came from the Comer Science and Education Foundation, NOAA, NSF (EAR-0902386) and the GNS Global Change with Time programme. INQUA is thanked for support of PALCOMM Project 0806 (NZ-INTIMATE) and SACCOM Project 0907 (INTREPID Tephra); this paper is an output of both projects.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2012.11.006.

References


Lowe, D.J., Blaauw, M., Hogg, A.G., Newnham, R.M. Ages of 24 widespread tephras erupted since 30,000 years ago in New Zealand, with re-evaluation of the timing and palaeoclimatic implications of the late-glacial cool episode at Kaipo bog. Quaternary Science Reviews, in this issue.


Vandergoes, M.J., Newnham, R.M., Denton, G.H., Blaauw, M., Barrell, D.J.A. The anatomy of Last Glacial Maximum climate change in the southern mid-latitudes derived from pollen records in south Westland, New Zealand, in this issue.
