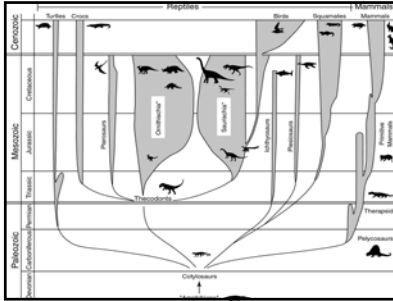
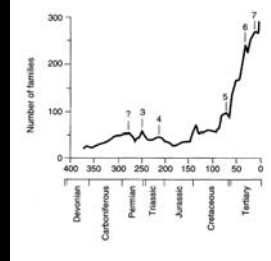


MASS EXTINCTIONS

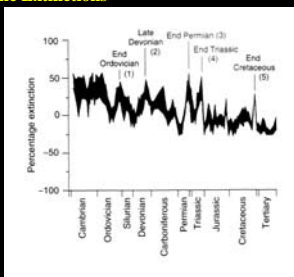
- Wide spread, striking different taxa
- Large numbers
- Relatively short time span



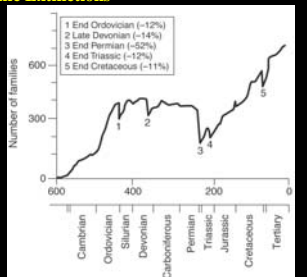
Catastrophic Extinctions



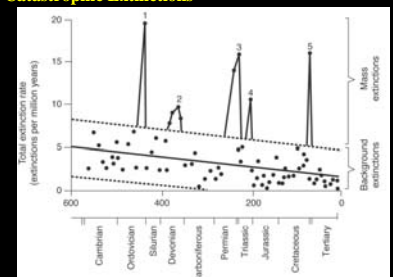
Catastrophic Extinctions



Catastrophic Extinctions



Catastrophic Extinctions



CATASTROPHIC Case Study 1—End Cretaceous: "dinosaurs"



CATASTROPHIC Case Study 2—Permo-Triassic

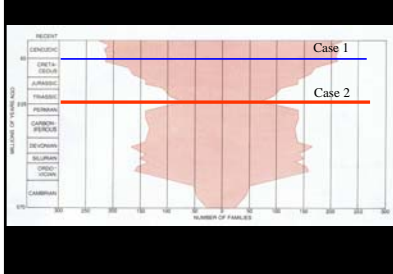
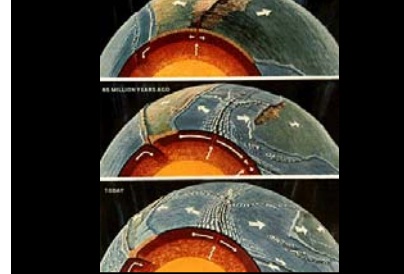


PLATE TECTONICS



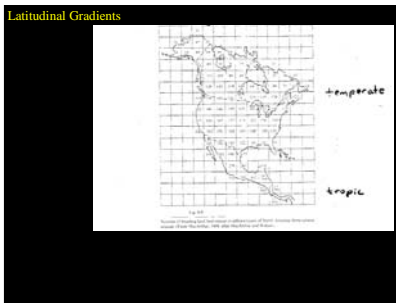
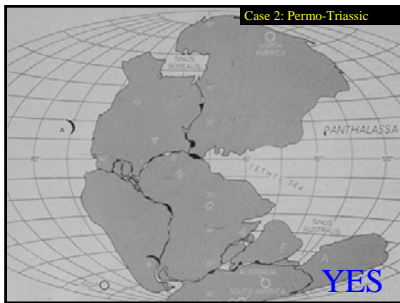
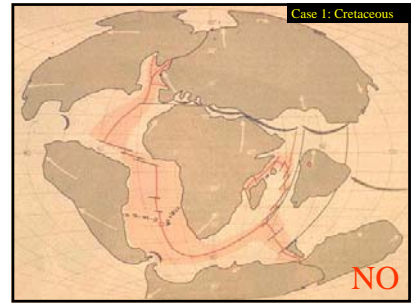
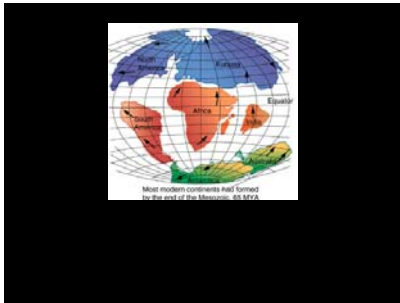


PLATE TECTONICS

Trophic Stability

Single, Large land mass → unstable, low sps number

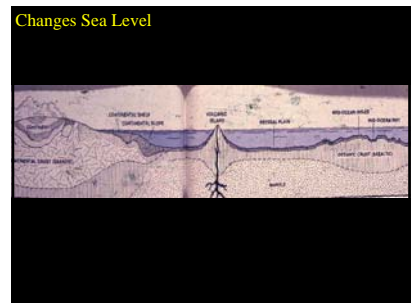
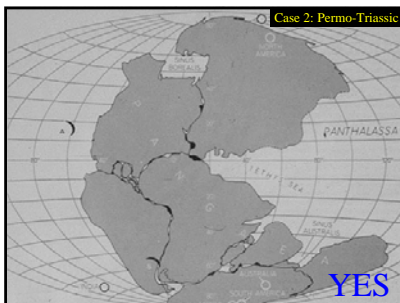
Several, Small land masses → stable, high sps numbers
moderating ocean, more area

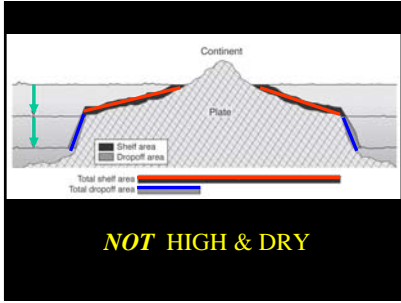
NO PANGAEA

Predict:

If supercontinent then fewer species/mass extinctions.

If fragmentation then more species/no mass extinctions.



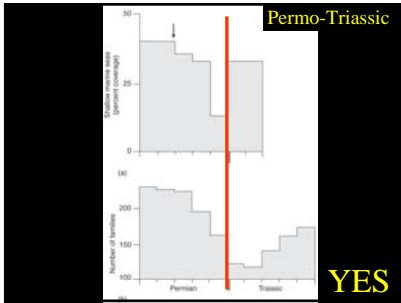
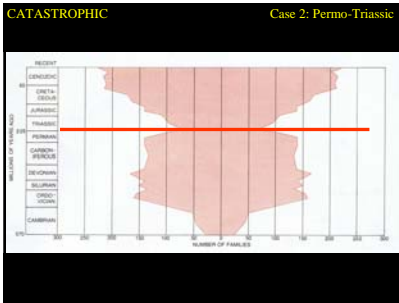


Changes Sea Level

- Loss shallow marine habitat
- Species-Area Relationship
- Indirectly, more severe terrestrial climate
- Indirectly, drier interior of continent

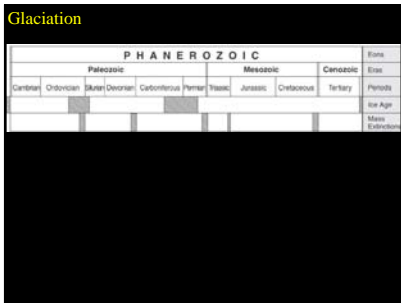
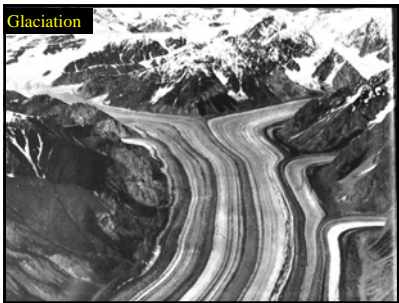
Predict:
 If drop sea level then fewer species / mass extinctions.

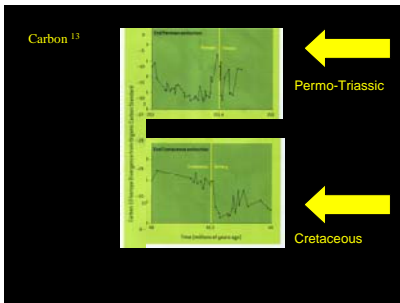
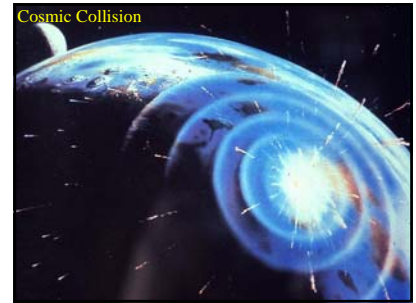
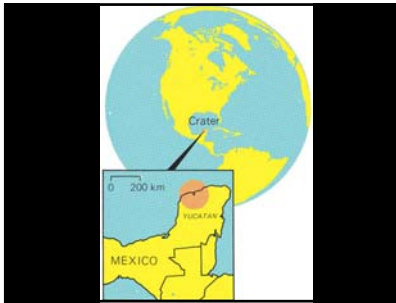
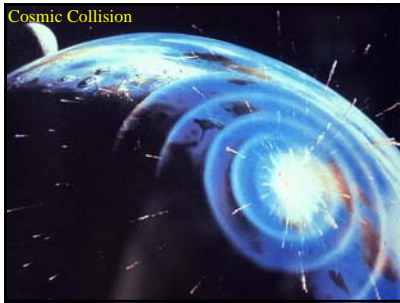
Result:
 Permo-Triassic → 60% drop in sea level
 Cretaceous → ????



Case 1: Cretaceous

Probably, but ??





VOLCANOES

- 1) Volcanoes → CO₂
- 2) Global warming
- 3) Warm ocean less O₂
- 4, 5) Anoxia to Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S)
- 6) Sulfur bacteria thrive
- 7) H₂S gas kills land plants and animals
- 8) H₂S gas destroys ozone shield
- 9) UV radiation kills more life

Overall Assessment of Extinctions

- At least, two types:
 - Uniform
 - Catastrophic (Mass)
- Not one, several
- Permo-Triassic—changes in area
 - Fusion continents
 - Drop Sea Level
- Cretaceous Extinctions

