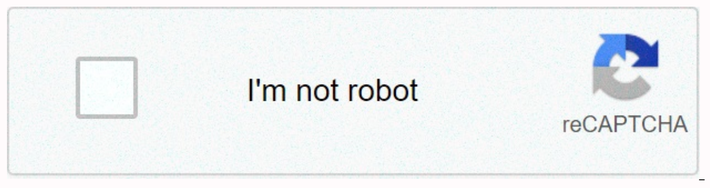

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Sixth extinction pdf

Extinct animals are those species that no longer live. This group includes prehistoric dinosaurs and mammals in the Ice Age, as well as substititood species such as dodo. Scientists have recently indicated that the earth's sixth mass extinction has begun. As terrifying as it sounds, surely humans are very clever and very important to get erased? Paleontologists have long tried to highlight this question by searching for general rules that could predict species survival. While this is not exactly a direct exercise, research so far suggests that the odds are not in our favor. Diversity limitations can be traced back to a single single-celled species, perhaps about 3.5 billion years ago. Since then, diversity and extreme complexity have increased and millions of species have evolved. But how did we move from one species to millions of species? Let's do a simple intellectual experiment that can divide the ratios into two so that one type produces two, two yield four, four yield eight and so on. If this process is drawn curve, the number of species grows exponentially over time. Of course, the species will also become extinct, but provided that this happens often less than new arises, it will still end up with a multiplication of curve. But can diversity continue to grow forever? Charles Darwin certainly did not believe, and believed that the earth probably had the ability to bear. Species are like-for-like chimes driven in a record, each occupying its own position or a patch of environmental space. As a number of the ability to carry wedges approach, it becomes difficult to insert new ones, even adding new wedges imposes old ones. The xini curve, the same shape as the diversity curve. The idea that earth can accommodate only a limited number of species by modifying our fairly simple model. Early in this process, the figures are no less than capacity, and growth is relative. Later, more difficult brakes are placed gradually, and the growth rate slows down, until diversity reaches the plateau. Together, these forces yield an S-shaped or X-shaped curve. So what do we see when we look at the true history of life in the fossil record? Fortunately, paleontologists have systematically compiled catalogues of fossil races, making it comparable. What they show, however, is a more complex picture. Mass extinctions as game changer some early diversity curves were produced for marine organisms. These events revealed five mass extinction events over half a billion years, in which diversity decreased significantly and rapidly. The first two of these - the end of Ordovichian, about 444 million years ago, and the end of Devonian, about 359 million years ago, occurred at a time when diversity had reached the plateau. Simply put, diversity has returned to its previous levels after being hit. Third mass It was called The Great Death, about 252 million years ago on the border between the Permian and Triassic eras, much larger. It has outperformed all of its predecessors, as well as those that later killed dinosaurs - eliminating 96% of all marine species. Its effects were also more extreme afterwards: the numbers of races and families eventually grew through the apparent ceiling of the Radovichian to Permian, and continued to do so until the current biodiversity crisis, far from recovering to previous levels. How was this gear change possible? Mass extinction is almost certainly the result of catastrophic physical changes in the environment, with a speed that makes it difficult or impossible for animals to adapt and evolve to accommodate. Some groups have been exhausted more than others, and with a party that is difficult to predict. The shellnut/Wikimedia Commons idea, CC BY-SABivalve.The is best illustrated by two groups of clam-like marine organisms, which feed on filters with similar environment and habits: praquipods (Philom Prachiboda) and Bivals (Philom Moluska). Before the end of Permian, 252 million years ago, brackishons were much more diverse than diodes. However, the great death of the brachiopods hit is much harder than bivalves, and bivalves also recovered much faster. Diodes not only rose to dominance in the wake of mass extinction, but also went on to become much more diverse than brachiopods. This shift in tables may be possible when one group has already filled an environmental space, making it difficult for other groups to gain a foothold. Only rapid change in the physical environment can expel it, giving ecological competitors the opportunity they previously lacked. These ascending groups may also divide the more accurate ecospace (smaller wedges in Darwin's measurement), allowing the stalled diversity curve to take off again. New species may also change the environment in ways that provide outlets for others, thus creating a new environmental space (or expanding Darwin's record). Something of this species occurred on land with the extinction of dinosaurs in the Cretaceous-Biogen extinction event about 66 million years ago, which saw mammals affected relatively moderately. Ironically, the great death event had previously struck the ancestors of the dramatically successful modern mammals of the time - therapsids - in the background about 186 million years ago, allowing arposas and dinosaurs to eventually flourish in the first place. What's going on around her comes. Predicting winners with such major shifts in earth's biodiversity seems hostage to the whims of luck, paleontologists have looked for any general rules that might predict survival. On land, the large volume seems unfavourable. Mohan Raj/Wikimedia, CC BY-SABeing great seems to increase the risk of elimination when block Hit. Worryingly, a few larger animals survived the Cretaceous-Biogen event. Another disadvantage is ecological specialization and limited geographical distribution. Among the events of extinction, the wide geographical distribution seems to provide great insurance. However, we have recently shown that the geographical range had no effect on the number of terrestrial vertebrate species remaining at the end of the triassic mass extinction about 201 million years ago. The physical events that cause mass extinctions, be they asteroids, volcanic mass or other physical factors, are so destructive and have global consequences that the most widespread and numerous species can be eliminated. Therefore, it is very difficult to make blindness and predictions. But we know that nothing is truly safe and faced with the prospect of a sixth mass extinction, although this time it is caused by human activity, it is good to remember that extinction can escalate rapidly in unpredictable ways. The loss of one species can have unforeseen consequences for many others, because ecosystems are linked to a complex network of interactions that we do not always fully understand. We must hope that this ecosystem collapse is far enough away in the way that we can thwart it. Unfortunately, early signs -- such as habitat fragmentation and species loss in rainforests and coral reefs -- are not good. In the early 1950s, there were an estimated 50 million cases of smallpox worldwide. The disease has killed about 30 percent of those infected and left millions more with a scar or blindness. The last known case of smallpox was recorded in 1979 and the disease is now considered extinct [Source: WHO]. Most people probably agree that the extinction of smallpox is a good thing. But when most people think about extinction, they don't think about diseases. Instead, they vote dinosaurs, mistons, passenger bathers or any of the thousands of organisms currently facing extinction. Can any of these extinctions be positive as well? Advertising in some respects, yes. An estimated 99 percent of the species that lived on Earth are now extinct, and many of them died as part of five different mass extinctions [Source: Grey and Ensor]. New species have evolved to fill the space left by extinct species and increase the biodiversity of our planet. In fact, humans - along with a group of other mammals - would not be here at all if dinosaurs were not extinct. The same scientists who see the benefits of extinction realize that the current rate of extinction may not be very positive. They estimate that we now lose dozens of species every day, an average of 1,000 to 10,000 times the normal species to five species per year [Source: CBD]. In fact, many experts believe we're in the middle of the sixth block. And it's our fault. While the mass extinction of the past was likely to be caused by volcanoes, asteroids or other natural disasters, today's extinction is almost entirely driven by human behavior, such as habitat destruction, the introduction of invasive species and global warming. The recent mass extinction could affect not only our planet, but also our civilization. No one knows, if any, the good that can come from it. The current mass extinction of Anantaswamy, Anil. Earth faces the sixth mass extinction of a new world 18 March 2004. (May 11, 2010) Charles O. The Greatest Puzzles: What are the causes of mass extinction? LiveScience. August 8, 2007. (May 11, 2010) Steve. The Earth is facing a catastrophic loss of species. The Independent 20 July 2006. 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