

Lethal climate change millions of years ago was due to volcanic eruptions, scientists conclude

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Climate change that has occurred over the past 260 million years and brought about mass extinctions of life during these periods was due to



massive volcanic eruptions and subsequent environmental crises, concludes a team of scientists.

Its <u>analysis</u>, which appears in the journal *Earth-Science Reviews*, shows that these eruptions released large amounts of carbon dioxide into the Earth's atmosphere, leading to extreme greenhouse <u>climate</u> warming and bringing about near-lethal or lethal conditions to our planet.

Significantly, these phenomena—which occur every 26 to 33 million years—coincided with critical changes in the planet's orbit in the <u>solar</u> system that follow the same cyclical patterns, the researchers add.

"The Earth's geologic processes, long considered to be strictly determined by events within the planet's interior, may in fact be controlled by astronomical cycles in the solar system and the Milky Way galaxy," says Michael Rampino, a professor in New York University's Department of Biology and the paper's senior author.

"Crucially, these forces have converged many times in the Earth's past to foreshadow drastic changes to our climate."

The researchers, who included the Carnegie Institute for Science's Ken Caldeira and Sedelia Rodriguez, a geologist at Barnard College, caution that their conclusions have no bearing on 20th- and 21st-century <u>climate</u> <u>change</u>, which scientists have shown to be driven by human activity. The studied pulses of volcanic eruptions last occurred about 16 million years ago.

However, they add that the analysis nonetheless supports the wellestablished impact of carbon dioxide emissions on climate warming.

The scientists focused on continental flood-basalt (CFB) eruptions—the largest volcanic eruptions of lava on Earth, with flows covering nearly a



half-million square miles—and other major geological events over the past 260 million years.

These included ocean anoxic events—periods when the Earth's oceans were depleted of oxygen, thereby creating toxic waters—as well as hyperthermal climate pulses, or rapid rises in <u>global temperatures</u>, and resulting periods of mass extinctions of marine and non-marine life.

They found that CFB eruptions frequently coincided with these other lethal geological phenomena, illuminating the larger impact of volcanic activity. The connection with astronomy is evidenced by the commonality of the multi-million-year regular cycles of volcanism and extreme climate with known cycles of the Earth's orbit in our solar system and in the Milky Way galaxy.

The authors found that the agreement between the geological and astrophysical cycles is much too close to be merely a chance occurrence. A major remaining question, they add, is determining how the planet's astronomical movements perturb the Earth's internal geological engines.

"This is an unexpected connection and predicts a convergence of both astronomy and geology—events that take place on the Earth do so in the context of our astronomical environment," says Rampino.

More information: Michael R. Rampino et al, Cycles of ~32.5 My and ~26.2 My in correlated episodes of continental flood basalts (CFBs), hyper-thermal climate pulses, anoxic oceans, and mass extinctions over the last 260 My: Connections between geological and astronomical cycles, *Earth-Science Reviews* (2023). DOI: 10.1016/j.earscirev.2023.104548



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