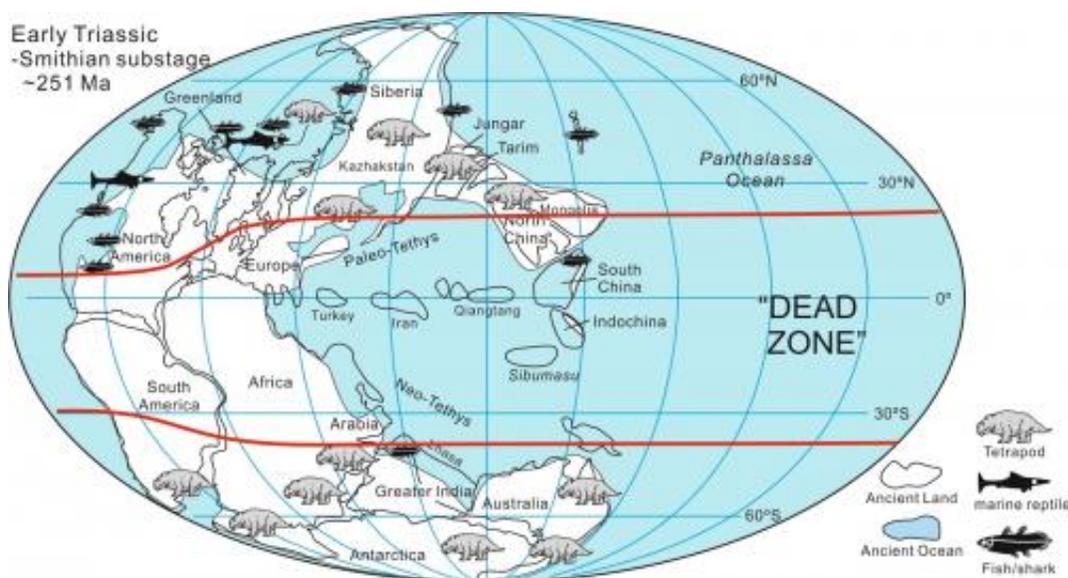


Tropical collapse caused by lethal heat: Extreme temperatures blamed for 'dead zone'

October 18 2012



A paleogeographic reconstruction of the Early Triassic world (Smithian substage) around 252-247 million years ago, showing a 'dead zone' in the tropics. Marine reptiles (ichthyosaurs), terrestrial tetrapods and fish almost exclusively occurred in higher latitudes ($>30^{\circ}\text{N}$ and $>40^{\circ}\text{S}$) with rare exceptions. Credit: Yadong Sun, University of Leeds

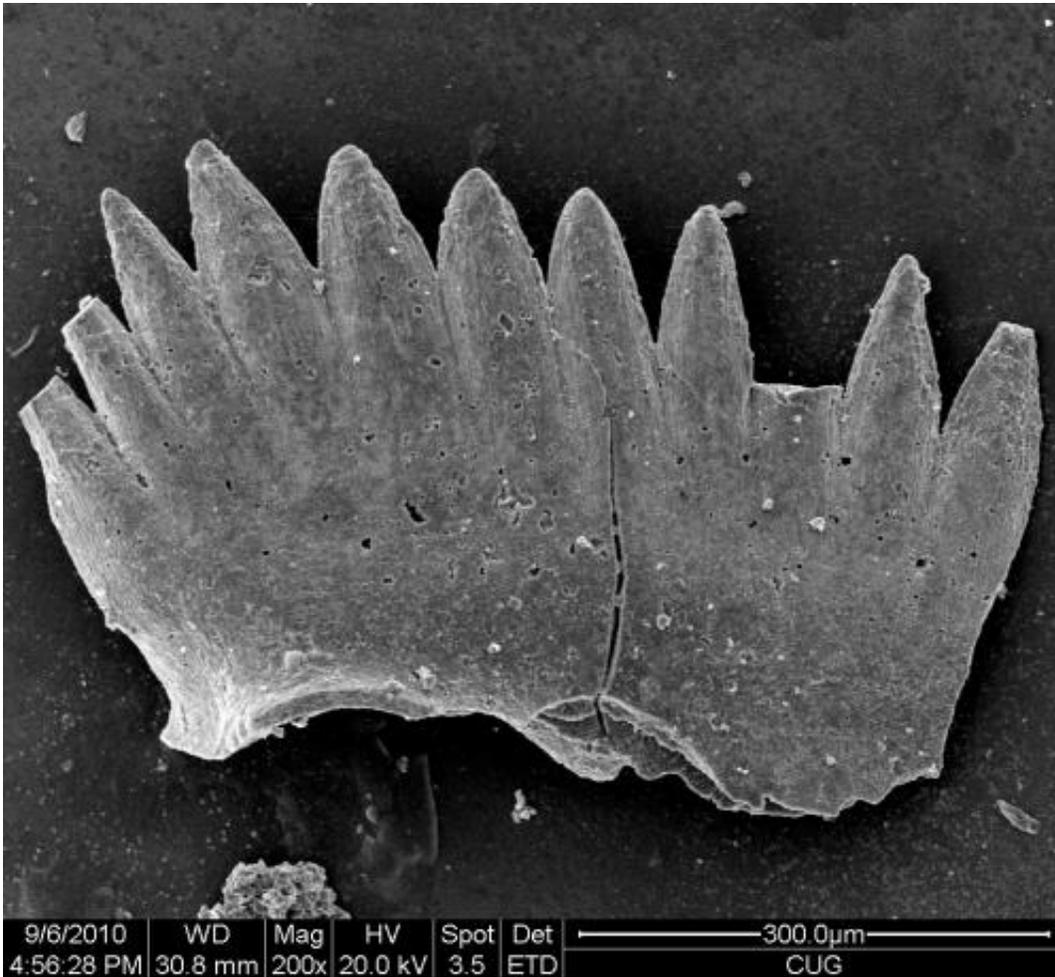
Scientists have discovered why the 'broken world' following the worst extinction of all time lasted so long – it was simply too hot to survive.

The end-[Permian mass extinction](#), which occurred around 250 million

years ago in the pre-dinosaur era, wiped out nearly all the world's species. Typically, a mass extinction is followed by a 'dead zone' during which new species are not seen for tens of thousands of years. In this case, the dead zone, during the Early [Triassic period](#) which followed, lasted for a perplexingly long period: five million years.

A study jointly led by the University of Leeds and China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), in collaboration with the University of Erlangen-Nurnburg (Germany), shows the cause of this lengthy devastation was a temperature rise to lethal levels in the tropics: around 50-60°C on land, and 40°C at the sea-surface.

Lead author Yadong Sun, who is based in Leeds while completing a joint PhD in geology, says: "Global warming has long been linked to the end-Permian mass extinction, but this study is the first to show [extreme temperatures](#) kept life from re-starting in Equatorial latitudes for millions of years."



Scanning electron microscope image that shows an Early Triassic conodont, a fossil from an eel-like marine animal, that is used for oxygen isotope measurement and past temperature reconstruction. Credit: Yadong Sun

It is also the first study to show [water temperatures](#) close to the ocean's surface can reach 40°C – a near-lethal value at which marine life dies and photosynthesis stops. Until now, climate modellers have assumed [sea-surface temperatures](#) cannot surpass 30°C. The findings may help us understand future [climate change](#) patterns.

The dead zone would have been a strange world – very wet in the tropics but with almost nothing growing. No forests grew, only shrubs and ferns.

No fish or [marine reptiles](#) were to be found in the tropics, only shellfish, and virtually no [land animals](#) existed because their high metabolic rate made it impossible to deal with the extreme temperatures. Only the polar regions provided a refuge from the baking heat.

Before the end-Permian [mass extinction](#) the Earth had teemed with plants and animals including primitive reptiles and amphibians, and a wide variety of sea creatures including coral and sea lillies.

This broken world scenario was caused by a breakdown in global carbon cycling. In normal circumstances, plants help regulate temperature by absorbing Co₂ and burying it as dead plant matter. Without plants, levels of Co₂ can rise unchecked, which causes temperatures to increase.

The study, published today in the journal *Science*, is the most detailed temperature record of this study period (252-247 million years ago) to date.

Sun and his colleagues collected data from 15,000 ancient conodonts (tiny teeth of extinct eel-like fishes) extracted from two tonnes of rocks from South China. Conodonts form a skeleton using oxygen. The isotopes of oxygen in skeletons are temperature controlled, so by studying the ratio of oxygen isotopes in the conodonts he was able to detect temperature levels hundreds of millions of years ago.

Professor Paul Wignall from the School of Earth and Environment at the University of Leeds, one of the study's co-authors, said: "Nobody has ever dared say that past climates attained these levels of heat. Hopefully future global warming won't get anywhere near temperatures of 250 million years ago, but if it does we have shown that it may take millions of years to recover."

The study is the latest collaboration in a 20-year research partnership

between the University of Leeds and China University of Geosciences in Wuhan. It was funded by the Chinese Science Foundation.

More information: 'Lethally hot temperatures during the early Triassic greenhouse' by Yadong Sun et al. is published in *Science* on 19 October 2012.

Provided by University of Leeds

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