The Royal Society of Western Australia

MICROBIAL MAYHEM DURING MASS EXTINCTION EVENTS: THE INCREDIBLE EVOLUTION OF LIFE ON EARTH

The largest mass extinction event occurred about 252 Ma years ago when climate forces led to low atmospheric oxygen levels with a parallel rise in concentrations of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide. The ocean circulation became highly sluggish, and some 90 per cent of marine and 75 per cent of terrestrial species became extinct.

Learn more about the end-Permian end-Cretacous and the impact crater from the asteroid that wiped out the non-avian dinosaurs at this lecture by John Curtin Distinguished Professor of Organic and Isotope Geochemistry in the School of Earth and Planetary Sciences at Curtin University, Kliti Grice.

5:30PM MONDAY 19 JULY 2021

KINGS PARK ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, KATTIDJ CLOSE