



What triggered the Cambrian Explosion? ...the ultimate inverse problem!

Rachel Wood

Bowyer, F., Shore, A., Zhuravlev, A. Yu, Penny, A.M., Poulton, S.W., Tostevin, R., Clarkson, M.O., Prave, A.P., Hoffman, K.-H., Guilbaud, R., Lyne, J.M., Curtis, A., Curtis-Walcott, S., Linpinge, S. and Kasemann, S.

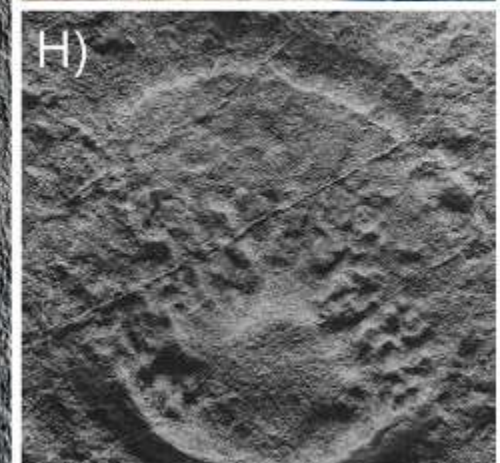


Photo: Fred Bowyer

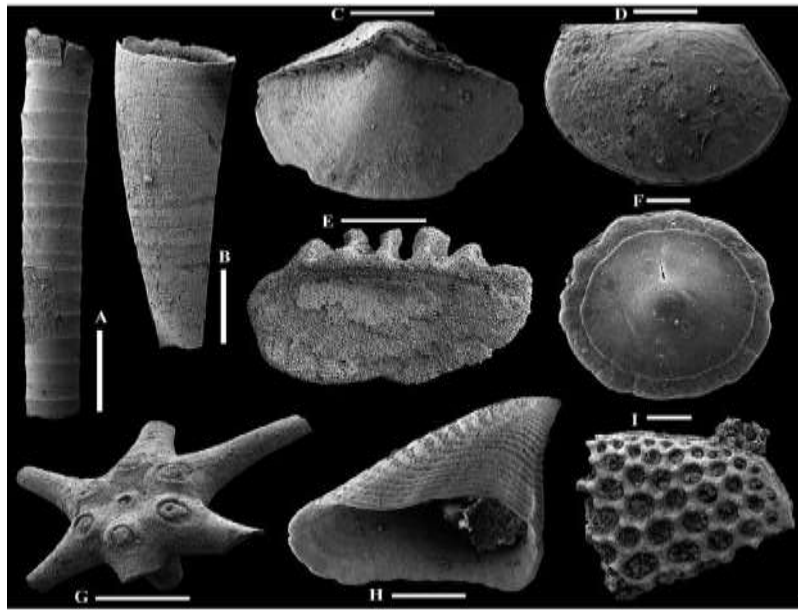


3.6 Ga - ~570 Ma



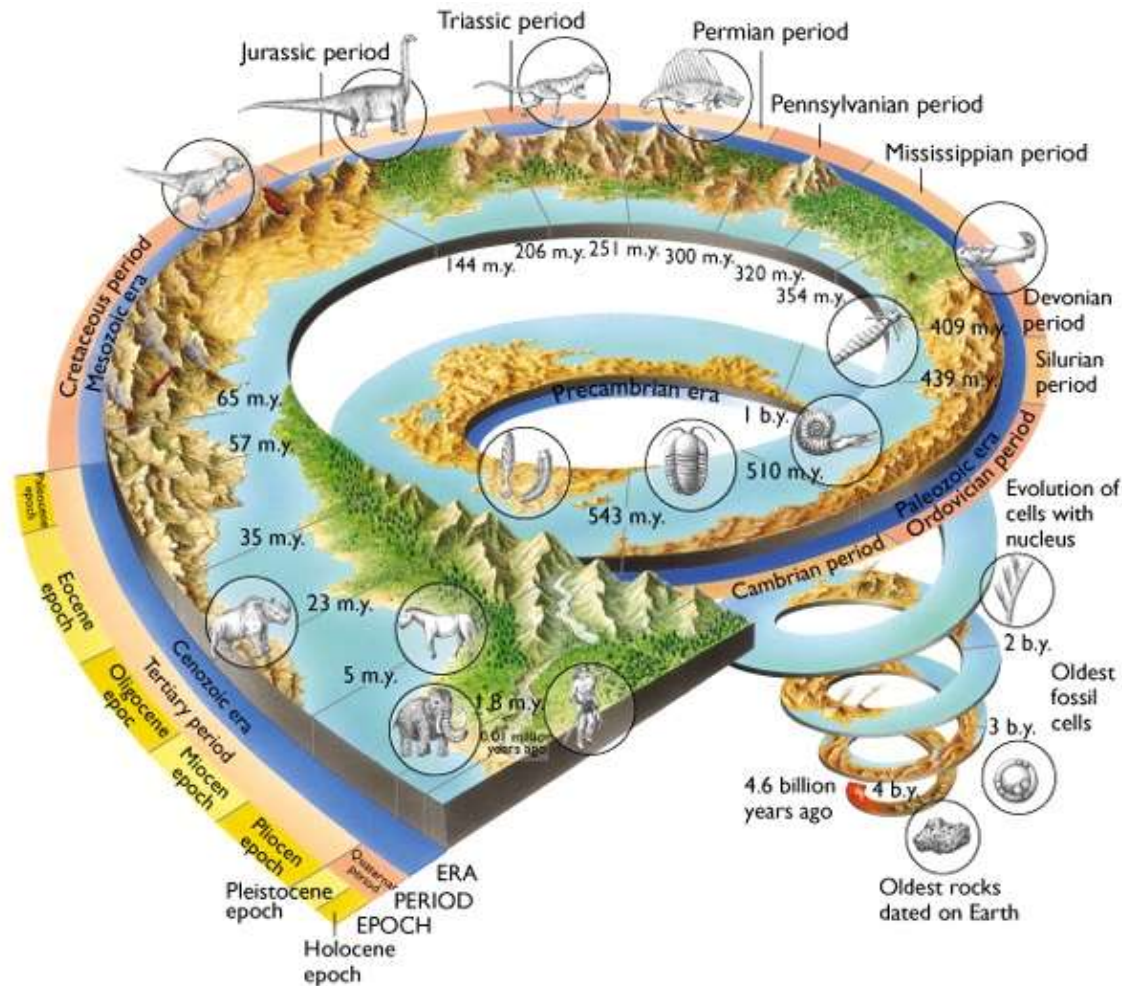


~570 - 541 Ma: the first probably animals (metazoans)

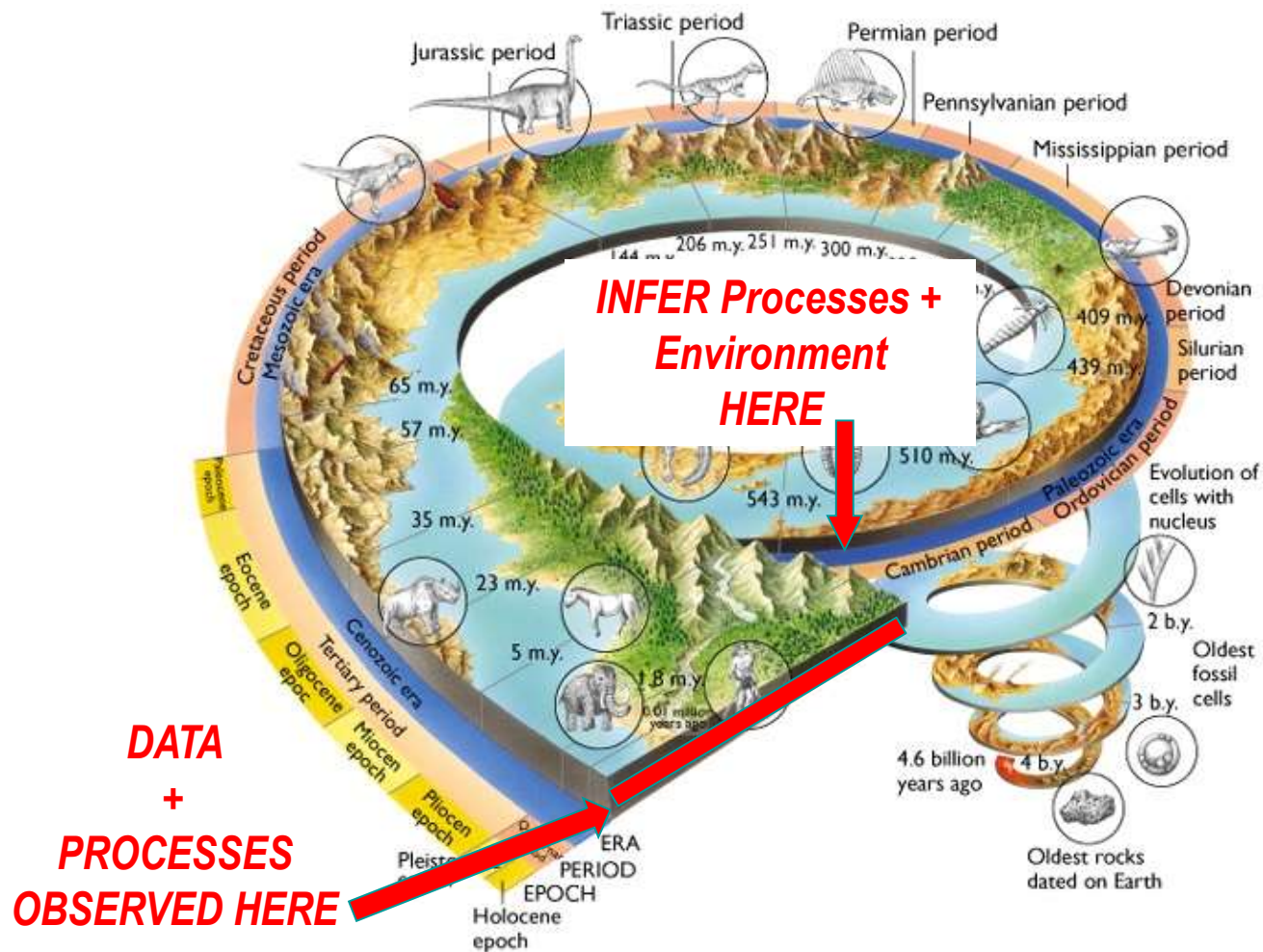


~541 Ma: The 'Cambrian Explosion'

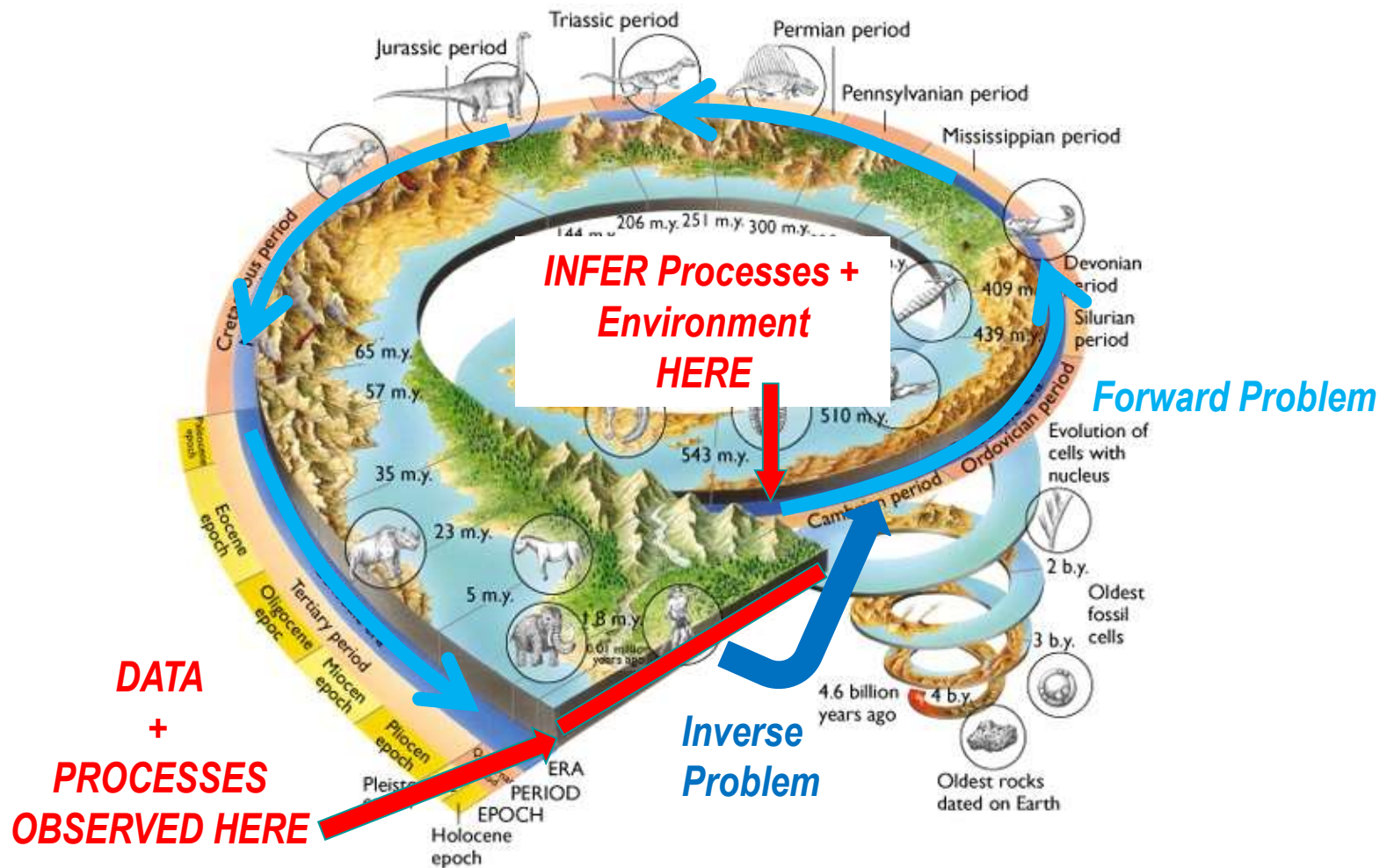
Environmental Opportunity vs Evolutionary Innovation

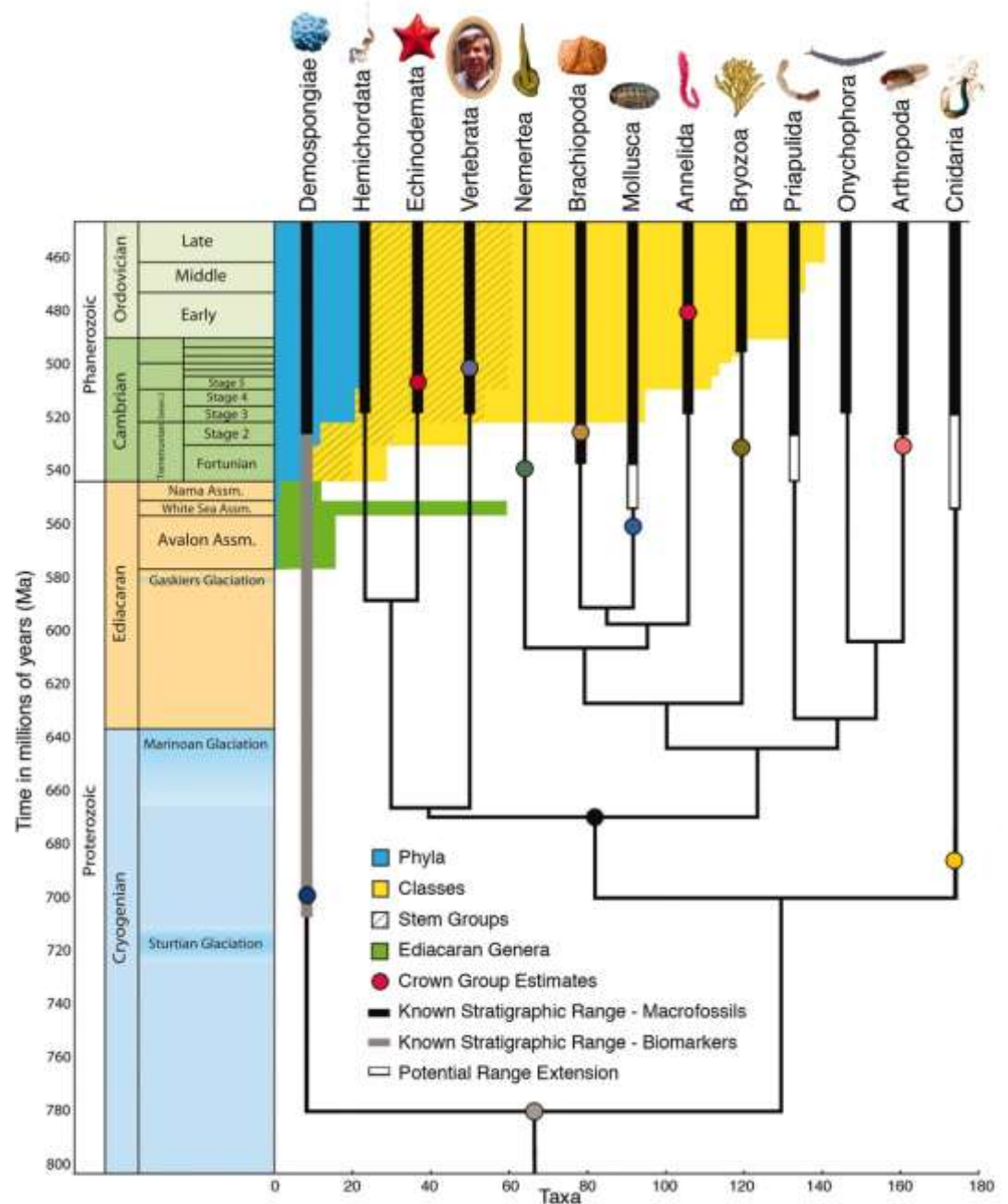


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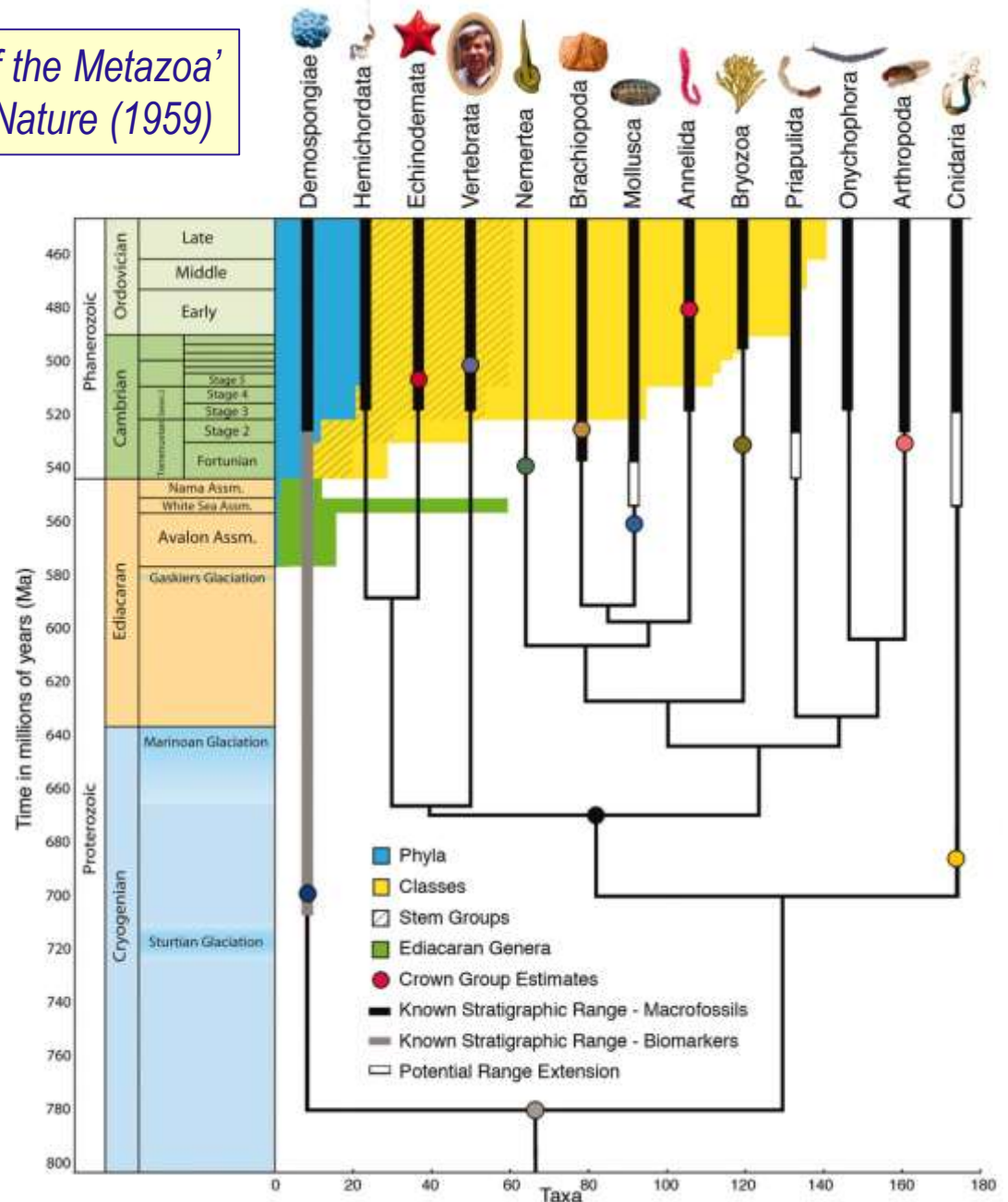


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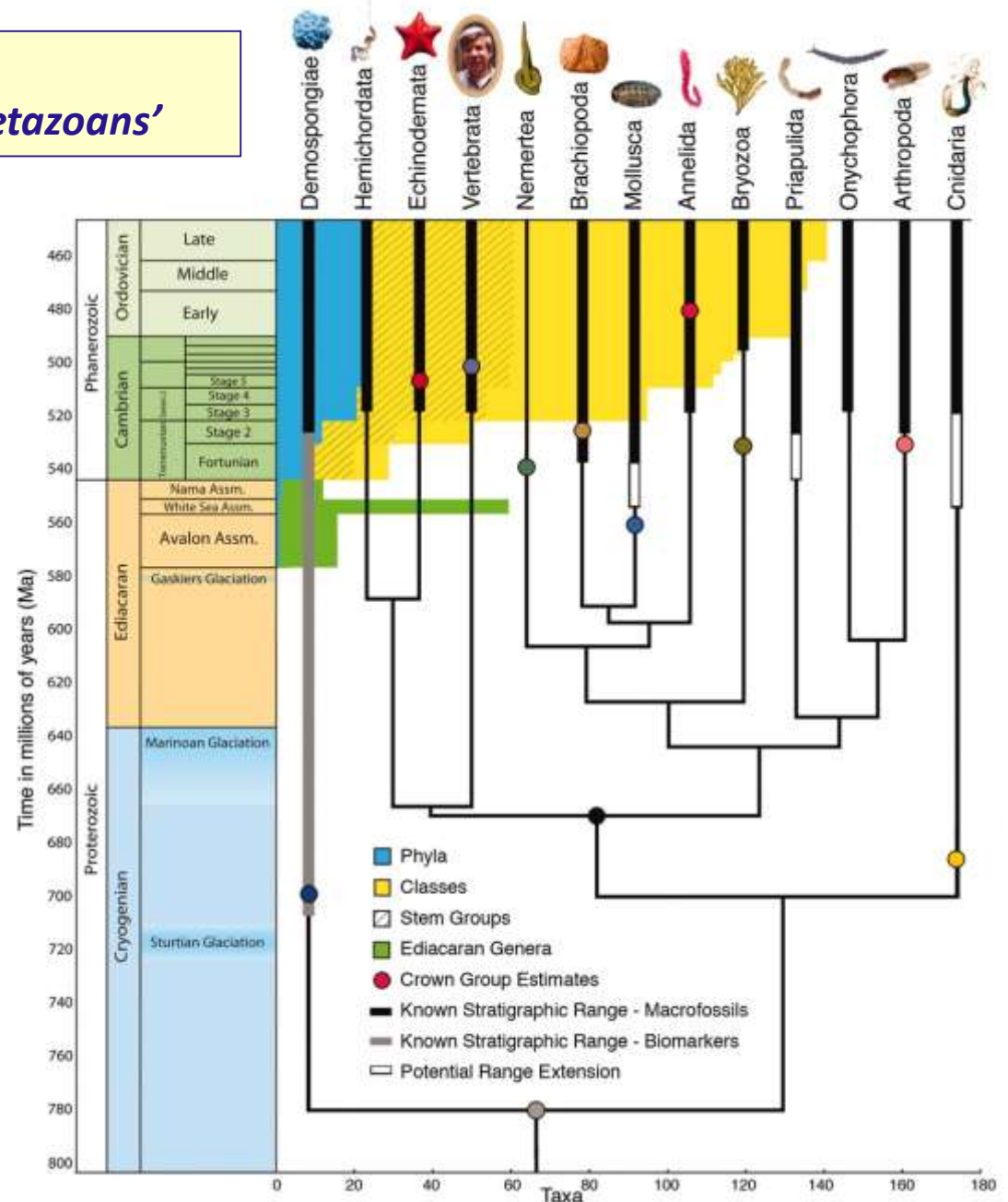




'Oxygen as a Prerequisite to the Origin of the Metazoa'
J. R. Nursall, *Nature* (1959)

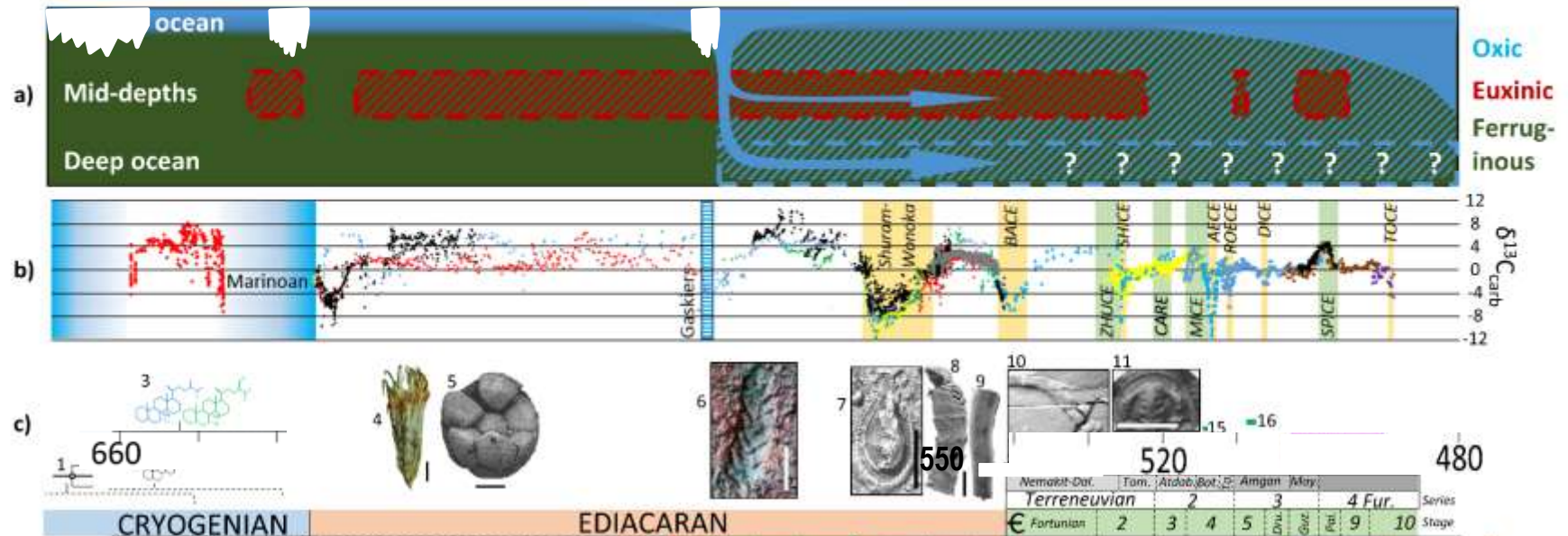


Hypothesis:
'Oxygen controlled the rise of metazoans'



Oxygen & Evolution of Metazoans

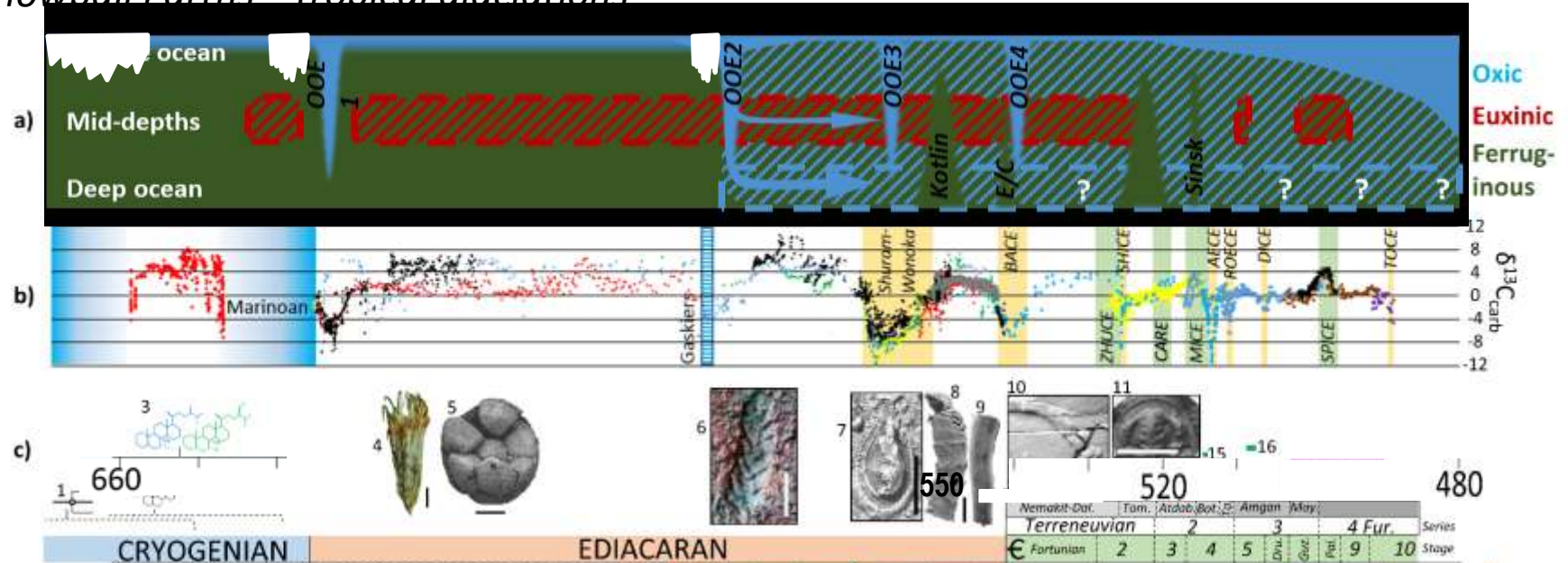
Snowball Earths – tropical glaciations



Modified from Wood et al., 2019

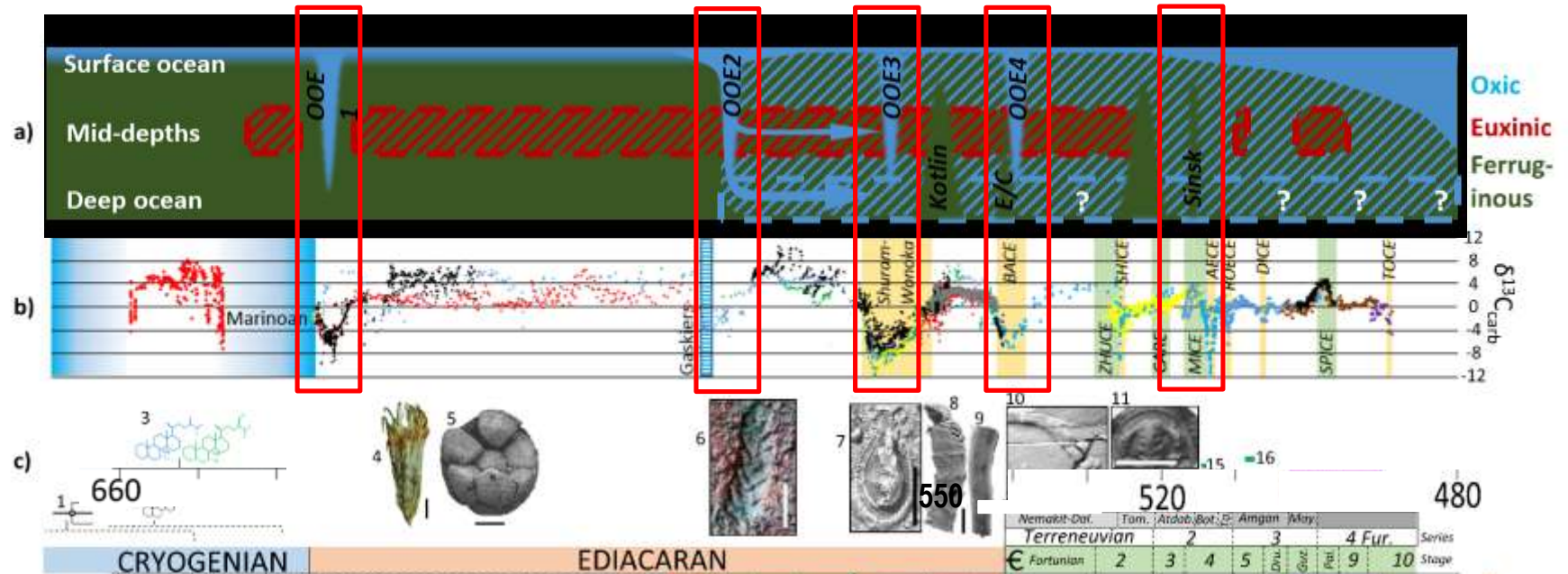
Oxygen & Evolution of Metazoans

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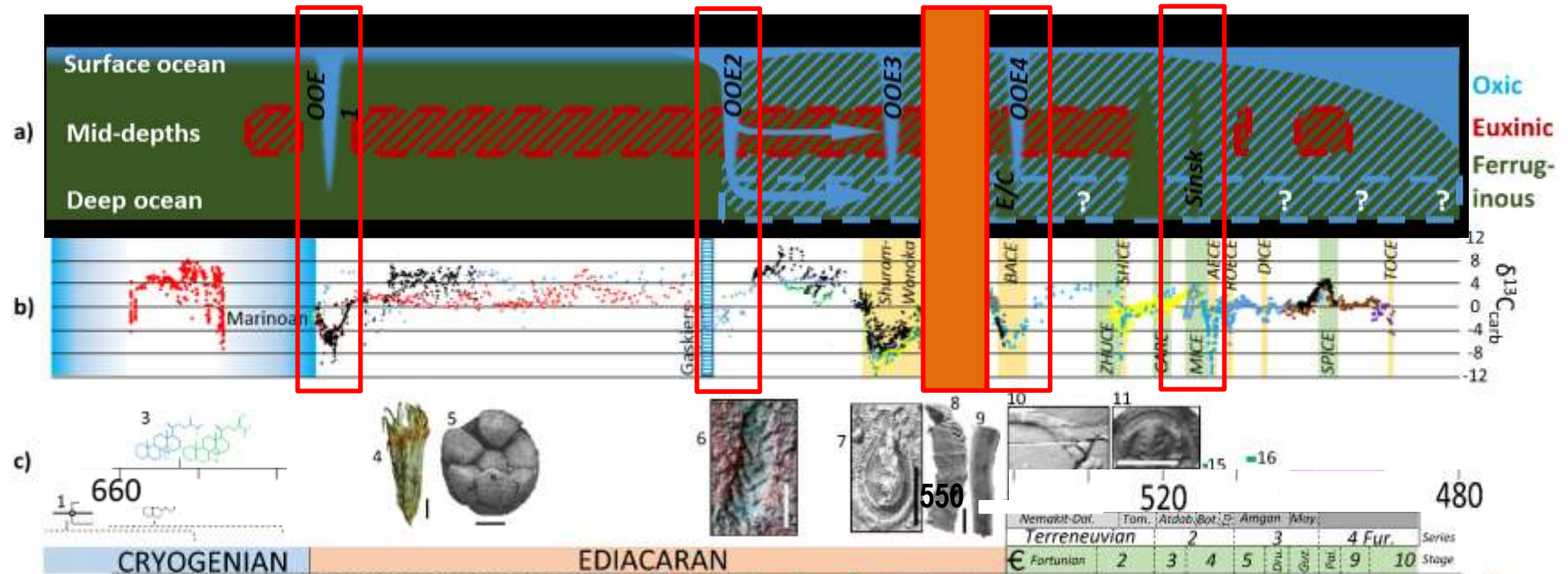
Modified from Wood et al., 2019

Oxygen & Evolution of Metazoans



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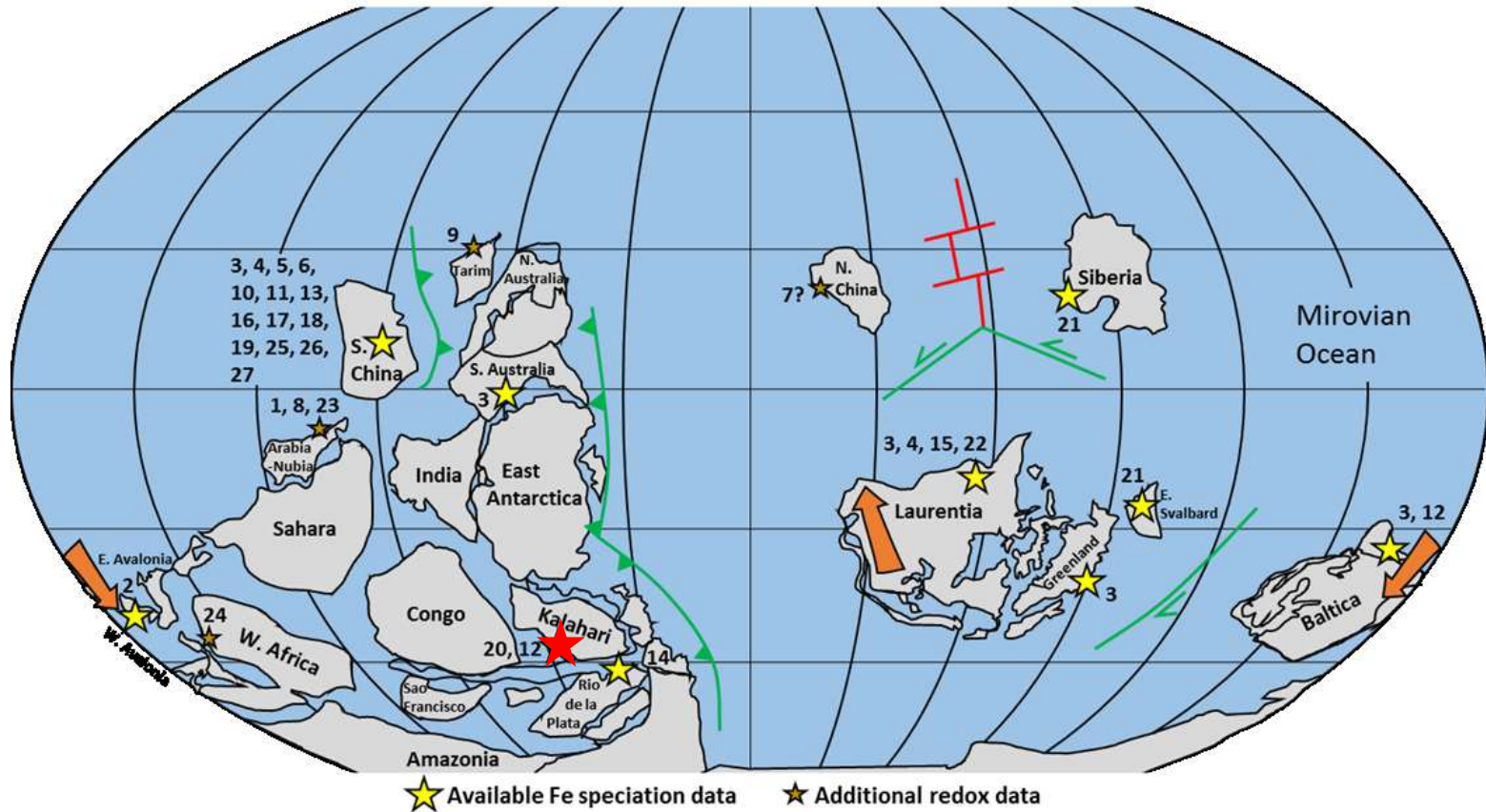
Oxygen & Evolution of Metazoans



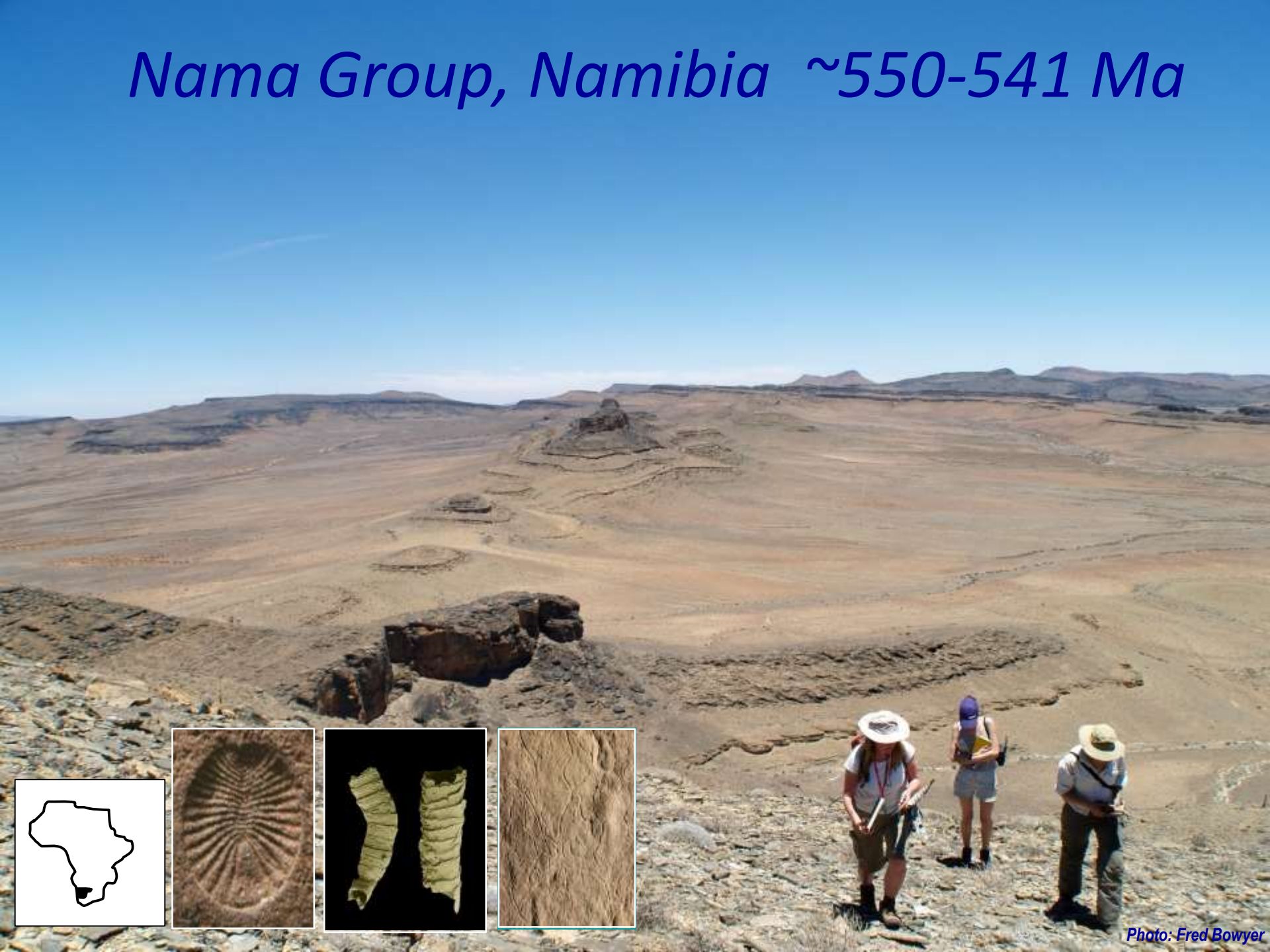
Modified from Wood et al., 2019

The Earth 550 million years ago....

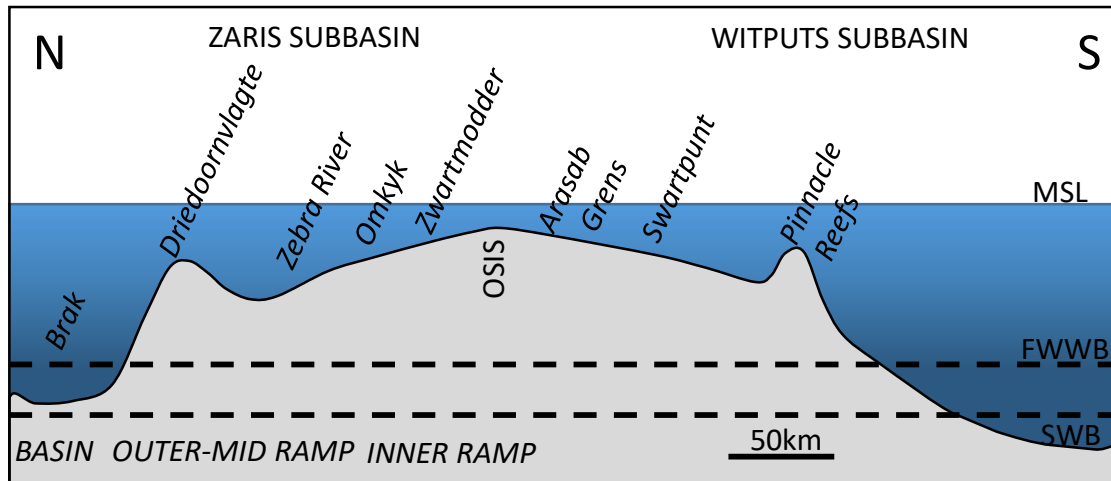
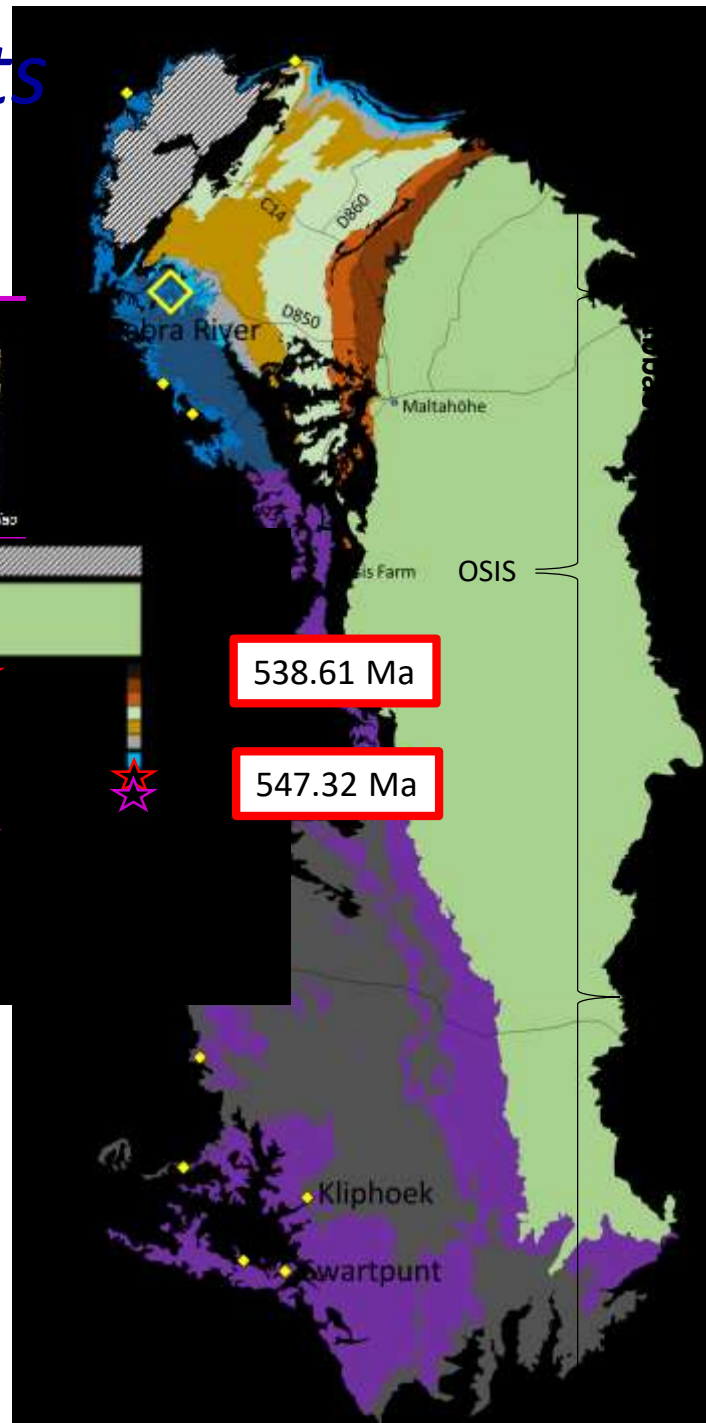
**Approximate palaeogeographic position of published
Ediacaran sections considered in this review (550- 540Ma)**
(Modified after Li et al., 2013)



Nama Group, Namibia ~550-541 Ma



4D Redox: Shelf-basin transects



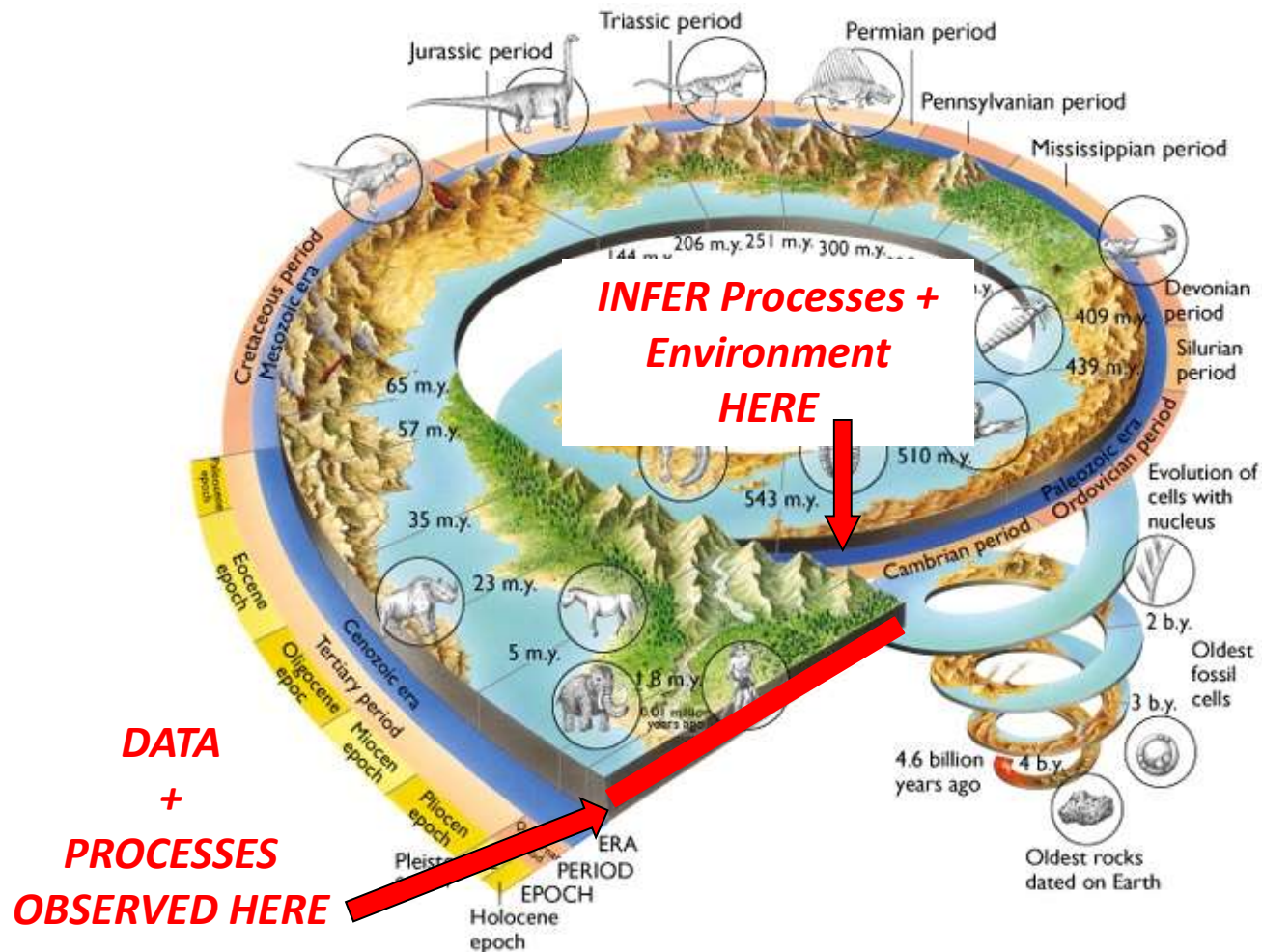
Wood et al., 2015





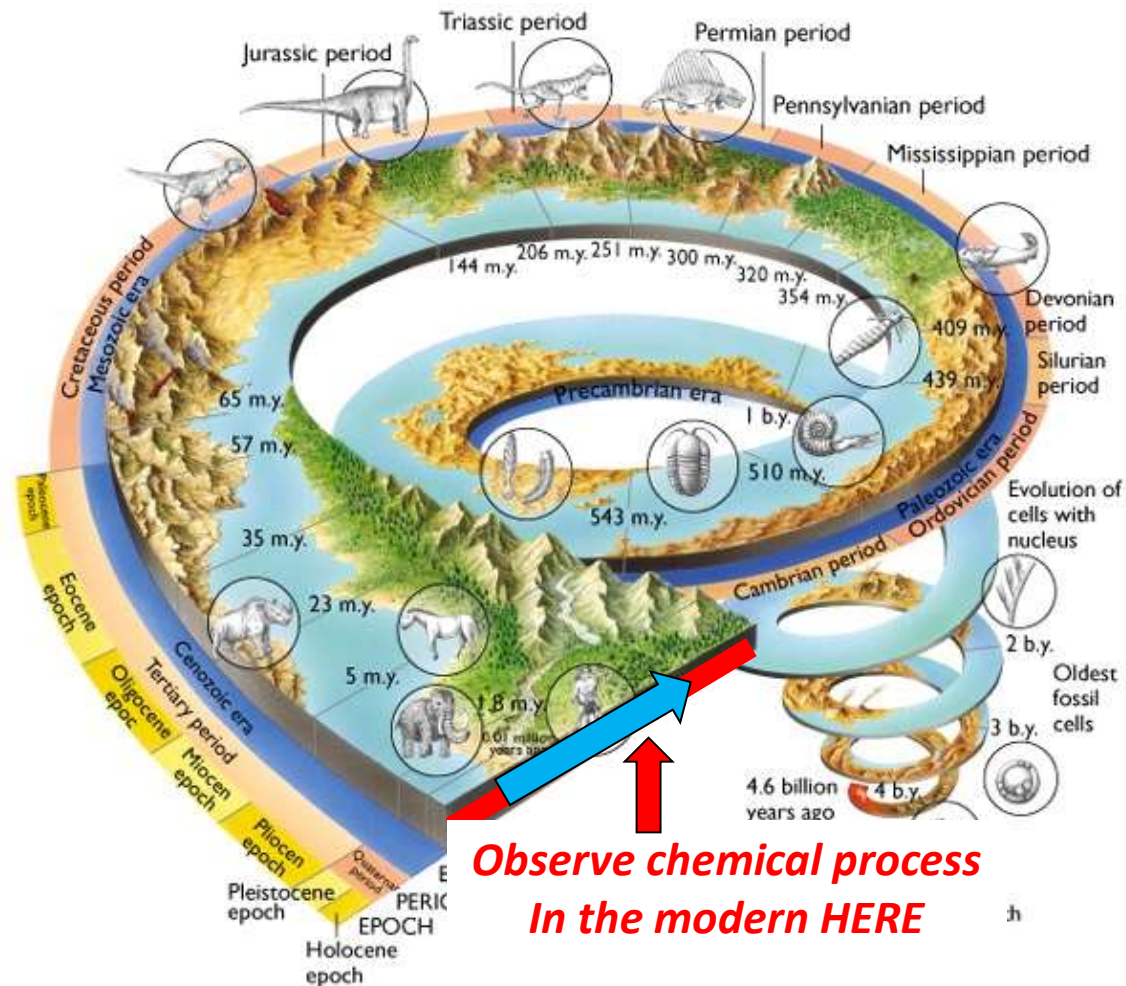
Environmental Opportunity vs Evolutionary Innovation

Hypothesis:
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Environmental Opportunity vs Evolutionary Innovation

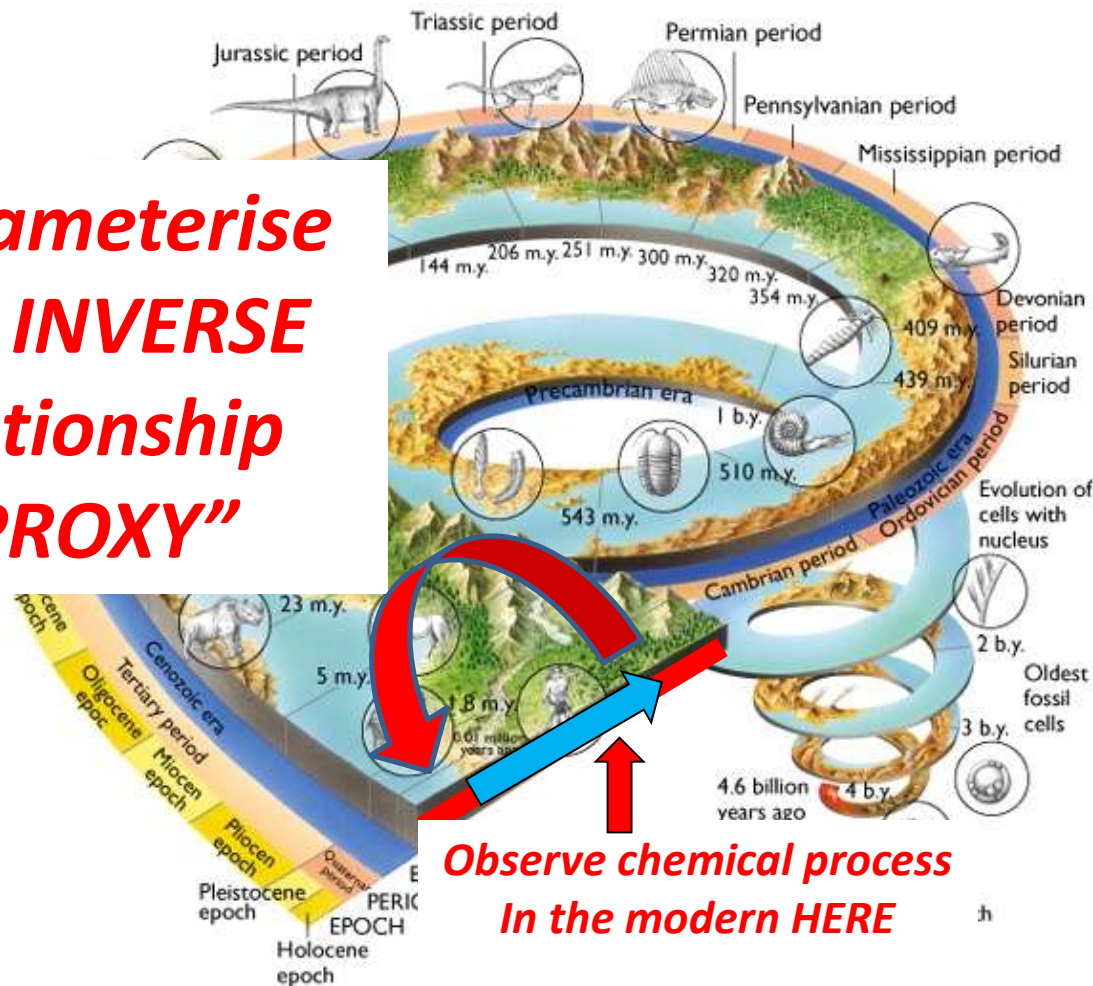
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**Parameterise
The INVERSE
relationship
= "PROXY"**



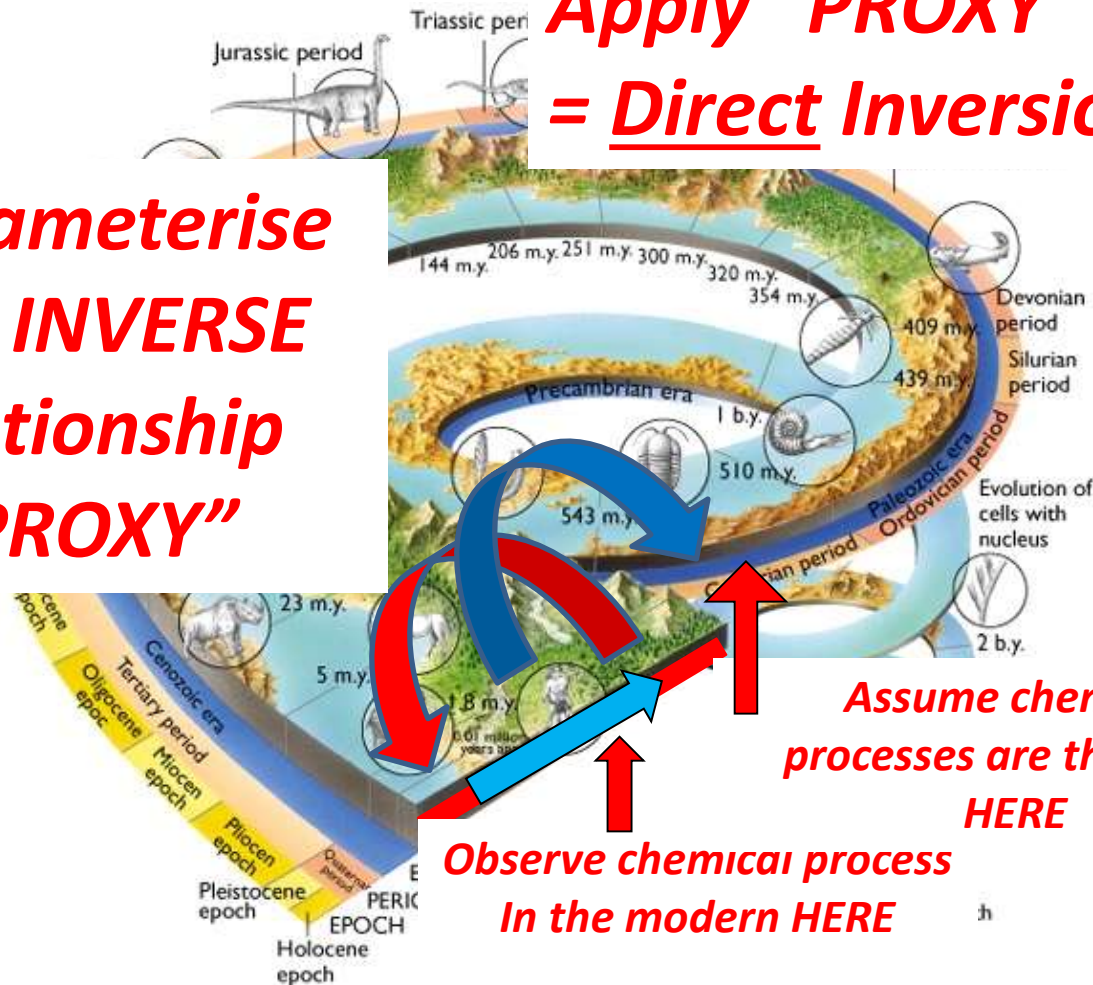
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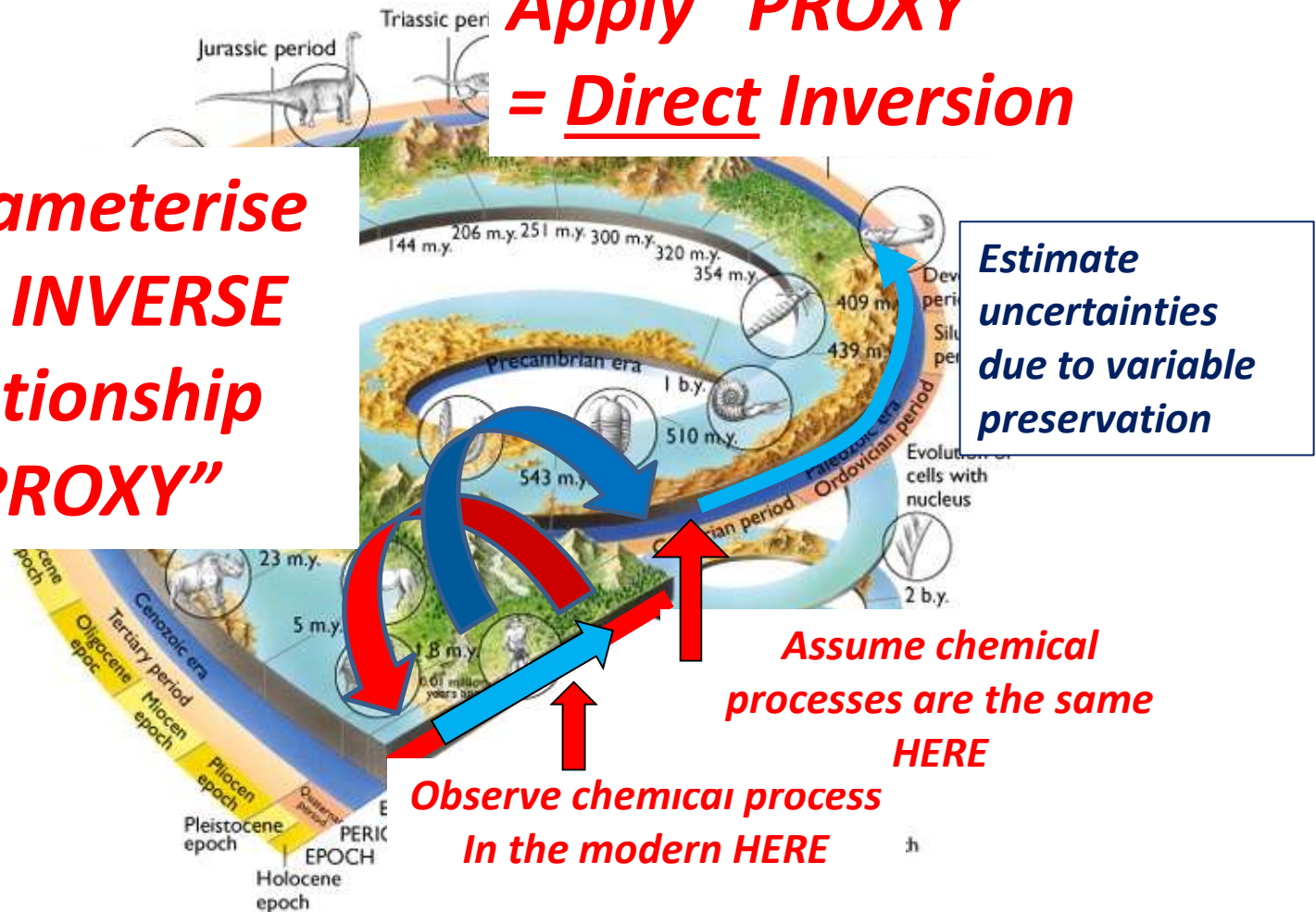
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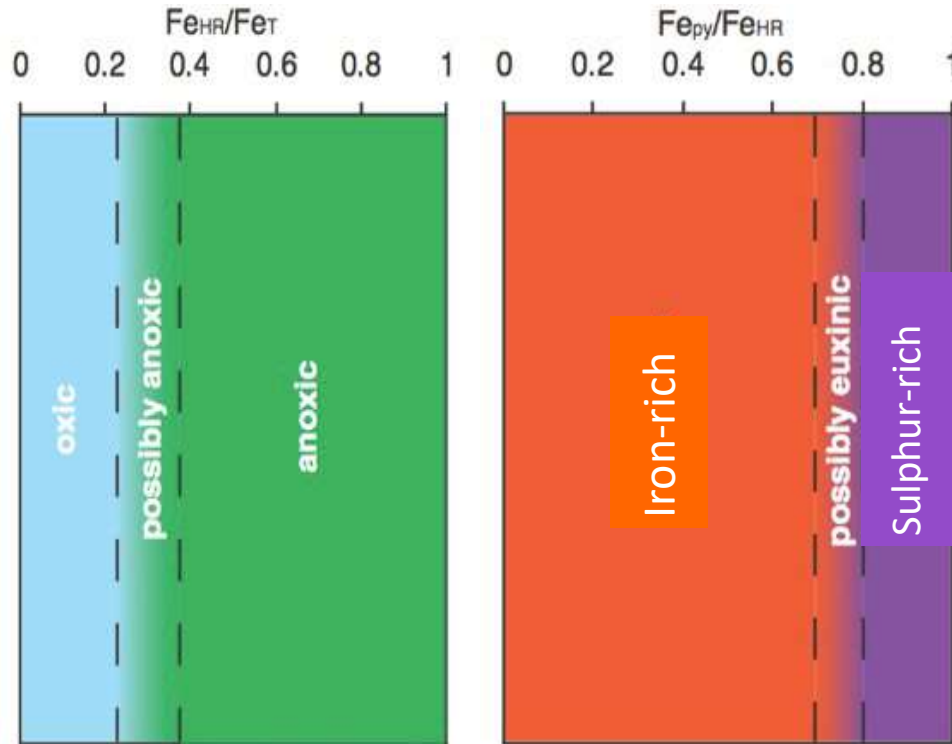
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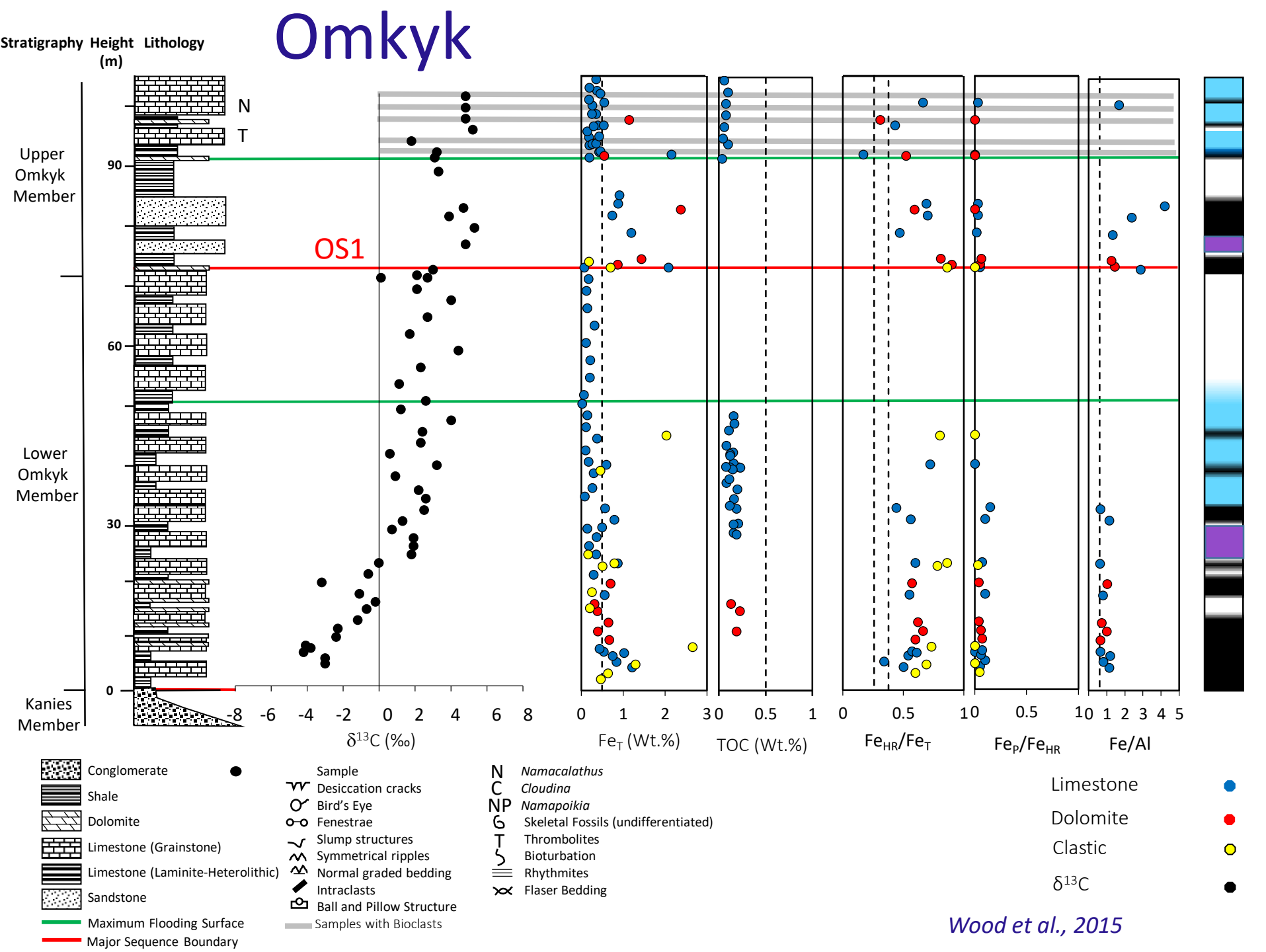
Local Redox Proxy: Fe-speciation



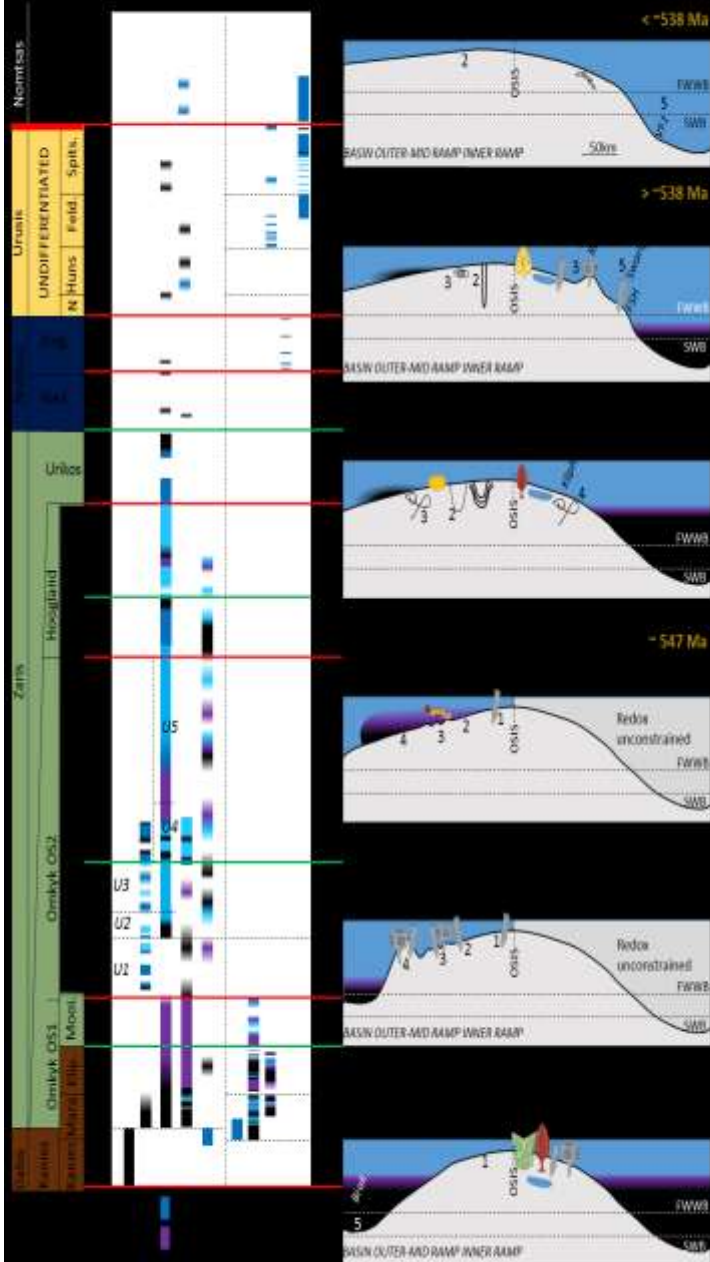
Poulton and Canfield, 2011

Highly Reactive Fe

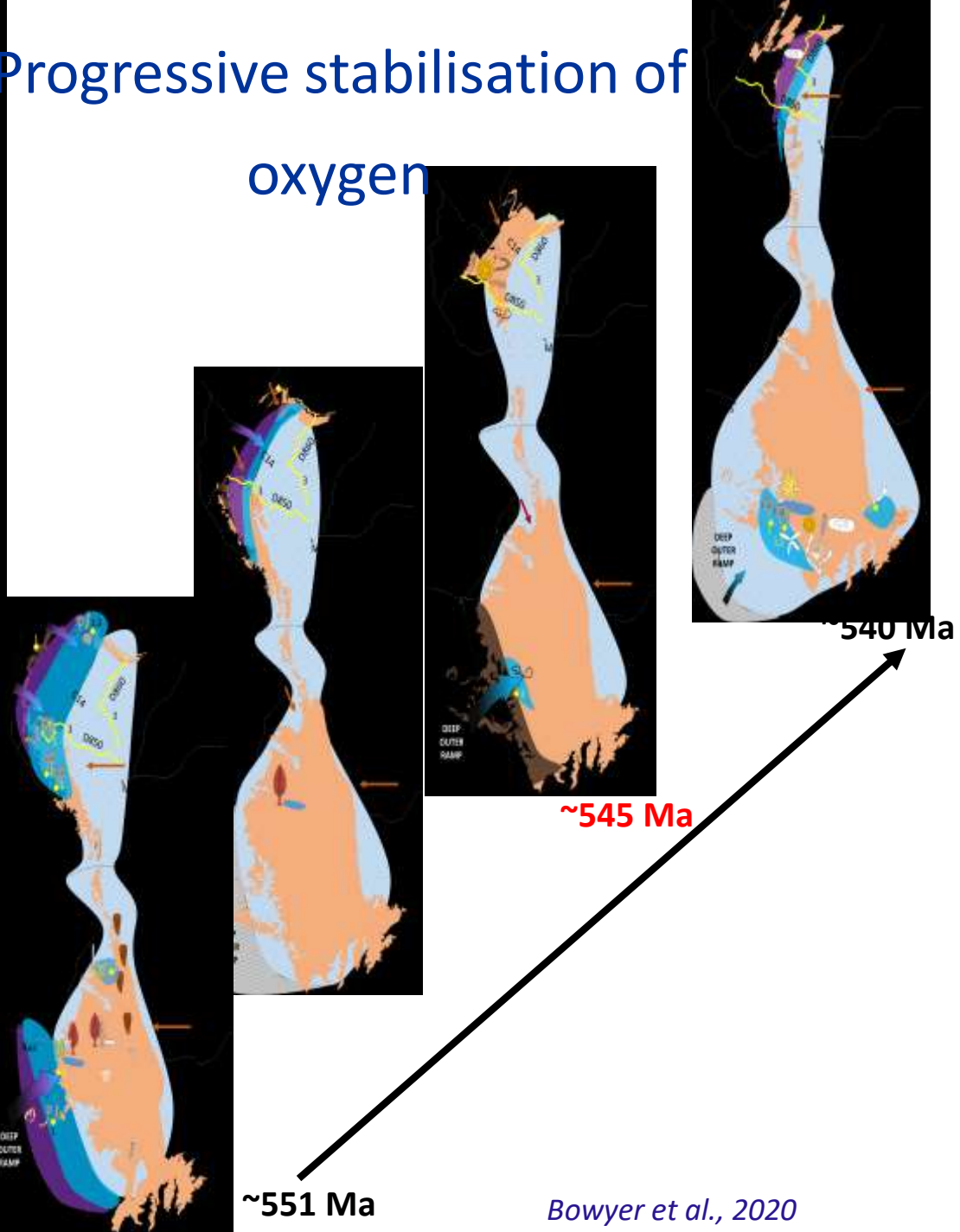
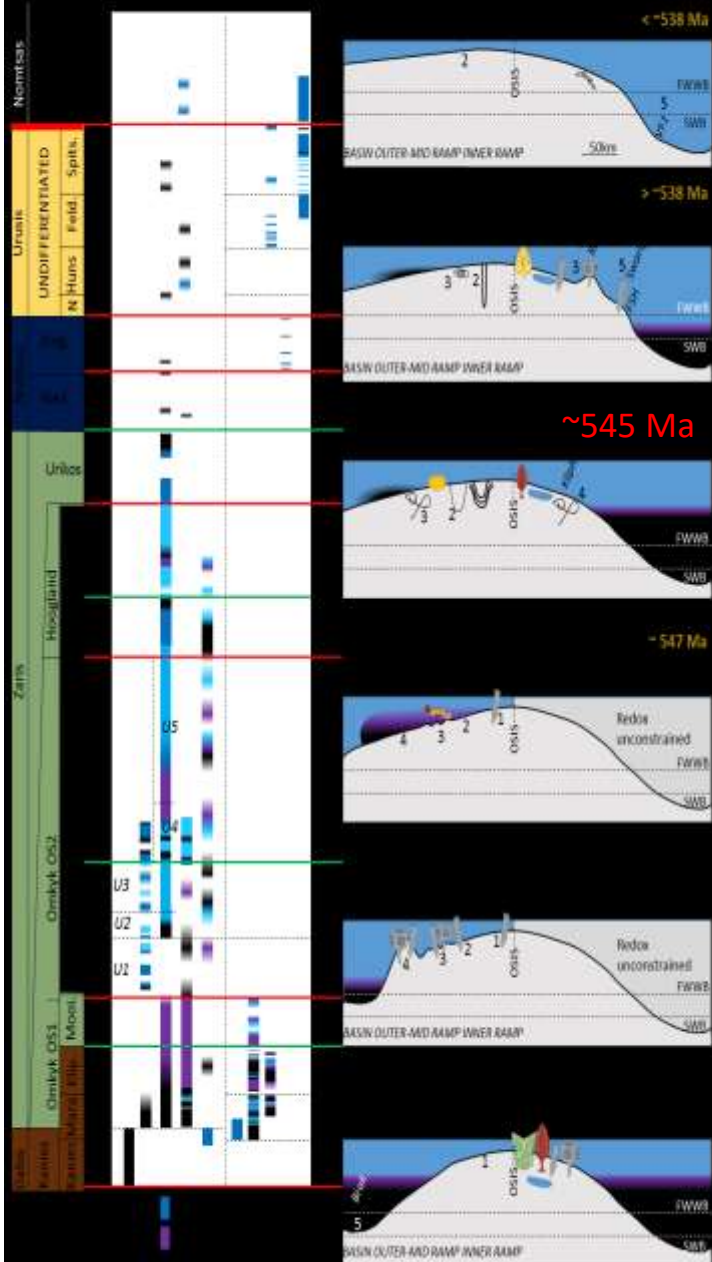
$Fe_{HR} = Fe_{carb} + Fe_{ox} + Fe_{mag} + Fe_{py}$



Low-oxygen waters
limited habitable space
for oldest animals

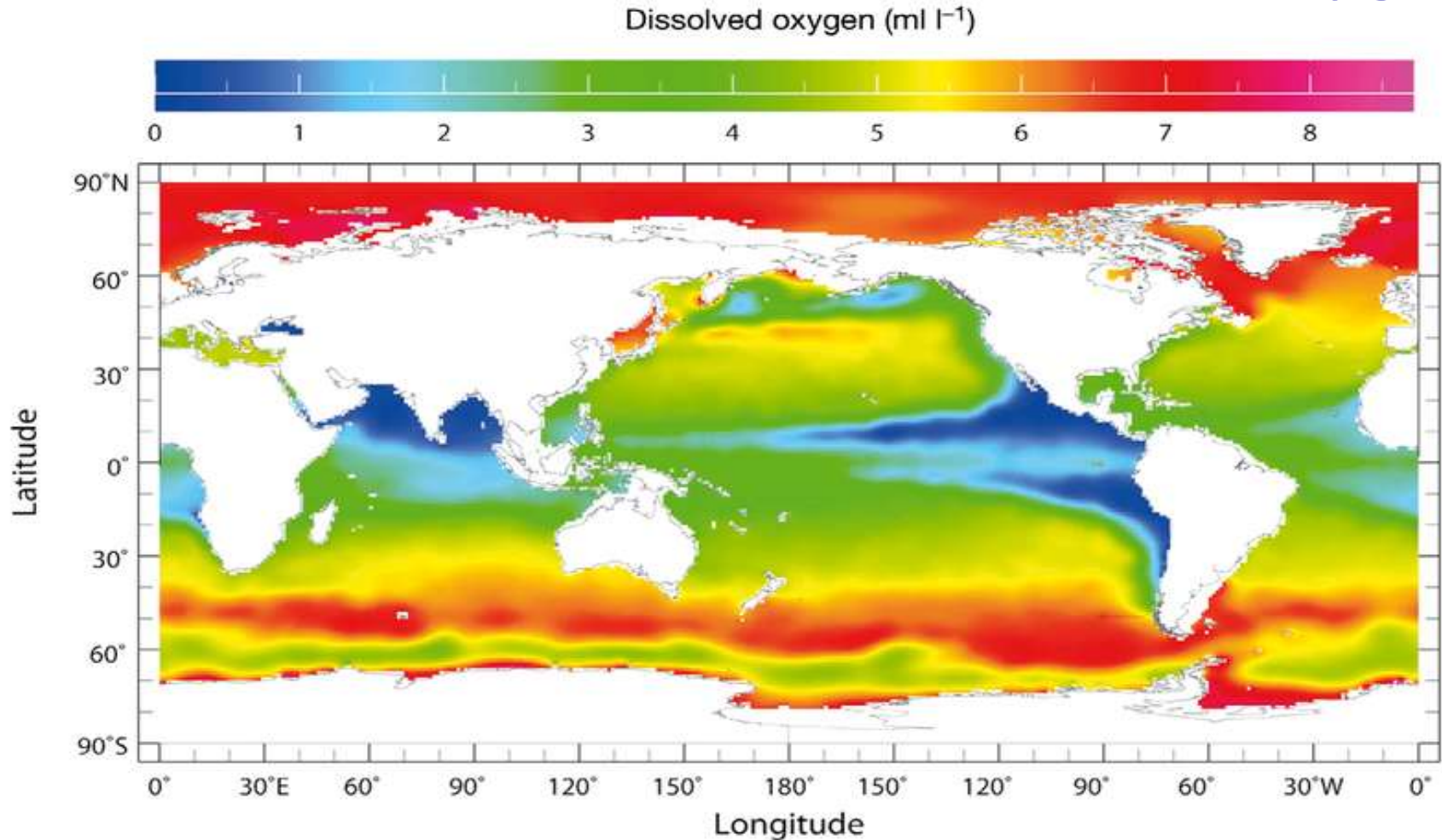


Progressive stabilisation of oxygen



Bowyer et al., 2020

What drove the stabilisation of oxygen?

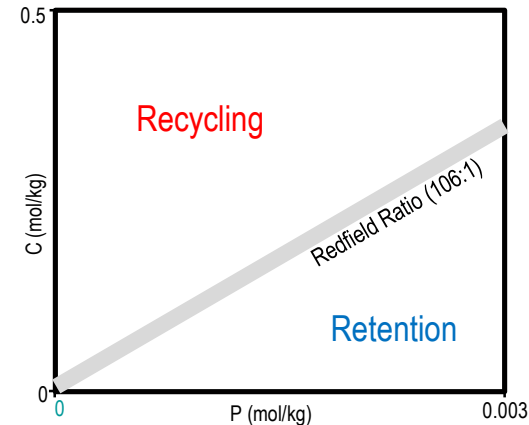
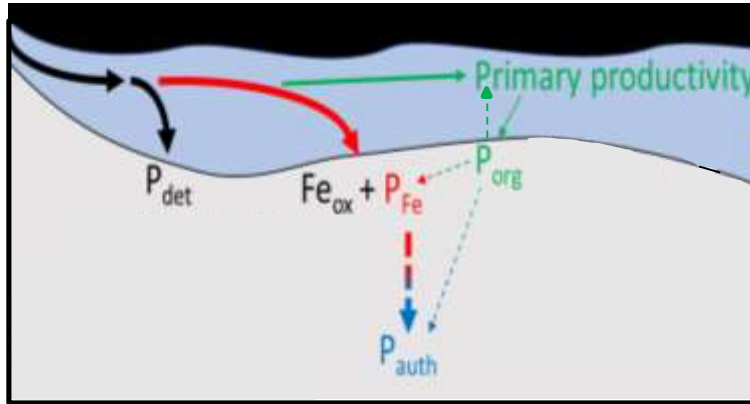


DEGRADATION TRAJECTORY more nutrients \rightarrow more algal production \rightarrow less O_2 \rightarrow more N & P recycled

More denitrification & P burial \leftarrow more O_2 \leftarrow less algal production \leftarrow less nutrients **RESTORATION TRAJECTORY**

What drove the stabilisation of oxygen?

Phosphorous (P) Speciation



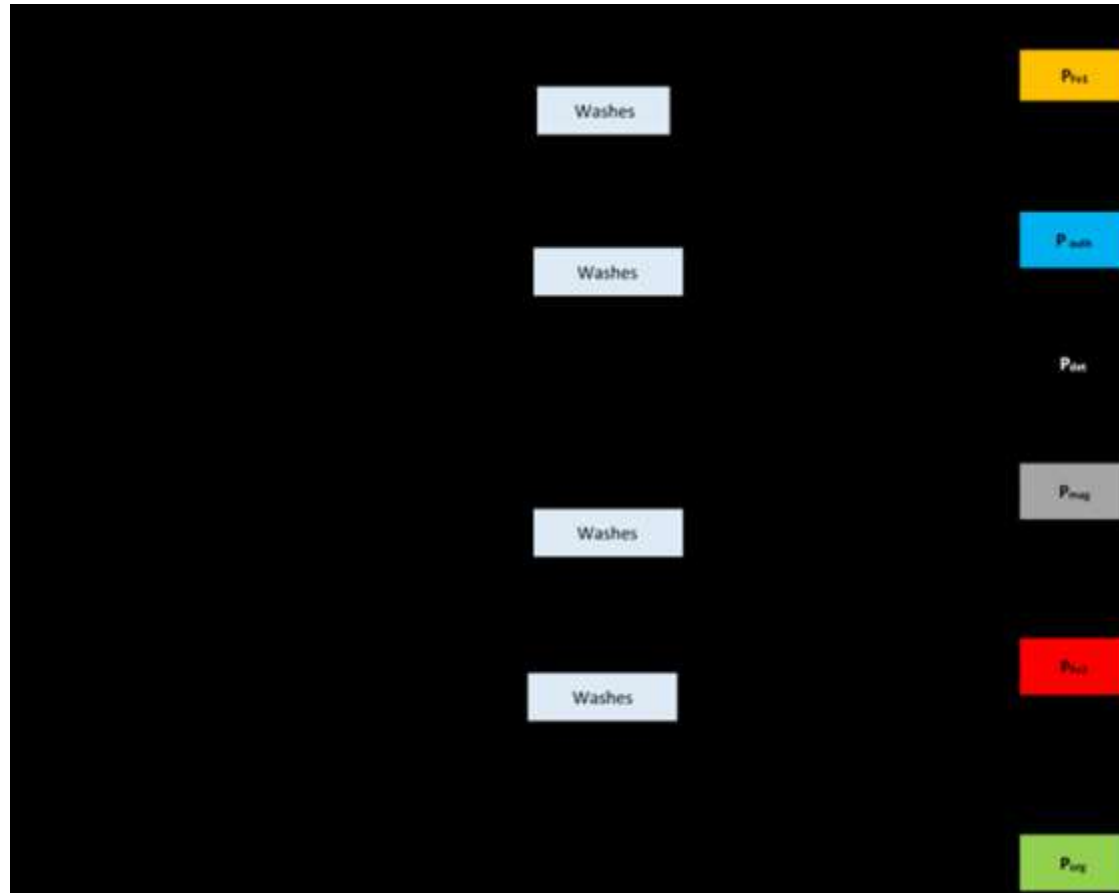
Reactive P = mobile and bioavailable

$$P_{\text{reac}} = P_{\text{Fe}} + P_{\text{org}} + P_{\text{auth}}$$

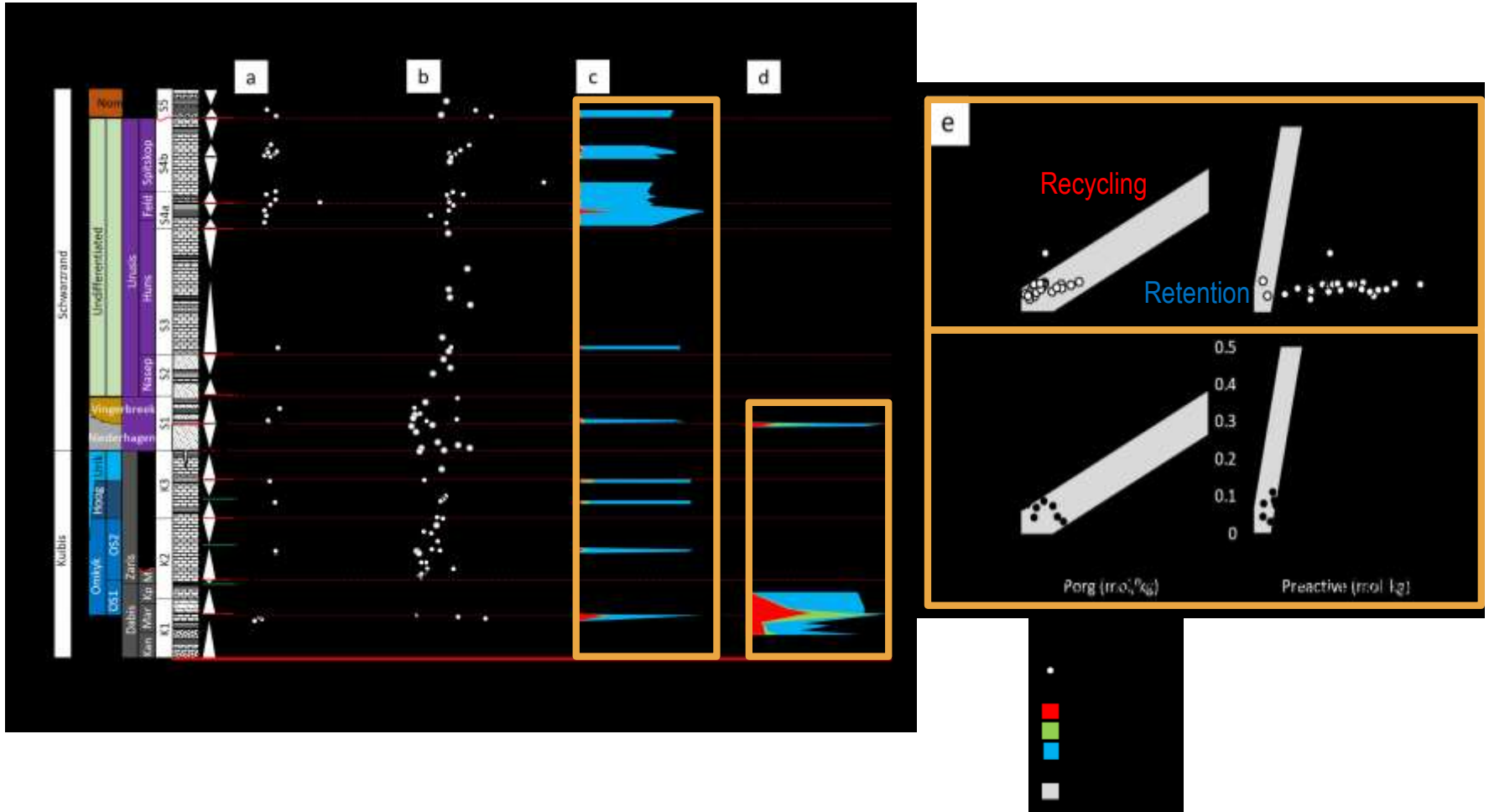
Chemical Index of Alteration (CIA)

$$CIA (\%) = \left[\underbrace{Al_2O_3}_{\text{Immobile}} / \left(\underbrace{Al_2O_3 + CaO^* + Na_2O + K_2O}_{\text{Mobile}} \right) \right] \times 100$$

Phosphorous speciation method



Redox-controlled Phosphorous cycling

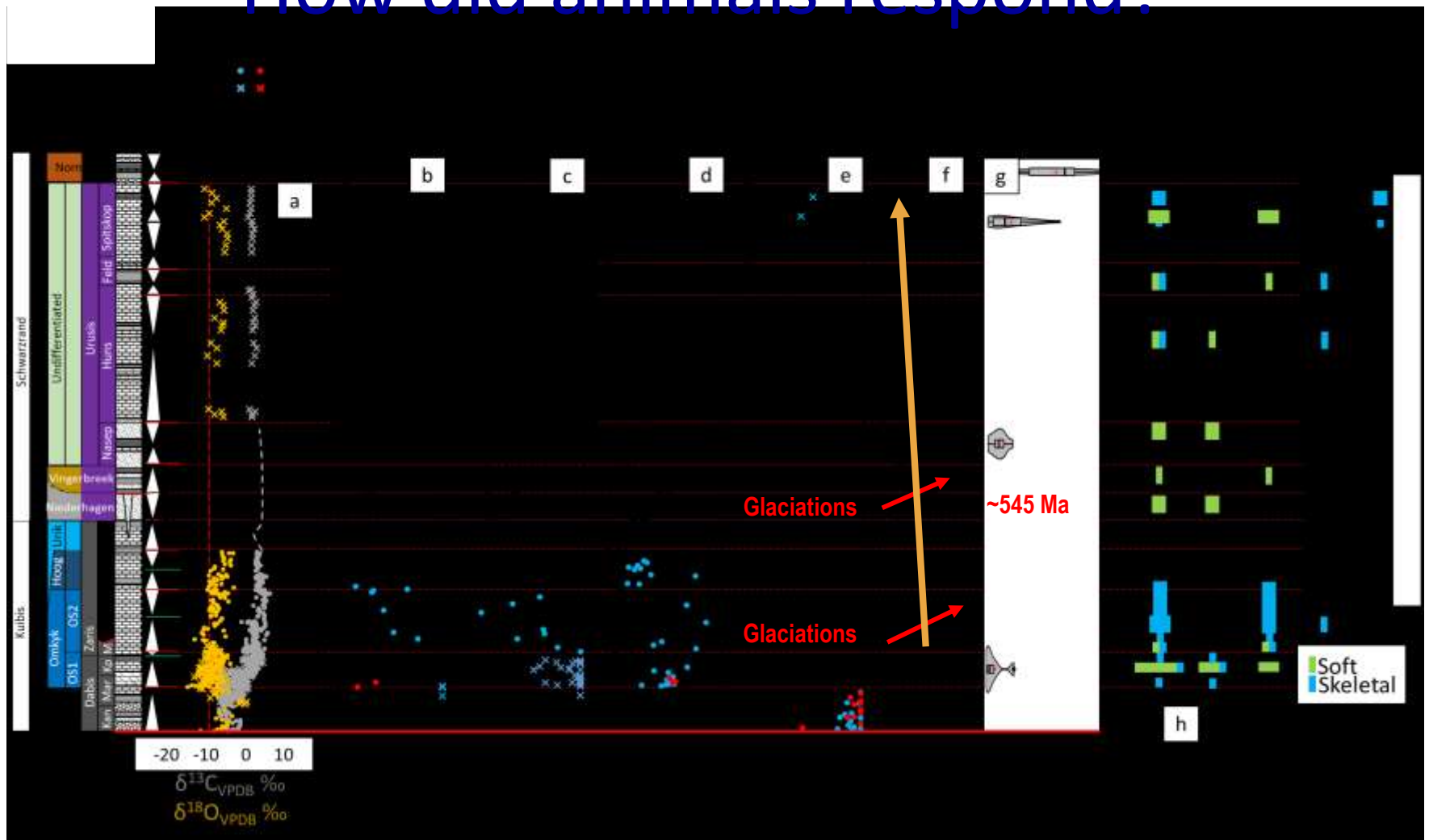


Anoxia = phosphate drawdown = limited recycling = increase productivity

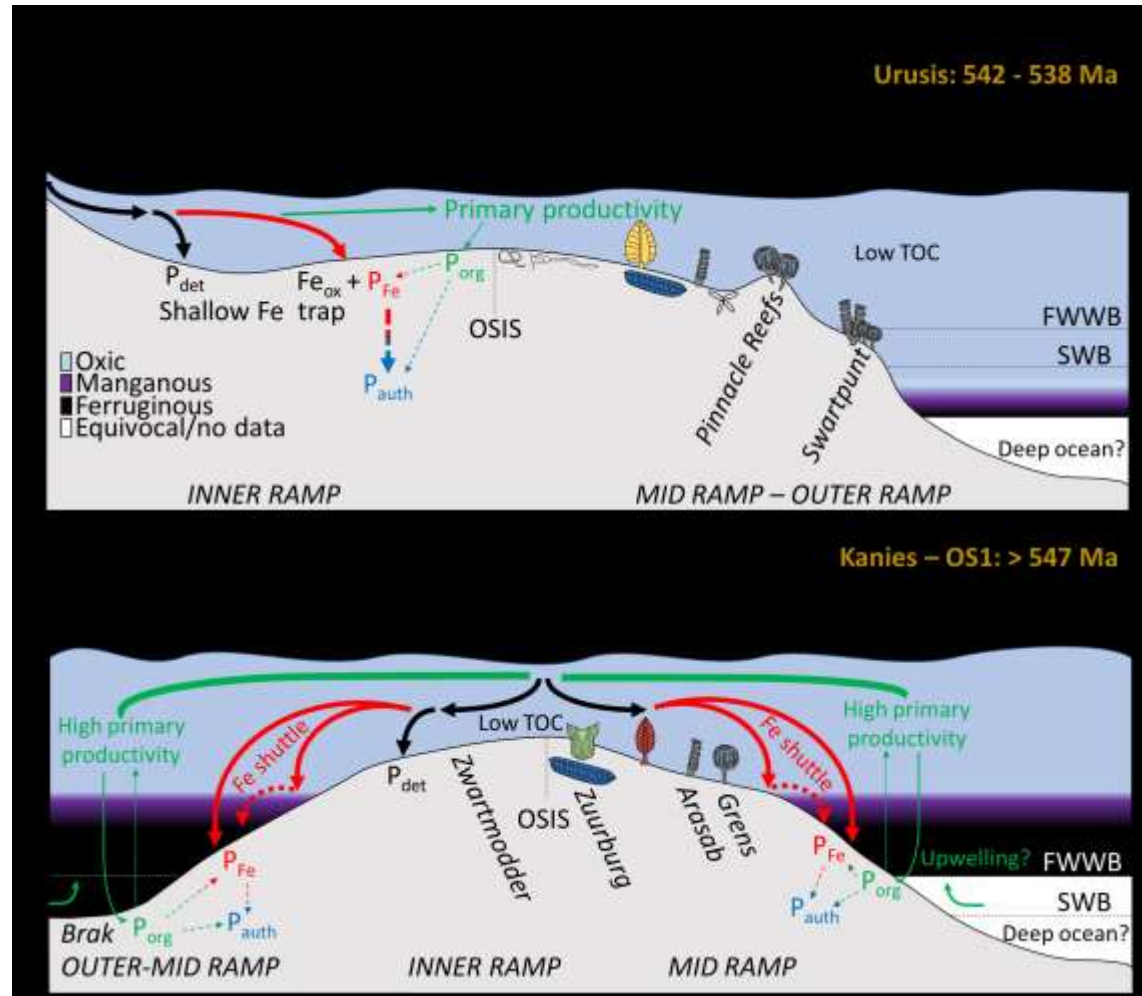
Oxia = phosphate burial = retention = reduced productivity

Bowyer et al., 2020

How did animals respond?

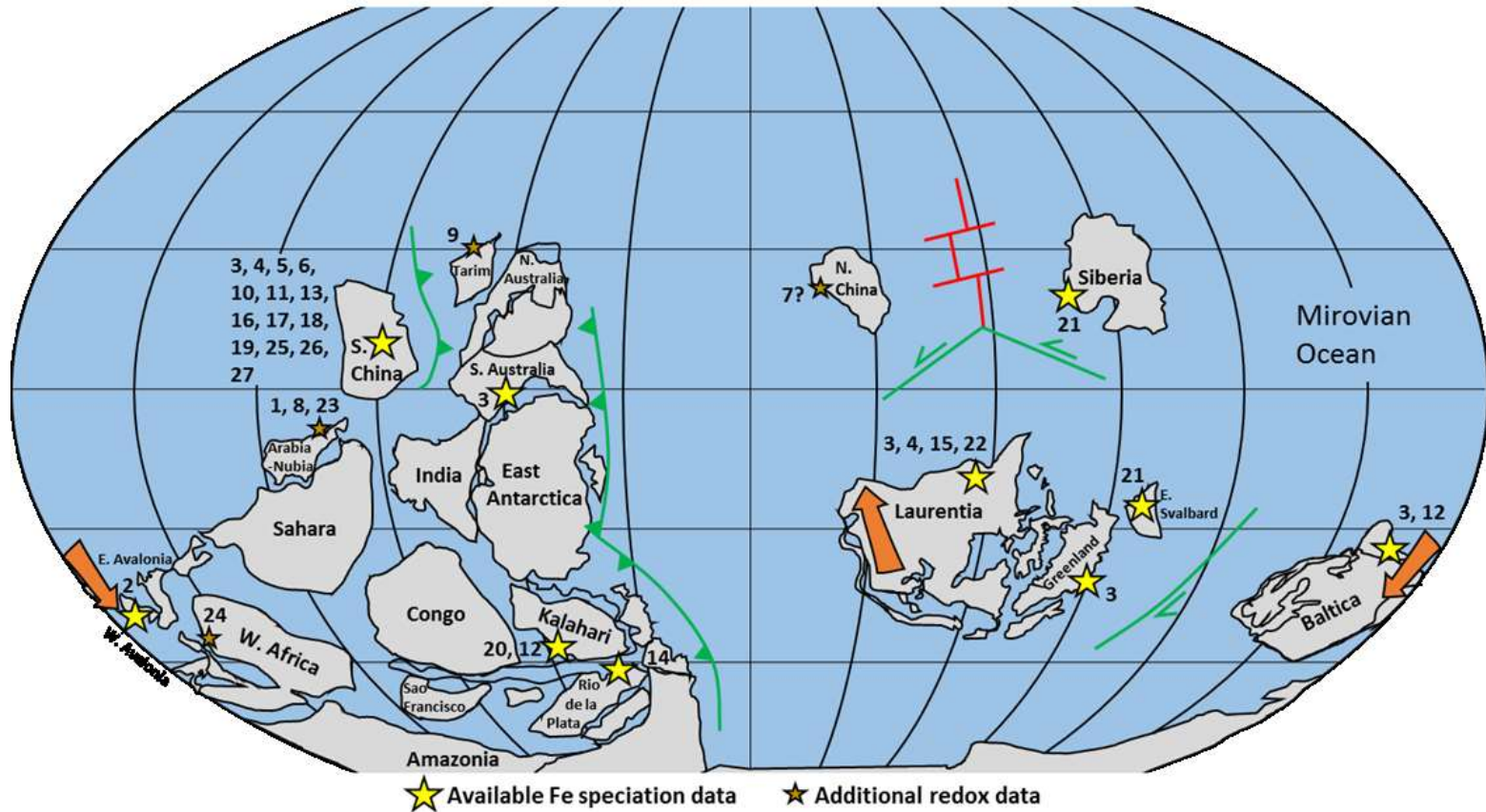


Co-evolution of oxygen and life



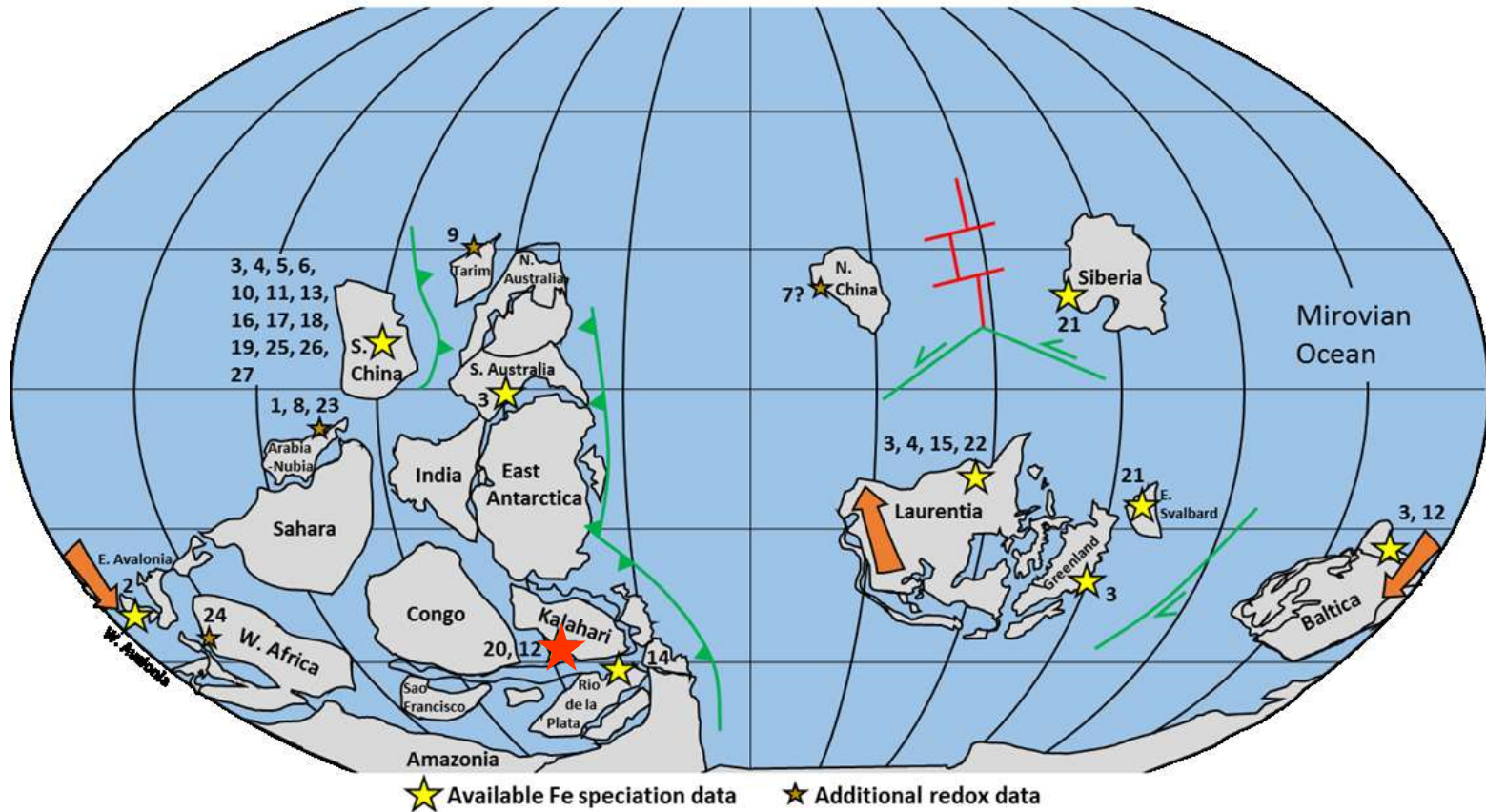
Co-evolution of oxygen and life and tectonics

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Ediacaran sections considered in this review (550- 540Ma)**
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A few parameters, one place, one narrative....

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