





Radiometric Data: Measurements of the half-life of isotopes in materials

LUCA: Last Universal Common Ancestor

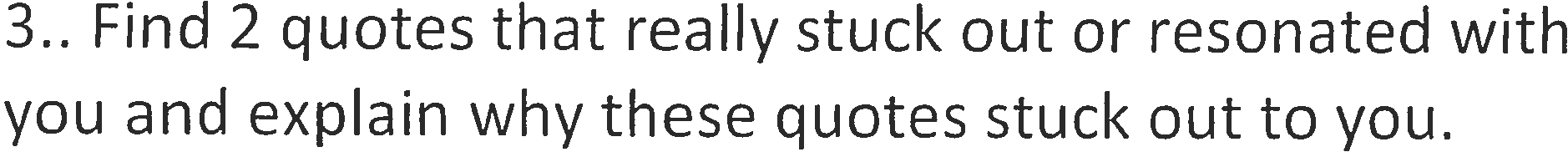
Fossilization: The variety of processes that enables the preservation of organic remains WITHIN the geological record 🡪 Not just sediment replacing bones

Prokaryotes: Organism with undefined nucleus or other specialized organelles

Detritivores: An animal which feeds on dead organic material 🡪 Usually from plants



Fossilization is a broad term for the process in which organic specimens are preserved such that we can examine them. They serve as one of the primary, provable forms of evidence for evolution. Life was very simple until the Earth’s atmosphere became saturated with Oxygen, which occurred prior to the Cambrian explosion which saw organisms become increasingly complex and diverse.



“Aerobic respiration is more energy efficient than anaerobic respiration” – This explained mechanically why the presence of an oxygen-rich atmosphere would cause organisms to evolve quicker, they simply had more power to do more things.

“Adaptive radiation typically follows extinction and opens the doors for ecological niches” – This helped me understand how extinction events could encourage evolution, they work similar to forest fires.



When did “ecosystems” as we now know them develop?

What are the four primary ways organisms can become fossilized?

What was life like prior to the Cambrian explosion?

What was life like after the Cambrian explosion?

\*I will try this technique for \_\_\_\_BIOS 2500\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class and reading chapter or pages: \_\_\_\_\_\_Chapter 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2/1/23\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.