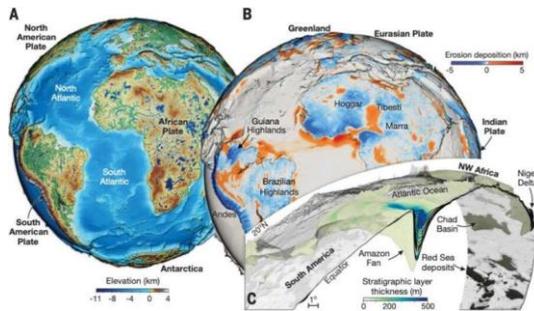


Most detailed geological model reveals Earth's past 100 million years

Phys.org van 2023-03-03 de by [University of Sydney](#) publiceerde dit artikel.



Credit: University of Sydney

Klimaat, tektoniek en tijd kun je combineren om de krachtige krachten te creëren die het aanzicht van onze planeet bepalen. Voeg daarbij de geleidelijke veranderingen van het aardoppervlak door rivieren toe en wat voor ons solide lijkt als

rots verandert voortdurend. Ons begrip van dit dynamische proces is echter op zijn best fragmentarisch geweest. Wetenschappers hebben kort geleden nieuw onderzoek gepubliceerd dat een gedetailleerd en dynamisch model van het aardoppervlak in de afgelopen 100 miljoen jaar onthult.

Lees verder in: https://phys.org/news/2023-02-geological-reveals-earth-million-years.html?utm_source=nwletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=weekly-nwletter

Of: Tristan Salles, Hundred million years of landscape dynamics from catchment to global scale, *Science* (2023).

[DOI:10.1126/science.add2541](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.add2541). www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.add2541

Climate, tectonics and time combine to create powerful forces that craft the face of our planet. Add the gradual sculpting of the Earth's surface by rivers and what to us seems solid as rock is constantly changing.

However, our understanding of this dynamic process has at best been patchy.

Scientists today have published new research revealing a detailed and dynamic model of the Earth's surface over the past 100 million years.

Working with scientists in France, University of Sydney geoscientists have published this new model in the journal *Science*.

For the first time, it provides a high-resolution understanding of how today's geophysical landscapes were created and how millions of tons of sediment have flowed to the oceans.

Lead author Dr. Tristan Salles from the University of Sydney School of Geosciences, said, "To predict the future, we must understand the past. But our geological models have only provided a fragmented understanding of how our planet's recent physical features formed.

"If you look for a continuous model of the interplay between river basins, global-scale erosion and sediment deposition at high resolution for the past 100 million years, it just doesn't exist.

"So, this is a big advance. It's not only a tool to help us investigate the past but will help scientists understand and predict the future, as well."

Credit: *Science* (2023). DOI: 10.1126/science.add2541

Using a framework incorporating geodynamics, tectonic and climatic forces with surface processes, the scientific team has presented a new dynamic model of the past 100 million years at high resolution (down to 10 kilometers), broken into frames of a million years.

Second author Dr. Laurent Husson from Institut des Sciences de la Terre in Grenoble, France, said, "This unprecedented high-resolution model of Earth's recent past will equip geoscientists with a more complete and dynamic understanding of the Earth's surface.

"Critically, it captures the dynamics of sediment transfer from the land to oceans in a way we have not previously been able to."

Dr. Salles said that understanding the flow of terrestrial sediment to marine environments is vital to comprehend present-day ocean chemistry.

"Given that ocean chemistry is changing rapidly due to human-induced climate change, having a more complete picture can assist our understanding of marine environments," he said.

The model will allow scientists to test different theories as to how the Earth's surface will respond to changing climate and tectonic forces.

Further, the research provides an improved model to understand how the transportation of Earth sediment regulates the planet's carbon cycle over millions of years.

"Our findings will provide a dynamic and detailed background for scientists in other fields to prepare and test hypotheses, such as in biochemical cycles or in biological evolution."

More information: Tristan Salles, Hundred million years of landscape dynamics from catchment to global scale, *Science* (2023). DOI: [10.1126/science.add2541](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.add2541). www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.add2541

Journal information: *Science*

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