

Graduate Program of Teaching and History of Earth Sciences

Geosciences Institute

VIII GeoSciEd 2018 – 8<sup>th</sup> Quadrennial Conference of the International Geoscience Education Organisation (IGEO) – Geosciences for Everyone – VIII Simpósio Nacional de Ensino e História de Ciências da Terra / EnsinoGEO-2018

– Geociências para Todos – Campinas – Sao Paulo – Brazil, July 2018





# A computer animation on Phanerozoic movements and paleogeography of the Australian Plate Celso Dal Ré Carneiro João Cláudio Toniolo

2010

University of Campinas





### Questions

- How to relate past positions of continents to global and regional environmental changes?
- How to describe and to understand the wandering of continents during Phanerozoic?





# Interpreting the path of Australian plate from Cambrian to Recent...

- Computer animation designed to overcome preconceptions and common-sense ideas on climate change
  - Focus on Phanerozoic geological drift of a selected plate
- Series of maps integrated in flash software and converted to animated graphics interchange format (GIF)





### Movements of Australia

- Paleogeography and dynamics of a moving plate
  - Events of subsidence or uplift
- Paleoclimatic studies
  - At a given period there is a huge variety of climates for each single position



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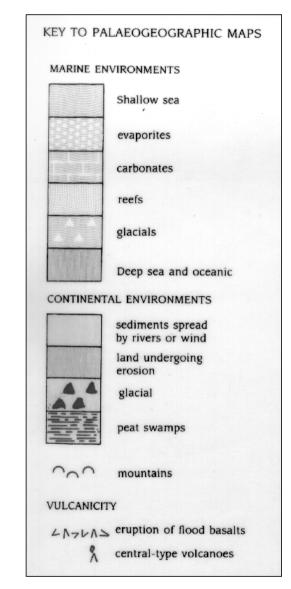
Changes of latitudinal position help to explain many geological points

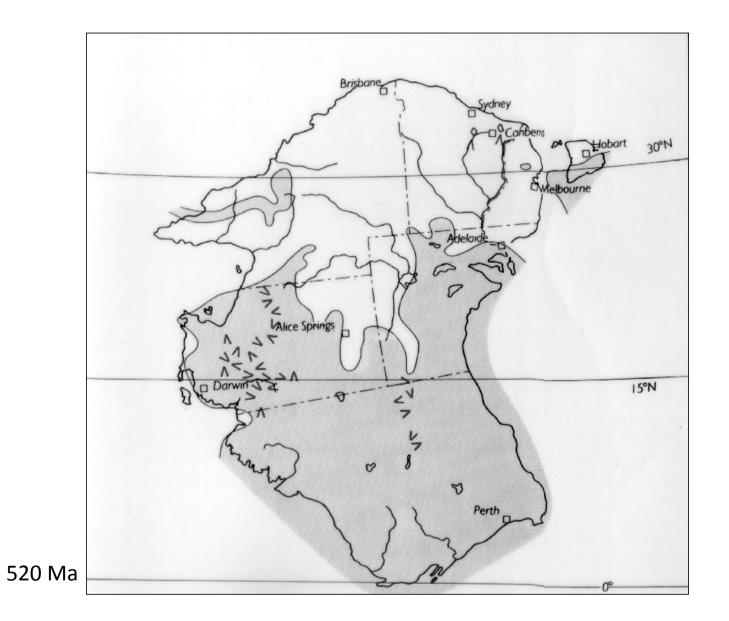
- Paleoenvironmental evidence from:
  - Sandstones, shales, limestones and diamictites
- Paleogeography can be crossed with data on:
  - Biological distribution and diversity
  - Volcanism
  - Hot spots
  - Mountain ranges
  - Sedimentary basins

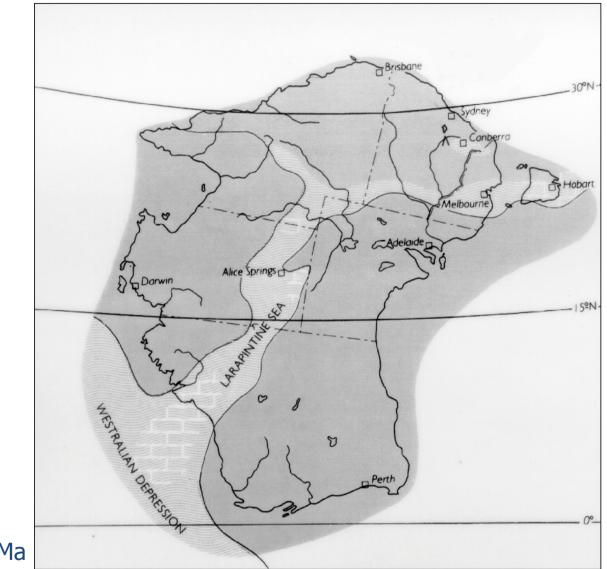
### Legend for paleogeographic maps

Source:

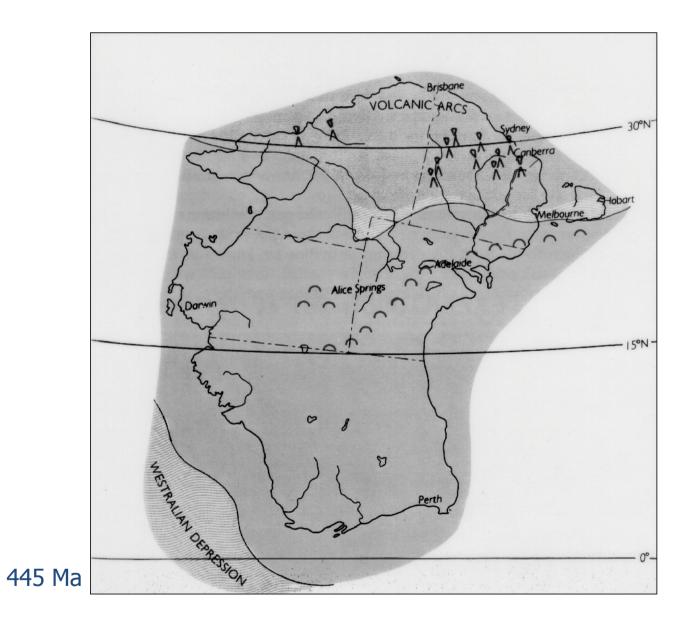
White M. 1999. *Reading the rocks*: animals and plants in prehistoric Australia and New Zealand. 2 ed. Singapore: Kangaroo Press. 256p.

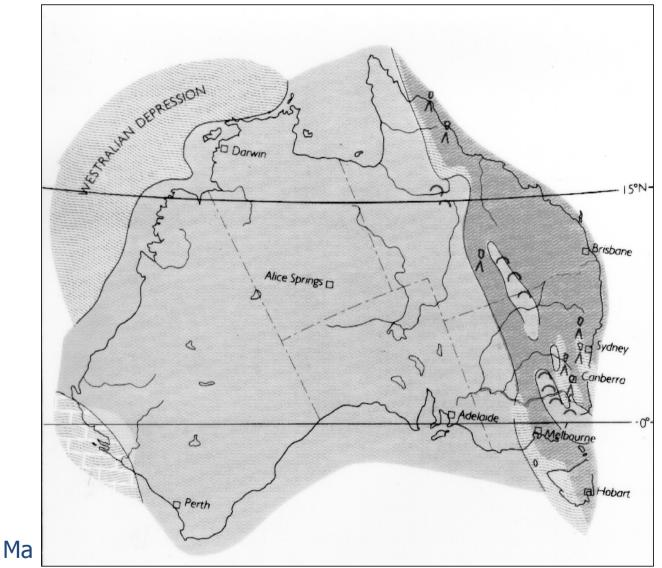




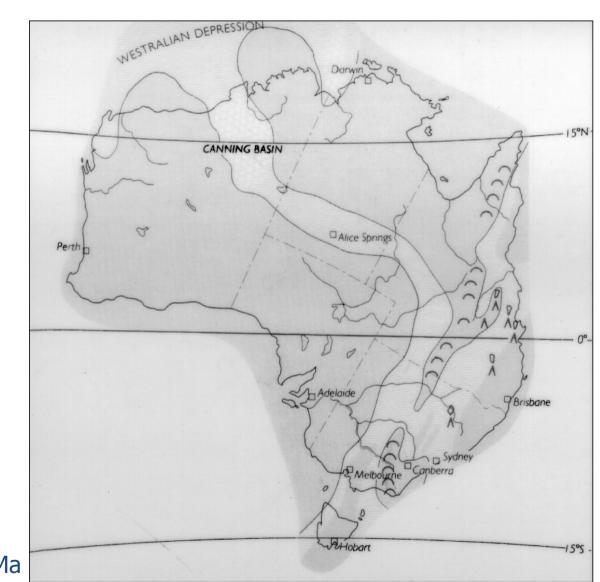


460 Ma

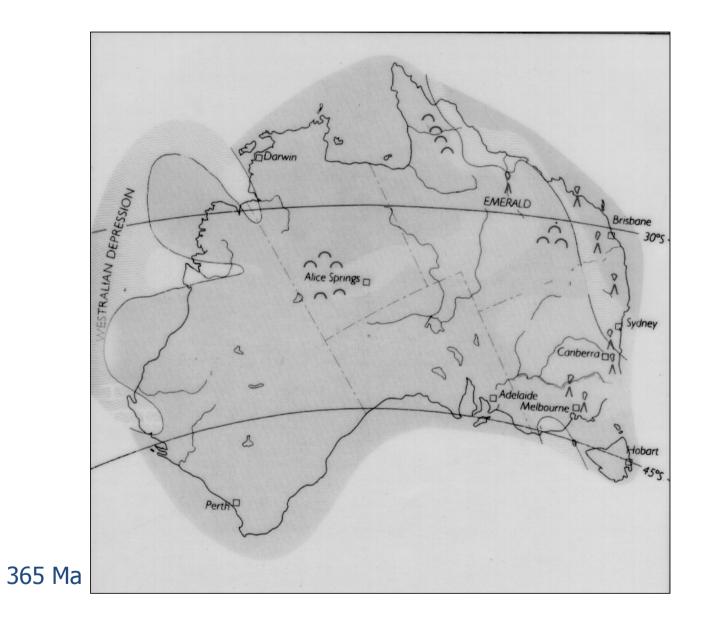


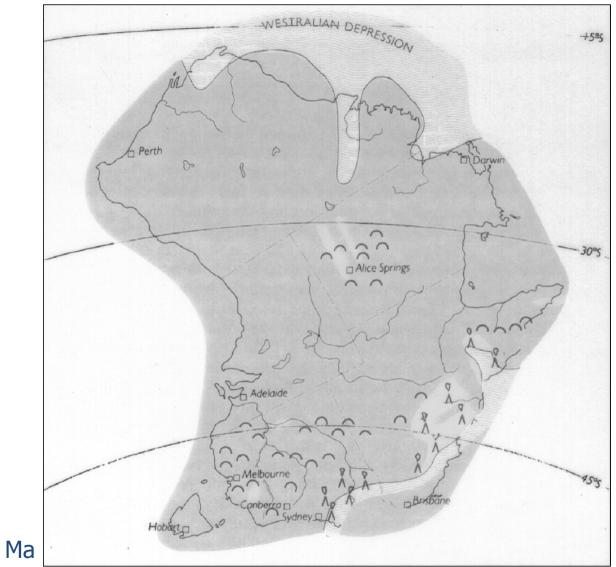




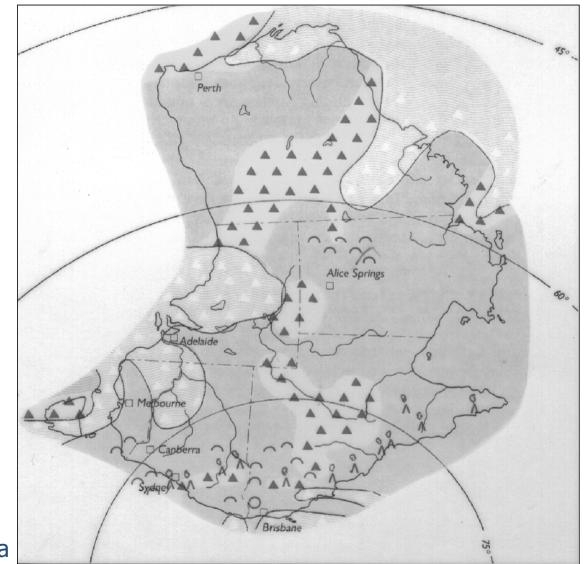


400-380 Ma

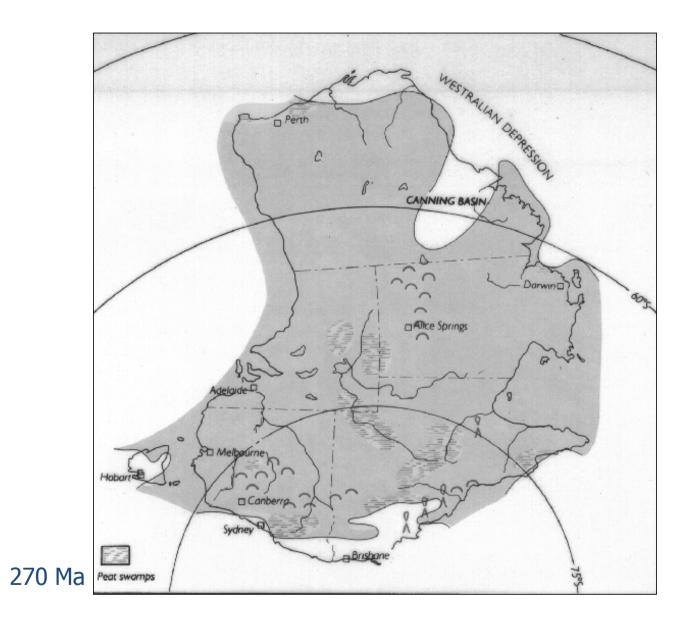


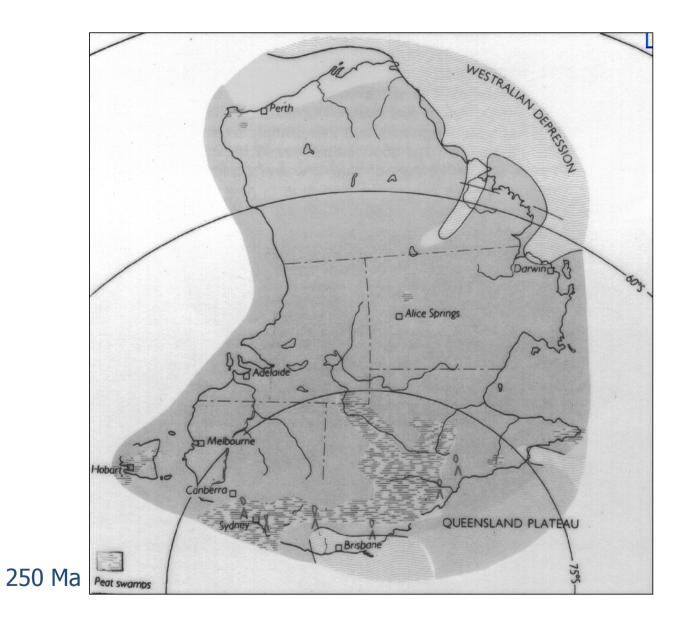


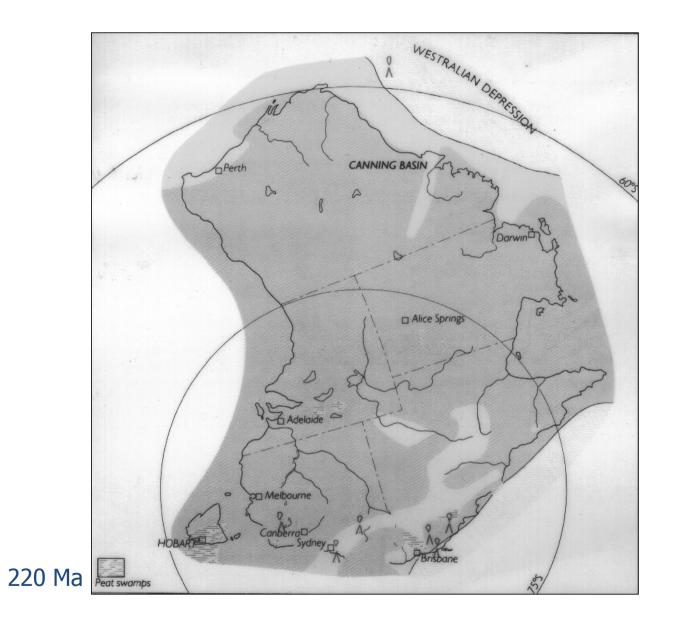


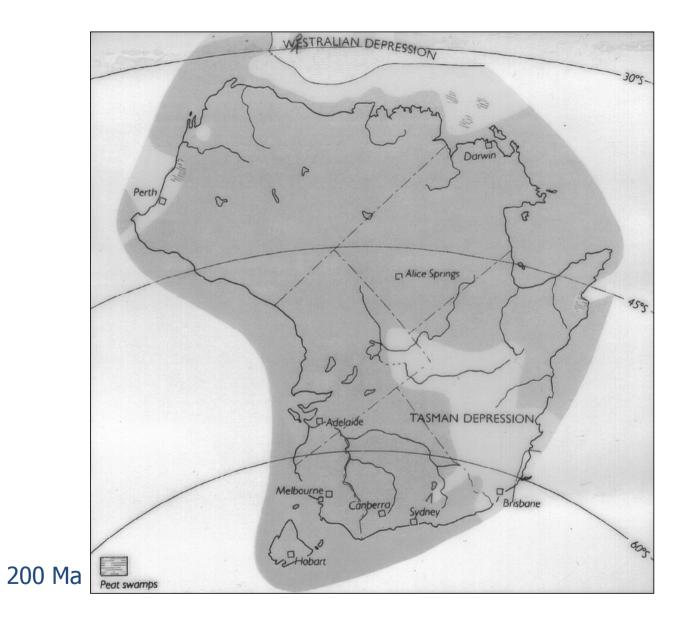


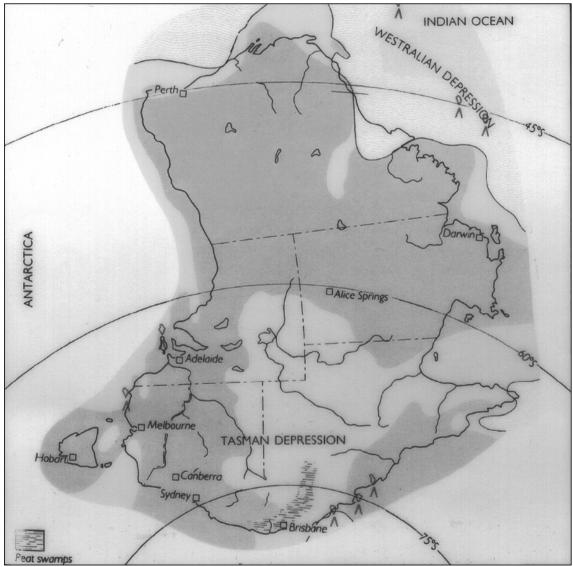
300-280 Ma



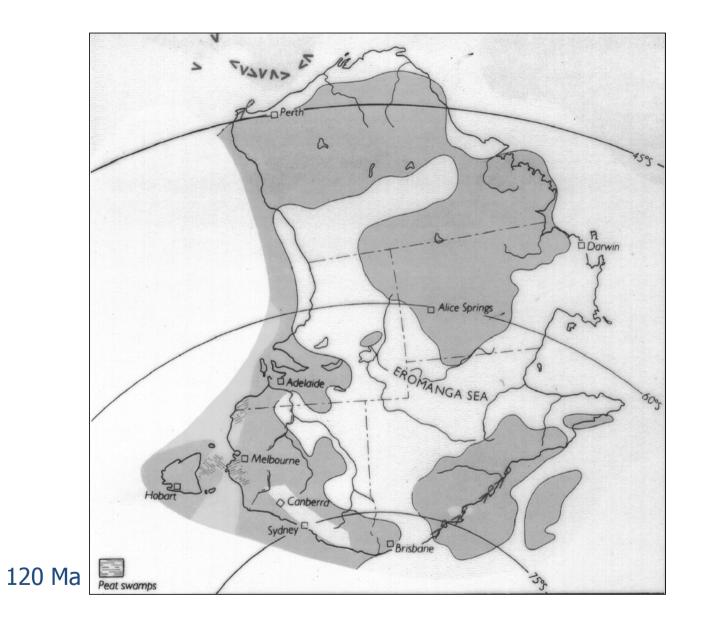


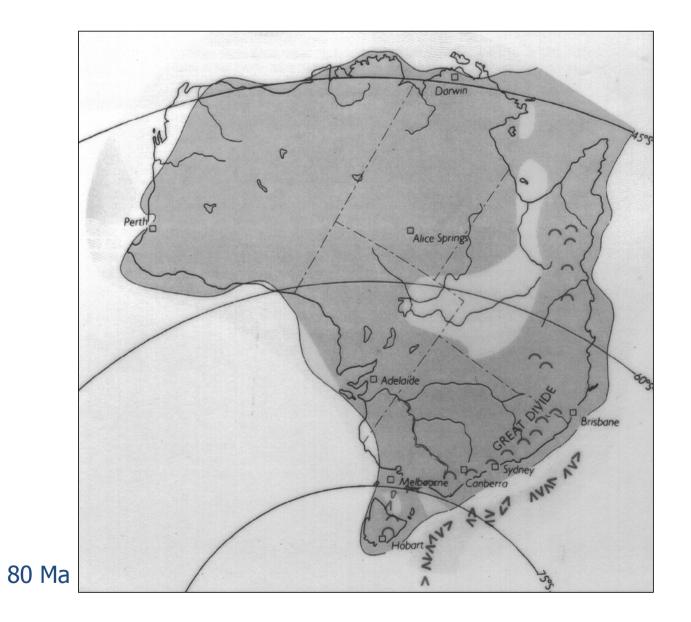


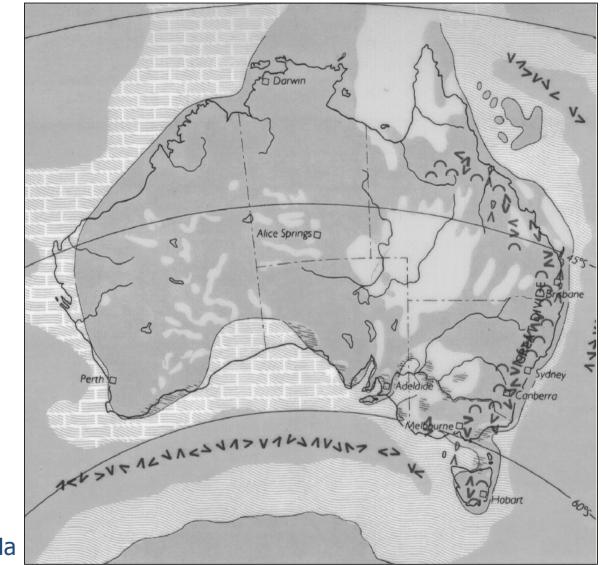




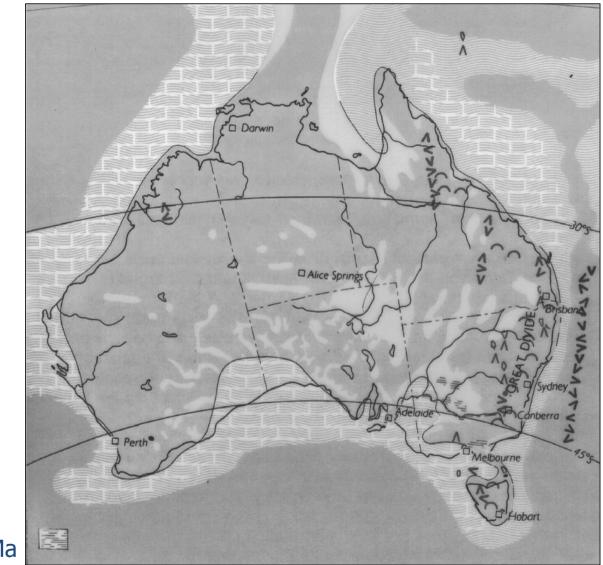
170-140 Ma







60 Ma



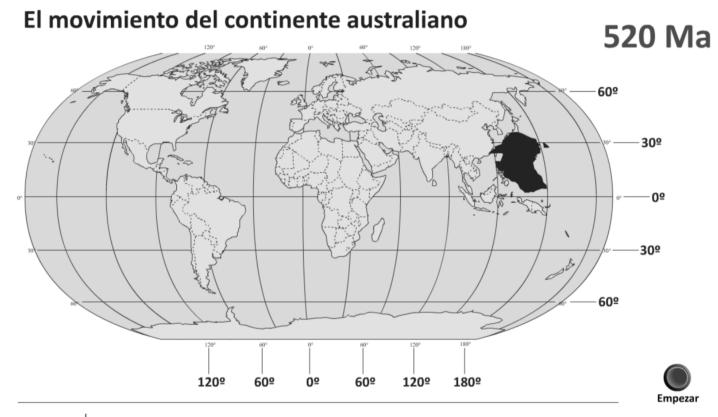




### The maps result from a collective, not isolated, effort

- Maps produced by a broad group of:
  - Geologists, geophysicists and other professionals
  - Associated to oil and mineral exploration companies and Australia governmental agencies

#### Animation <u>MovimentoAustralia.swf</u>



	Fanerozóico									
	Paleozóico					Mesozóico			Cenozóico	
Cambriano	Ordoviciano	Silur.	Devoniano	Carbonífero	Permiano	Triássico	Jurássico	Cretáceo		
48	38,3 44	3,7 41	5,0 359,	2 299,0	0 251,	0 199,6	145,5	65,5		
±	1,7 ±1	,5 ± 2	,8 ± 2,5	± 0,8	± 0,4	± 0,6	± 4,0	± 0,3		
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### Control of present-day world climates

- Debate should focus on the interactions between spheres
- The animation helps developing and exploring concepts of climate change, as long as it requires:
  - a) An understanding of paleo-environments
  - b) Historical and epistemological aspects of modern studies on Planet Earth dynamics





### Conclusions

- The maps are an example of the need of collaborative work by research groups, a definitive characteristic of modern Earth Sciences
- The "Australian dance" animation may bring students a motivating tool





### References

Gonçalves P.W., Carneiro C.D.R. 2008. La danza de los continentes en el tiempo geológico. *Rev. de la Enseñanza de las Ciencias de la Tierra*, **16**(1):107-116.

White M. 1999. *Reading the rocks*: animals and plants in prehistoric Australia and New Zealand. 2 ed. Singapore: Kangaroo Press. 256p.



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## Thank you for your attention!