

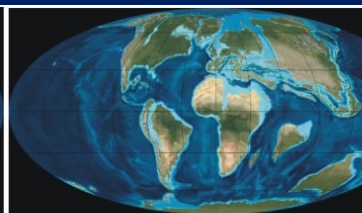
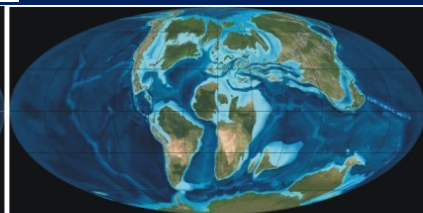
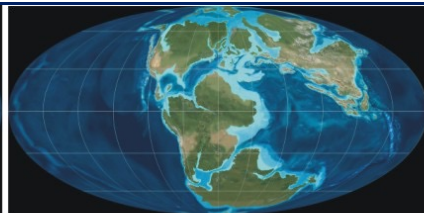
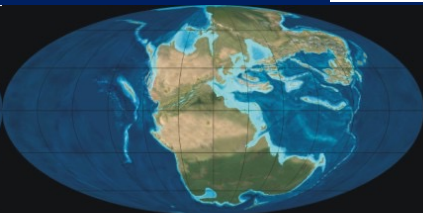
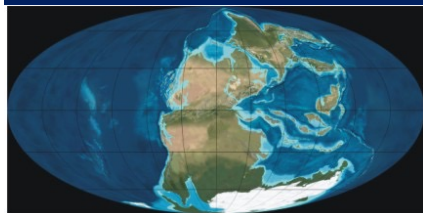
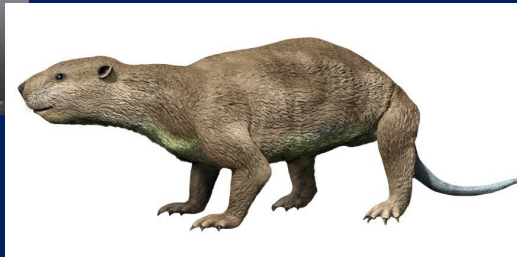
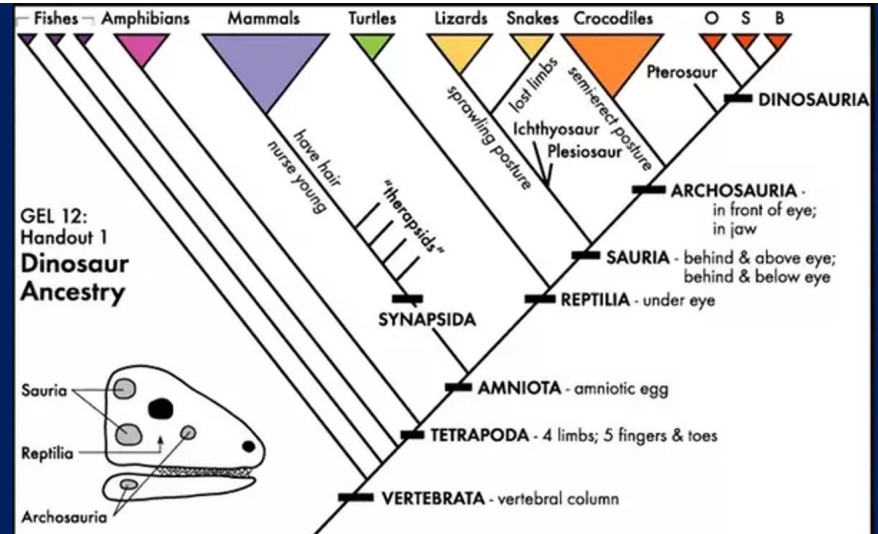


Skeletal Evolution & Earth History

Lecture 6

with Nicole Myers

www.appreciatingearth.com/olli



260 mya

220 mya

150 mya

90 mya

66 mya

Firsts of the

Cambrian - Ordovician - Silurian - Devonian - Carboniferous - Permian

chordates
vertebrates

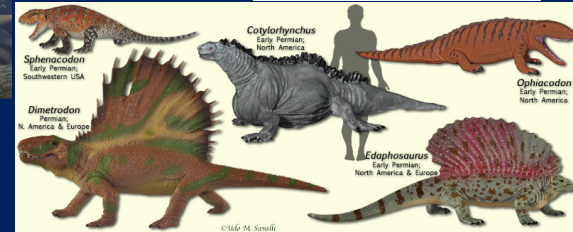
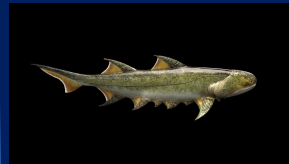
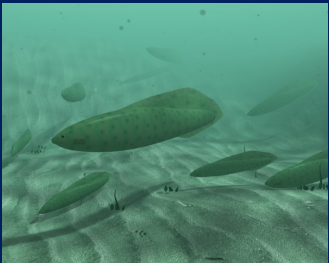
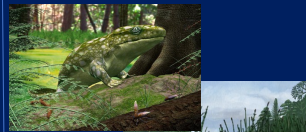
land plants
jawed fish

cartilaginous
osteichthys

tetrapods
amphibians

Amphibians
Amniota
Synapsids
Sauropsids

Seed plants



538.8Ma

486.9Ma

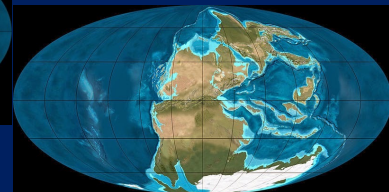
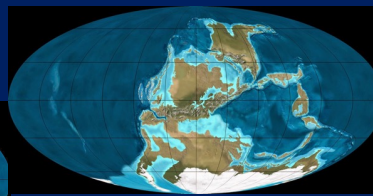
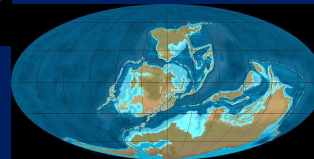
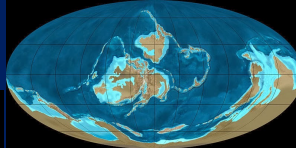
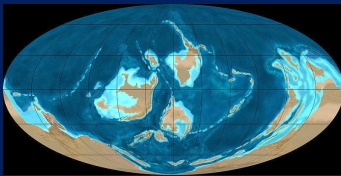
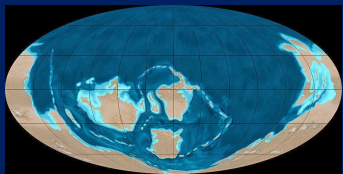
443.1Ma

419Ma

359.3Ma

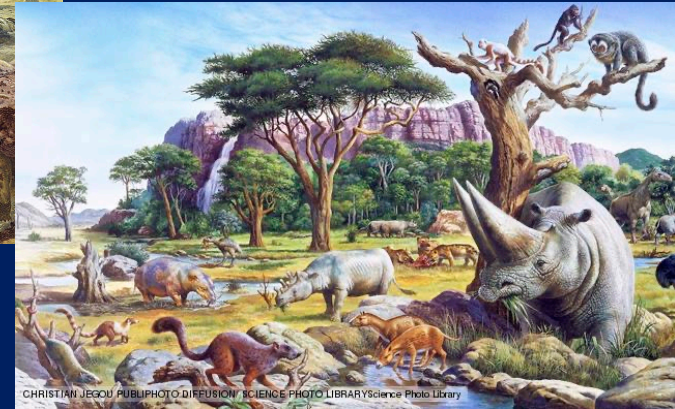
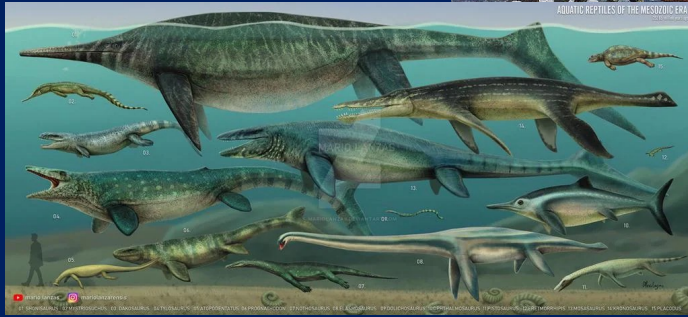
298.9Ma

252.2Ma



Firsts of the

Triassic - **Jurassic** - **Cretaceous** - **Paleogene** - **Neogene**
 Turtles | Aves | Dinosaur diversity | Rise of mammals | Ice Age
 Crocodiles | Angiosperms
 Lepidosaurs
 Marine reptiles
 Dinosaurs
 Pterosaurs
 Mammals



251.9Ma

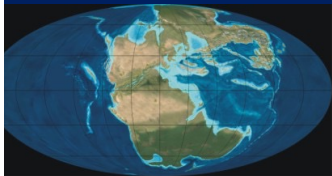
201.4Ma

143.1Ma

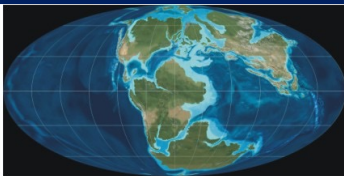
66.0Ma.

23Ma

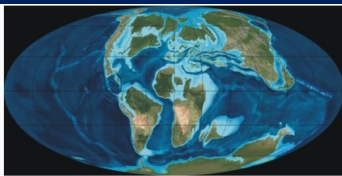
0Ma



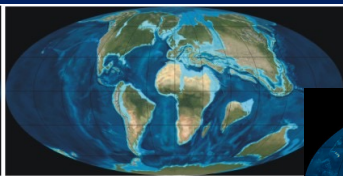
220 mya



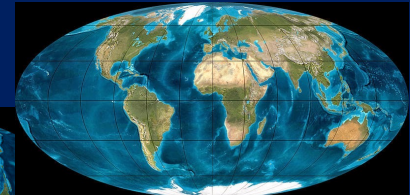
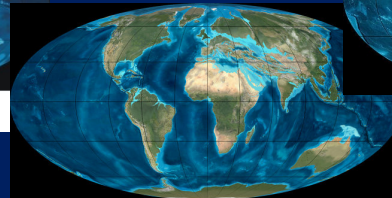
150 mya



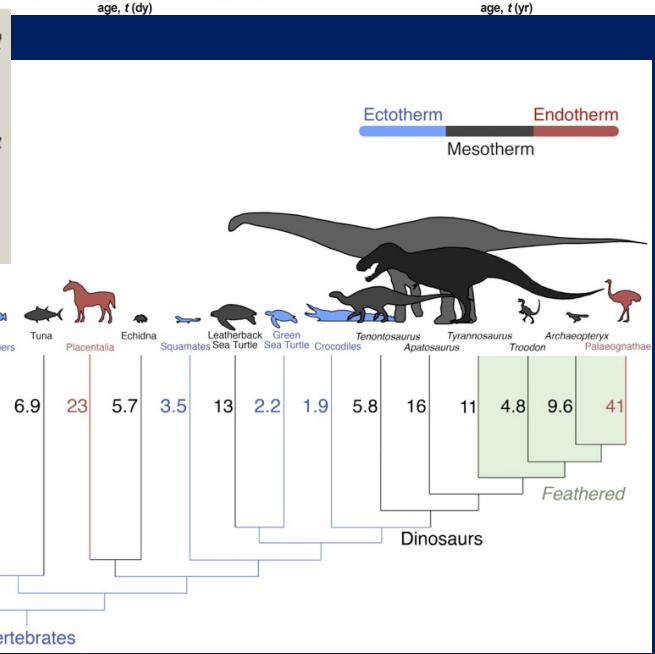
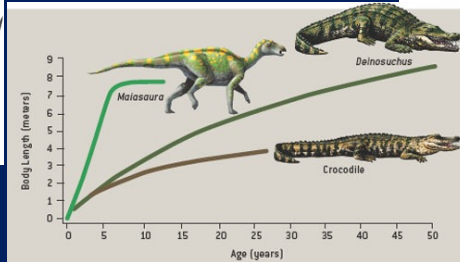
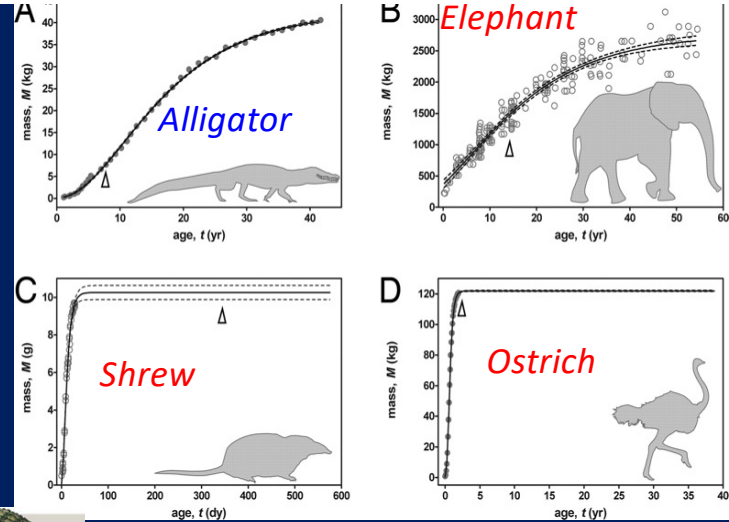
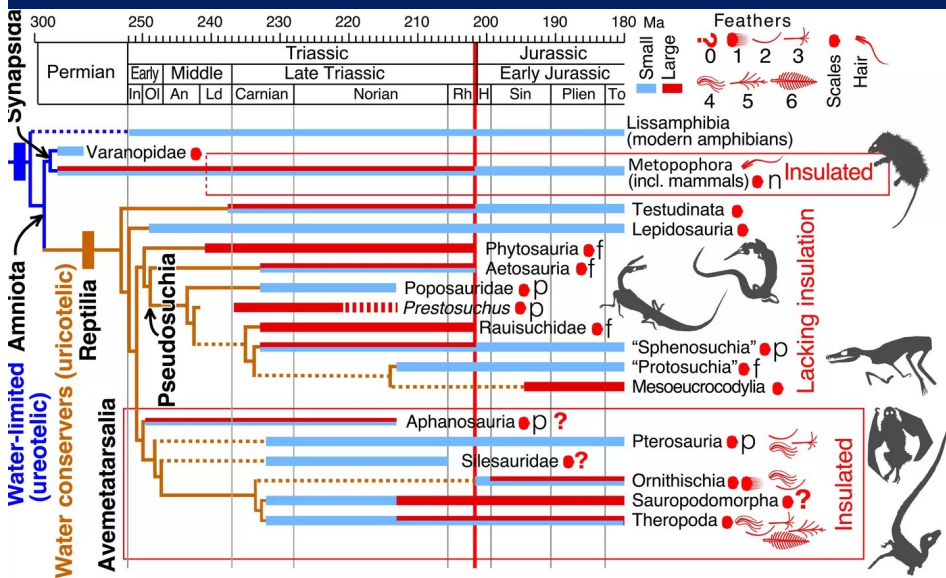
90 mya



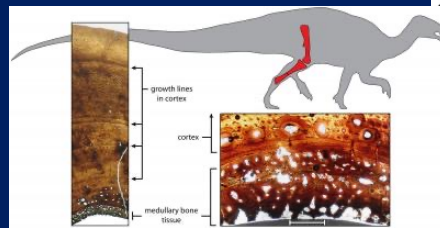
66 mya



Metabolism: Growth Rate & Histology



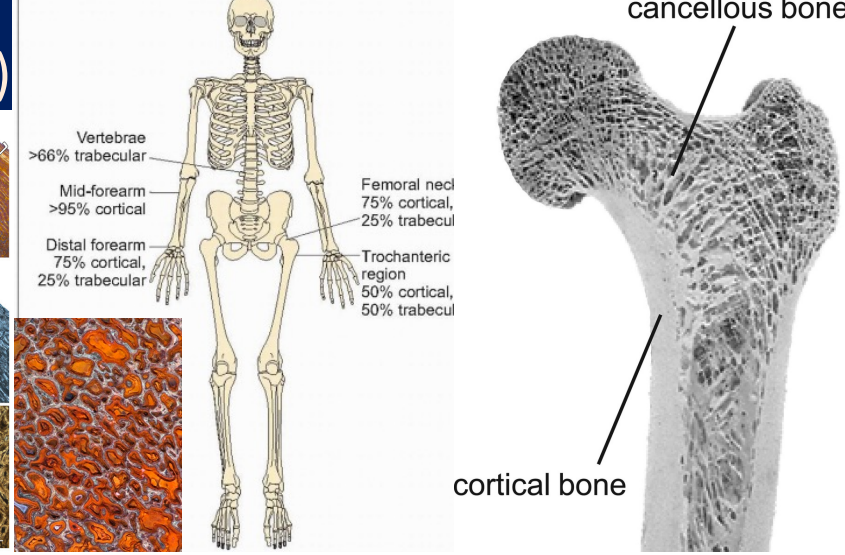
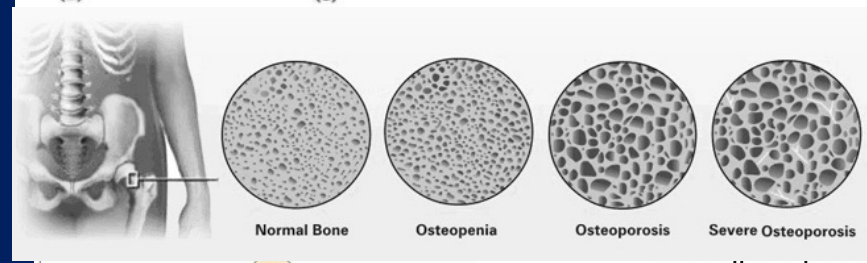
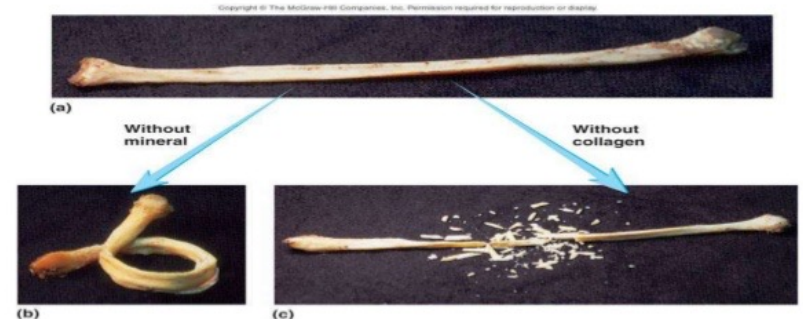
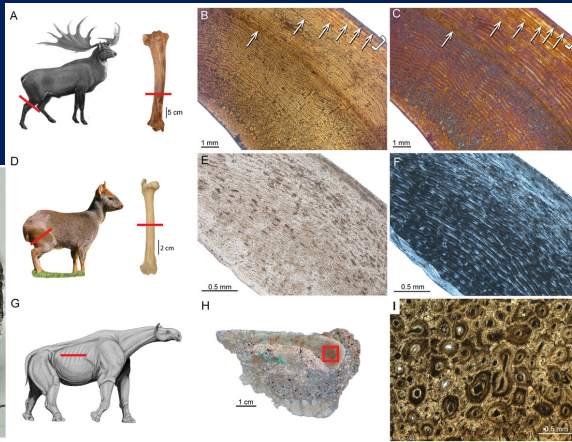
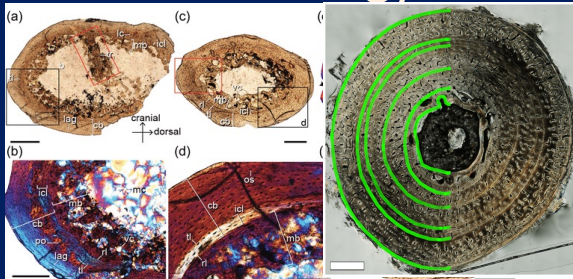
- Determinate vs. Indeterminate
- Microscopic bone growth rings
- Adult size dependent = environment + genetics
- Endotherms & fast growth rate
- Ectotherms & seasonal growth



Bone Growth

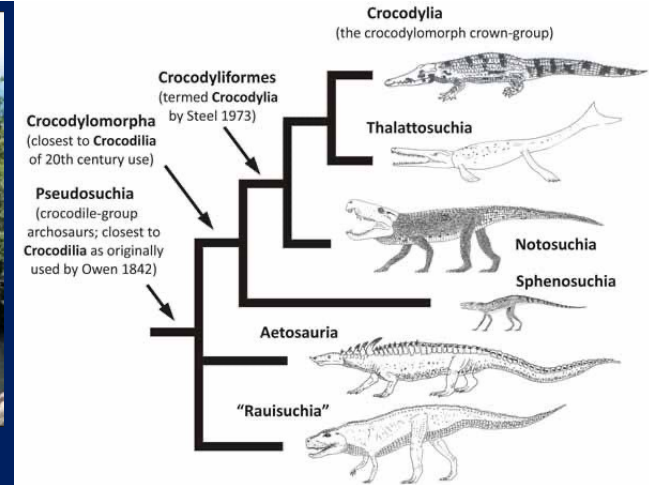
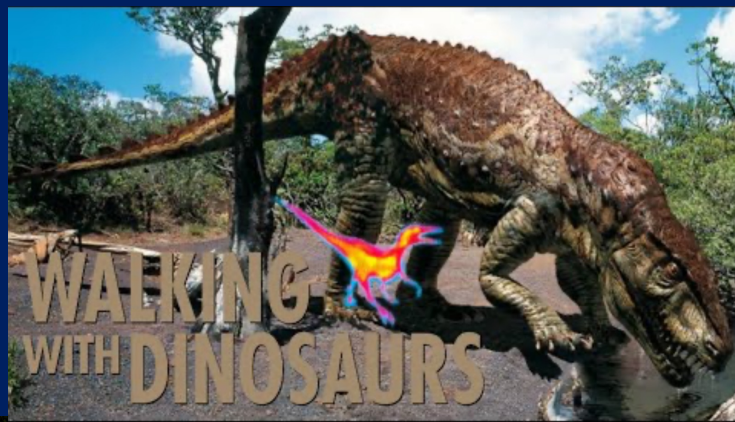
Tetrapod skeletons = hydroxyapatite & collagen

- Mineralized = Hydroxyapatite $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$
- Calcium & Phosphorous = 5th & 6th most abundant body elements (>90% in bone)
- Ca-phosphate skeletons = stable endoskeletons
- Bones: cortical vs. trabecular/cancellous
- Endocrine & metabolic processes + muscles & stress causes bone turnover (you: 100% in ~10yrs)
- Osteoporosis
- Skeletochronology: LAGs

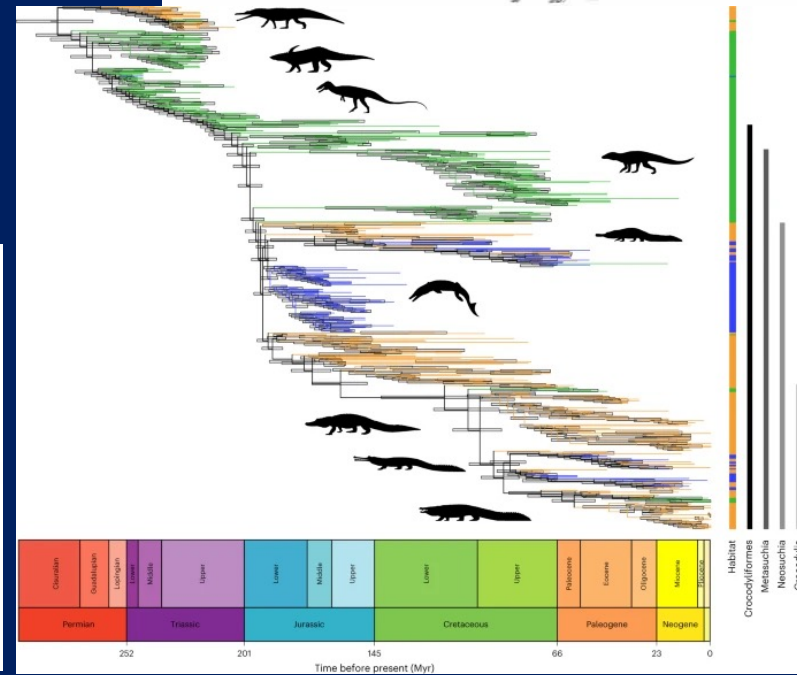
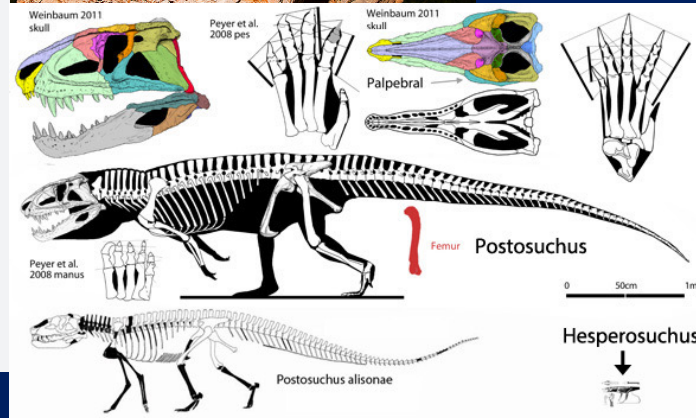
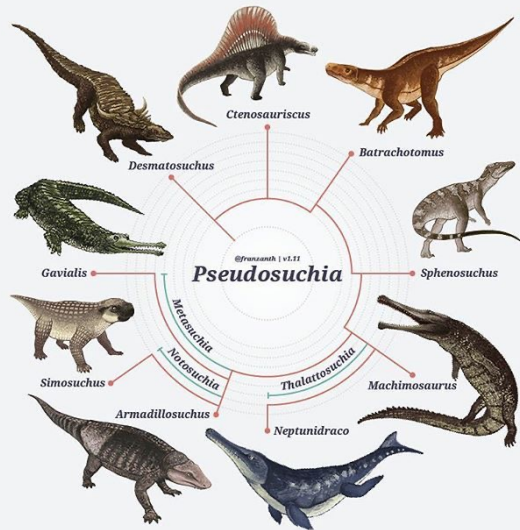


Pseudosuchia

- Low - medium metabolic rate, ectothermic
- Diapsida, Archosauria
- Oldest 260Ma - led to Crocodylia
- Postosuchus 237Ma



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXbE0vA_qlw



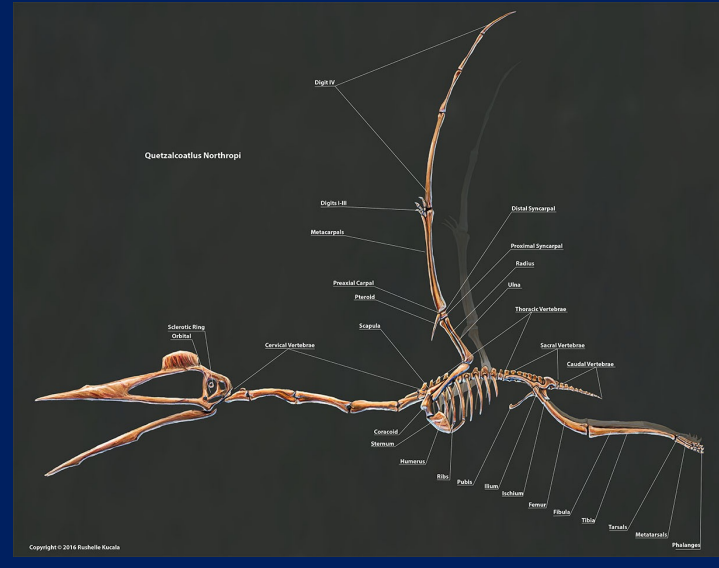
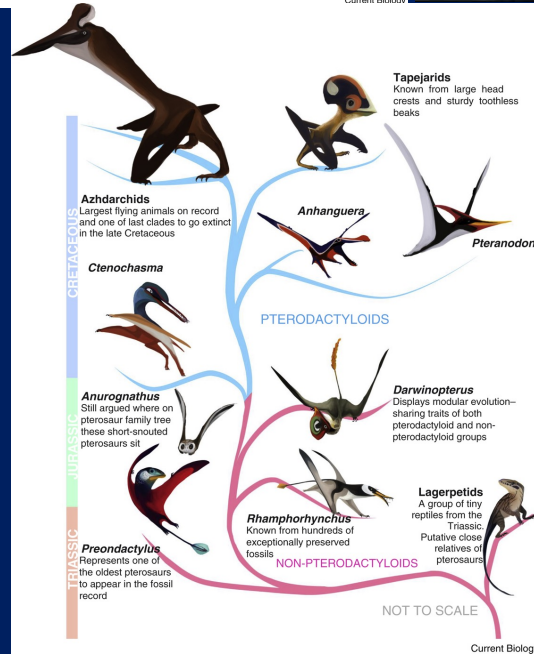
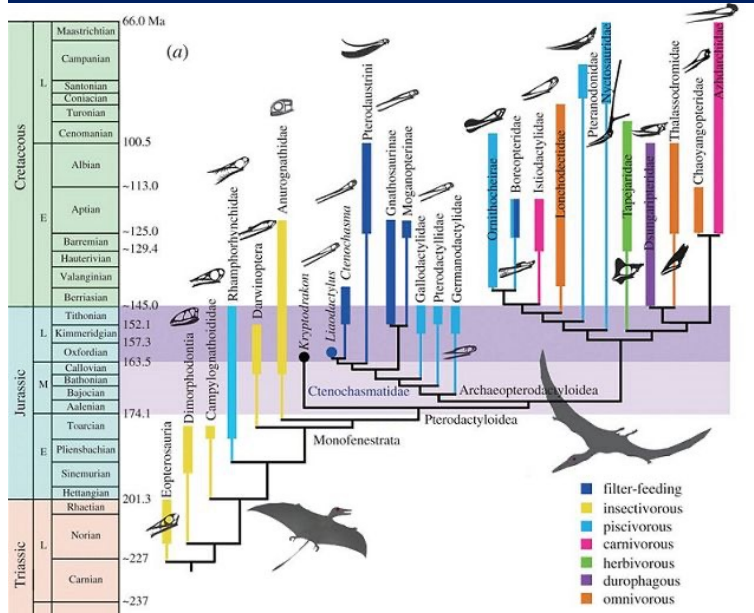
Pterosaurs

- Likely high metabolic rate, endotherms (filaments)
- Bones: pneumatic, air sacs
- Super long 4th finger
- Oldest 228Ma
- Quetzacoatalus 72Ma



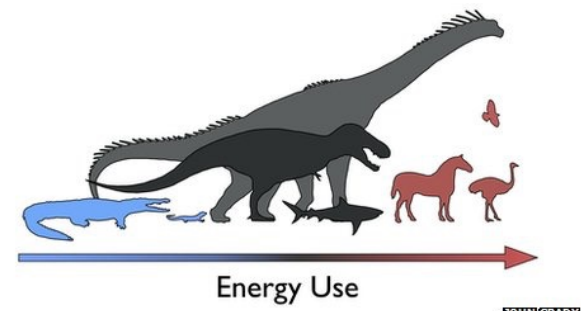
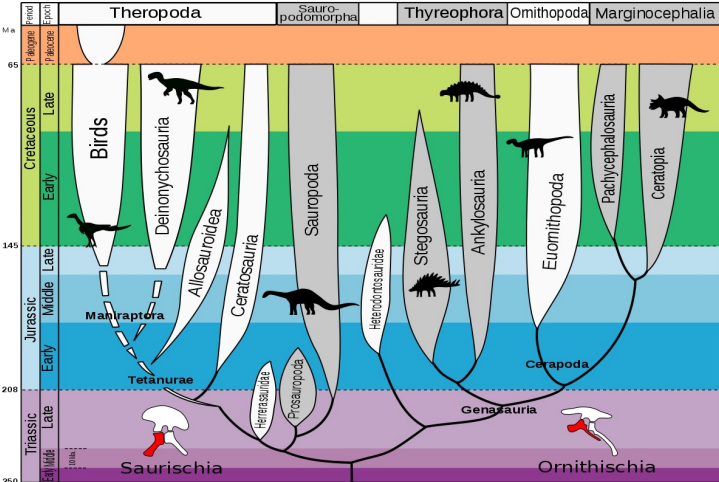
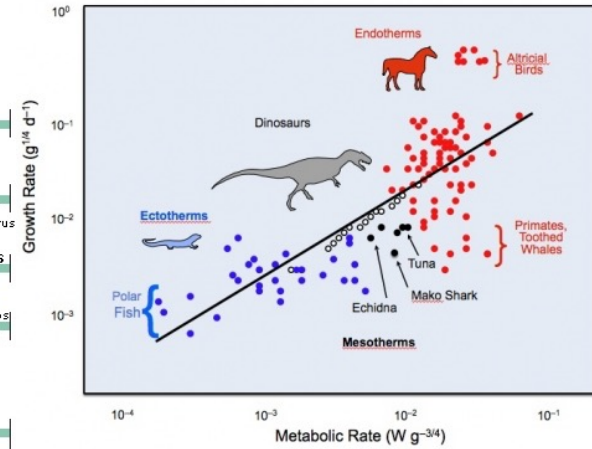
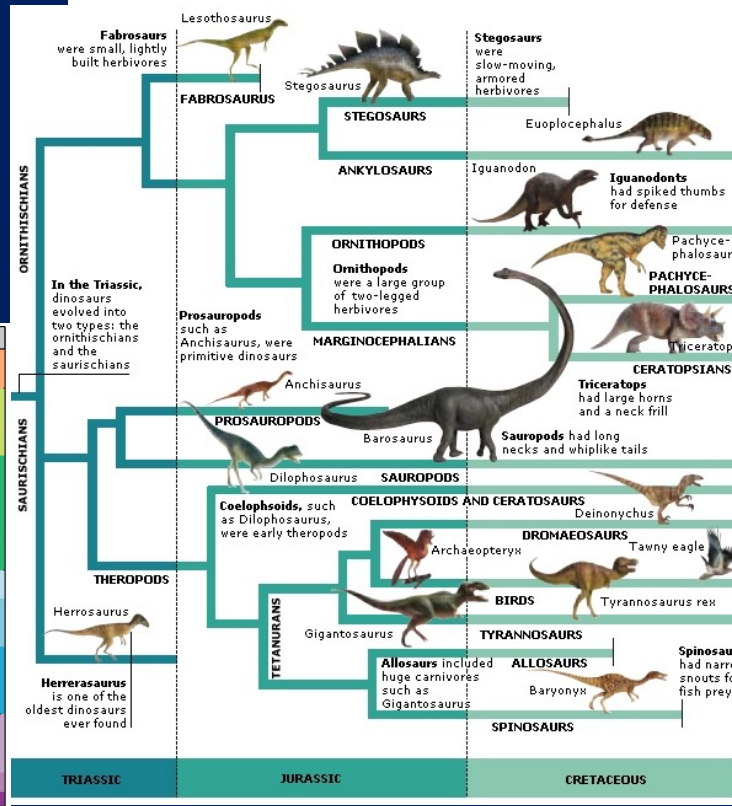
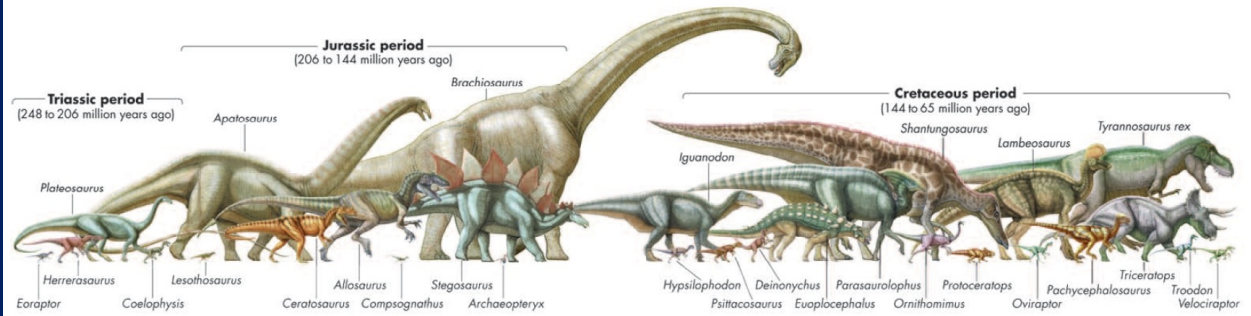
Current Biology

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9eKPlshckM>

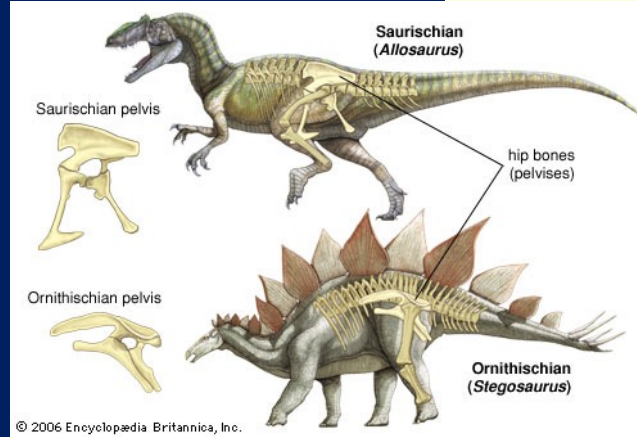
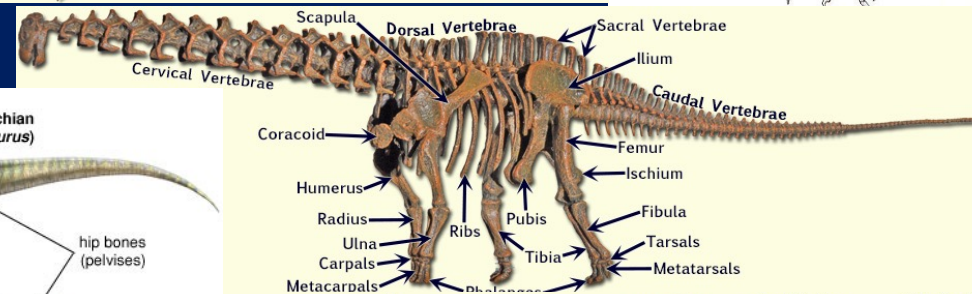
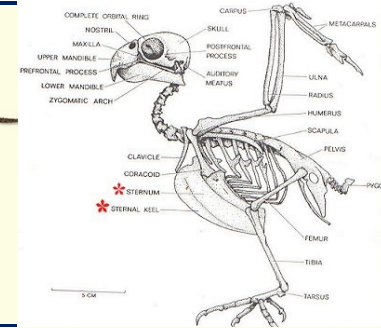
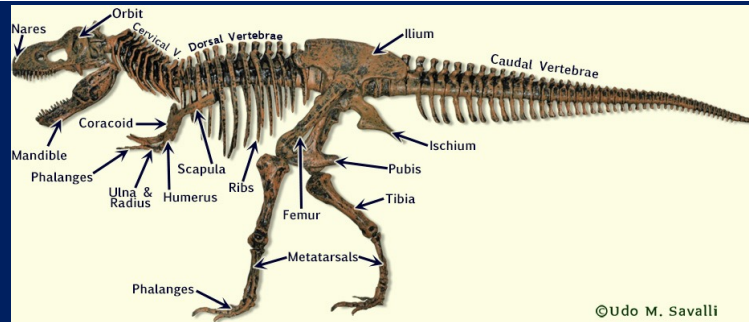


Dinosauria

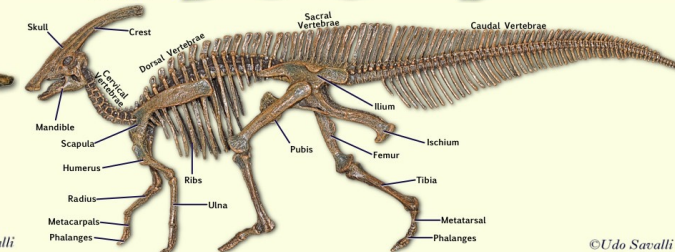
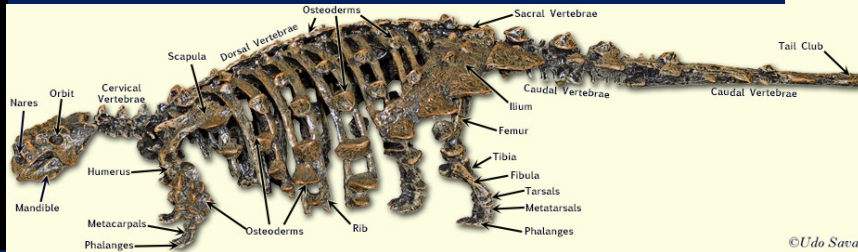
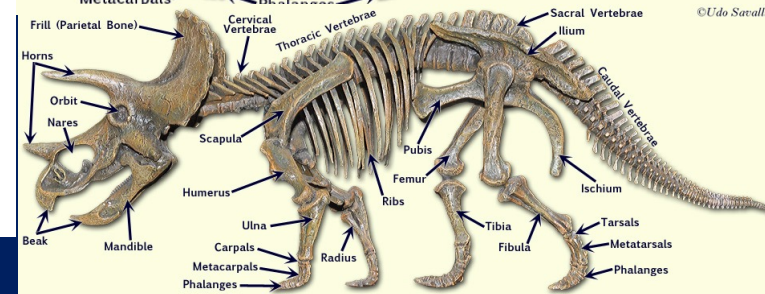
- Medium-high metabolic rate = higher caloric intake
- Mesotherms to Endotherms?
- Sauropsida, Diapsida, Archosauria, Ornithodira, Dinosauria
- Ornithischians & Saurischians
- Pneumatic bones + air sacs
- Display features



Dinosaur Diversification

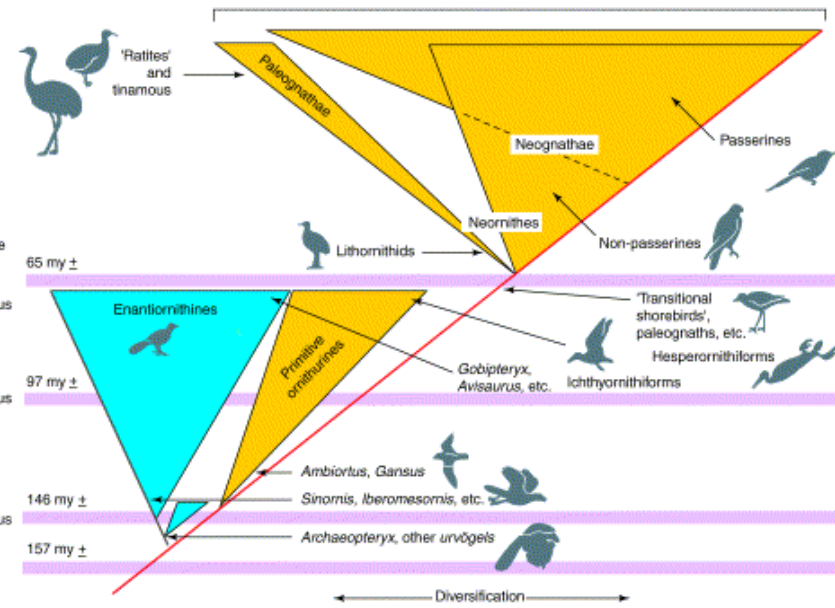
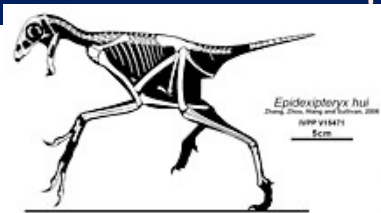
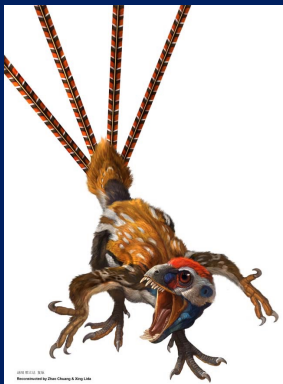
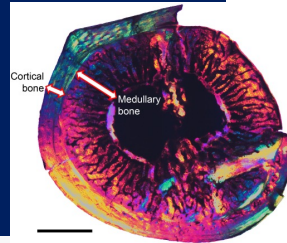
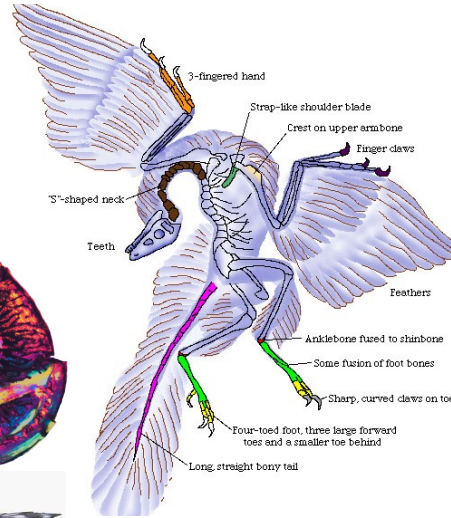


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fH6MSNwu5Jc>

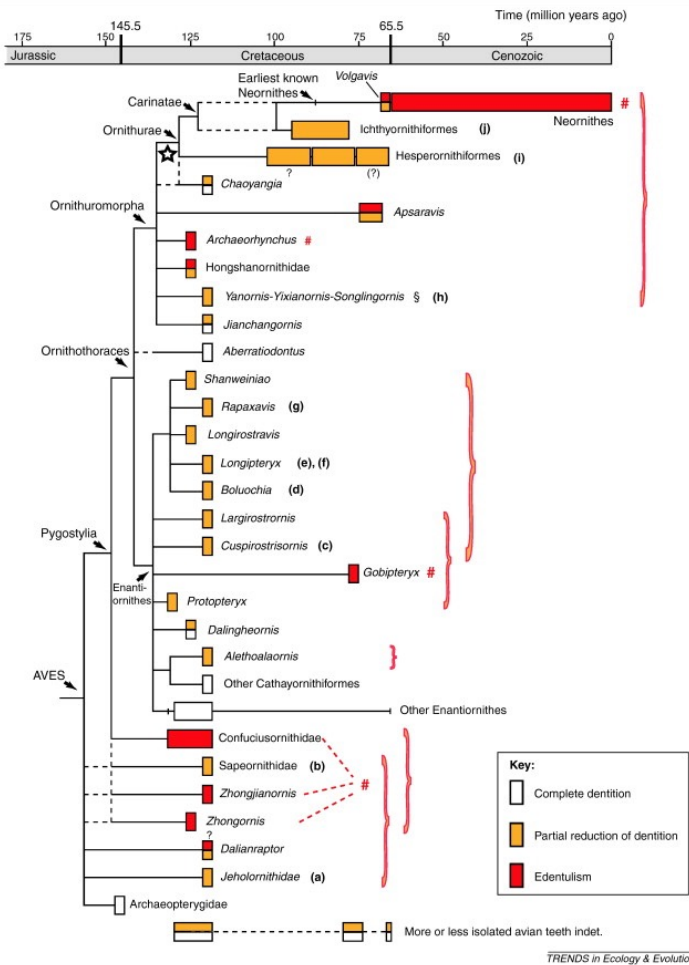


Avian Dinosaurs = Aves = Birds

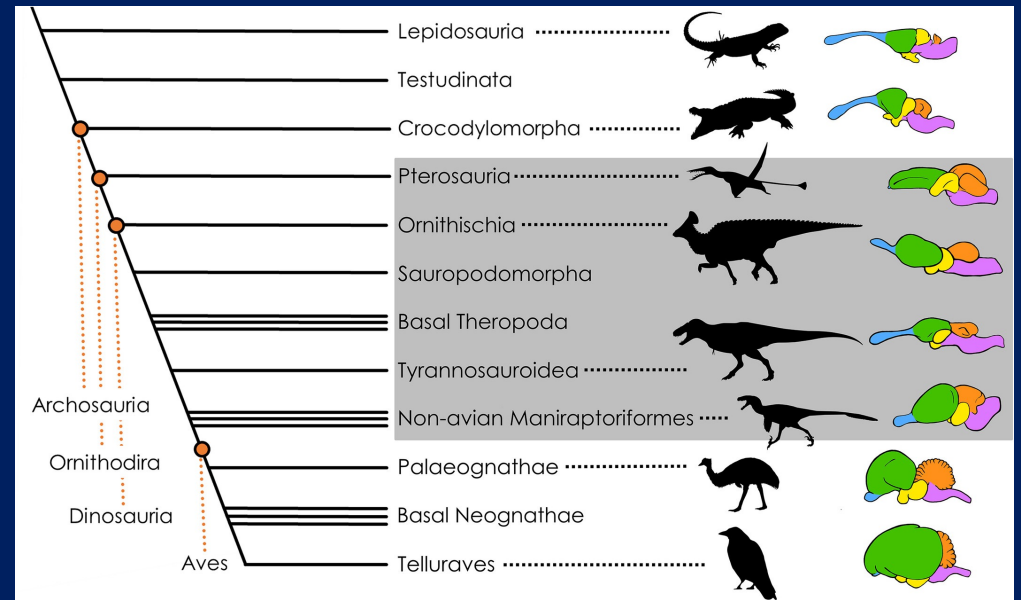
- Highest metabolic rate, endotherms, bipeds
- Dinosauria, Theropoda, Coelurosauria (feathers), Maniraptora, Pygostylia
- Medullary bone
- Oldest: ~164Ma Epidexipteryx hui
- First flier: ~150Ma Archeopteryx



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LypcSGHECqE>



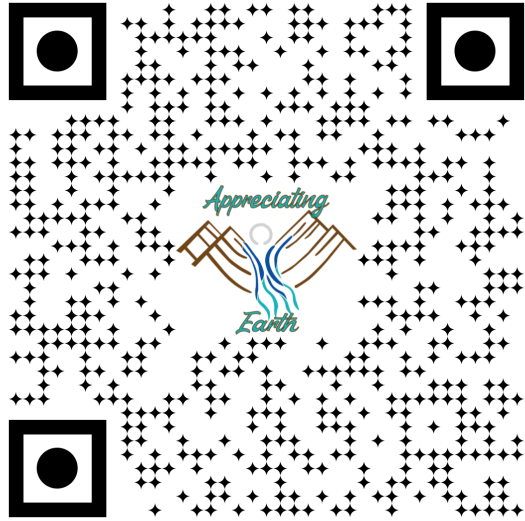
Avian Dominance



- Loss of teeth & surviving the extinction
- Endocasts & big brains



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KrKoHGMoXrE>
12



*Sign up for the
Appreciating Earth
newsletter & blog!*

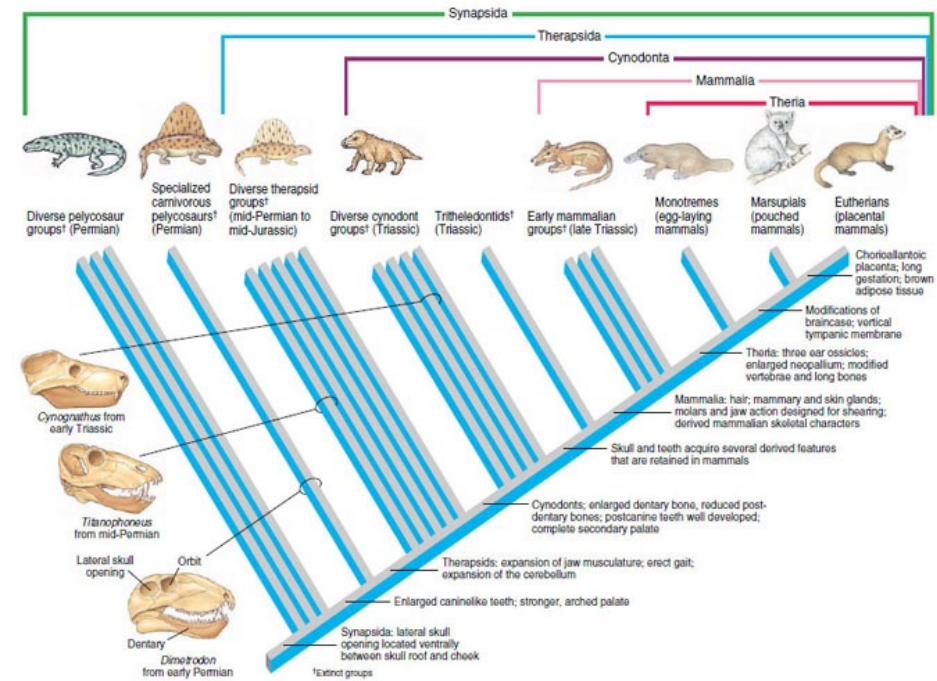
[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=R7IaRQPJHf4&ab_
channel=PBSEons](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7IaRQPJHf4&ab_channel=PBSEons)

10min. Break!

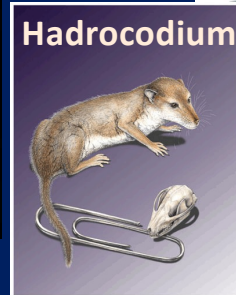


Synapsida → Mammalia

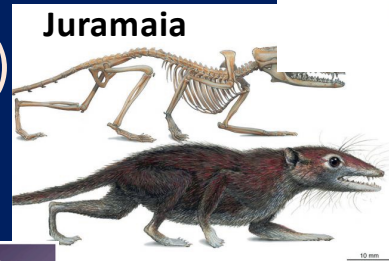
- ~315Ma earliest synapsid *Asaphostera*
- ~255Ma *Diictodon* (cynodont “dog teeth”)
- ~195Ma *Hadrocodium* (Mammaliaformes)
- ~160Ma placentals & marsupials diverge (jaws, teeth, & skulls)
- ~160Ma *Juramaia* (earliest placental)
- ~66Ma *Didelphodon* (marsupial)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T-TIDyvm3Bo&ab_channel=WildDestinations



Hadrocodium



Juramaia

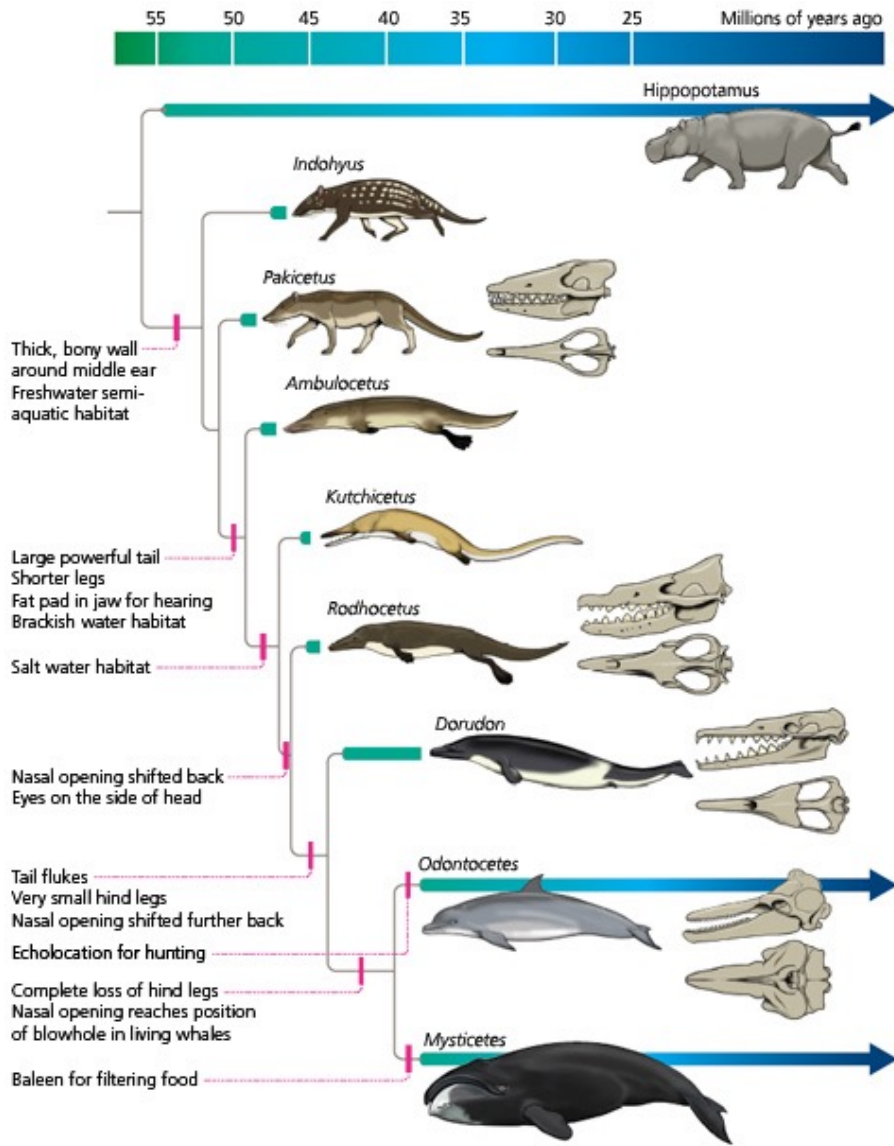


Didelphodon



The fossils examined in this study were discovered in the Hell Creek Formation in Montana and North Dakota ...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8ceQX_j-Vo&t=10s&ab_channel=UW%28UniversityofWashington%29

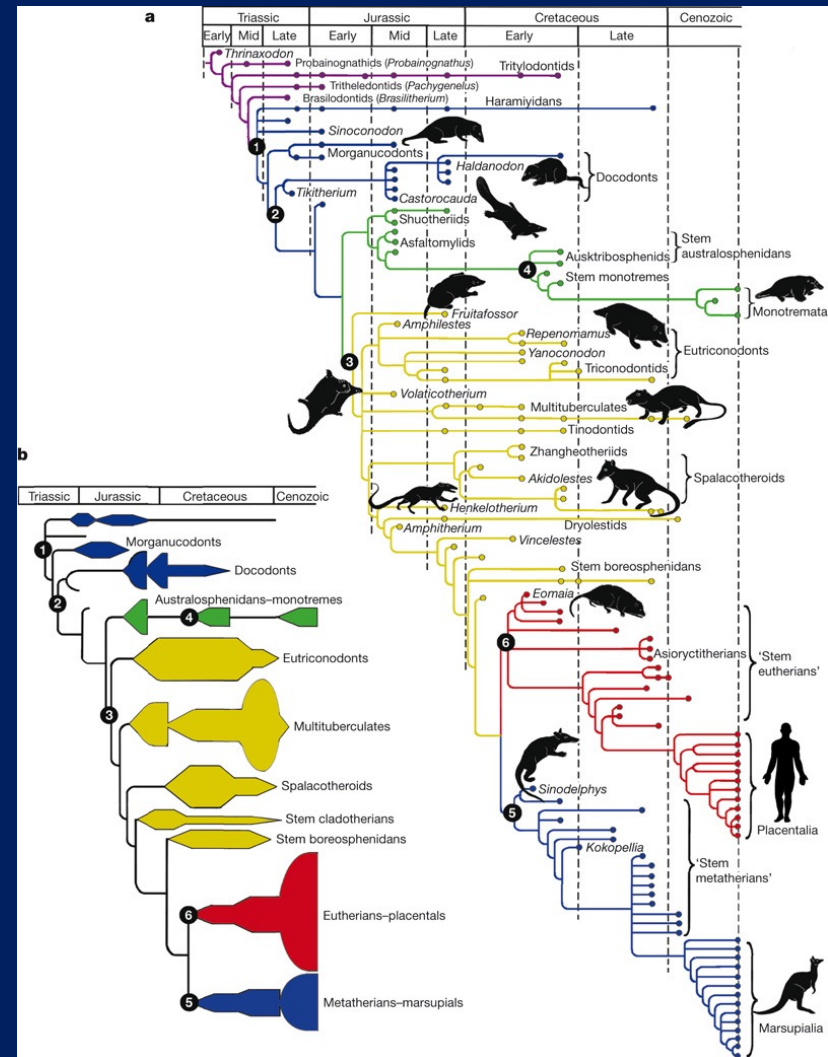


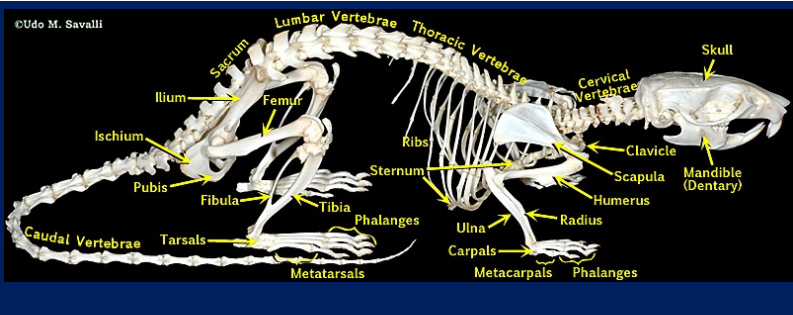
Mammal Ancestral Traits

- **Skin:** water barrier + thermoregulation + teeth + hair + fingernail

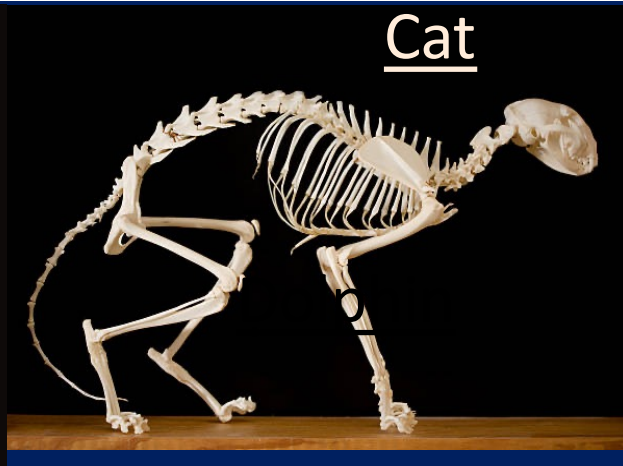
- **Better hearing bones:** reptiles have 1 & mammals have 3

- **Burrowing & climbing:** spine undulates in sagittal plane + flexibility

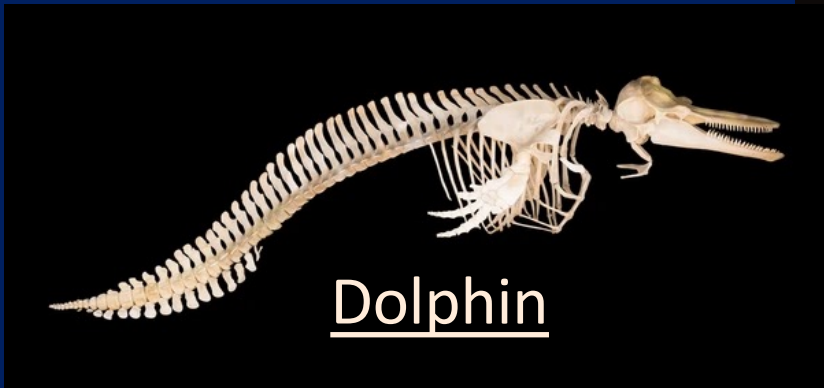




Horse

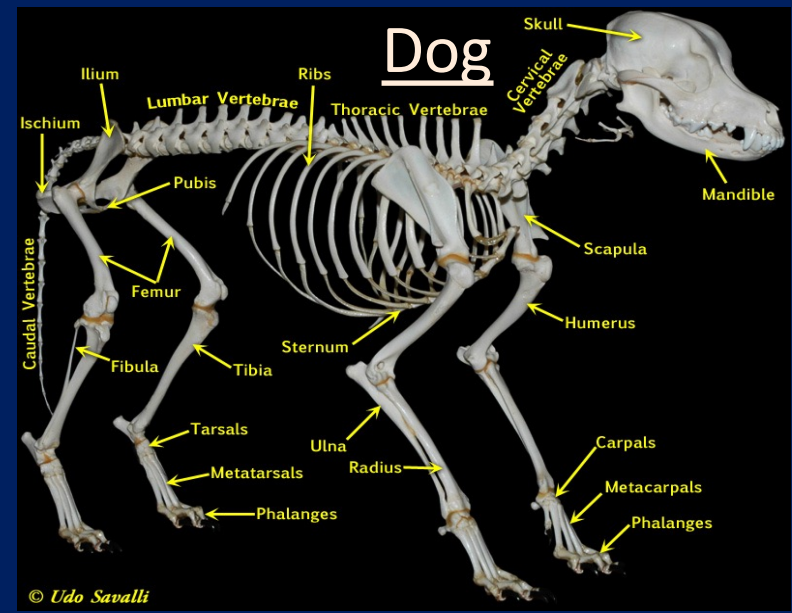


Cat

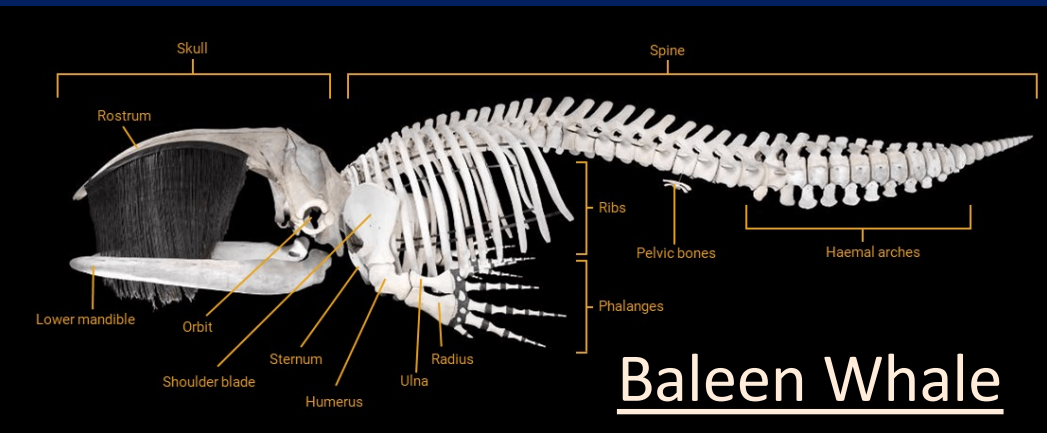


Dolphin

Cenozoic Mammal Skeletons



Dog



Baleen Whale

© Udo Savalli

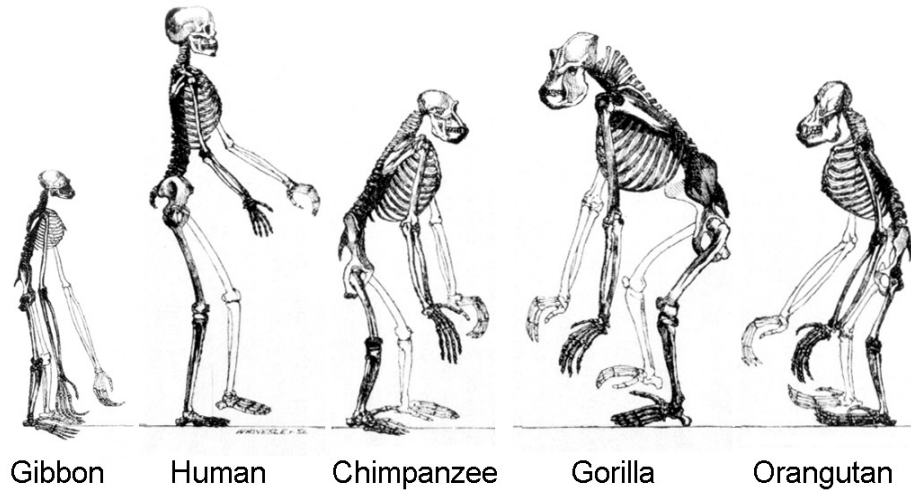
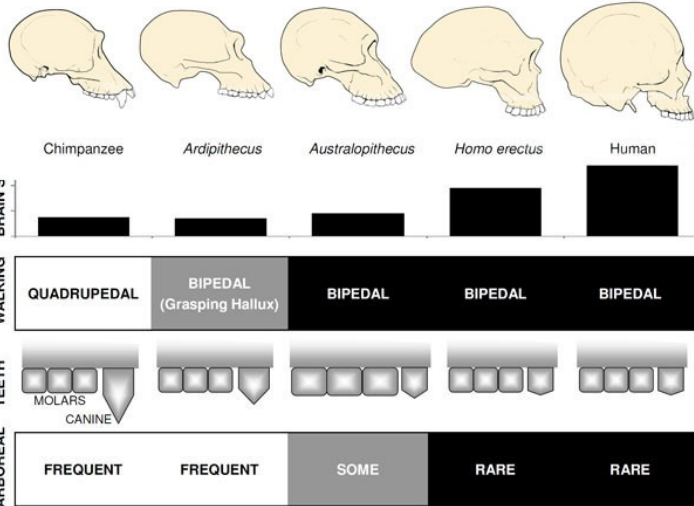
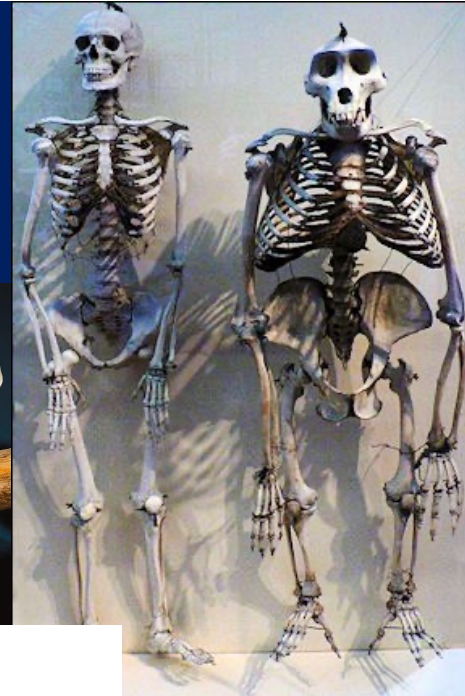
Notharctus

Primate Ancestral Traits

~50Ma Notharctus = earliest primate, nails instead of claws, hand like ours, divergent thumb

- Grip with hands
- Eyes face forward
- Bipedalism = back problems, freed hands

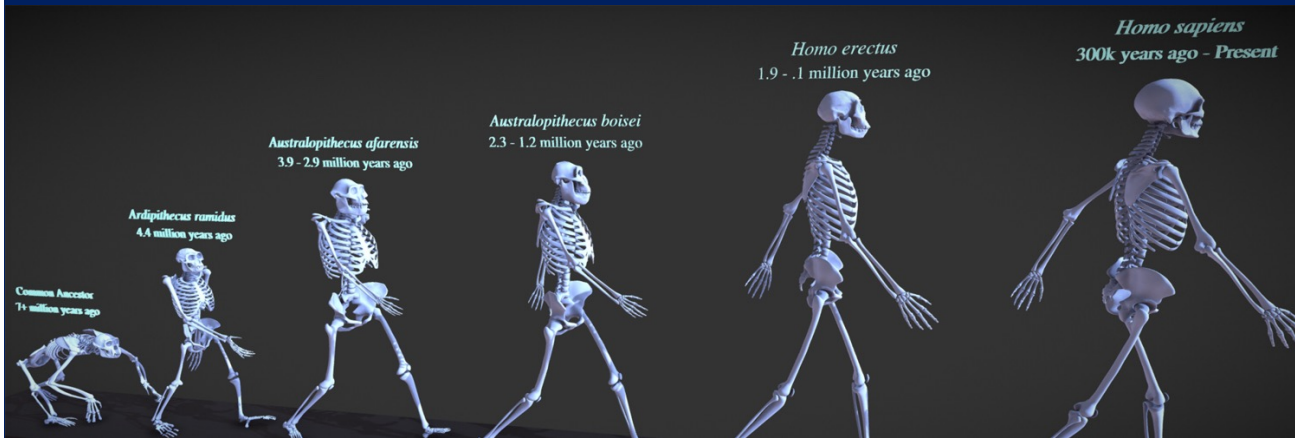
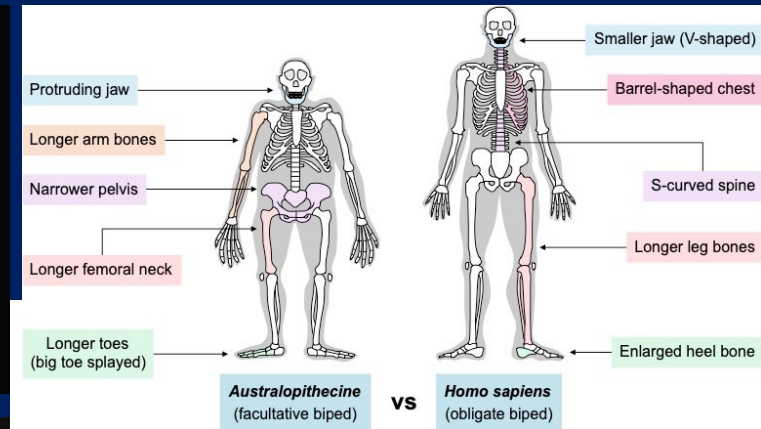
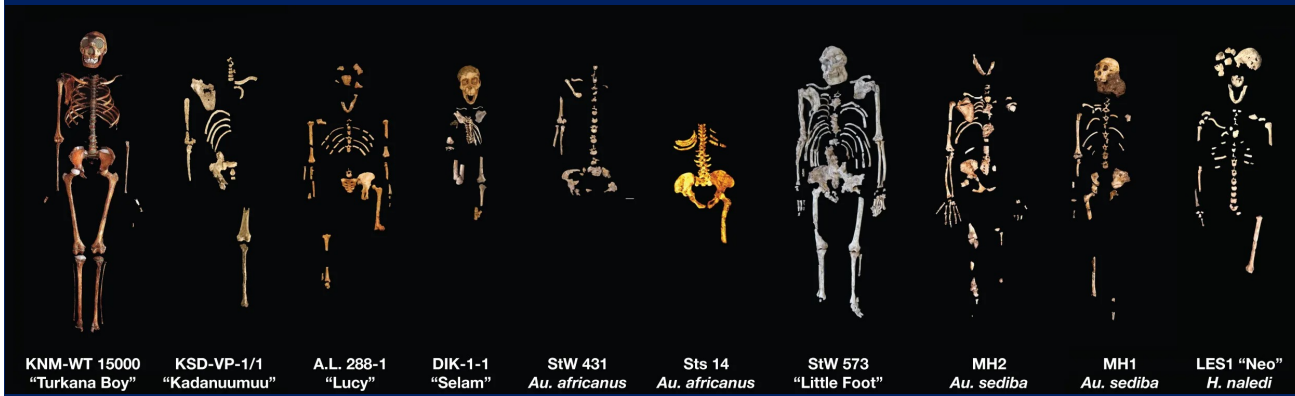
Rhesus monkey



Hominids:
Hominins +
Great Apes
(Human &
Gorilla)

Hominins

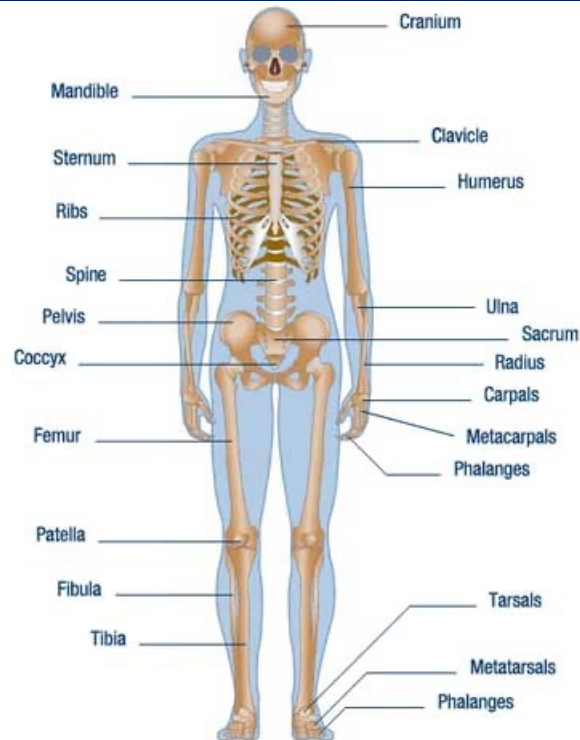
- Homo (humans) & Pan (chimps & bonobos)
- Bipedal locomotion (lumbar curve), broad ilium, larger brain case, smaller teeth
- ~4.4Ma Ardi climbed in the trees: grasping foot that could walk + grasping hands



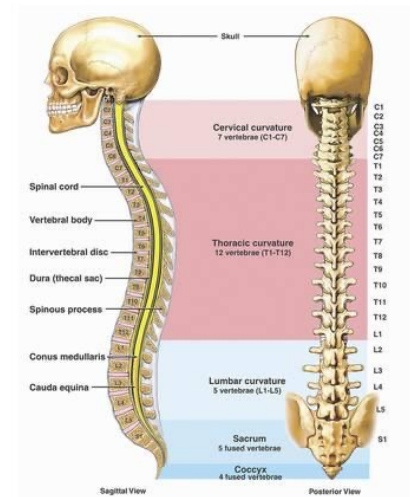
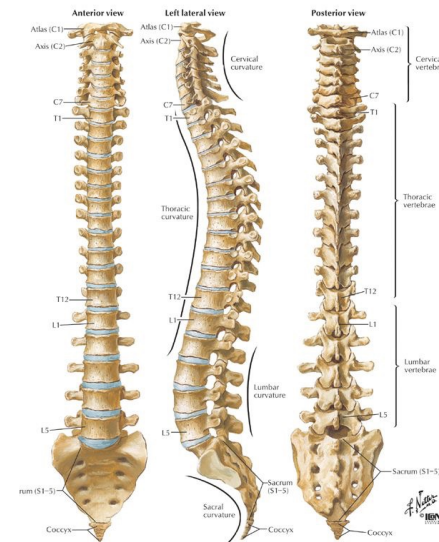
Homo Sapiens Range of Motion

- Human Range of Motion (ROM) →
- Every vertebrate has a unique range of motion
- Human skeletal issues: lordosis & kyphosis
- Barrel shaped rib cage
- SI Joint
- Posture
- Sitting
- Text neck
- Osteoporosis

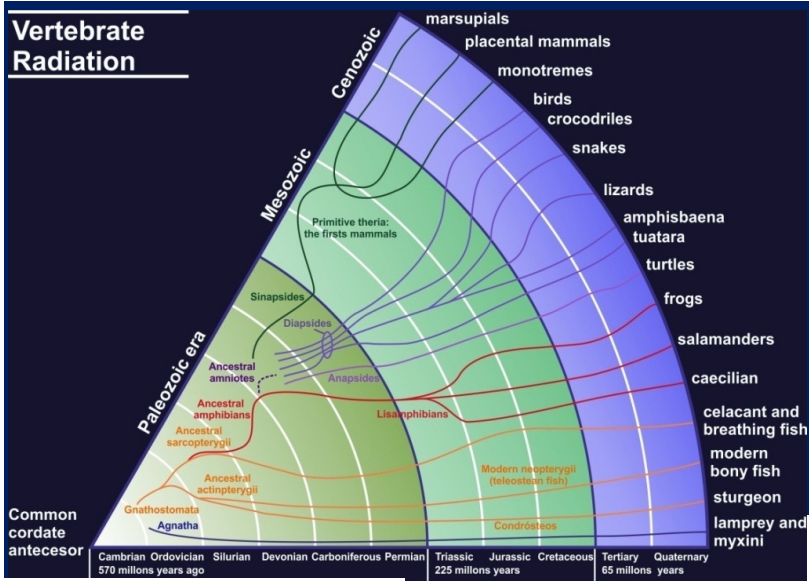
Gravity is rude but your skeleton helps you defy gravity every day



Spinal Section	# Vertebrae	Curvature	Extension	Flexion	Axial Rotation	Lateral Flexion
Cervical	7	Lordotic	75°	40°	50°	35°
Thoracic	12	Kyphotic	25°	45°	35°	20°
Lumbar	5	Lordotic	35°	60°	5°	20°
Sacral	5 fused	Kyphotic	x	x	~3-5°	x
Coccyx	4	Usually kyphotic - "does not move"				
TOTAL	33	X	135°	145°	~90°	75°



Vertebrate Radiation

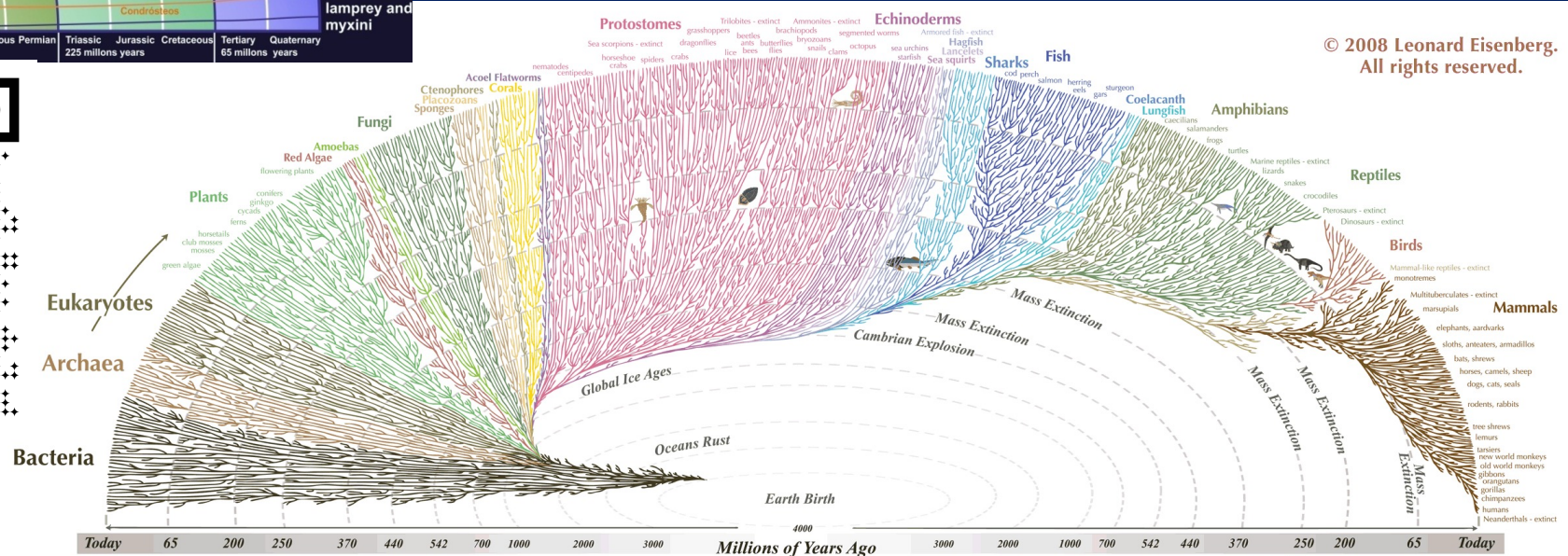
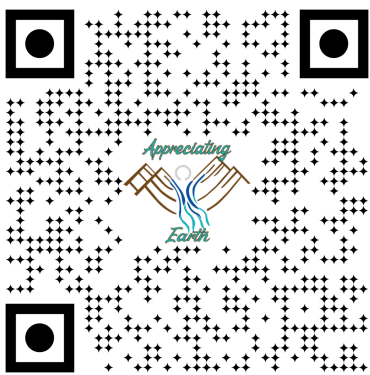


Life on Earth

Our skeletons are alive, they evolve with us individually and as a species, genus, family, order, etc. Your skeleton is a reflection of your ancestors, your posture, your diet, & your endocrine system.

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All the major and many of the minor living branches of life are shown on this diagram, but only a few of those that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct

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