

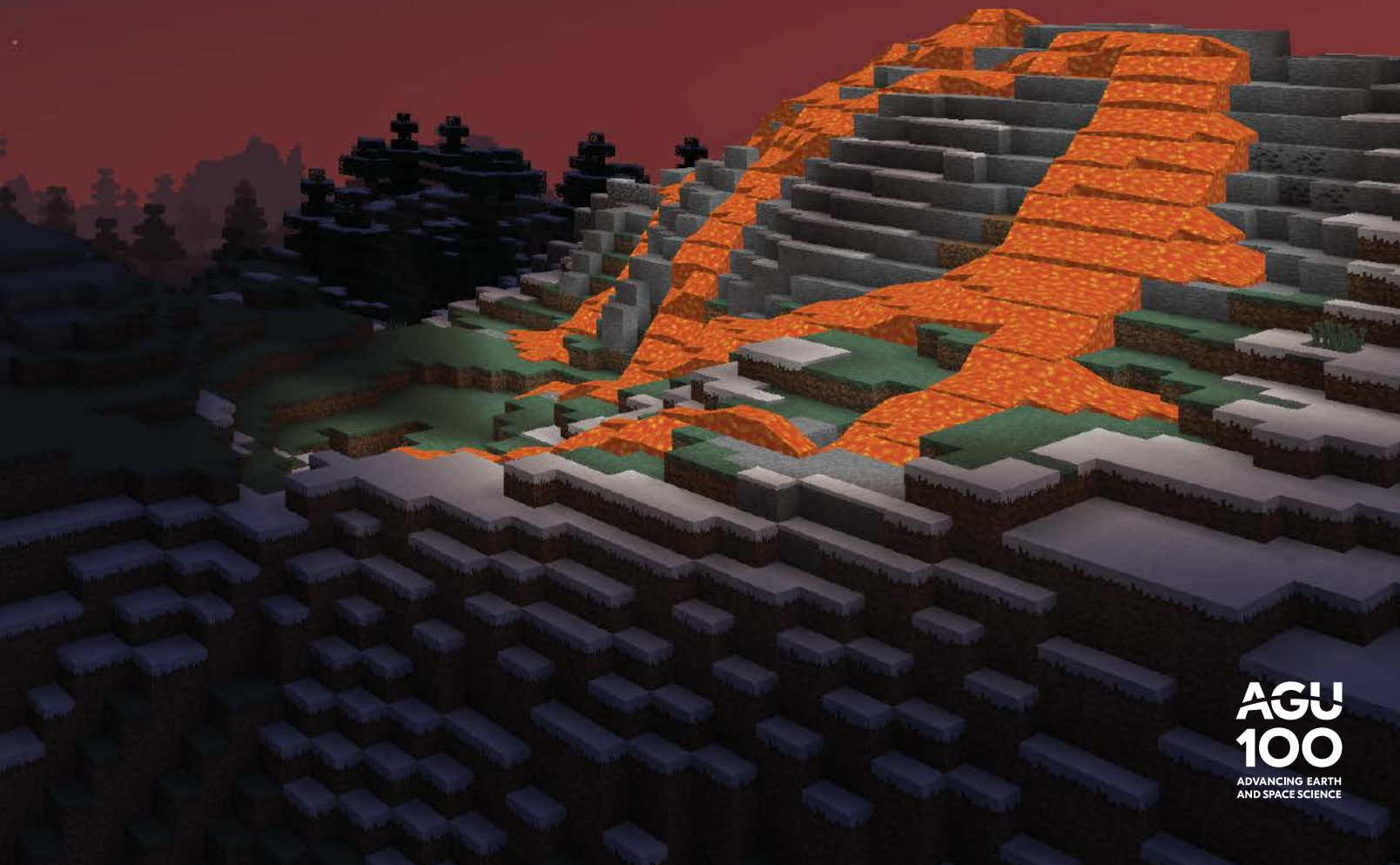
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# Dinosaur-Killing Asteroid Impact Made Huge Dead Zones in Oceans

About 66 million years ago, an asteroid roughly 10 kilometers wide hit Earth in what is today the Gulf of Mexico. It brought annihilation: All the dinosaurs except for the birds went extinct; forests around the planet vanished temporarily, killing off all bird species that lived in trees; dust and other aerosols blocked the Sun; and global temperatures took a nosedive. The world plunged into a state analogous to nuclear winter.

Another effect of the impact, according to new work, was a depletion of oxygen in the oceans triggered by rapid global warming following the nuclear winter-like state. Such anoxia, the researchers behind the work report, devastated marine life. What's more, this episode of anoxia may have parallels to the rapid global warming and resulting ocean anoxia being wrought by human-driven climate change today.

"The global warming following the impact is one of the most rapid warmings in Earth's history," said Johan Vellekoop, a geologist at KU Leuven in Belgium who led the new research. "It's on a human timescale." He said that the postimpact warming happened over the course of only a few hundred to a few thousand years.

By comparison, humans have been injecting carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere—and driving global warming in the process—for about 200 years, since the start of the

Industrial Revolution. Vellekoop and his team note in a paper published in *Geology* in June (<http://bit.ly/asteroid-anoxia>) that as today's warming continues unabated, the oceans appear poised to become anoxic once again.

## An Unlucky Day

When the asteroid struck, it hit a platform of carbonate rock that was about 3 kilometers thick, creating a feature called the Chicxulub crater. Carbonate rock, when vaporized by something like a giant asteroid, releases CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere; previous work estimates that the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> injected into the air after the impact equaled about 1,400 gigatons. By comparison, humans injected roughly 32.5 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere in 2017 alone.

After the impact, a state akin to nuclear winter descended, which saw global average temperatures fall by about 25°C, explained Timothy Bralower, a marine geologist at Pennsylvania State University who was not involved in the new research. The winter probably lasted for only a few years, and then as the dust cleared, global warming got going and sea surface temperatures climbed by 1.5°C–2°C.

## And Then There Was Anoxia

For their study, Vellekoop and his team visited three Northern Hemisphere sites in Texas,

Denmark, and Spain and took samples of marine rocks from strata right above the asteroid impact horizon. They tested the rocks for concentrations of the element molybdenum; "we found enrichments of molybdenum, which are indicators of low oxygen conditions," said Vellekoop.

When oxygen is plentiful, it binds to molybdenum and removes it from seawater, he explained. When oxygen is scant, molybdenum sticks around in the seawater, where it can then be incorporated into rocks like the ones the team tested. In rocks from Denmark, for instance, molybdenum concentrations jump from 1 or 2 parts per million to "up to 100 parts per million in the layer directly above the impact," Vellekoop said.

This increase suggests that ancient shallow oceans were relatively warm places, Bralower explained, because warmer ocean waters have a harder time retaining dissolved oxygen than colder waters. In such a world, there are oxygen dead zones where oxygen is scant or completely absent.

During postimpact warming, explained Vellekoop, dead zones would have helped devastate marine ecosystems, especially shallow-water seafloors where creatures like corals and bivalves dwelled. Such coastal waters "are the places with the highest diversity," he said.

## A Mirror in the Past

In the course of geologic events, many things tend to happen on relatively long timescales. But an asteroid impact is an exception. It is, by definition, instantaneous.

Such rapidity, explained Ellen Thomas, a paleoceanographer at Yale University who was not involved in the work, makes this ancient warming analogous to today's human-driven global warming, which is close to being as quick as asteroid-related warming. "Although the causes are slightly different and the timescale may be different, the basic principles are the same," she said.

Life can adapt in the face of such change, Thomas added, but how much it is able to do so depends on the rate of change. Basically, "the slower the change, the better it is for life," she said.

Today, because some areas of the oceans are already showing signs of oxygen depletion, the threat is not as much from off planet as it is from within, Thomas explained. Thus, if temperatures continue to climb in the coming century, humanity seems poised to become its own kind of asteroid.



Artist's rendering of an asteroid more than 10 kilometers wide striking Earth about 66 million years ago. Credit: Mark Garlick/Science Photo Library/Getty Images

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