

A basic premise of the geodiversity concept recognises that there is an intrinsic relationship between biotic diversity and geodiversity. In principle, the geodiversity is viewed as the foundation of the ecosystem. Geodiversity resources and processes sustain a greater relationship with biotic resources and ecosystems than is commonly recognised. These relationships are integrated at the ecosystem, community, species, or landscape

level.

Understanding of the function re-
mains limited. Certainly, as these
functions, which transcend taxonomic
boundaries, are so well understood
to arise scale change in a di-
otic resources

eciation. Just as biodiversity
is dependent on biodiversity,
biodiversity is a function of
genetic diversity. Estimations re-
tain in systematics and evolu-
tionary taxonomy better addressed
by way of a combination of re-
sources than by modern species
the fossil record contains an
abundance of evidence to derive
phylogenetic relationships and evolu-
tionary trends.

rich in life. The adaptability of life
is well demonstrated in the other
world of the limestone formation
Cyanobacteria thrive within the high
temperature, mineral-rich hot springs,
demonstrating an interesting relationship
between diotic and a diotic
resources. The existence of high
temperature cyanobacteria in the
limestone hot springs is considered
important in research associated
with the origin of life on Earth
and the existence of life on other
planets.

rich biodiversity diacora fauna.
One of the most interesting and
important paleontological discoveries
occurred in a series of very old
rocks in the diacora. His
of Australia contains in the
limestone diacora sedimentary
rocks, deposited in a low energy
environment, a rich and delicate
fauna of soft-bodied organisms. These
rare and unusual organisms provide
an excellent view of early biodiversity
on Earth.

The rich diacora fauna overturned
the long-held misconception that
low biodiversity in the diacora
was an act, since the discovery at
diacora, the diacora rocks has
yielded numerous other localities
around the world. These organisms
are so old that they are considered
organisms of interest in the early
evolution of life.

rich biodiversity. The diacora
of the paleozoic, referred to as the
diacora, is defined by the diacora
worldwide diacora organisms, in
terms of diacora diversity and
abundance. This perceived
diacora diacora is more directly
tied to the diacora evolution of the
diacora here.

with sufficient concentrations of oxygen available for organisms to facilitate calcification of carbonate skeletons over the last 600 million years, life has continued to evolve, diversify, and become integrated into communities and ecosystems.

late tectonic continental drift.

Modern geologic theory is based on an understanding that the Earth's crust consists of plates. These plates are dynamic and move. Geologists believe that the continents and masses of today were once part of a single landmass referred to as *Pangaea*.

The distribution of identical species from the Tertiary period, exposed across the world by separated continents, provides strong evidence for the original proximity of these organisms and landmasses.

Mountain building orogenesis.

The erosion and incision of mountain ranges can be defined by geologic and geomorphic features: the mountain chains, development of canyons, and erosion of plateaus are examples of geomorphic processes which play a role in the distribution and development of biotic resources.

Visitors to Grand Canyon National Park may learn about the story of the tasseled squirrel. The Abert's squirrel and the Kaibab squirrel are believed to be descendants of a common ancestor. With the development of the Grand Canyon, two populations of the squirrel were geographically isolated. Eventually the isolated populations evolved into distinct taxa (species).

geologic evidence.

The geologic record preserves abundant evidence of changes in worldwide sea level transgressive and regressive se-

quences, representing the static sea level changes, including the Pleistocene era during the Cretaceous period, a shallow inland sea extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. This Cretaceous sea existed for millions of years, geographically isolating populations of terrestrial plants and animals.

Continental glaciation.

Ice advances and retreats are documented during the Pleistocene. Continental ice sheets expanded and withdrew in northern latitudes during periods of ice advance, a worldwide drop in sea level was experienced. The drop in sea level, combined with the expanded ice sheet, resulted in a direct connection between Asia and Russia, referred to as the *Bering Land Bridge*.

Mass faunal migration.

Changes in sea level, expansion of continental ice sheets, and the development of land ridges enabled terrestrial species to migrate into adjacent landmasses during the Pleistocene, as elephants and humans were able to migrate across the Bering and Beringia. In North America, these mammals came into direct competition with existing species.

Pleistocene climate events.

Holocene climate changes can be doc-



Figure 3. An example of geomorphically induced reproductive isolation: the distinctive Abert's (A) and Kaibab (B) squirrel. Photo courtesy of the author

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