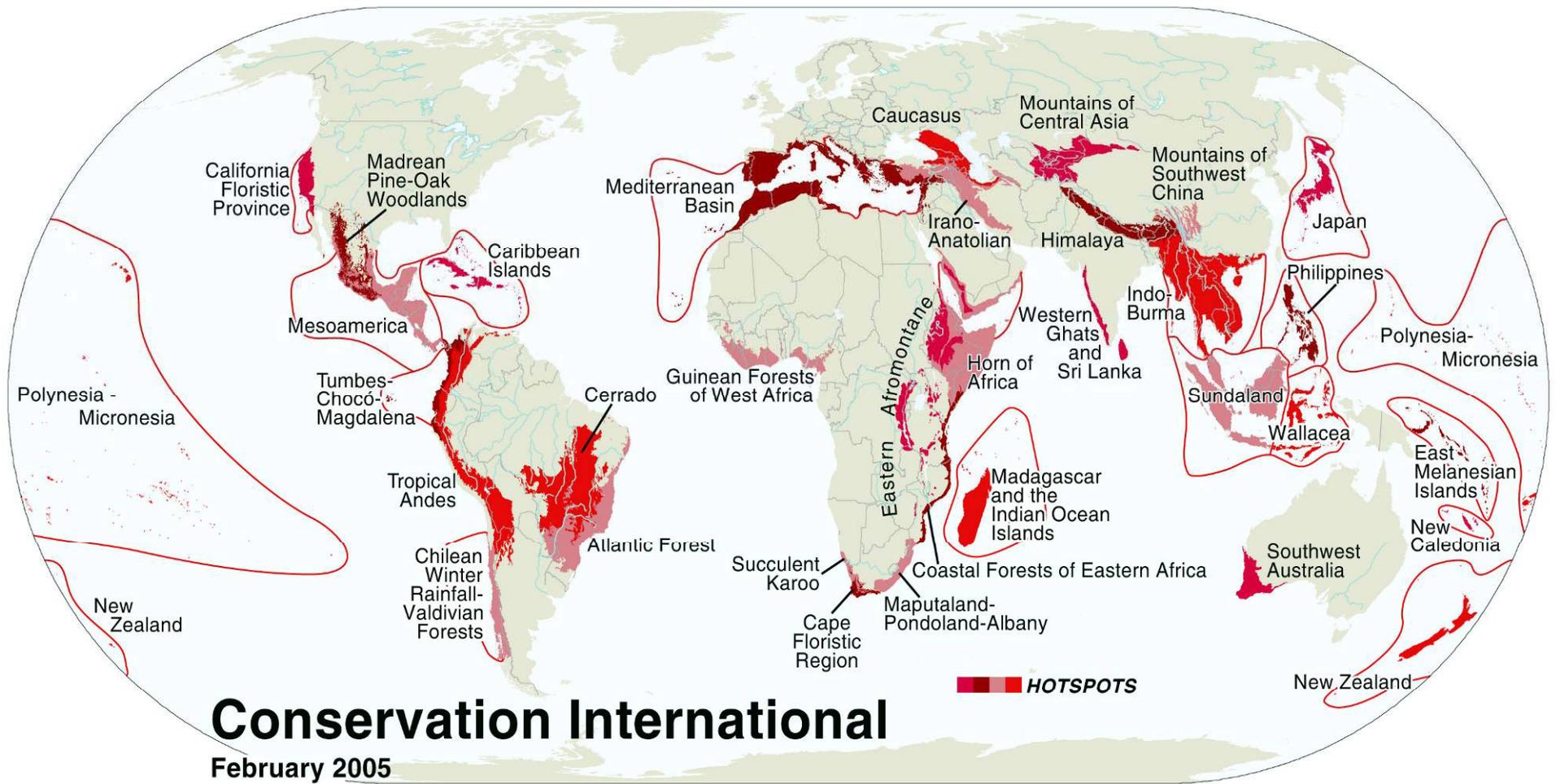


A black and white photograph of a man with light-colored hair, wearing a simple, long-sleeved tunic, standing in a cemetery. He is holding a human skull in his hands, looking at it with a somber expression. The background shows several tombstones of various shapes and sizes, some with intricate carvings. The overall atmosphere is somber and reflective.

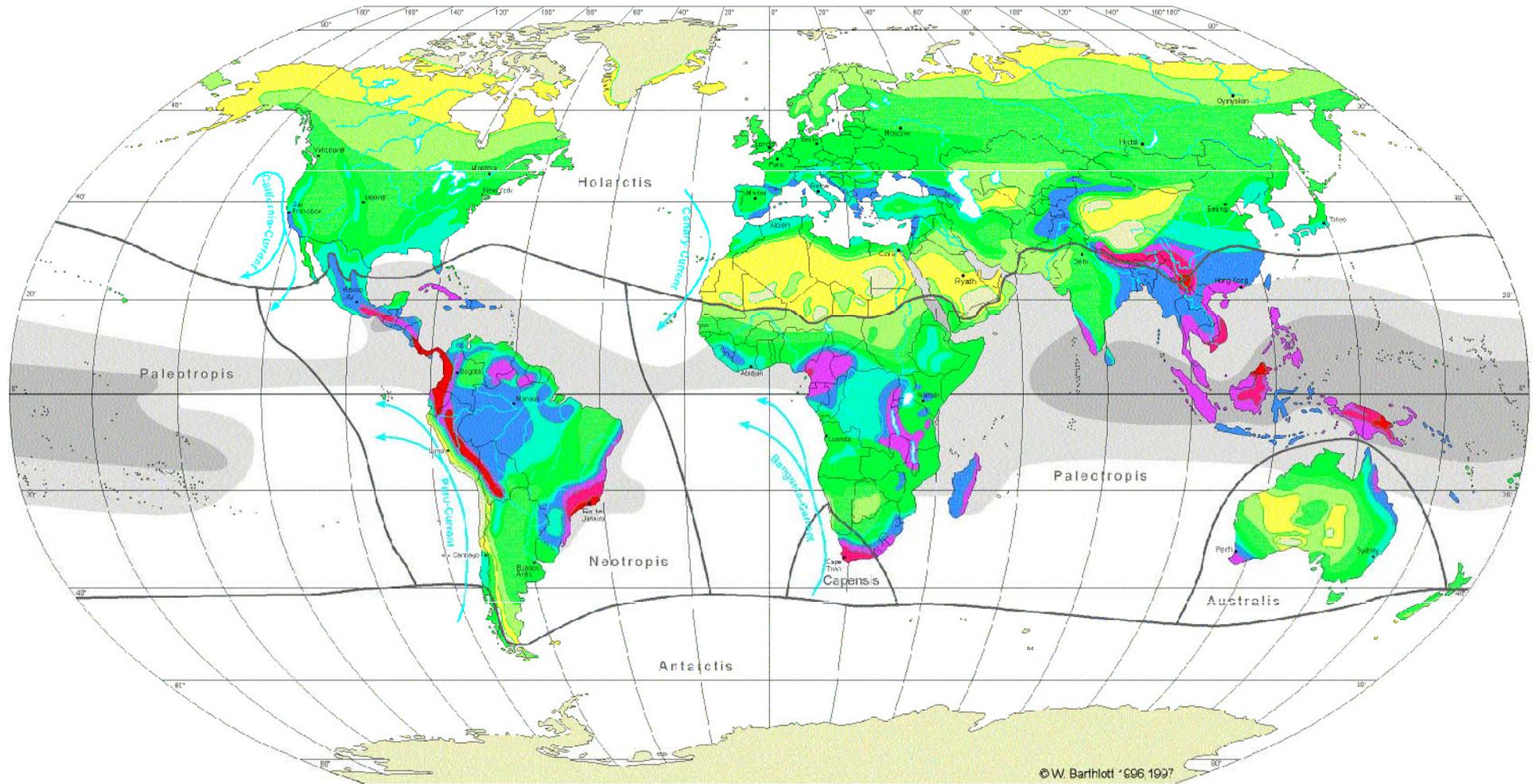
100 000 ans
déjà ?

Alas, poor Yorick.





GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY: SPECIES NUMBERS OF VASCULAR PLANTS

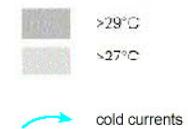


Robinson Projection
 Standard Parallels 38°N und 38°S
 Scale 1:130000000

Diversity Zones (DZ): Number of species per 10.000km²



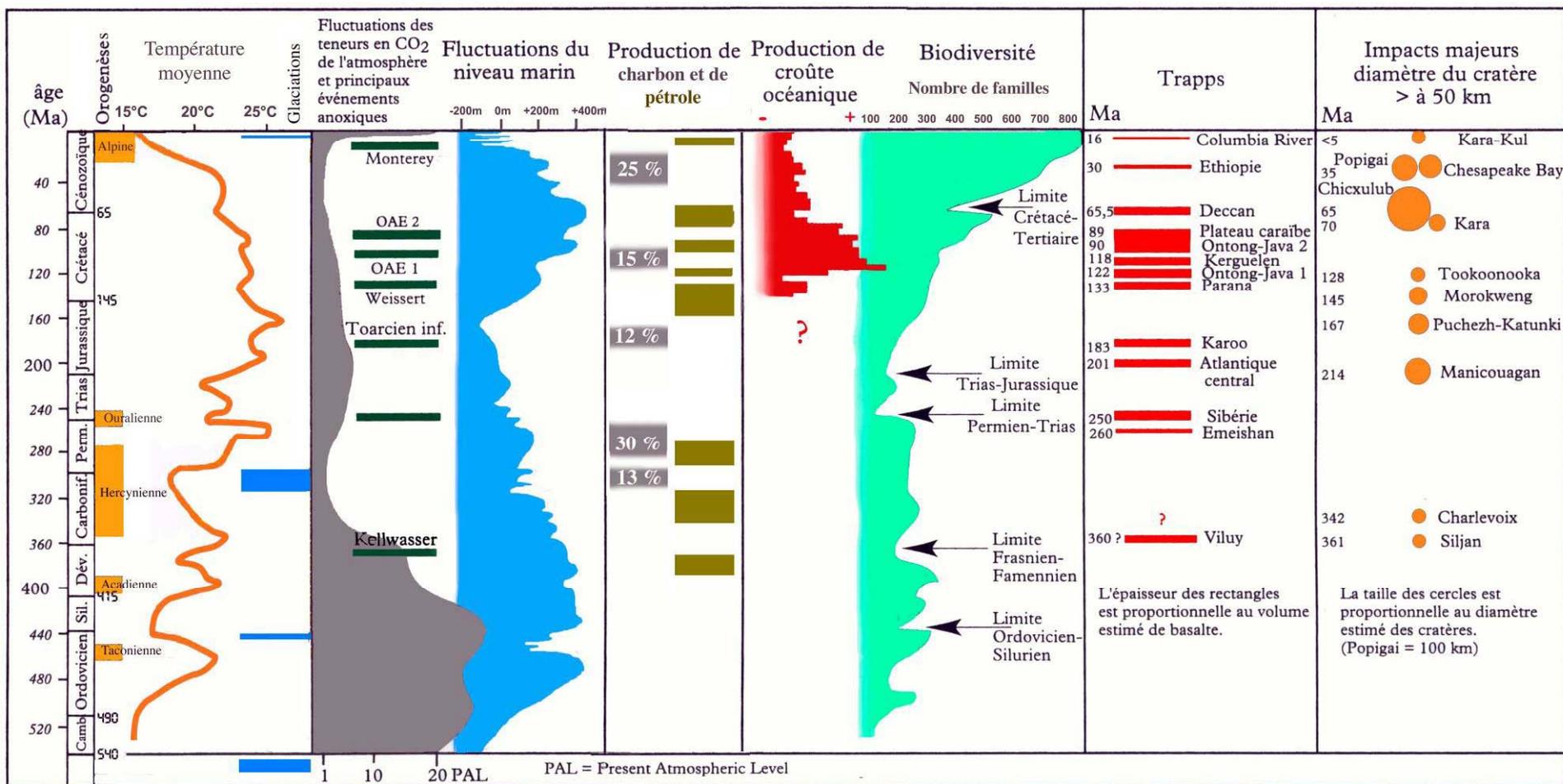
sea surface temperature



W. Barthlott, N. Biedinger, G. Braun
 F. Feig, G. Kier, W. Leuer & J. Milke 1997
 modified after
 W. Barthlott, W. Lauer & A. Plagcke 1996
 Department of Botany and Geography
 University of Bonn
 German Aerospace Research Establishment, Cologne

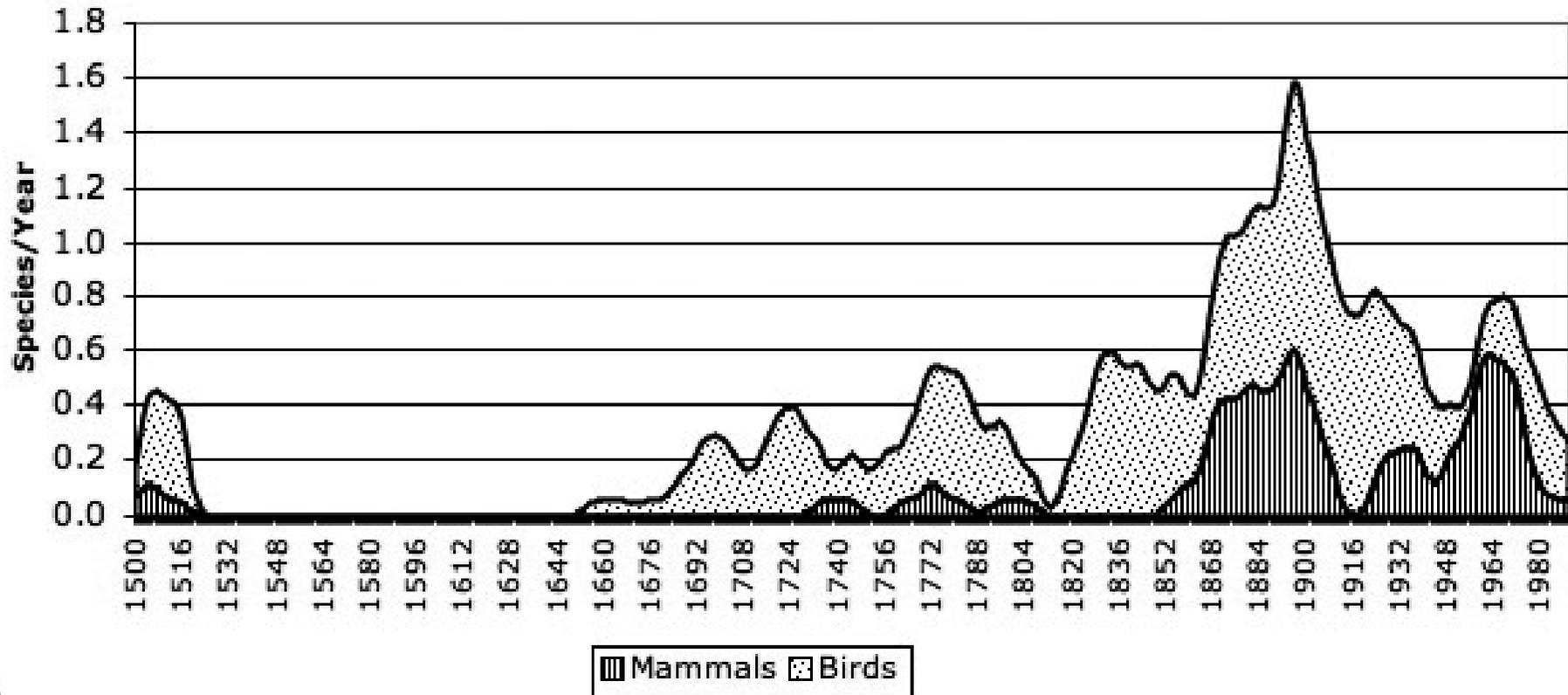
Cartography: M. Gref
 Department of Geography
 University of Bonn

© W. Barthlott 1996, 1997

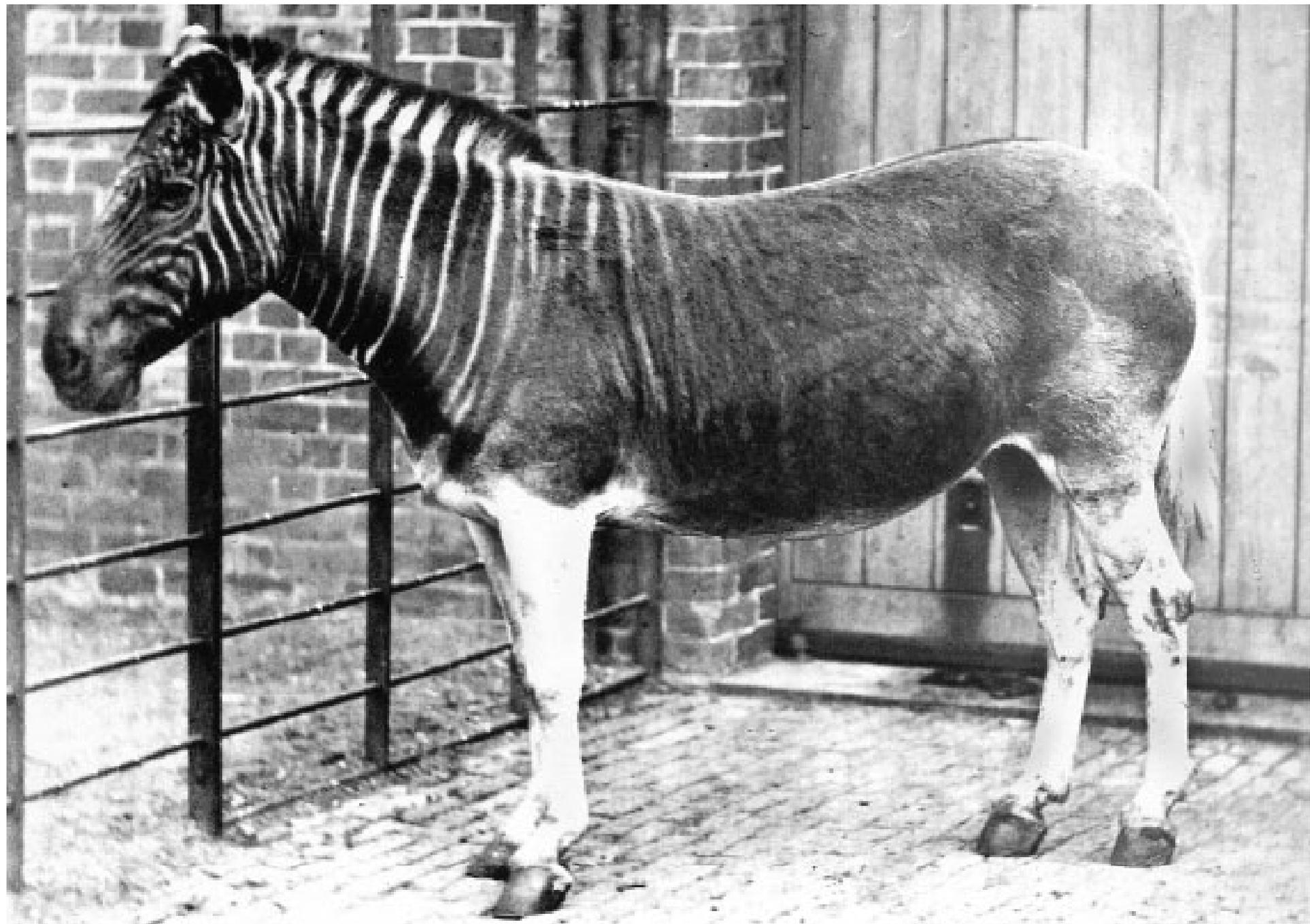


Total Mammal and Bird Extinctions

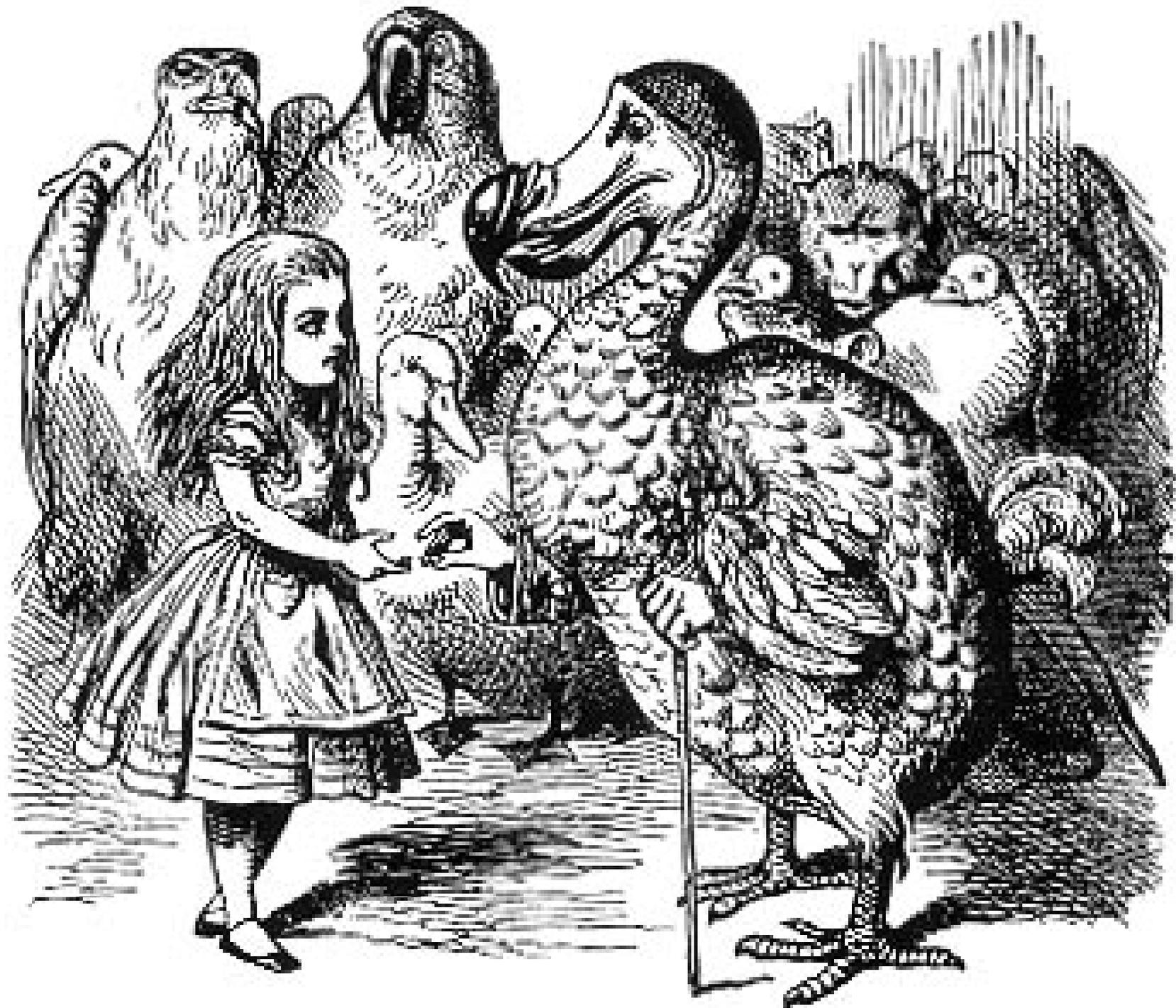
Stacked Graph Showing Contribution By Class



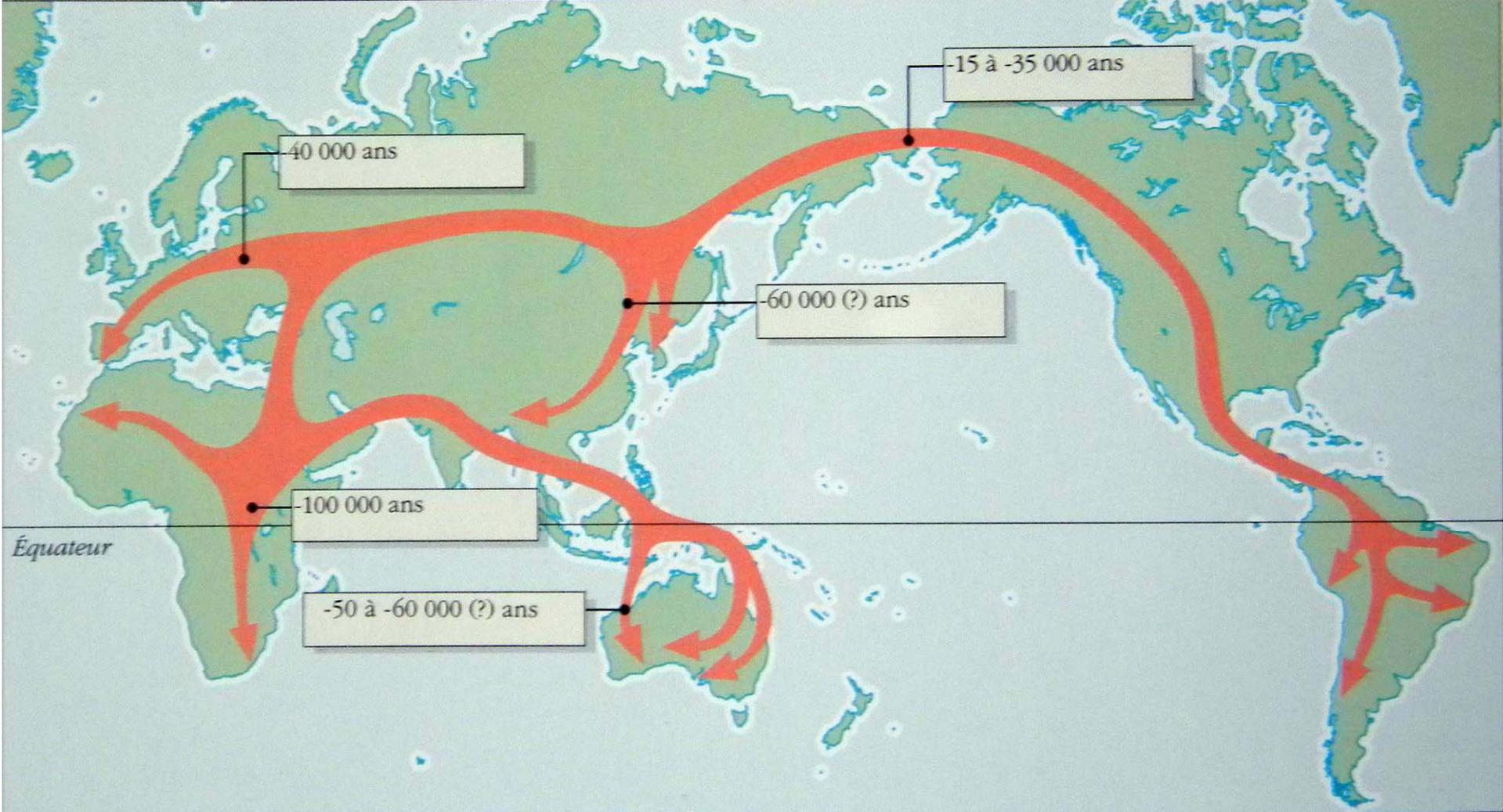












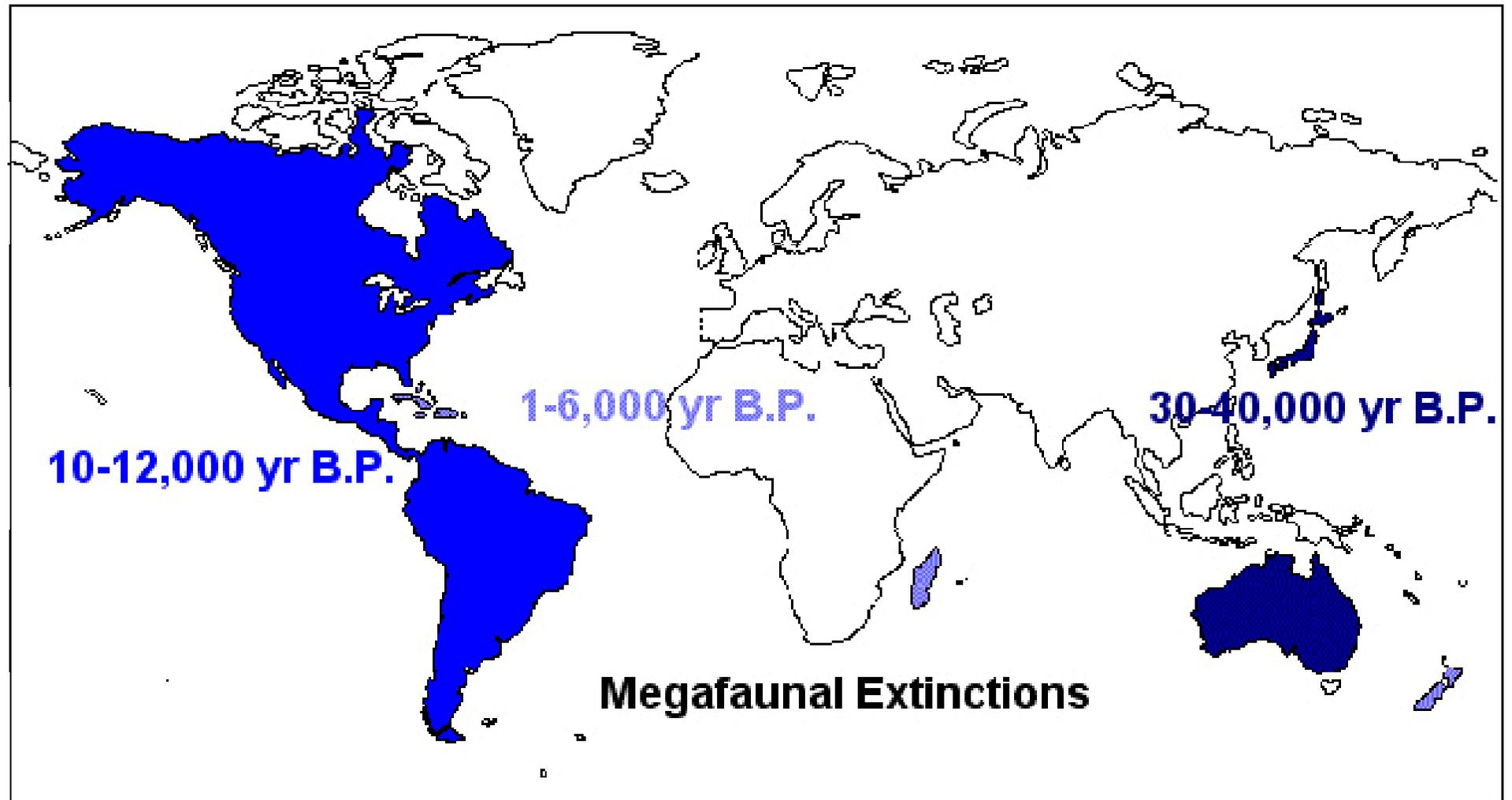
Homo neanderthalensis



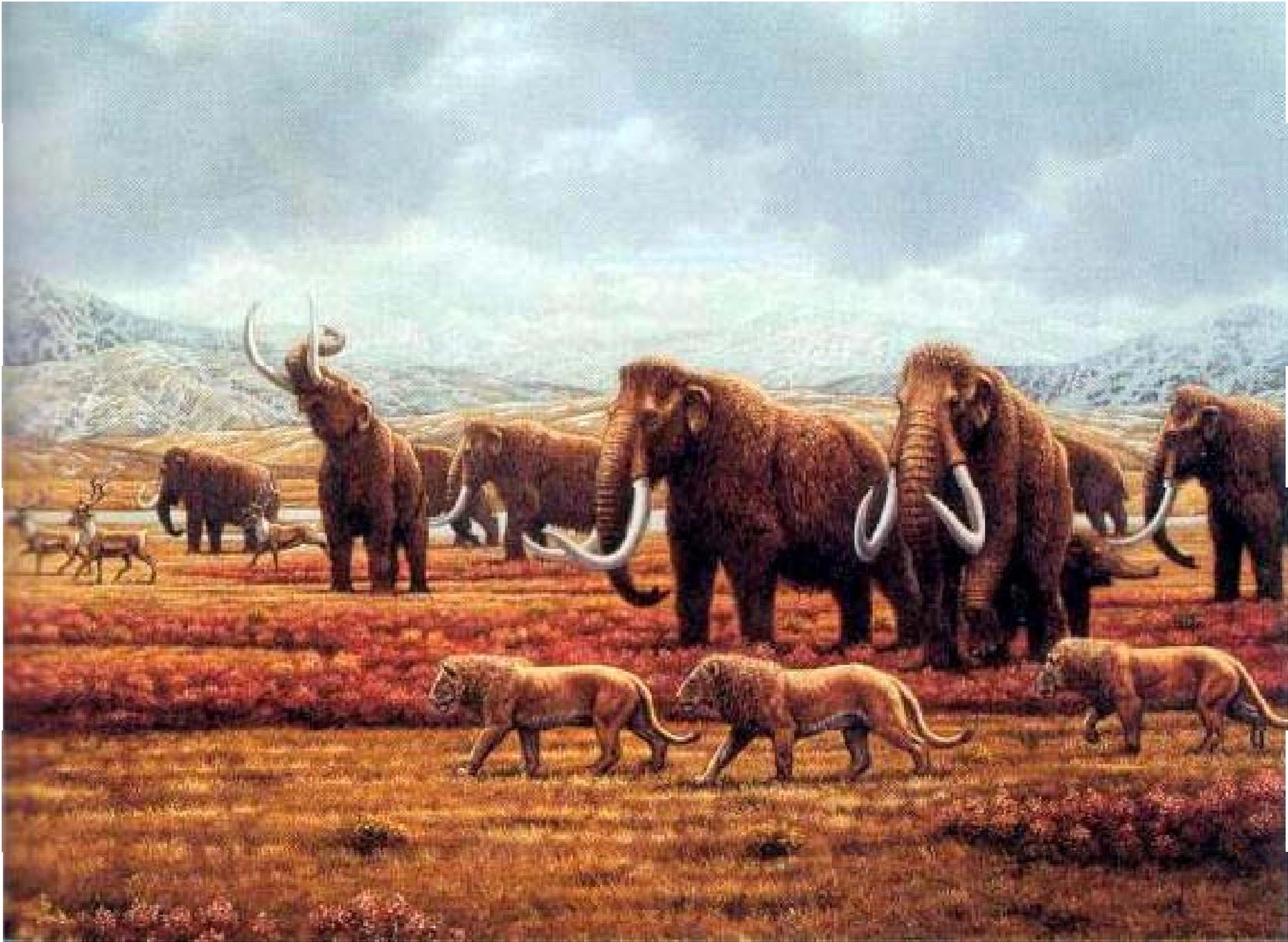












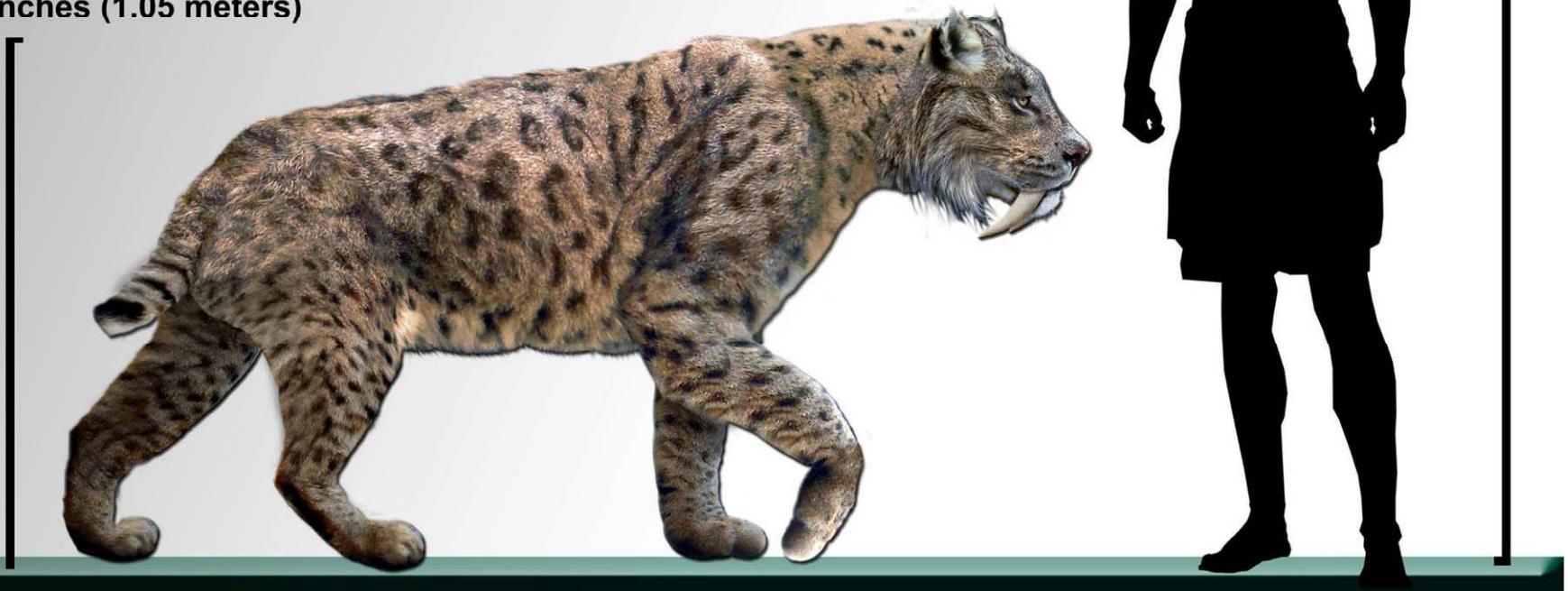


SABER-TOOTHED CAT - *Smilodon fatalis*

6 feet (1.83 meters)

- *About the size of a modern lion, though more compact and muscular in build
- *Front “saber” teeth are elongated canines and grow up to 7” in length
- *Jaw can open an incredible 120 degrees, but is weaker than the jaws of most other cats of equal size
- *The muscular build suggests an animal that is slower, but more powerful than most cats, making it an exceptional ambush predator

41 inches (1.05 meters)

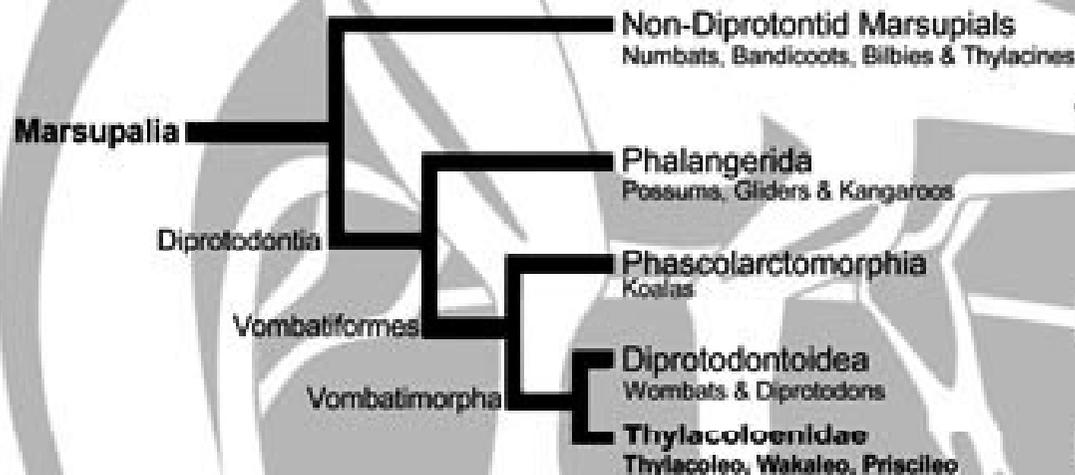
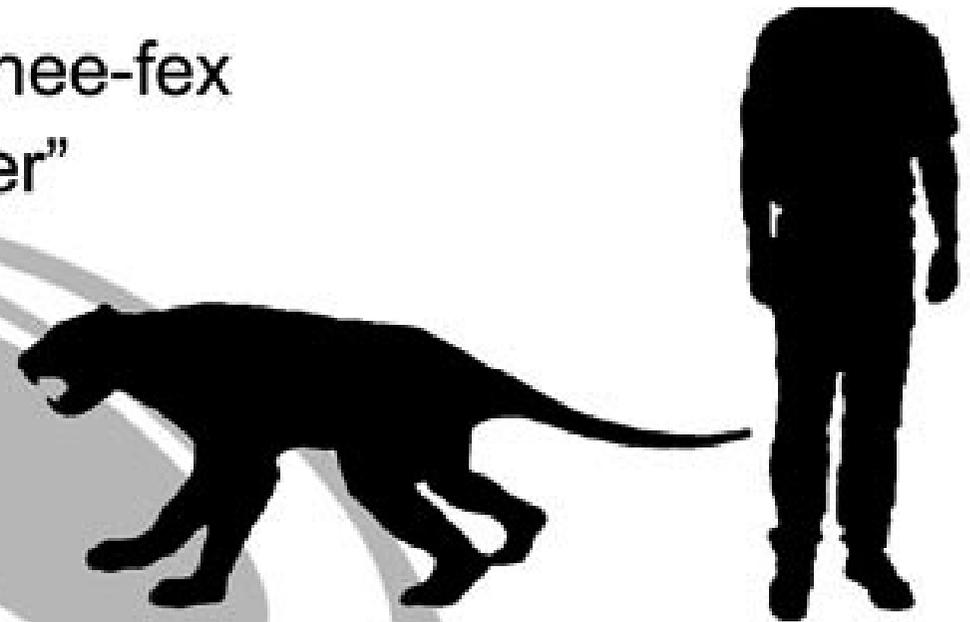


Thigh-lak-oh-lee-oh car-knee-fex “Pouched Lion Executioner”

Weight: 130 kg

Height: 60 cm at hips

Length: 1.8 m

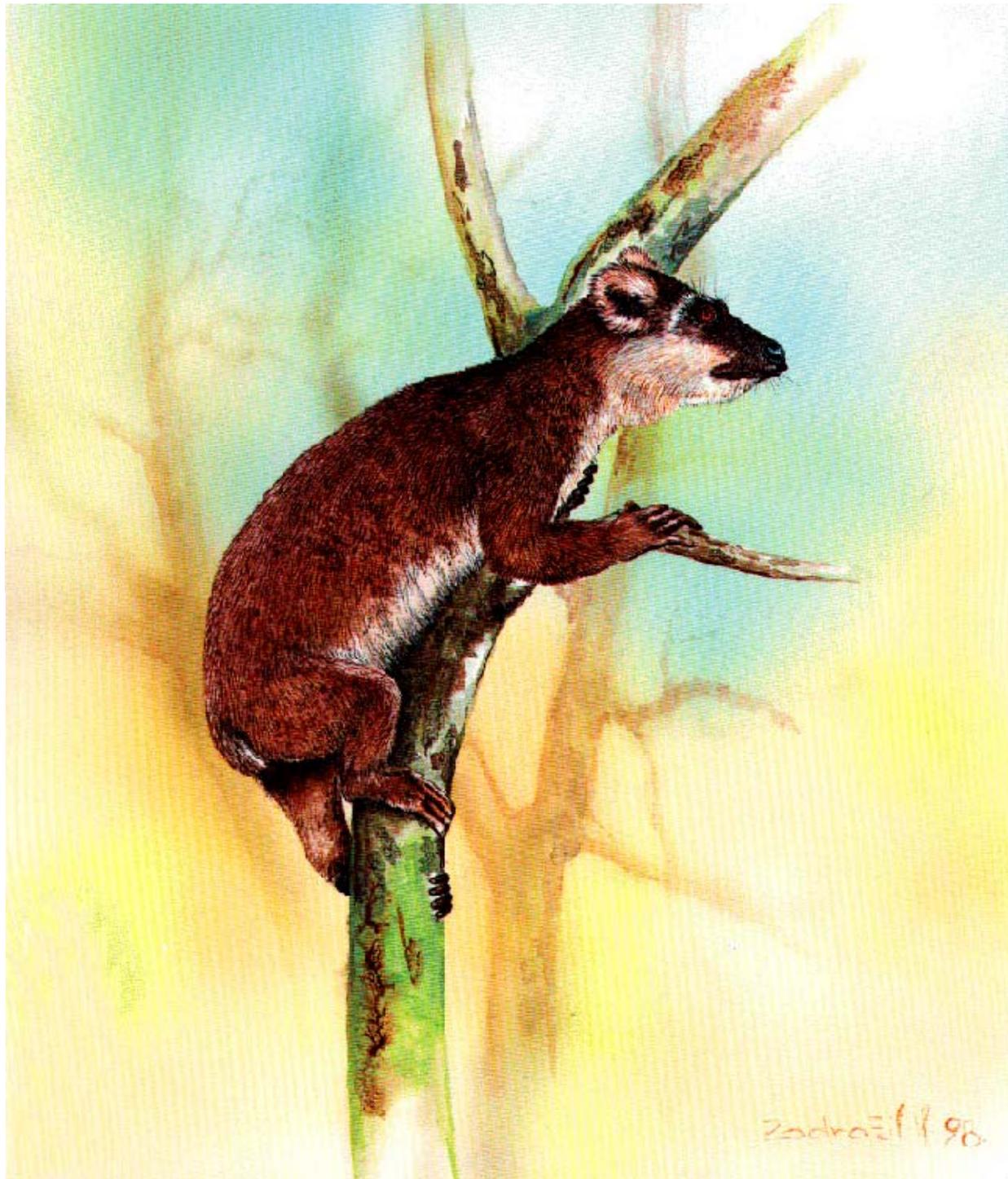


Time Period: Late Pleistocene
(1 million - 40,000 years ago)

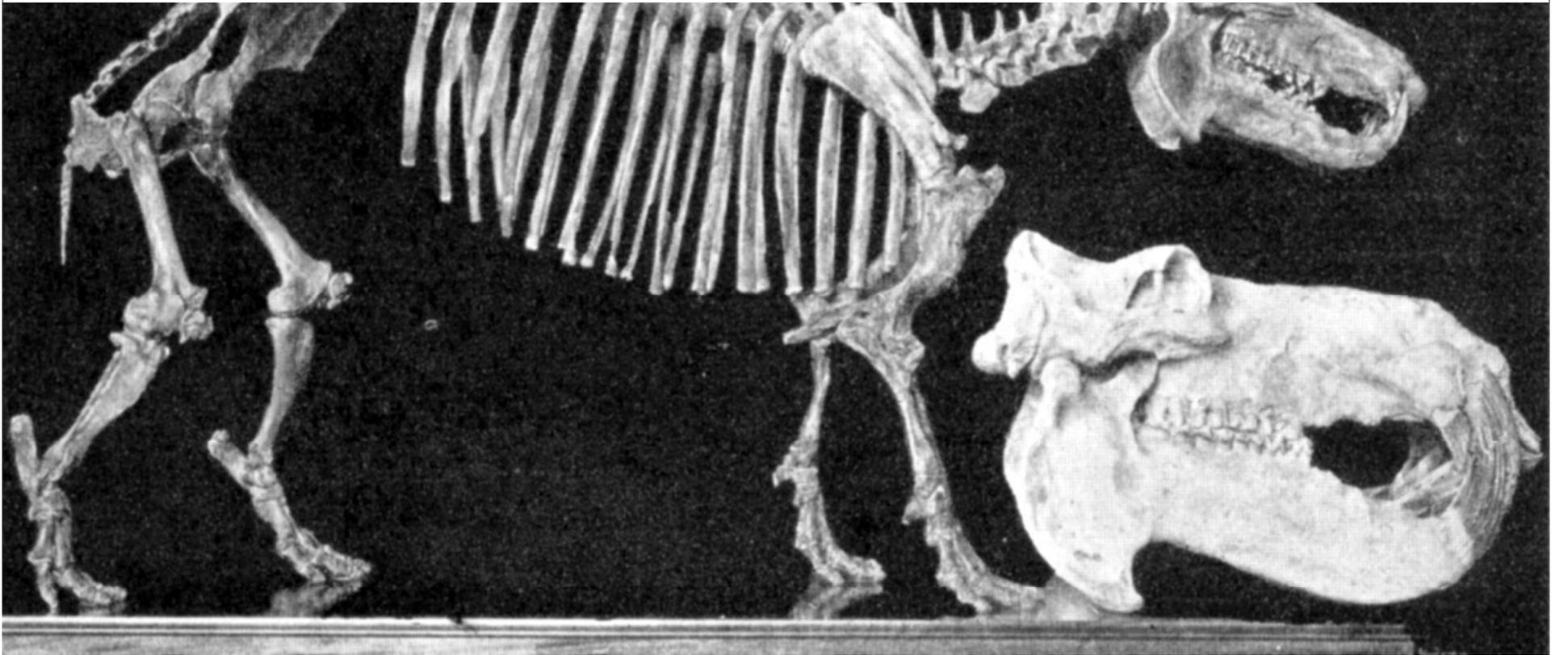
Location: South Australia

Described: Richard Owen, 1861

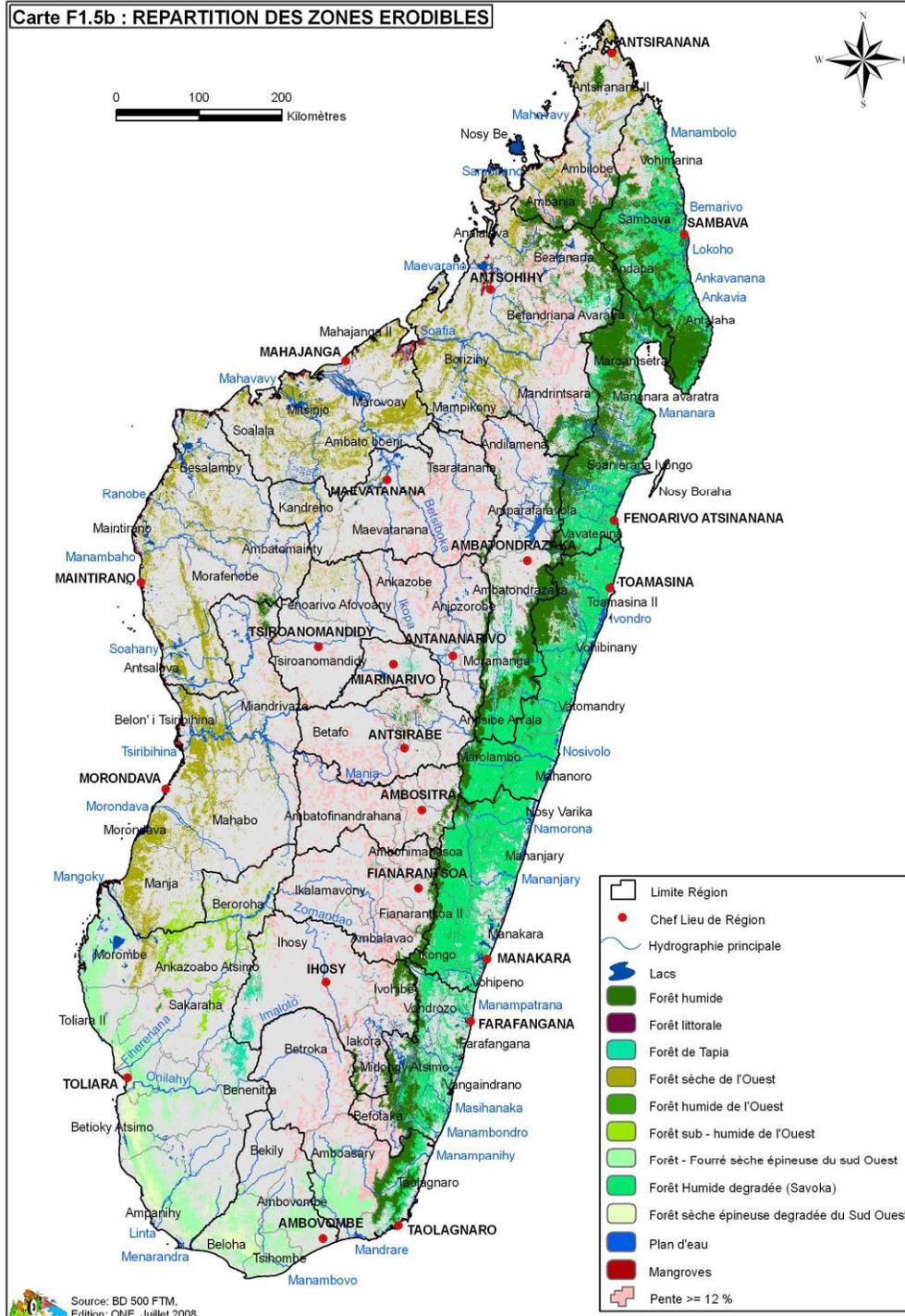


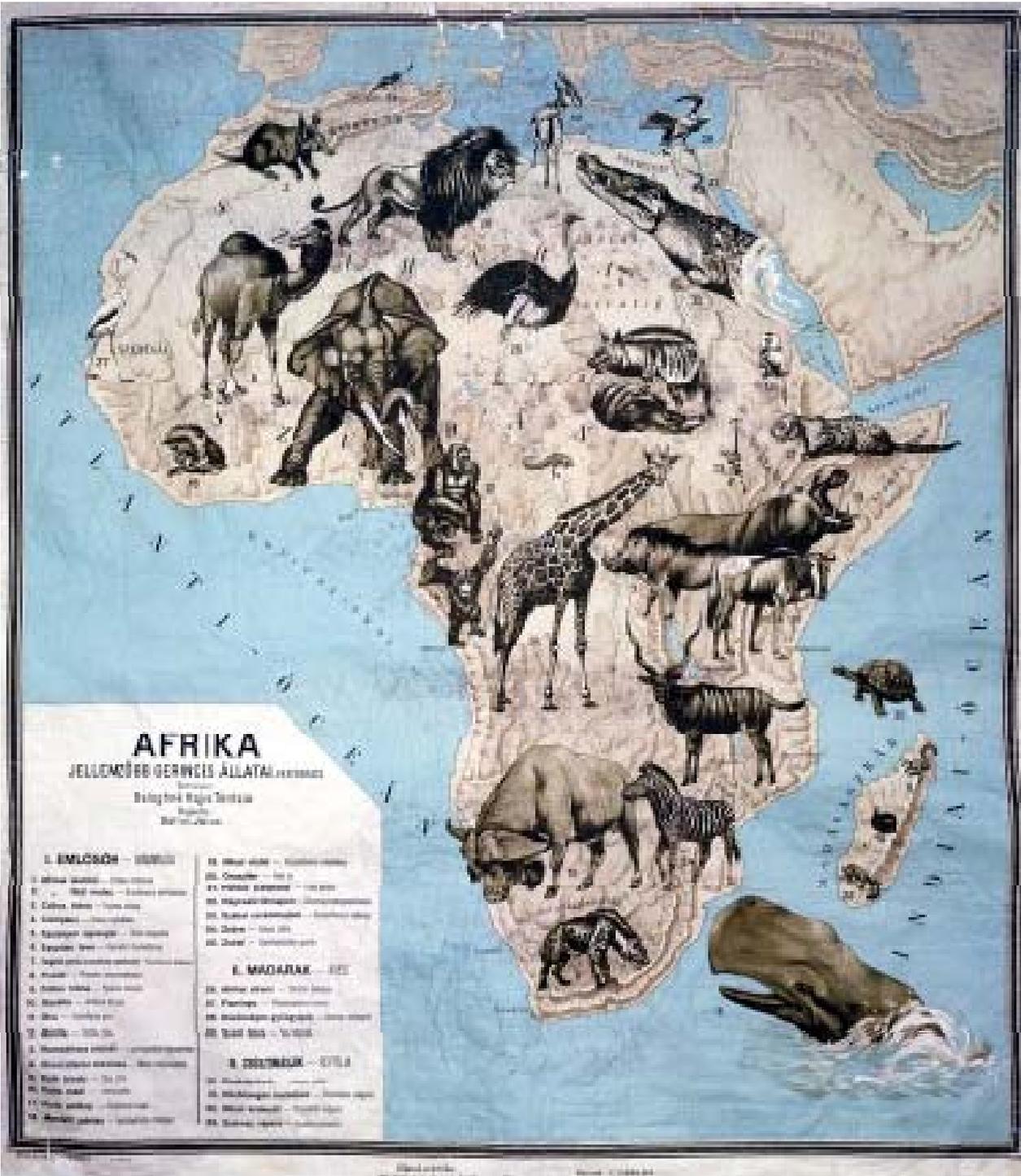






Carte F1.5b : REPARTITION DES ZONES ERODIBLES





AFRIKA

JELLEMŐZŐ GERMELIS ÁLLATAI

Bélgényi Rajza Tervezte
Készítette: BÉLGÉNYI ZSÓFIA

I. ÉMLŐSŐR – MAMMIFERÁK

- 1. Afrika elefántja – Elephas africanus
- 2. ... – Loxodonta africana
- 3. Afrika nyúlja – Lepus capensis
- 4. Kéreges – Felis concolor
- 5. Kéreges macska – Felis pardus
- 6. Kéreges macska – Felis tigris
- 7. Kéreges macska – Felis leo
- 8. Kéreges macska – Felis onca
- 9. Kéreges macska – Felis b. b. b.
- 10. Kéreges macska – Felis m. m. m.
- 11. Kéreges macska – Felis s. s. s.
- 12. Kéreges macska – Felis u. u. u.
- 13. Kéreges macska – Felis v. v. v.
- 14. Kéreges macska – Felis w. w. w.
- 15. Kéreges macska – Felis x. x. x.
- 16. Kéreges macska – Felis y. y. y.
- 17. Kéreges macska – Felis z. z. z.
- 18. Kéreges macska – Felis a. a. a.
- 19. Kéreges macska – Felis b. b. b.
- 20. Kéreges macska – Felis c. c. c.

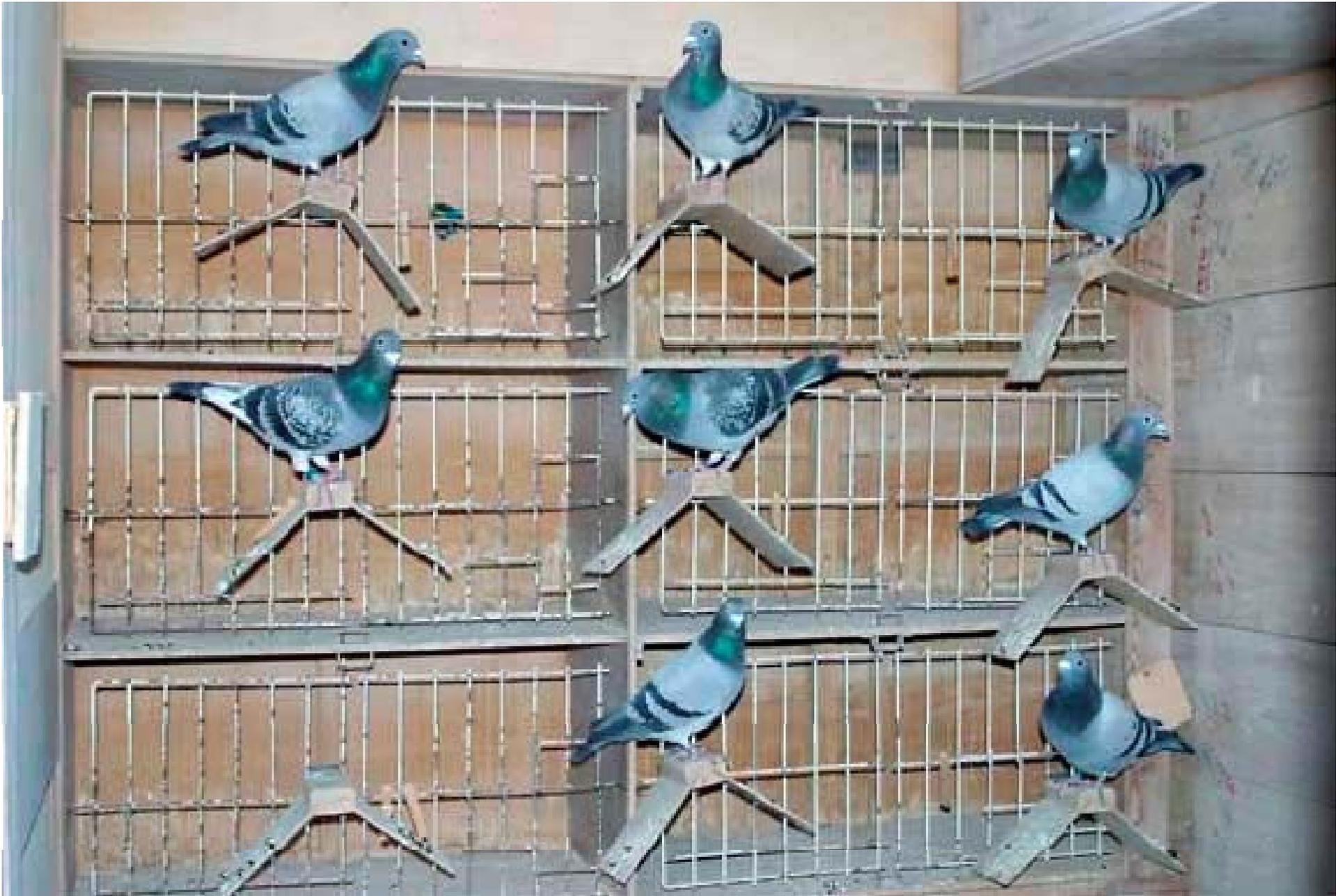
II. MADARAK – AVES

- 21. Madár – Falco tinnunculus
- 22. Madár – Falco kestrel
- 23. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 24. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 25. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 26. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 27. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 28. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 29. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 30. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 31. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 32. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 33. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 34. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 35. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 36. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 37. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 38. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 39. Madár – Falco sparverius
- 40. Madár – Falco sparverius

III. HÍJASOK – REPTILIA

- 41. Híjas – Testudo
- 42. Híjas – Testudo
- 43. Híjas – Testudo
- 44. Híjas – Testudo
- 45. Híjas – Testudo
- 46. Híjas – Testudo
- 47. Híjas – Testudo
- 48. Híjas – Testudo
- 49. Híjas – Testudo
- 50. Híjas – Testudo







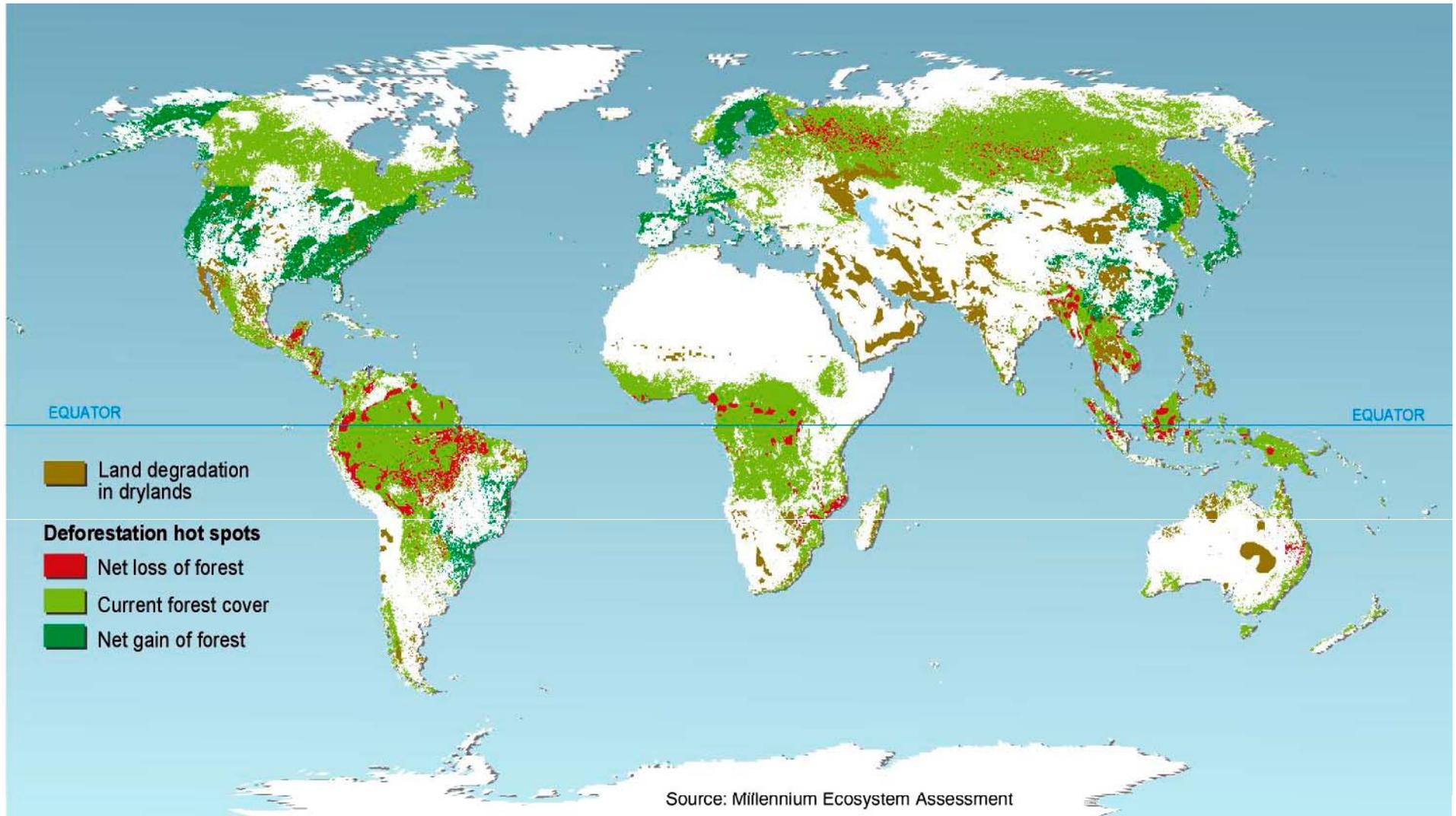


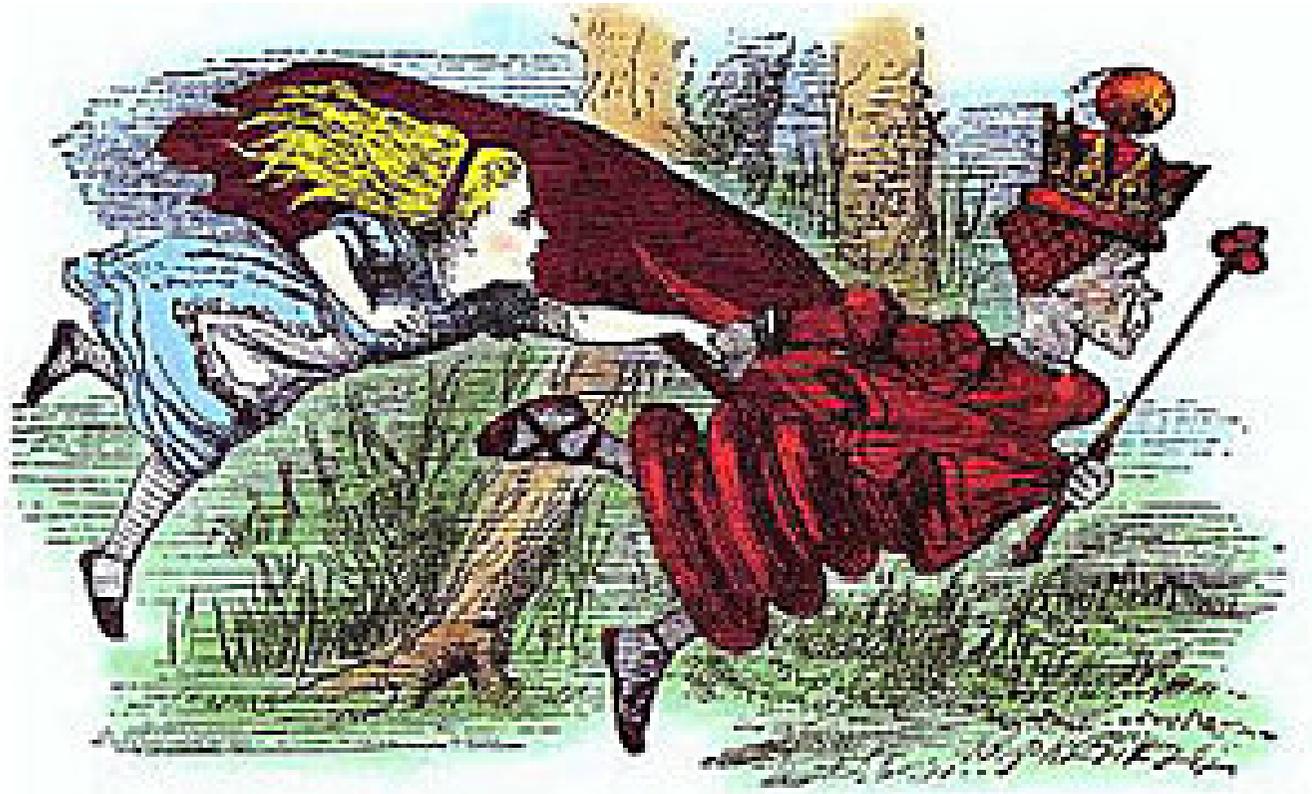


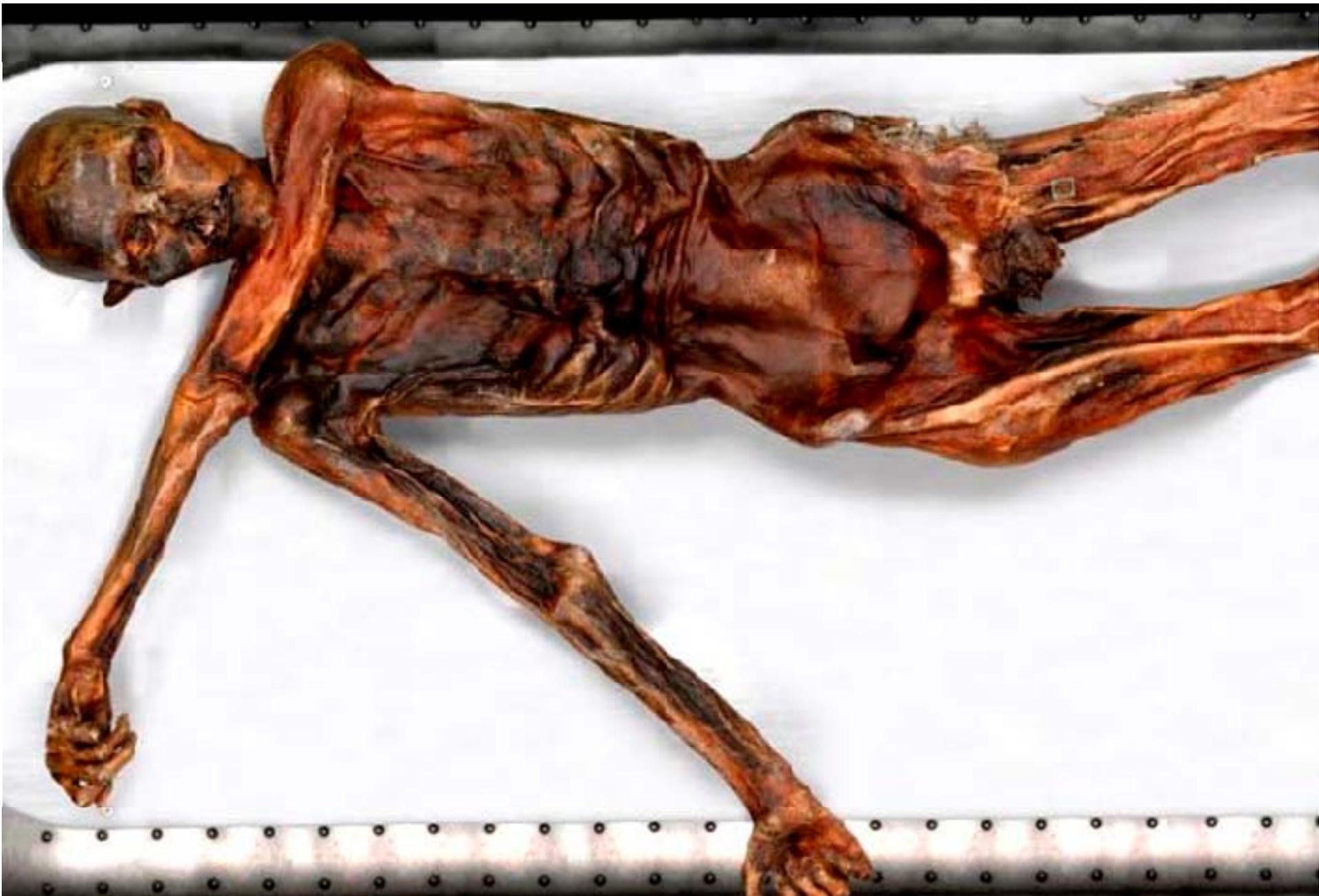












INDEPENDENT CENTERS OF DOMESTICATION



pepo squash 10,000 B.P.
Maize 9000-8000 B.P.
Common bean 4000 B.P.

pepo squash 5000 B.P.
Sunflower 5000 B.P.
Chenopod 4000 B.P.
Marshelder 4000 B.P.



Rye 13,000 B.P.?
Emmer wheat 10,000 B.P.
Einkorn wheat 10,500 B.P.
Barley 10,000 B.P.
Fig 11,400 B.P.?



Broomcorn millet 8000 B.P.
Foxtail millet 8000 B.P.



Rice 8000 B.P.
Focnut 8000 B.P.

Moschata squash 10,000 B.P.
Arrowroot 9000 B.P.
Yam (*D. trifida*) 6000 B.P.
Cotton 6000 B.P.
Sweet potato 4500 B.P.
Lima bean 6500 B.P.
Leren 10,000 B.P.



Potato 7000 B.P.?
Quinoa 5000 B.P.

African rice 2000 B.P.
Pearl millet 3000 B.P.
Sorghum 4000 B.P.



Mung bean 4500 B.P.
Horse gram 4500 B.P.
Millets 4500 B.P.

Peanut 8500 B.P.
Manioc 8000 B.P.
Chili pepper 6000 B.P.



Yam (*D. alata*) 7000 B.P.?
Banana 7000 B.P.
Taro 7000 B.P.?











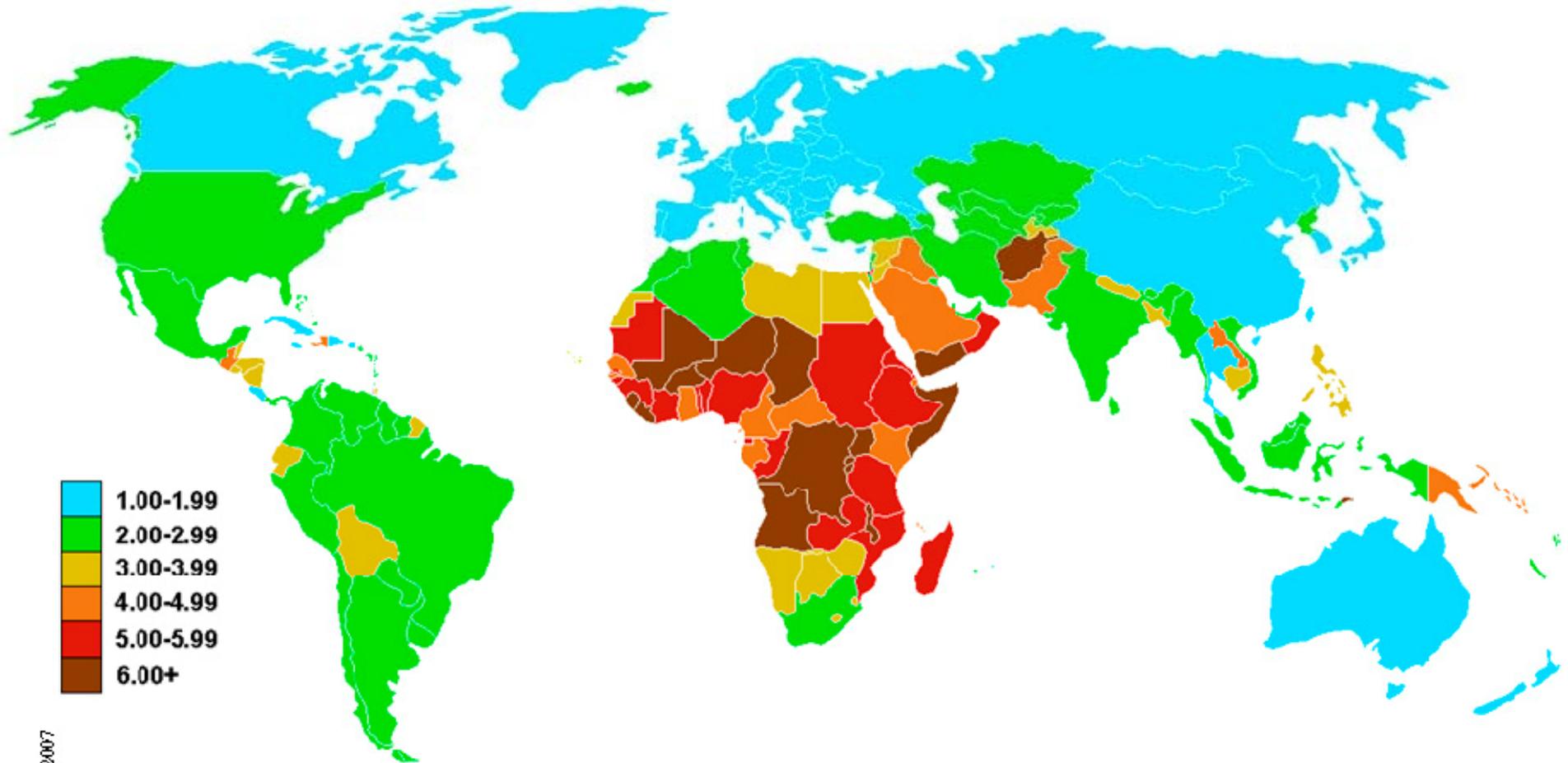
Production mondiale de céréales et population

The graph illustrates the relationship between world cereal production and population over a 40-year period. Both metrics are indexed to 1961=100. While population shows a consistent, steady increase, cereal production exhibits significant volatility, with several sharp upward jumps and subsequent declines, particularly in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Despite these fluctuations, cereal production consistently remains above the population index, indicating that global cereal production has generally kept pace with or exceeded population growth.

Year	Céréales (Index)	Population (Index)
1961	100	100
1966	125	110
1971	145	120
1976	165	130
1981	190	145
1986	210	160
1991	220	175
1996	235	190
2001	230	200

Taux de fécondité dans les pays du monde

Source : 2006 World Population Data Sheet
(publié par le « Population Reference Bureau » à Washington)



Édition 2007

Le taux de fécondité qui permet le renouvellement des générations est de 2,07 enfants par femme.

MASS EXTINCTIONS

The main extinction at the end of the Triassic had almost as great an impact on life on Earth as the event that wiped out the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous

