

Re: Dinosaurs on a smaller earth

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From: George (george_at_wtfiswrongwithyou.com)

Date: 12/25/04

Date: Sat, 25 Dec 2004 21:26:04 GMT

"Dennis" <djmenck@aol.com> wrote in message
news:1104004477.845387.144580@z14g2000cwz.googlegroups.com...
>I've looked at EE in quite a bit of detail, and have found nothing
printed in
>*peer-reviewed journals*.

Well, my personal favorite, for obvious reasons is:

<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/abstract.asp?ref=0305-0270&vid=30&iid=10&aid=6&s=&site=1>

Of course it is your favorite. It's your publication.

But there's also the following. All are related to EE. Nearly all of these support it:

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Many of these references have nothing to do with EE. Many of those that do are from Carey (big surprise. And I do note that those references also come from a web site that promotes "ether sinks". Wow, now there is a concept who's time died two centuries ago. Apparently some didn't get the message.

Burrett has noted that "no reconstruction of the Early Paleozoic [based on the expanding–earth model] has yet been produced that places the north pole in any paleomagnetically or paleoclimatically reasonable position" (Burrett 1983).

The main problems associated with the expanding earth are the mechanism of expansion and some of the consequences associated with some of the most commonly suggested mechanisms (Taylor 1983). The most frequently mentioned mechanism is a structural or a chemical phase change that involves an increase in volume with constant mass (Carey 1976, pp. 124, 450; Stewart 1983). (The development of ice

from liquid water, for example, involves a structural change in which there is an increase in volume.) This could be occurring at the core/mantle interface. In this process the mass of the earth would remain essentially constant while its volume is increased. Consequently, if the radius of the earth doubled, the force due to gravity on the surface of the earth would now be only one fourth of what it was prior to the expansion. But paleogravity studies indicate that the force of gravity has never been significantly greater than it is now (Stewart 1983).

Don Findlay has suggested that earth expansion has occurred as evidenced by diapiric rise along transform faults. This is a ridiculous notion, since by definition, transform faults are strike-slip faults, there is very little vertical component to transform movements. In addition, the predominant rock type within the shear zones of transform faults are cataclastic metamorphic rocks (which is what you would expect in the shear zone of a transform fault), not intrusive/extrusive rocks. And finally, when one looks closely at transform faults, any separation, if it occurs at all, within the fault needed to allow diapiric rise to occur are on the order of a few kilometers only. Obviously, no significant diapiric rise is occurring within transform faults that would account for any alleged earth expansion. And within those 1–5 kilometers, what types of rocks are found? Fault gouge and cataclastic metamorphic rocks.