

# Re: Skepticism and Plate tectonics

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.geo.geology/2007-11/msg00001.html>

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- *From:* Darwin123 <drosen0000@xxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* Wed, 31 Oct 2007 20:29:51 -0700
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On Oct 31, 8:20 pm, first\_name@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx (Florian) wrote:

Darwin123 <drosen0...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

I respectfully disagree with the conclusions of the references that you gave. I am not challenging their data, I just don't believe they have considered the most obvious alternatives.

Such as a dinosaur being both cold-blooded and having a four-chambered heart. Anyway, wasn't this a small dinosaur (<60 feet)? I thought I made it clear. Yes, some small dinosaurs had warm blood.

Sorry but, In the article about the four chambered heart, the authors do not make assumption about the level of oxygen in the Jurassic. They remark that a four chambered heart would significantly improve oxygenation of the body. Definitely a huge evolution advantage if the oxygen level was about 10% when dinosaur began to rule. Far from inconsistent, this is actually very logic.

Then these guys are idiots. It would improved the oxygenation with or without the warm blood. Crocodilians are cold-blooded and have four-chambered hearts. There is no reason to correlate being warm-blooded with four chambers. Some pelagic fish, such as deep water sharks, have warm blood and only two-chambers in their hearts.

First, the conservation of mass does not have to be broken as the mass has to condense from energy.  
Secondly this energy has certainly momentum that is conserved in the new mass.

Why certainly? When ice condenses on an airplane wing, or on any moving object, the water vapor doesn't add momentum. When you roll a ball in the snow and ice sticks to it, the ice doesn't have extra momentum. You are describing a condensation process with no physical analog.

So there are no need to break the conservation of momentum either.  
The true question is where does that energy come from.

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And the linear momentum, and the angular momentum. I am pointing out that mass is not the only thing in your model that is increasing. The kinetic energy, the linear momentum, and the angular momentum are all being manufactured simultaneously in the exact ratios as to keep Keplers Laws unchanged.

[Mode wild speculation ON]

I would personally lean toward an aether sink theory of gravitation. To make a long story short. Mass (matter) would catalyze the condensation of aether in more matter. That condensation would consume aether, creating a low pressure of aether in the process (gravitational field) attracting more aether and so on.>

Not all dinosaurs were warm blooded. I believe the evidence

that many if not most of the smaller ones were warm blooded. The large ones were cold blooded in the sense of thermoregulation.

Large dinosaurs were cold blooded?

Cold blooded with respect to thermoregulation. Their temperature would have to be high even without thermoregulation. >>The body generates heat even in a coldblooded animals resting phase. The surface to volume ratio is smaller for a large animal.

It is possible that young dinosaurs were warm blooded and turned cold blooded as they grew.

So let's say that the metabolism changed during the growth (still wonder how?)

Thermoregulation can by definition be regulated. Our temperature changes during a fever. When the infection starts, our temperature goes above normal (the fever), when the infection is stopped, the temperature drops below normal (the cold). Ever wonder where the words "fever" and "cold" come from?

Still need a very efficient respiratory system especially as the concentration of oxygen was about 10%, right?

The oxygen concentration was not 10%. Regardless, a large animal would still cook.

Therefore,

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there had at some point have been a spectrum of animals from warm to cold blooded. So one would not expect all dinosaurs to be warm blooded at all times. Read "Origin of the Species."

Sorry but Darwin is a bit outdated :-)

Evolution is more about bursts than small progressive modifications. The main engine of evolution is clearly the alteration of gene regulation (evo-devo) which leads to dramatic enhancements over a short period.

Punctuated equilibrium describes how organisms branch out. When evolution gets speeded up, the result is almost always an rapid differentiation (i.e., explosion) of new forms. The old doesn't automatically drop dead because of the new has come in. There is no reason to automatically assume that all cold blooded from which the dinosaurs descended dropped dead. They didn't. Look at crocodilians.

Its like the feathers. "All" dinosaurs have feathers, right? We found a few dinosaur fossils with feathers, right? Well, hadrosaurs did not have feathers. Fossilized skin molds show that hadrosaurs did not have feathers. Other dinosaurs show protofeathers. There is an entire spectrum of feather types, even in those Chinese fossil dinosaurs.

There is no more reason to think that all dinosaurs had warm blood than that all dinosaurs had feathers. The sharp differences between dinosaur and bird were clear after the KT, but there was no sharp demarcation between feathered and unfeathered dinosaurs before the KT. Natural selection is still a slow, subtractive process. Even with punctuated equilibrium.

You really don't understand the punctuated equilibrium theory. A speeded-up rate of evolution means more intermediate types at any one time, not less. Example: When humans evolved, there were at least 10 other hominid species that arose with humans. All hominid species and the great apes all lived simultaneously at the same time. The reason there is a difference between the great apes and humans is that intermediate species have been subtracted. The evolution of these species was fast, the subtraction occurred in stages.

bodies as, I remind you, we have not clue on...

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There was no more in your message. But on that note, I take my leave you.

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