



Emergence of Earliest Continental Landmass

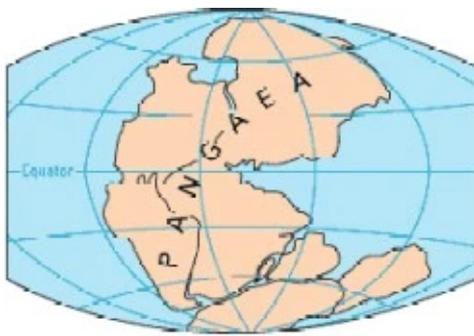
Why in News

A new study has suggested that the **earliest continental landmass emerged 3.2 billion year ago instead of 2.5 billion years ago** (as per the continental drift theory).

- The study was conducted by researchers from **India, Australia and the US**.

Continental Drift Theory

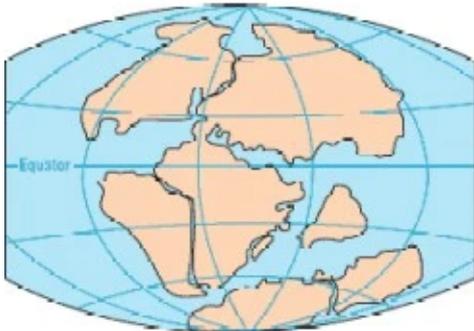
- Continental drift theory **deals with the distribution of the oceans and the continents**. It was first suggested by a German meteorologist, **Alfred Wegener in 1912**.
- According to the theory, **all the continents formed a single continental mass- Pangea** and mega ocean- Panthalassa surrounded it.
- Around **200 million years ago Pangaea started splitting** and broke down into two large continental masses as **Laurasia and Gondwanaland** forming the northern and southern components respectively.
- Subsequently, **Laurasia and Gondwanaland continued to break into various smaller continents** that exist today.



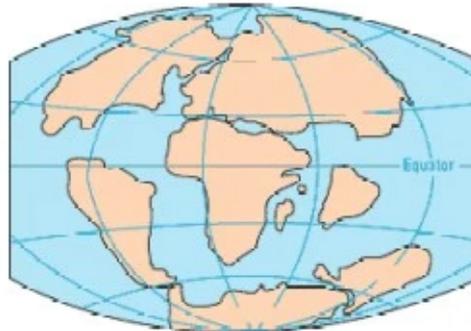
PERMIAN
225 million years ago



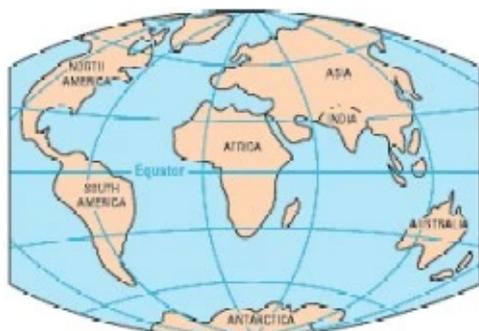
TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



JURASSIC
135 million years ago



CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY



Key Points

▪ About:

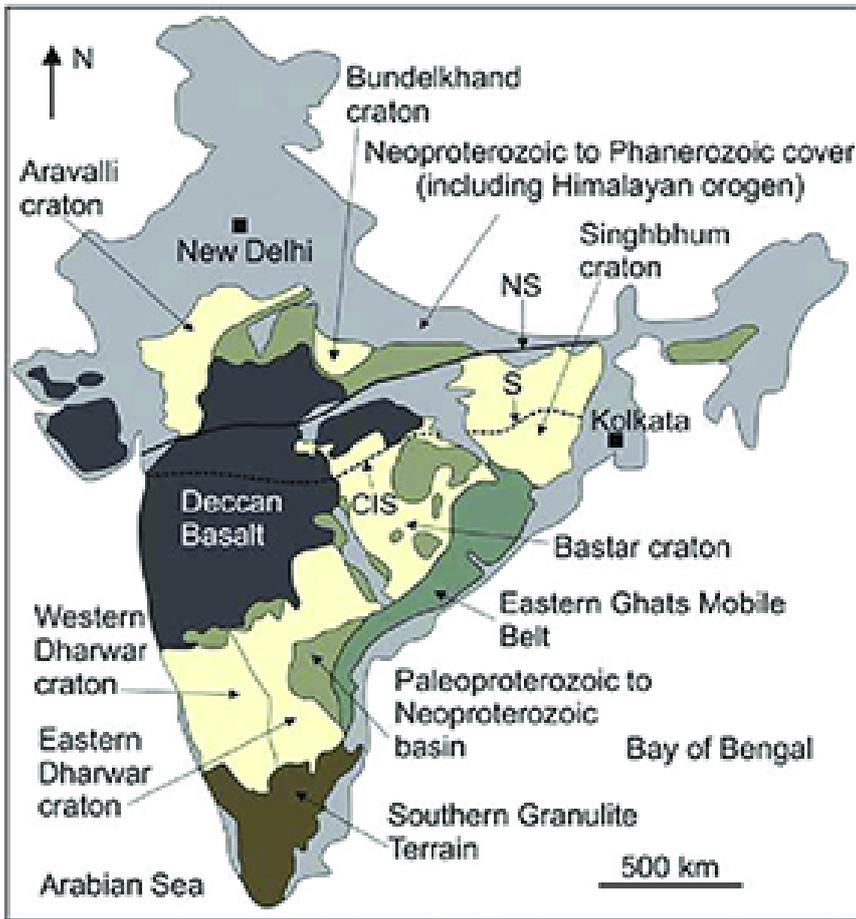
- The study has **challenged** the widely accepted view that the **continents rose from the oceans about 2.5 billion years ago**.
- It suggests **this happened 700 million years earlier — about 3.2 billion years ago** — and that the **earliest continental landmass to emerge may have been Jharkhand's Singhbhum region**.
 - Patches of the earliest continental land, however, exist in Australia and South Africa, too.
 - Geological similarities have linked the Singhbhum craton to cratons in South Africa and Western Australia.

▪ Major Findings:

◦ River Channels, Tidal Plains and Beaches:

- The answer to when the first land masses were formed lay in the sedimentary rocks of the region. **Scientists have found a particular type of sedimentary rocks, called sandstones.**
- Later on they **found the age by analysing the uranium and lead contents of tiny minerals.**

- These **rocks were 3.1 billion years old**, and were formed in ancient rivers, beaches, and shallow seas.
- All these water bodies could have only existed if there was continental land. Thus the inference was drawn that the **Singhbhum region was above the ocean before 3.1 billion years ago.**
- **Extensive Volcanism:**
 - The researchers also **studied the granites** that form the continental crust of Singhbhum region.
 - These granites are **3.5 to 3.1 billion years old** and formed **through extensive volcanism** that happened about 35-45 km deep inside the Earth and continued on-and-off for hundreds of millions of years until all the magma solidified to form a thick continental crust in the area.
 - Due to the thickness and less density, the **continental crust emerged above the surrounding oceanic crust owing to buoyancy** (the quality of being able to float).
- **Evolution of Organisms:**
 - The earliest emergence of continents would have **contributed to a proliferation of photosynthetic organisms**, which would have increased oxygen levels in the atmosphere.
 - Weathering of the cratons would have led to nutrient runoff, supplying the ocean with phosphorus and **other building blocks for early life.**
 - **Craton** are the stable interior portion of a continent characteristically composed of ancient crystalline basement rock.
- **Significance:**
 - At a time when the **entire world was debating about changes in climate**, it is very **important to understand how our atmosphere, oceans and climate came into existence** and how they interacted with geological processes operating deep inside Earth to make our planet habitable.
 - It will allow us to link the interior of Earth to its exterior in deep time.
 - India has three other ancient continental fragments — **Dharwar, Bastar and Bundelkhand regions.** To understand their evolution the study will serve as a template for studying these other cratons.



Source: IE

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