

Salkhan Fossil Park Added to UNESCO Tentative List

Why in News?

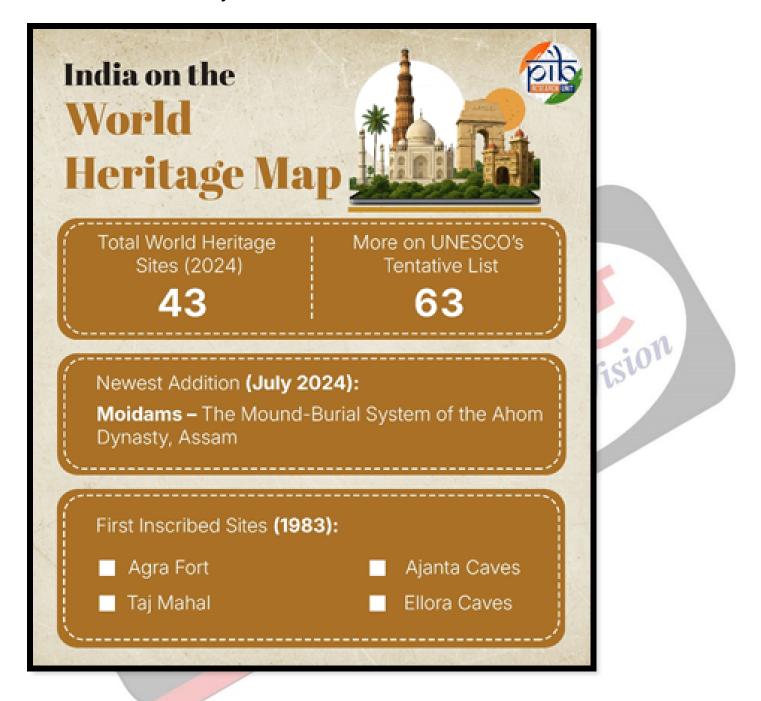
Uttar Pradesh's Salkhan Fossil Park, also known as Sonbhadra Fossils Park, has been included in **UNESCO's Tentative List of World Heritage Sites**.



Key Points

- About Salkhan Fossil Park:
 - Located in Salkhan village in the Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh, the park spans
 25 hectares within the scenic Kaimur Range, adjacent to Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary.
 - Though geological interest in the site dates back to the 1930s, it was officially declared a
 fossil park in 2002.
 - Salkhan Fossil Park preserves <u>stromatolites</u>, rare layered sedimentary structures formed by <u>ancient cyanobacteria</u> (blue-green algae).
 - Cyanobacteria, emerging around 3.5 billion years ago, were likely the first organisms to perform oxygenic photosynthesis, triggering the Great Oxidation Event (~2.4 billion years ago), which enriched Earth's atmosphere with oxygen, enabling complex life.
 - These photosynthesizing microorganisms belong to the **Mesoproterozoic Era** (1.6–1.0 billion years ago), making the fossils up to 1.4 billion years old.
 - Such formations are globally rare, placing Salkhan among the oldest fossil sites in the world, older than Shark Bay (Australia) and Yellowstone (USA).
- Challenging Scientific Assumptions:
 - Discoveries at Salkhan have transformed scientific understanding of early life.
 - Previously, scientists believed life began around 570 million years ago, but the ancient stromatolites here predate that timeline.

- A key development in this scientific observation was the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), between the UP eco-tourism development board and the <u>Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences</u>, <u>Lucknow</u>.
- The fossils provide vital clues into the Earth's earliest biosphere and the evolution of oceanic ecosystems.



World Heritage Sites (WHS)

- WHS are locations recognized for their outstanding universal value to humanity and are inscribed on the World Heritage List for protection and preservation for future generations.
 - These sites may be cultural, natural, or mixed in nature. WHS are safeguarded under the World Heritage Convention, 1972, an international agreement adopted by UNESCO member countries.
 - The Convention outlines the responsibilities of **State Parties** in identifying, protecting, and preserving such sites.
 - The list of WHS are maintained by the international 'World Heritage Programme', administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.
 - India ratified the Convention in 1977.

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