

## **PROGRAM REPORT**

On 28th January 2020, Department of Geology, University of Calicut had been conducted a lecture on “**Can Global Warming Trigger Sixth Mass Extinction Event on Earth**” in connection with the Frontier Lecture Series programme by the Department of Geology, University of Calicut.

In the past 540 million years, the Earth has endured five mass extinction events, each involving processes that upended the normal cycling of carbon through the atmosphere and oceans. These globally fatal perturbations in carbon each unfolded over thousands to millions of years, and are coincident with the widespread extermination of marine species around the world. A mass extinction event is when species vanish much faster than they are replaced. This is usually defined as about 75% of the world’s species being lost in a ‘short’ amount of Geological time – Less than 2.8 million years.

The program was inaugurated by the Hon. Registrar, University of Calicut, Dr.C.L.Joshy, and in his inaugural address he was pointed out the role of researchers in Earth and Atmospheric Science, especially in Geology to reduce the adverse effect of Global Warming by suggesting the research findings to the society and to make aware about the threats of global warming in relation to the possibilities of Sixth Mass Extinction Event on Earth. Welcome address given by Dr. Adarsh P, Head of the department, Dept.of Geology, University of Calicut. Dr.P.Raveendran, Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Calicut was presided over the function and he made an introductory speech about the program.

The frontier Lecture had given by Dr.S.Abhilash Assistant Professor, Dept.of Atmospheric Sciences, CUSAT, Kochi.. He presented a talk on “Can Global Warming Trigger Sixth Mass Extinction Event on Earth”. From his talk he pointed out the adverse effects of Global Warming, such as it accelerating the species loss on Earth, and by the end of this century, as many as one in six species could be at risk of extinction. But while these effects are being seen around the world, the threat is much higher in certain sensitive regions, according to two new comprehensive studies.

The program was concluded with discussion from the audience. The program is organized as a part frontier lecture series by the Department of Geology, University of Calicut.





