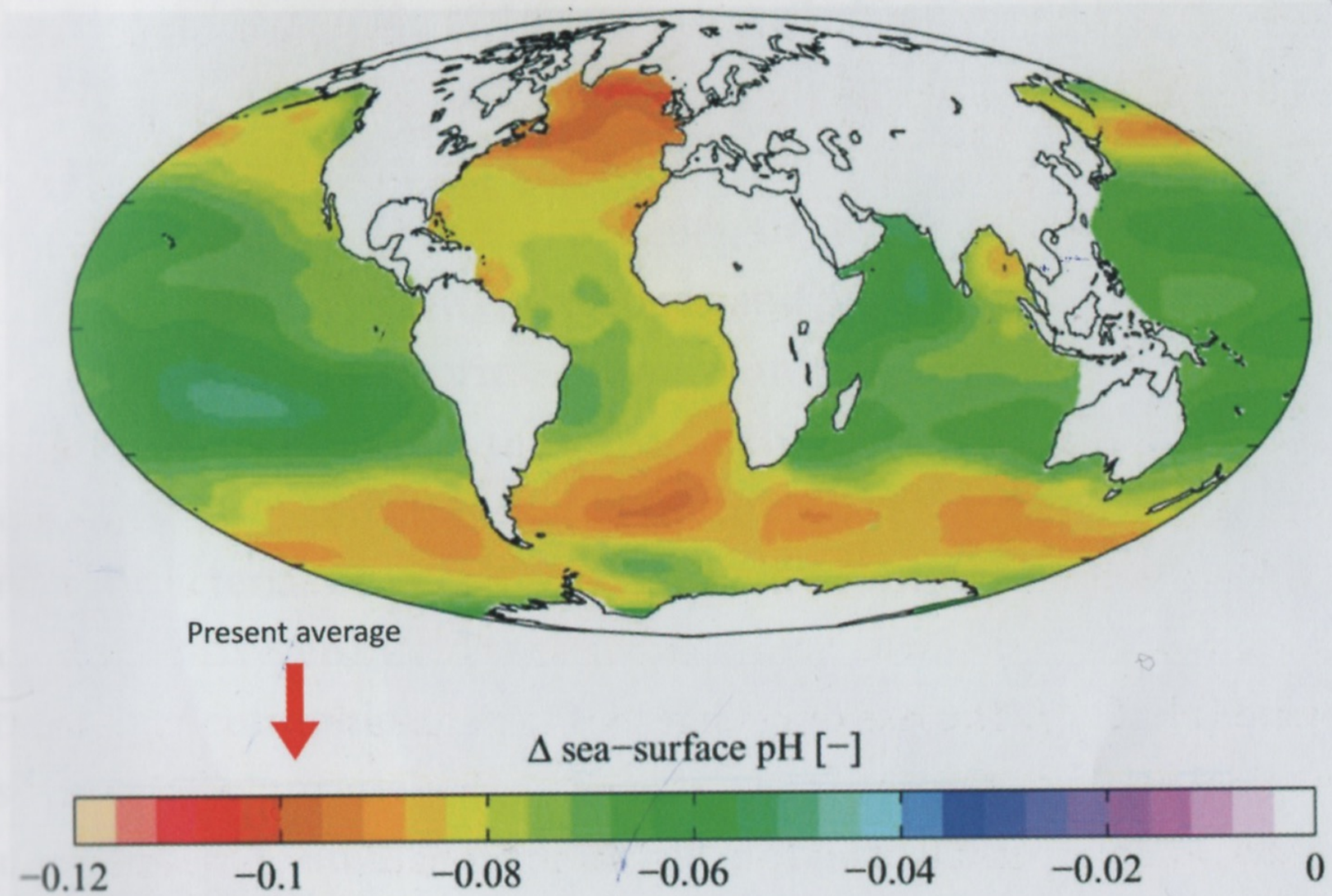
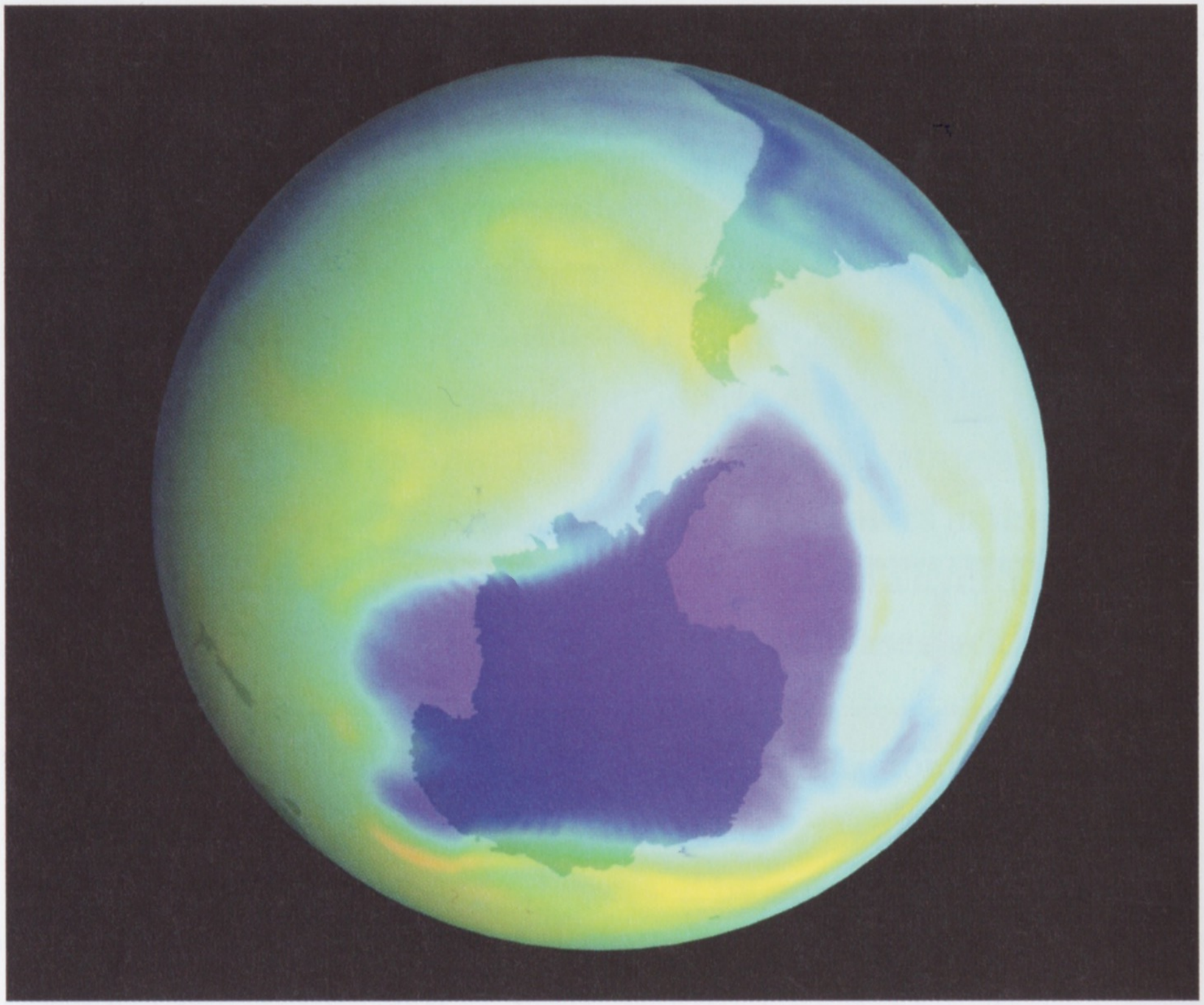


0.2 Ocean pH changes

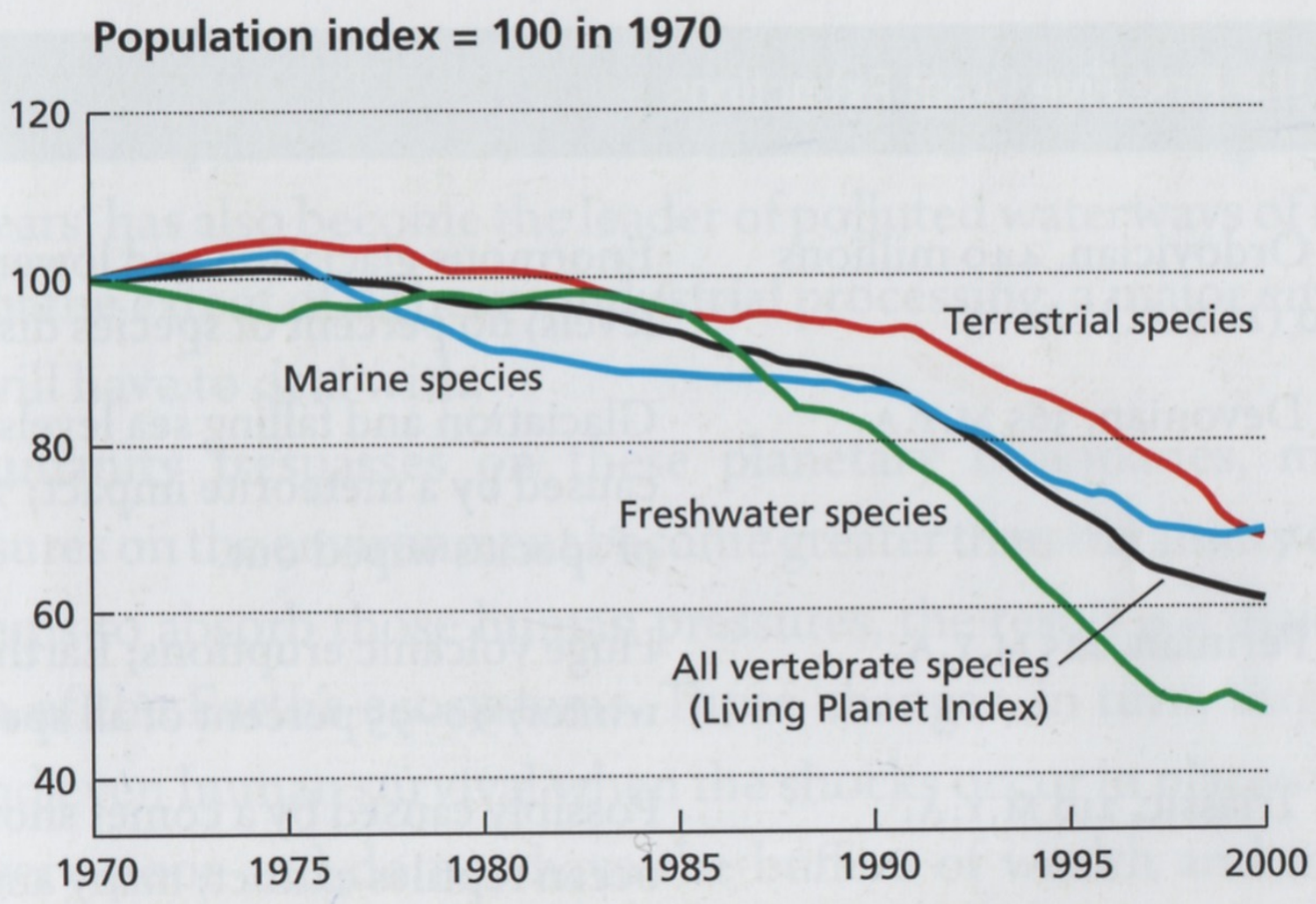
"Estimated change in annual mean sea surface pH between the pre-industrial period (1700s) and the present day (1990s)." Plumbago. Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0.



6.3 NASA satellite image of ozone layer 1985)

6.4 Young boy swimming in algal bloom in Shandong, China

Photo: Reuters/China Daily.



6.6 The Living Planet Index of biodiversity (1970–2000)

Source: World Wildlife Fund. 2012. "Living Planet Report 2012." Gland, Switzerland: WWF International.

Table 6.1 The First Five Great Extinctions

1. End of the Ordovician, 440 millions of years ago (M.Y.A.	Enormous glaciation and lowering of sea levels; 60 percent of species disappeared.
2. End of the Devonian, 365 M.Y.A.	Glaciation and falling sea levels; possibly caused by a meteorite impact; 70 percent of species wiped out.
3. End of the Permian, 225 M.Y.A.	Huge volcanic eruptions; Earth became winter; 90–95 percent of all species extinct.
4. End of the Triassic, 210 M.Y.A.	Possibly caused by a comet shower; most ocean reptiles extinct; many amphibians extinct.
5. End of the Cretaceous called the KT extinction), 65 M.Y.A.	Meteorite struck Earth; dinosaurs, marine reptiles, ammonoids, and many species of plants were wiped out; mammals, early birds, turtles, crocodiles, and amphibians less affected.