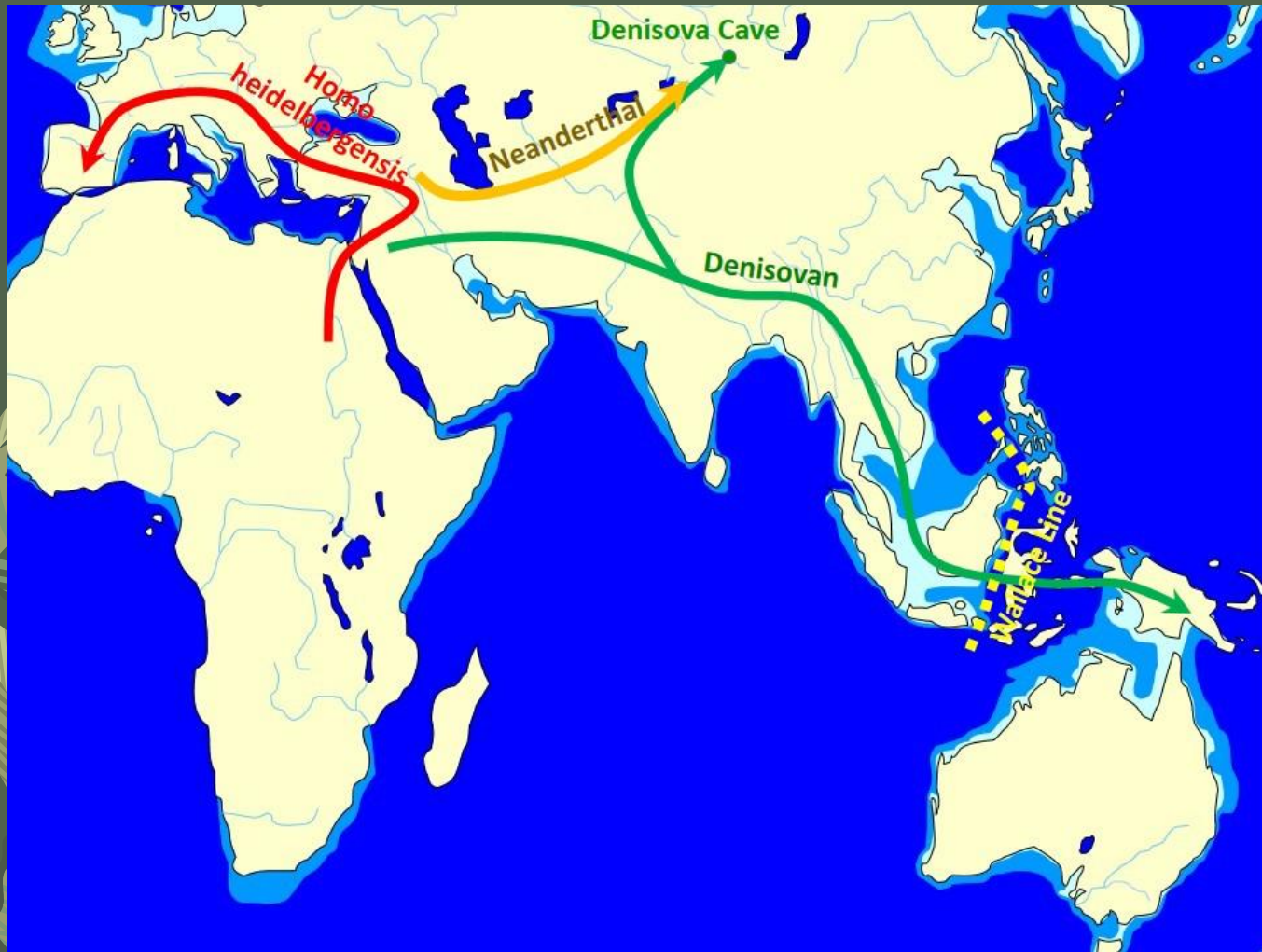


Migration : Neandertalare, Denisovans och vi

Kråka Larsen VFU 2025



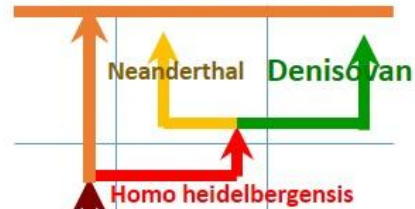


Key

Maximum Sea Level during the Ice Age



Today – modern Homo sapiens



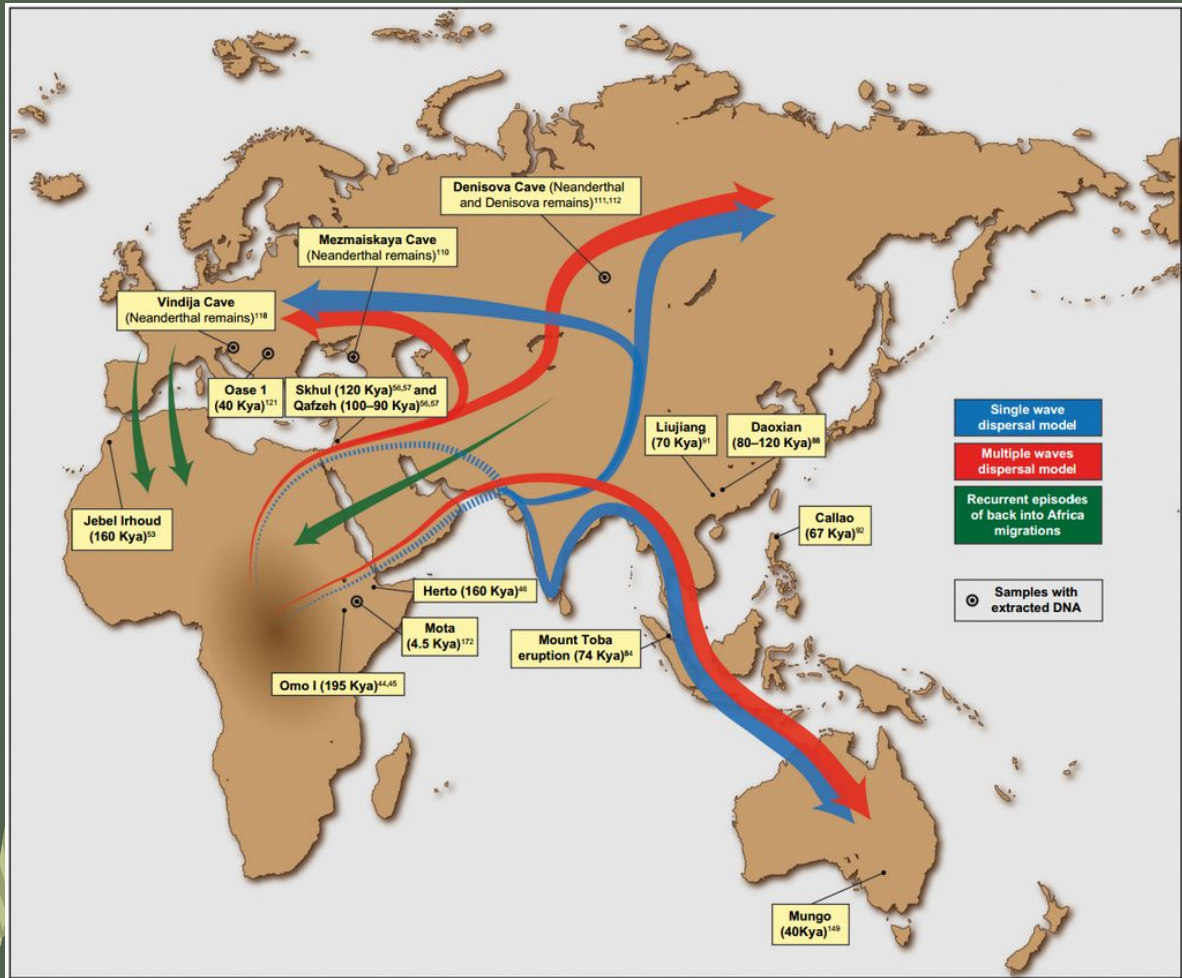
1 million years ago

Homo erectus

2 million years ago

Africa | Europe & Near East | Central & SE Asia













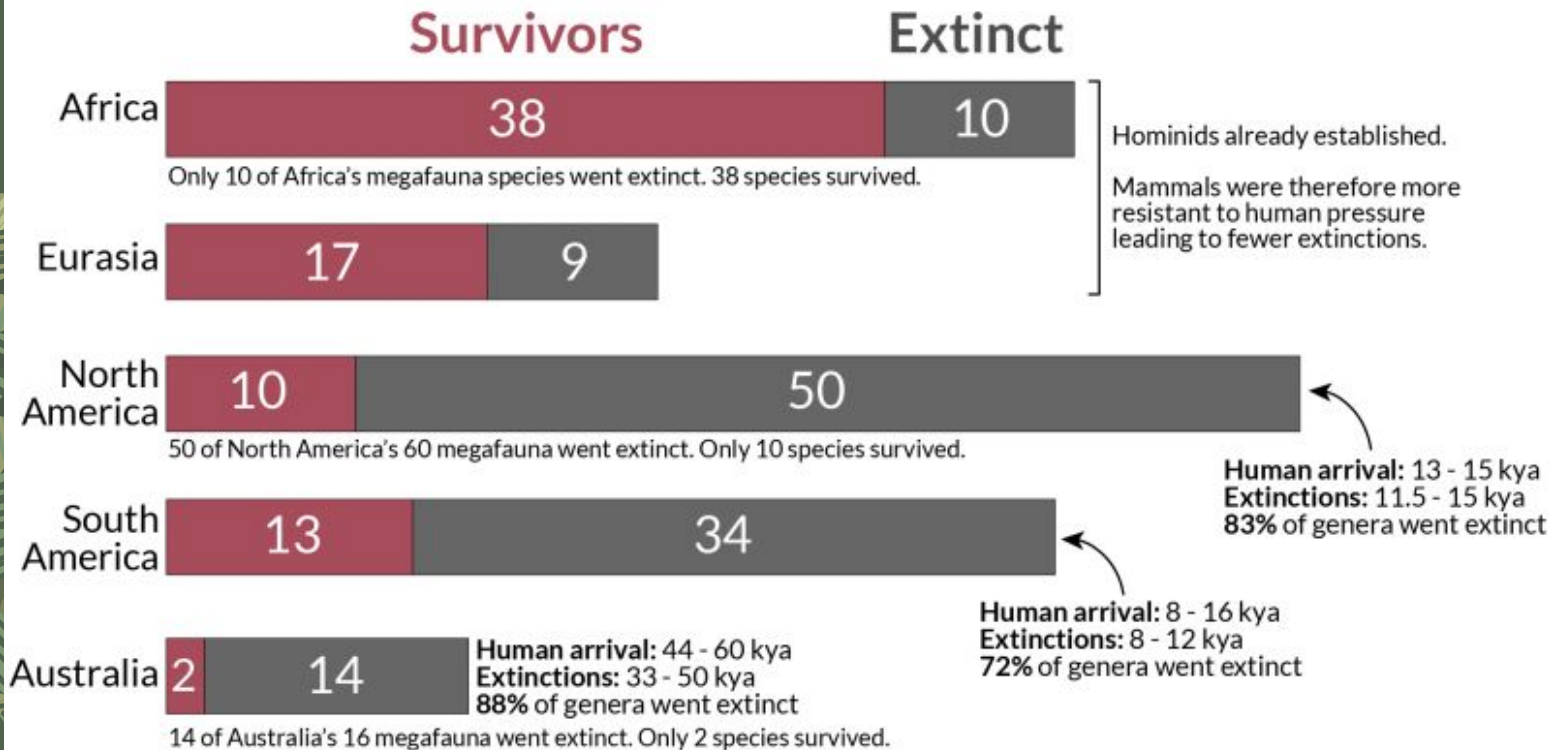






Megafauna losses at the Quaternary Extinction

The Quaternary extinction event (52,000 years BC to 9,000 years BC) killed >178 species of the world's largest mammals. Humans were the primary driver of these extinctions.



Data sources: Andermann et al. (2020). The past and future human impact on mammalian diversity. *Science*.

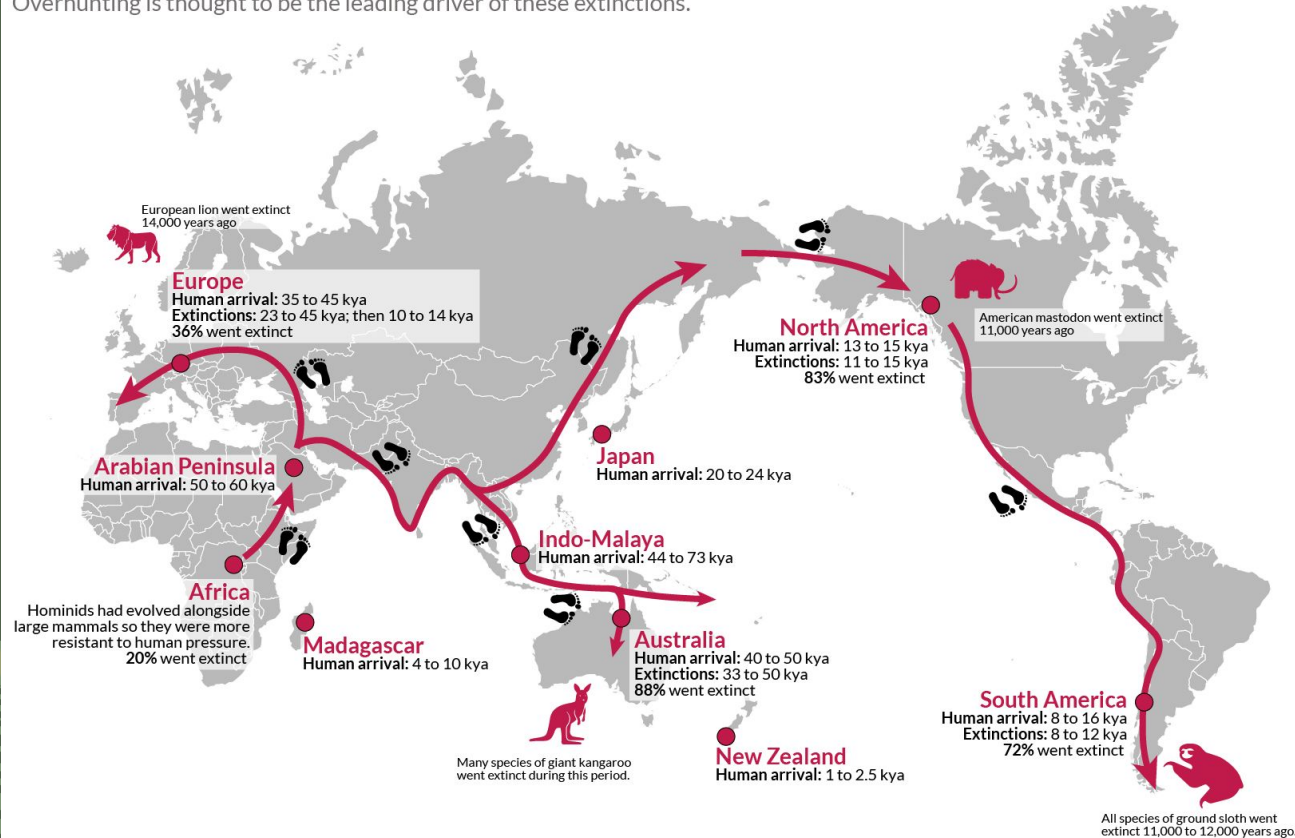
Barnkosky (2008). Megafauna biomass tradeoff as a driver of Quaternary and future extinctions. *PNAS*.

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Human migration and the extinction of large mammals

The Quaternary Megafauna extinction killed off more than 178 of the world's largest mammal species from 52,000 to 9,000 BC. These extinctions closely mapped human migrations across the world's continents. Overhunting is thought to be the leading driver of these extinctions.



Data Source: Andermann et al. (2020). The past and future human impact on mammalian diversity. *Science*. Images sourced from Noun Project.

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Life on Earth: the distribution of all global biomass

Biomass is measured in tonnes of carbon. The global distribution of Earth's biomass is shown by group of organism (taxa).

Global biomass: 546 billion tonnes of carbon

Plants

450 billion tonnes carbon
82.4% of total biomass



Bacteria
70 billion tonnes carbon
12.8% of total biomass



Fungi
12 billion tonnes carbon
2.2% of total biomass



Archaea (single-cell microbes)
8 billion tonnes carbon
1.5% of total biomass



Protists
4 billion tonnes carbon
0.7% of total biomass



Viruses
0.2 billion tonnes carbon
0.04% of total biomass

Animal biomass: 2 billion tonnes of carbon (0.4% of total biomass)

Arthropods

1 billion tonnes carbon
42% of animal biomass



Fish

0.7 billion tonnes carbon
29% of animal biomass



Annelids
0.2 billion tonnes
8% animal biomass



Molluscs
0.2 billion tonnes
8% animal biomass



Cnidarians
0.1 billion tonnes carbon
4% of animal biomass



Livestock
0.1 billion tonnes carbon
4% of animal biomass



Humans
0.06 billion tonnes carbon
2.5% of animal biomass
0.01% of total biomass



Wild mammals
0.007 billion tonnes carbon
0.3% of animal biomass



Wild birds
0.002 billion tonnes carbon
0.08% of animal biomass



Nematodes
0.02 billion tonnes carbon
0.8% of animal biomass



Data source: Bar-On, Y. M., Phillips, R., & Milo, R. (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Icons from Noun Project.

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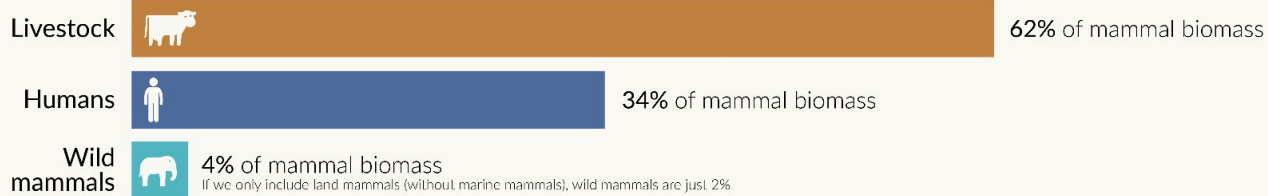
Wild mammals and birds are just a fraction of humans and our livestock

Animals are compared in terms of biomass, measured in tonnes of carbon.

Mammals

All mammals – including land and marine – have a combined biomass of around **162 million tonnes of carbon**.

Wild mammals are just 4% of global mammal biomass



Birds

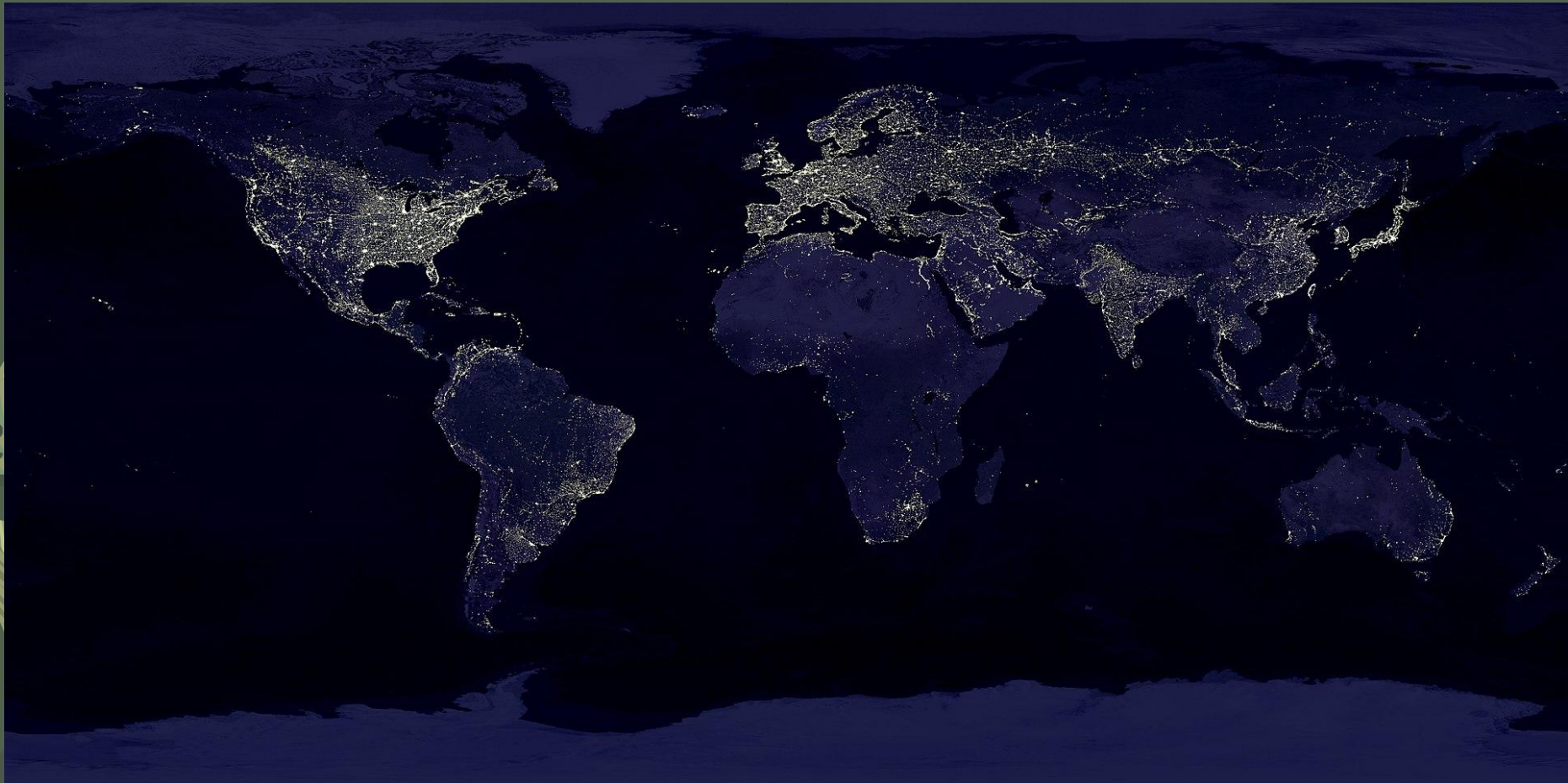
All birds have a combined biomass of around **7 million tonnes of carbon**.

Poultry – mostly chickens – biomass weigh more than twice that of wild birds.



Source: Bar-On et al. (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

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Hör Svante Pääbos egna ord om priset i klippet. Foto: Thomas Dietze/AP/TT

Svenska biologen Svante Pääbo får Nobelpris i medicin

UPPDATERAD 3 OKTOBER 2022 PUBLICERAD 3 OKTOBER 2022

Årets Nobelpris i fysiologi eller medicin tilldelas den svenska biologen Svante Pääbo för "hans upptäckter rörande utdöda homininers arvsmassa och människans evolution".

Eurasia

Africa

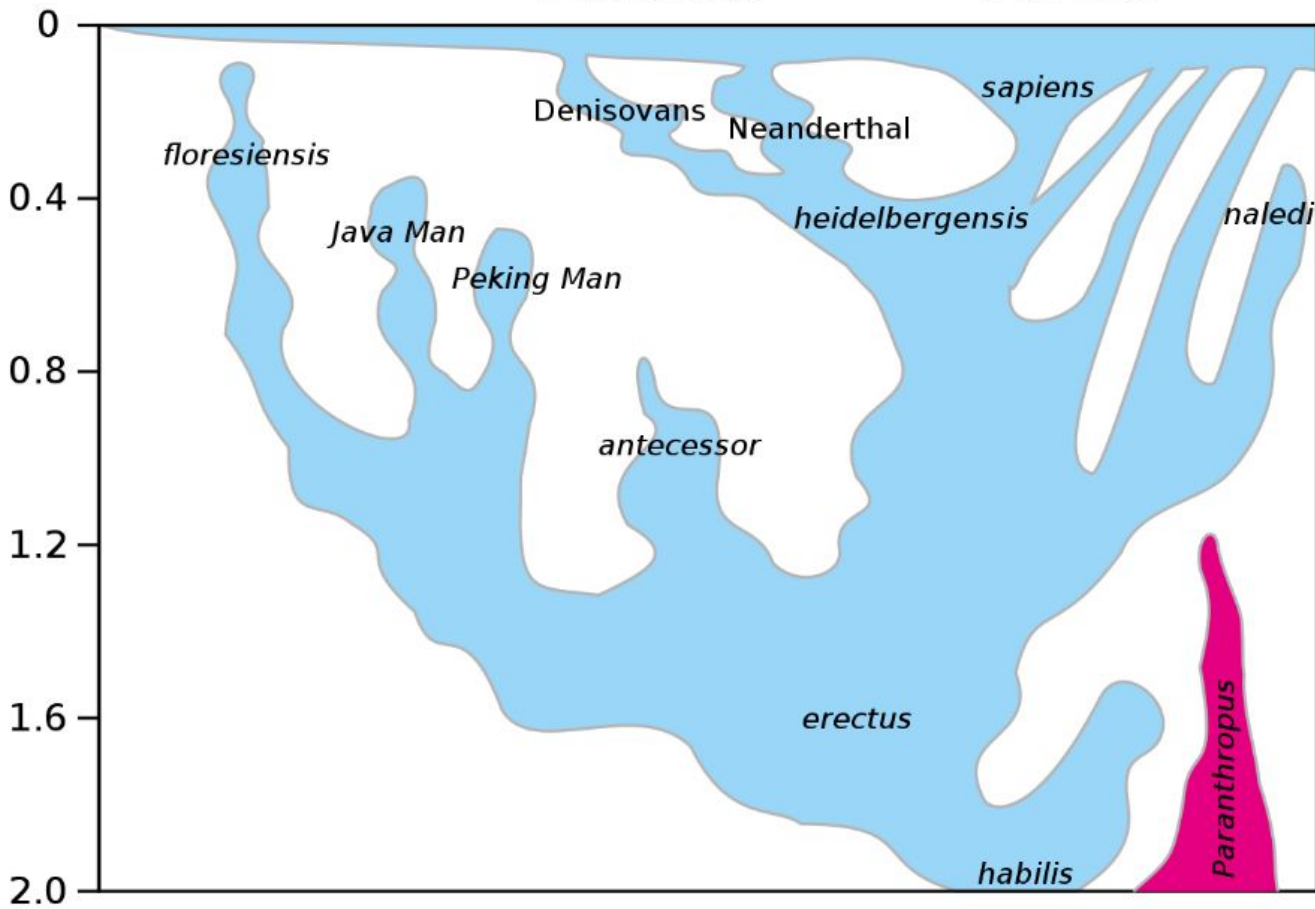




Illustration by: Ferdinand D. Ladera.

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