

Giant Fertilizer Bomb

Source: TH

A study in "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" suggests that a meteorite impact 3.26 billion years ago acted as a giant fertilizer bomb for early life on earth.

- Nutrient Delivery: Ancient rocks from the Barberton Greenstone Belt in northeastern
 South Africa provided evidence of recovery and growth in microbial life after the meteorite impact.
 - The **carbonaceous chondrite meteorite** delivered essential nutrients like phosphorus and iron, enabling early microbes and archaea to thrive.
- Effect of the Impact: The meteorite, measuring 23-36 miles in diameter and 50-200 times larger than the asteroid that killed the dinosaurs, caused widespread devastation.
 - Its impact created a massive vapor cloud and tsunami, resulting in prolonged darkness and heating that severely affected life at the time.
- **Resilience of Early Life**: Despite initial devastation, life rebounded quickly, with microorganisms adapting and thriving in nutrient-rich environments created by the impact.
 - The findings challenge the notion that meteorite impacts are solely destructive, highlighting their potential role in fostering early life.



Meteoroid

Meteoroids are usually fragments of asteroids or comets, often smaller than 1 meter wide, that fly through space.



If a meteor doesn't completely burn up in the Earth's atmosphere, the fragment found on Earth is called a meteorite.

Asteroid

An asteroid is made up of metallic or non-metallic rocks, and orbits the sun. They can range in size from a few centimeters wide to almost a thousand kilometers across!

Meteor

A meteor is a meteoroid that enters Earth's atmosphere. It burns up as it travels through the atmosphere, producing a streak of light behind it.

Read more: Divodar Meteorite

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