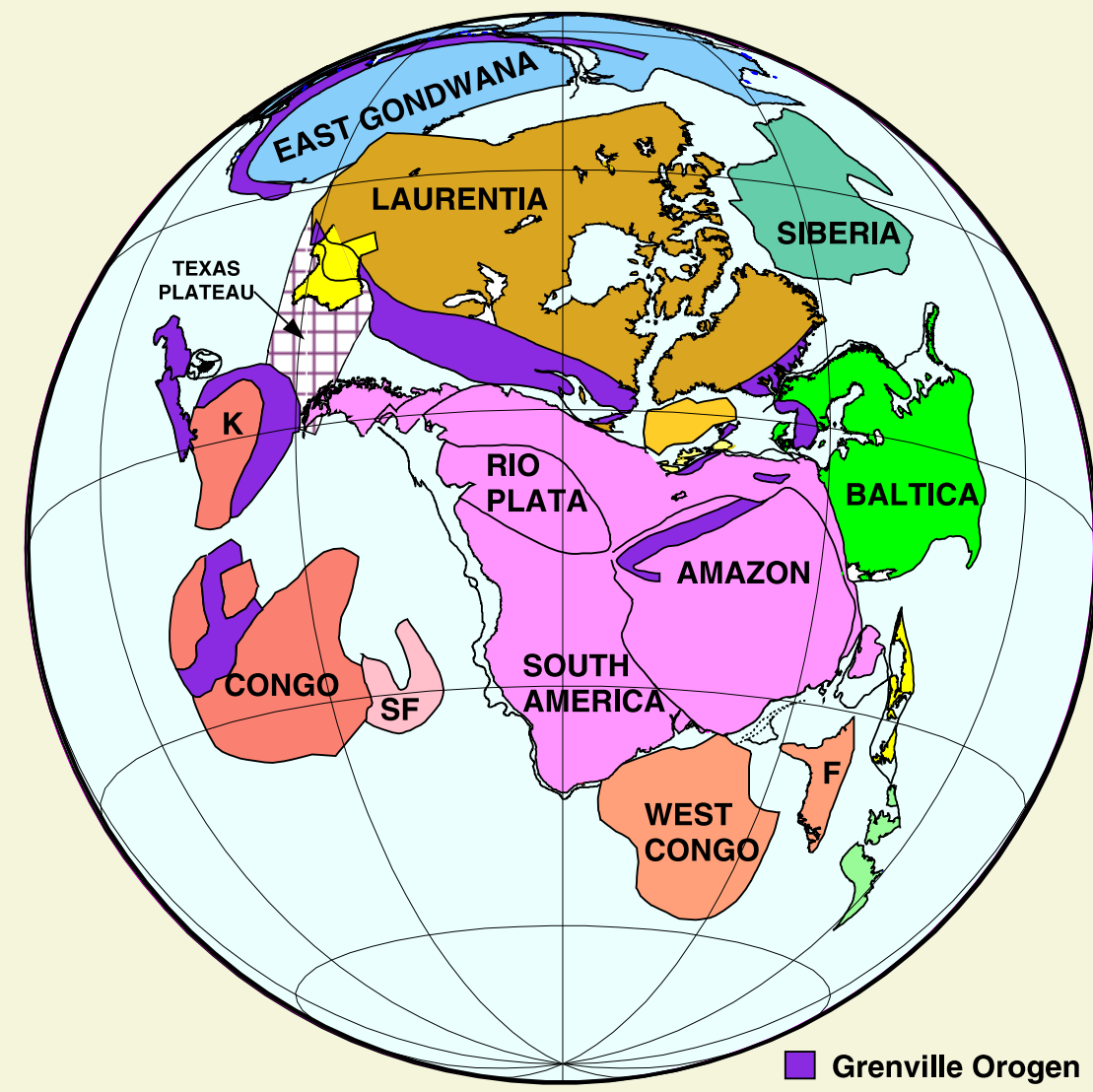


THE MAKING OF TEXAS

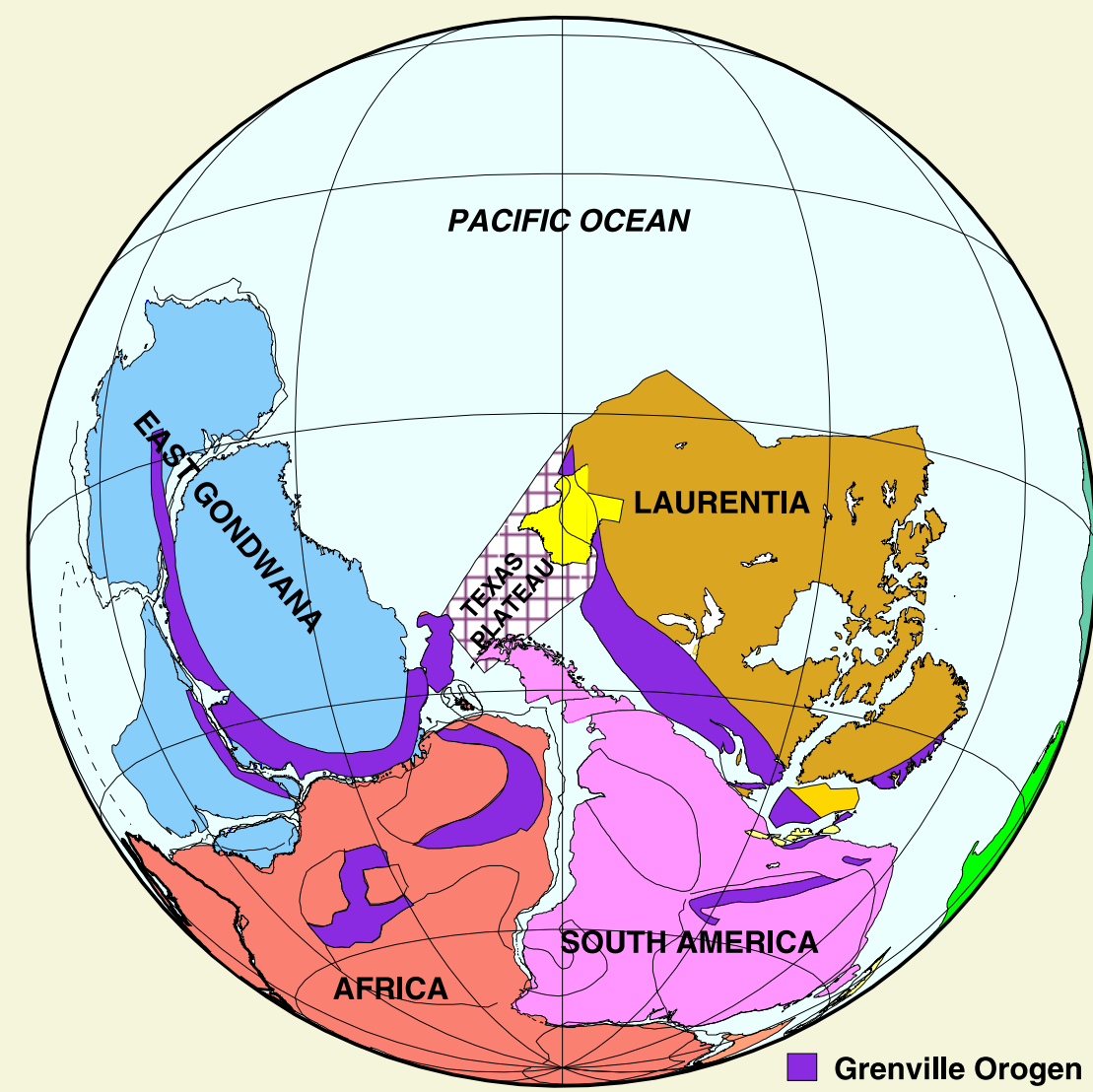
adapted from Ian W. Dalziel and Lisa M. Gahagan
University of Texas Institute for Geophysics

RODINIA SUPERCONTINENT



EARLY NEOPROTEROZOIC, 1000-750 million years
Earliest development of macroscopic life

PANNOTIA SUPERCONTINENT



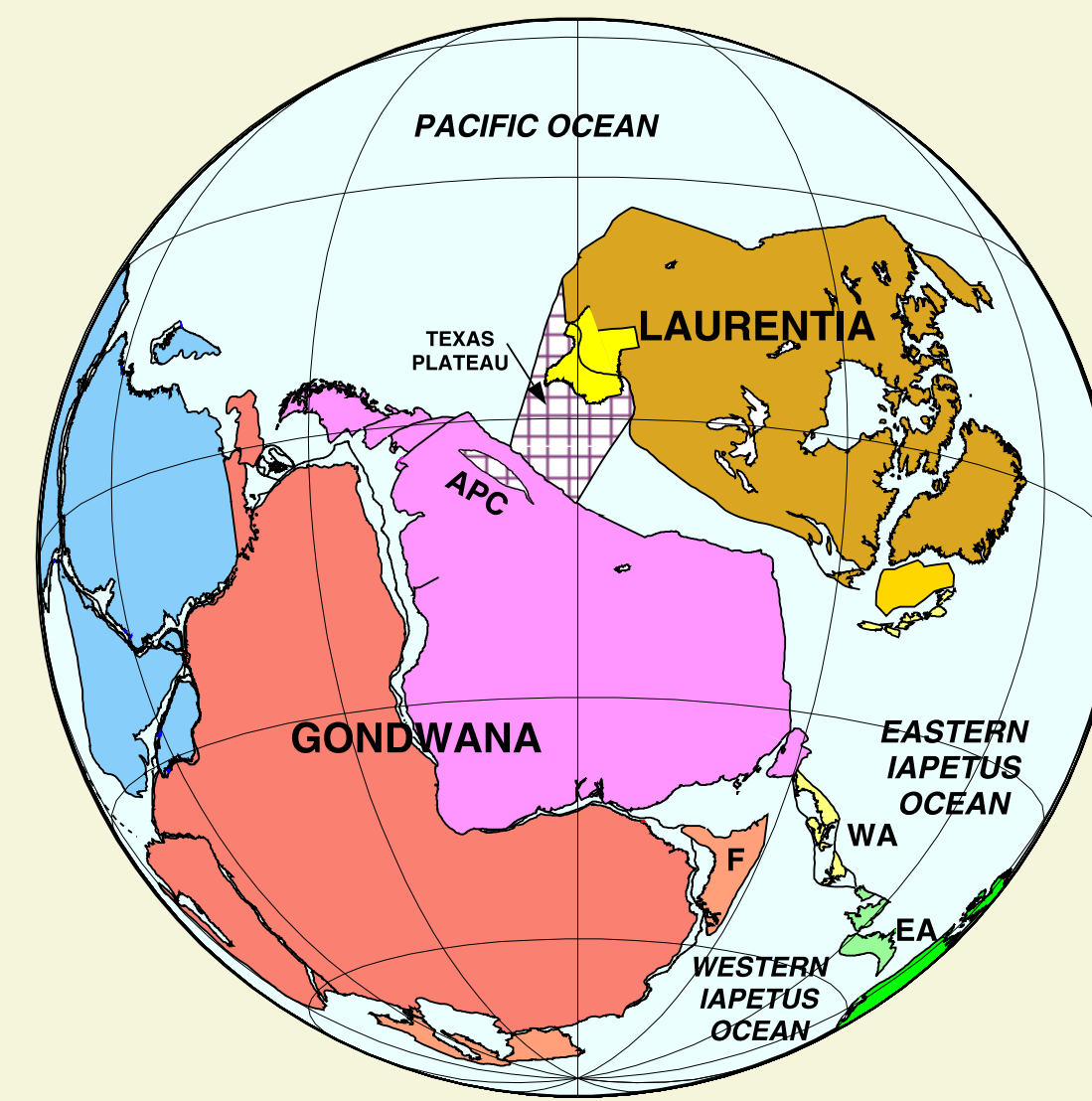
END PRECAMBRIAN, 545 million years
Cambrian "explosion" of macroscopic life

ISOLATED AND EQUATORIAL NORTH AMERICA, POLAR GONDWANA



Cambrian, 520 million years
Radiation of invertebrates

ARTEJIA SUPERCONTINENT



Mid-Ordovician, 465 million years
Biologic extinction event

LAURUSSIA SUPERCONTINENT



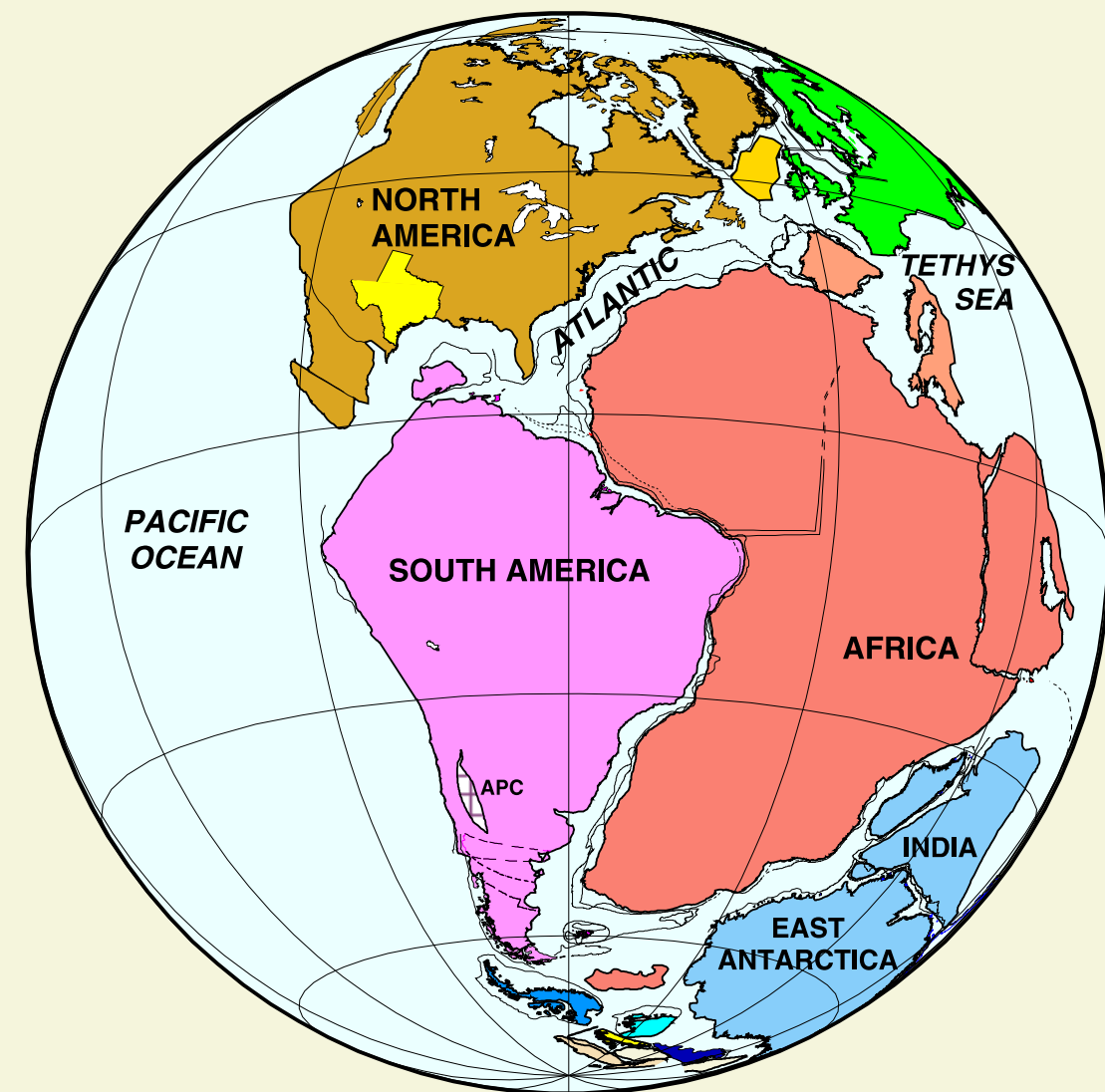
Silurian-Devonian, 400 million years
First land animals and flowering plants

PANGAEA SUPERCONTINENT



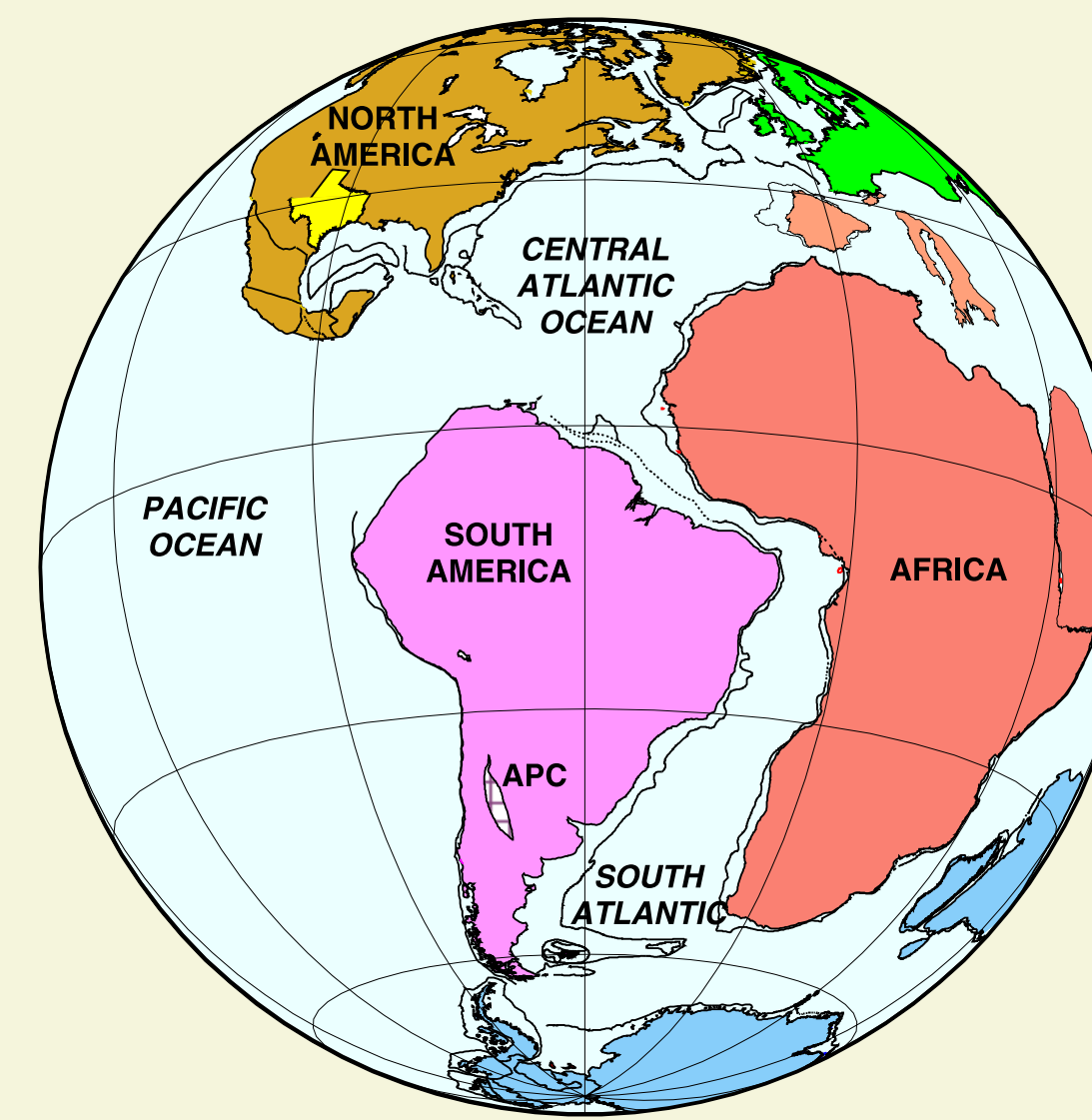
Triassic 200 million years
Earliest dinosaurs

CENTRAL ATLANTIC OCEAN BASIN AND GULF OF MEXICO OPEN



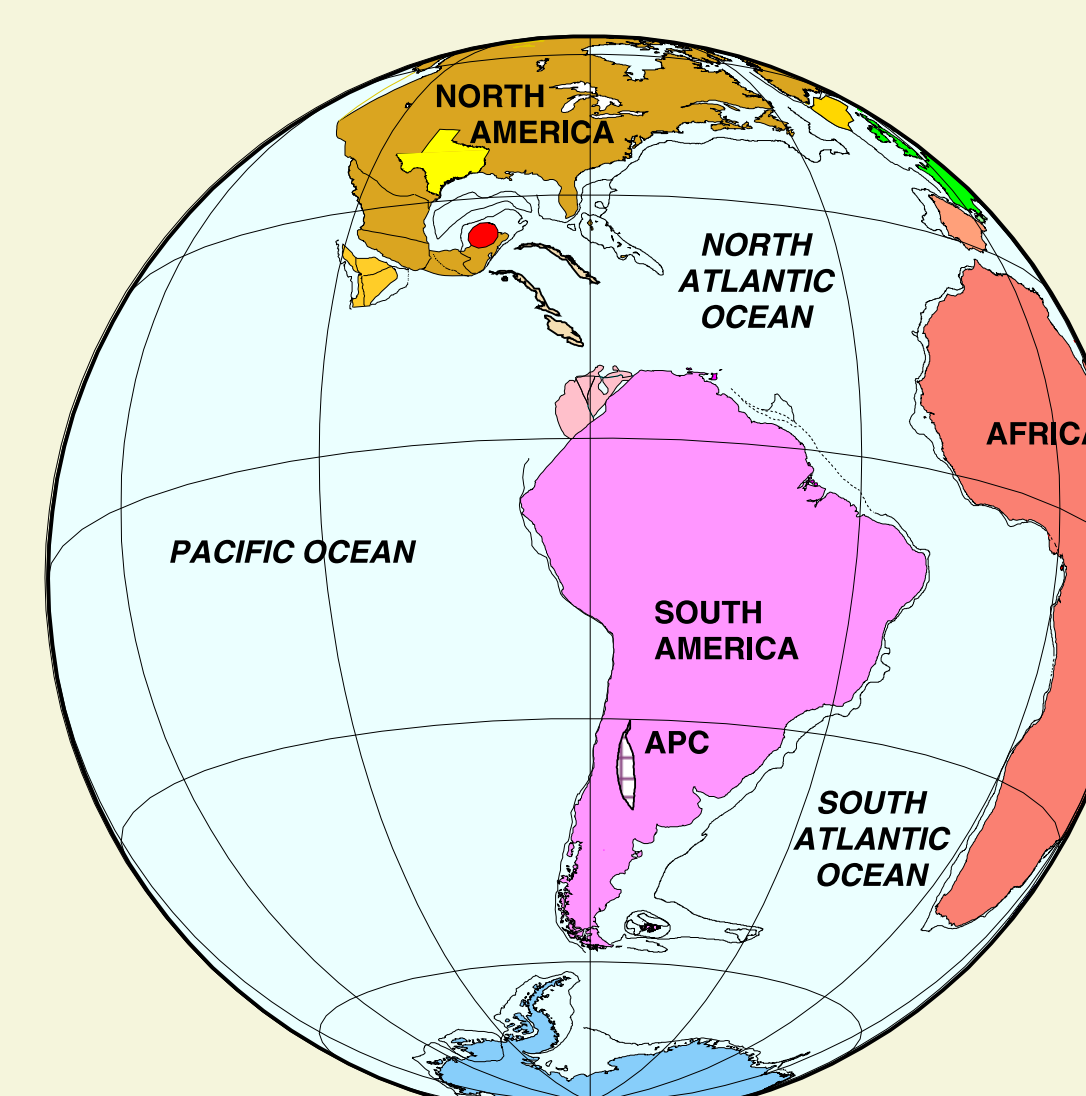
Mid Jurassic 165 million years
"Jurassic Park"

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN OPENS



Mid Cretaceous, 100 million years
Dinosaur groups isolated

METEOR IMPACT AT CHICXULUB, YUCATAN



Cretaceous-tertiary boundary, 65 million years
Extinction of dinosaurs

UH COUGAR'S WORLD



Present day
Hominid

The general plate configurations shown for 200 million years ago to the present day are widely accepted by the academic community being based on ocean floor geophysical data. Older plate configurations are hypothetical and controversial. They are based on geologic and paleomagnetic data.