### Evolutionary timeline of the Mount annise site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Triassic</td>
<td>Dominant fauna: First dinosaurs, primitive egg-laying dinosaurs</td>
<td>The landscape was dominated by warm and humid conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassic</td>
<td>Conifers and flowering plants, large plated dinosaurs</td>
<td>The climate was warm and humid with dark winters until the end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Conifers, gymnosperms and flowering plants</td>
<td>The climate became gradually cooler and drier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Conifers for dominance in the forest</td>
<td>The climate returned to a more humid state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous</td>
<td>Conifers remained common.</td>
<td>The climate became gradually cooler and drier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Climatic changes contributed to the spread of dry sclerophyll forests</td>
<td>The climate became cooler and drier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Forested areas became less dense and the forest fringe increased.</td>
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<td>Quaternary</td>
<td>European exploration: 100 years ago</td>
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<td>Quaternary</td>
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<td>Quaternary</td>
<td>Mount Annan Botanic Garden was officially opened in 100 years ago</td>
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### Climate
- **Triassic**: Warm and humid with dark winters until the end of the Cretaceous period. The end of this period was marked by a sudden cooling event which is believed to have precipitated the evolutionary changes from ancient to modern flora. This global cooling is also thought to have been a contributing factor to the extinction of the dinosaurs and the emergence of mammals.
- **Jurassic**: Conifers of the Araucariaceae and Podocarpaceae families, and ferns such as giant tree ferns. Flowering plants were rare and dominated by cycads of the Pentoxylalean and Bennettitalean families.
- **Cretaceous**: Conifers remained dominant in the forest although araucarian conifers became more common.
- **Tertiary**: The cooling event which marked the end of the Cretaceous period also marked the mass extinction of dinosaurs.
- **Quaternary**: Australia was still in the grip of the last Ice Age when the first humans arrived in Sydney. The climate became cooler and drier, resulting in the gradual aridification of much of the continent.

### Dominant Fauna
- **Triassic**: First dinosaurs, primitive egg-laying dinosaurs, turtle, and marine reptiles.
- **Jurassic**: Dominant dinosaurs of Eastern Australia were small to medium-sized Hylaeosaurus, 9-10-floated dinosaurs with large eyes adapted for night vision. There are also numerous invertebrates including cockroaches, insects, and marine reptiles.
- **Cretaceous**: The wet tropical rainforests of Queensland and the drier forested areas of eastern Australia were dominated by conifers of the Araucariaceae family, which includes giant tree ferns and the Wollemi pine. The forests of the Cumberland Plain were dominated by Podocarpae families and cycad forests were widespread.
- **Tertiary**: By the end of the Cretaceous period, before the cooling, tree forms were adapted to surviving long periods with little or no light. Cycads of the Pentoxylalean and Bennettitalean families and conifers remained common.

### Climate Changes
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### Human Presence
- **Triassic**: Unknown artist. The animals they are hunting purport to be the last Ice Age when the first humans arrived in Sydney. The climate was cool, dry, and windy. By around 2.4 million years ago, Homo sapiens had emerged. By around 40,000 years ago, humans were occupying the Cumberland Plain. The end of the Miocene saw one of the most significant mass extinctions when 90% of the marine species became extinct.
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### References

### Diagrams
- Evolutionary timeline of the Mount annise site
- Plant and animal diversity during different eras
- Climate changes over time
- Human presence and impact on the environment