

Security Francisco Jiménez-Espejo, a paleoclimatologist at Online Degrees in less than 1 yr.

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The University of Granada in Spain, says a lack of Innovation Dryitan Embas left climate change weakly supported Privacti Lost. "We put data behind the theory," he said, filling in a large gap in European climate

records when Neanderthals faded out of existence.

The scientists' study is detailed in a recent issue of Quaternary Science Reviews.

## Cold spell

To figure out the temperature, water supply, and windiness of Iberia from 20,000 to 40,000 years ago, the scientists looked at sediments on the ocean floor off Spain and Portugal. Because wind or water erode rocky minerals differently, the pebbles and fragments wash into the sea in different ratios, Too many babies are t potatoes

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creating a steady track record of land conditions at the bottom of the ocean.

The scientists also focused on barite, a compound gathered by marine animals. The more barite in sediment, the more lively the oceans were at the time. "When we found big drops in marine productivity, we knew there were big changes in climatic condition in Iberia," Jiménez-Espejo says.

The study reveals three rough climatic periods for Neanderthals, with the last and harshest period starting about 26,000 years ago. "The last event was very, very cold and dry," Jiménez-Espejo says, "and other than

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250,000 years ago, such a harsh climate was never reached before."

## **Other reasons**

But is climate change the only reason Neanderthals died out?

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To reach North America, humans eventually migrated across Siberia and learned to survive in the icy regions.

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But "Neanderthals couldn't make the trip," Jiménez-Espejo said. This fact, the team believes, highlights the weakness of Neanderthals to cold, open environments—as Iberia would have been at the time of their extinction.

Other scientists think less game for Neanderthals to hunt—and not having modern humans' skills to hunt them—probably sealed our humanoid cousin's demise. Yet others believe Neanderthals never went extinct and instead interbred their genes into our own, as recent skeletal evidence might suggest.



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