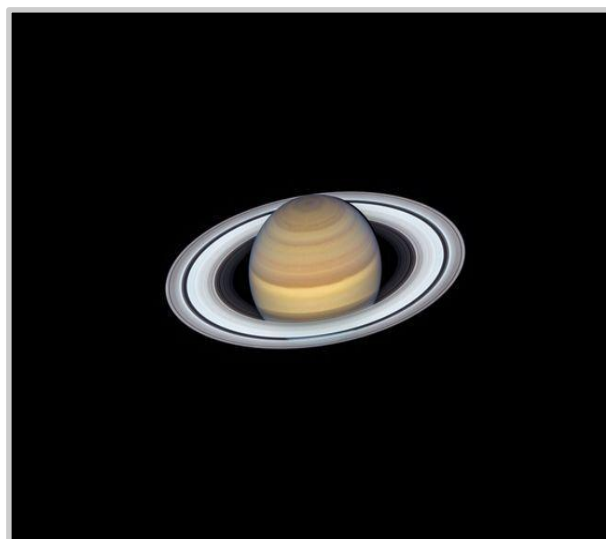


Sidan buu dhulku Ahaa 466 Milyan oo Sano Kahor!

W/Q: Cabdikariim Sh Bashiir
Noofeemar 15, 2024

1. Hordhac

Waxaa caan ah, in meerayaasha bahqorraxeeddeenna qaar ka mid ahi ay leeyihiin xerooyin (rings; حلقات) ku dul wareega, kuwaas oo ka samaysan baraf, dhagaxyo iyo boodh isku ururay oo sameeyay muuqaal xero u eg oo meeraha qurux iyo soojiidasho u yeela. Meerayaasha xerooyinkan leh waxaa ugu horreeya Raage (Saturn; زحل), oo maalin dhowaa aynnu ka faalloonnay isaga iyo xerooyinkiisaba ([eeg sawirka sare oo Juun 20, 2019 uu meeraha Raage ka qaaday tiliskoobka Habal \(Hubbel\)](#)), Cirjiidh (Jupiter; المشتري), oo ah meeraha ugu weyn ee ururka cadceedda ka tirsan, iyo labada meere barafeed ee waaweyn ee kala ah: Uraanas (Uranus; أورانوس) iyo Nibtoon (Neptun; نيبتون).



Balse dhulku — sida la wada og yahay — wax xerooyin ah ma laha, waxaana la aaminsanaa in aanu horena u yeelan. Hase yeeshee,

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cilmibaashis ¹ soo baxday bishii Sibteembar ee sannadkan 2024, ayaa soo bandhigtay xog xiiso iyo ashqaraar leh, taas oo sheegaysa 466 milyan oo sano ka hor — Casrigii Ordofeeshiyaanka — in dhulku uu xerooyin ku dul wareega lahaa, si la mid ah meerayaash kale ee aynnu soo xusnay, iyada oo cuskanaysa caddaymo saynis oo hor leh.

2. Casriyada Jiyoolaji ee Dhulka

Ugu horreyn, sooyaalka jiyoolaji ee dhulka marka la abla-ablaynayo waxaa loo qaybiyaa ammino (eras; حقب) iyaguna u sii qaybsama casriyo (periods ; عصور). Guud ahaanna, cimriga dhulka waxaa loo kala dhambalaa afar amminood: Amminta Kaambariga Kahor (Precambrian era : ² (الحقبة السابقة أو كما يسمى أحيانا الحقبة ما قبل الكامبري), Amminta Duugga ah (Paleozoic Era; ³ (القديمية الحقبة), Amminta Dhexe (Mesozoic Era; ⁴ (الحقبة الوسطى) iyo Amminta Cusub (Cenozoic Era; ⁵ (الحقبة الحديثة), oo sida ay u kala horreeyaan u kala fog. Casriga Ordofeeshiyaankuna, waa casriga labaad ee hoostaga Amminta Duugga ah, oo waxaa ka horreeya uun Casriga Kaambariga (Cambrian period; ⁶ (العصر الكامبري); halka ay ka dambeeyaan afar casri oo kale oo kala ah: Casriga Sayluuriyaanka

¹ [Evidence suggesting that earth had a ring in the Ordovician](#), by Andrew G. Tomkins , Erin L. Martin, and Peter A. Cawood (Nov 15, 2024).

² Waa laga soo bilaabo samaysankii dhulka, 4. 6 milyan oo sano kahor, ilaa laga soo gaadho 541 milyan oo sano kahor. Waxa ay ku fadhidaa 90% ka mid ah cimriga dhulka.

³ Waa laga soo bilaabo 541 milyan oo sano kahor, ilaa laga soo gaadhayo 252 milyan oo sano kahor.

⁴ Waa laga soo bilaabo 252 milyan oo sano, ilaa laga soo gaadhayo 66 milyan oo sano kahor.

⁵ Waa laga soo bilaabo 66 milyan sano kahor ilaa maalinkan maanta ah ee aynnu taagan nahay.

⁶ Waa laga soo bilaabo 541 milyan oo sano — 481 milyan oo sano kahor.

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(Silurian Period; العصر السيلوري)⁷, Casriga Dhaayfooniyaanka (Devonian Period; العصر الديفوني)⁸, Casriga Kaarbooniga (Carboniferous Period; العصر الديفوني)⁹ iyo Casriga Bermiyaanka (Permian Period; العصر البرمي)¹⁰ oo dhammaantood ka wada tirsan— sida aynnu sheegnay — Amminta Casriga Duugga ah.

Haddaba, 466 milyan oo sano ka hor (oo ah xilliga cilmibaadhistan lagu xusay in dhulku uu xerooyin lahaa), waxa ay ku beegmaysaa badhtameeyadii Casrigii Ordofoeshiyaanka (Ordovecian period; العصر الأردوفيشيني), kaas oo soo bilaabmay 485 milyan oo sano kahor, dhammaadayna 443 milyan oo sano kahor.

2. 1 Casrigii Ordofoeshiyaanka iyo Cimilada Dhulka

Akhristaha sharafta badanow, inta aynaan u gudagelin falanqaynta saynis ee cilmibaadhistan, iyo faahfaahinta caddaymaha saynis ee ay u cuskan tahay, marka hore aan sawir guud oo kooban kaa siiyo casrigaas iyo xaalka dhulku sida uu ahaa, iyada oo laga dhimbiilqaadanayo lakabyada dhulka, furfurka jiyoo-kimistari ee dhagaxyada, qalfoofyada noolayaasha, iwm.

Horraantii casrigan Ordofoeshiyaanka, waxaa kordhay heerarka gaasaska diirran ee ku jira gibilka hawada, oo uu ugu doorroon yahay

⁷ Waa laga soo bilaabo 443 milyan oo sano — 419 milyan oo sano kahor.

⁸ Waa laga soo bilaabo 419 milyan oo sano — 359 milyan oo sano kahor.

⁹ Waa laga soo bilaabo 359 milyan oo sano — 299 milyan oo sano kahor.

¹⁰ Waa laga soo bilaabo 299 milyan oo sano — 252 milyan oo sano kahor.

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Kaarboon Laba Oksaydhku (CO²).¹¹ Korodhkan waxaa loo aaneeyaa dhaqdhaqaaqa fulkaanooyinka oo xilligaa aad u xoogganaa, kuwaas oo marka ay qarxaanba cirka ku sii deynayay xaddiyo aad u badan oo gaasaska diirran ah, taas oo keentay in heerkulka dhulku uu sare u kaco oo kulayl darani uu ka dhasho, oo sida daraasaadku ay sheegayaan 45C° gaadho. Tani waxa ay horseedday in baraf badan oo fadhiyay uu dhalaalo, oo heerka biyaha ee meeruhu uu kordho, dhul ballaadhan oo berri ahaana uu bad isu beddelo.

2. 2 Noloshu iyo Casrigii Ordofeeshiyanka

Casrigan nolosha badda ayaa ay ku ekayd, oo berriga u may soo gudbin, la mana soo heli karo qalfoof noole berrikunool ah oo xilligaas u noqonaya. Maaddaama aanay jirin dhir berriga ku taalla oo Kaarboon Laba Oksaydhka nuugtana, aad buu kulkii u sii dabadheeraaday oo uu u sii jiitamay, muddooyin badan. Balse waxa uu dheef weyn u noqday noolayaashii badda ku uunnaa, oo aad bay isu qaybiyeen isla markaana u tarteen oo u tadawureen, waayo markii heerka biyaha ee baddu uu kordhay ee qaarado badan oo berri ahaa ay badda ka mid noqdeen, noolayaashii baddu waxa ay heleen degaan waasac ah iyo bii'ad hodan ah oo ilo cusub oo ay quutaan u yeeshay— wixii loo bixiyay markii dambe “Dhacdadii Weyneyd ee Isballaadhinta Noloshu ee Ordofeeshiyanka” (Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event; الإشعاع العظيم الأوردوفيشي).

¹¹ L. Robin M. Cocks and Trond H. Torsvik: Ordovician palaeogeography and climate change (Gondwana Research, Vol. 100, pp. 53 – 72))

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Arrinkaasi waxa uu horseeday, in sinjiyadii noolayaasha ee xilligaas tiradoodu ay afar jeer laballaabmato, waana sababta saynisyahanno badan ay u qabaan in casrigani uu ka ahmiyad weyn yahay Qaraxii Kaambariga ee dhacay 541 milyan oo sano kahor, bilowgii Casrigii Kaambariga, kaas oo looga jeedo isqaybintii iyo dhallanrogadkii nololeed ee caadiga ka baxsanaa ee waagaas dhacay, ee muddo u dhexaysa 20 – 25 milyan oo sano oo qudha noolayaal aan la soo koobi karin ay ku soo ifbaxeen, heer “qarax” lagu metelay, oo “Qaraxii Kaambariga” loo bixiyay (Cambrian Explosion; الكامبري الانفجار).



Saddex-Waaxoodlayaal (Trilobite; الفصوص ثلاثيات)

Noolayaashii casrigan Ordofeeshiyaanka soo ifbaxay, waxaa ka mid ahaa Saddex-Waaxoodlayaasha (Trilobite; الفصوص ثلاثيات), oo ahaa noolayaal jidhkoodu ka kooban yahay waax kore iyo laba waaxood oo dhinacyada ah (*eeg sawirka kore*).

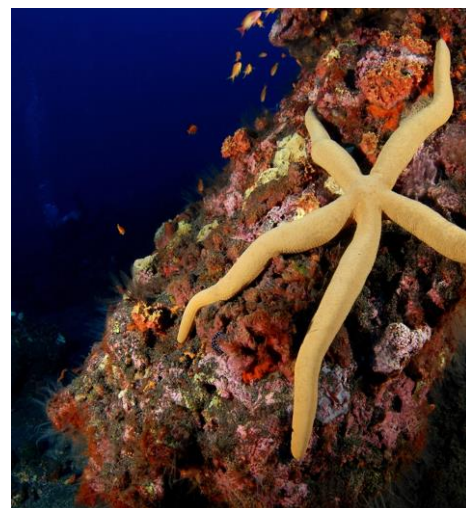
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Waxaa kale oo ka mid ahaa, kuwo loo yaqaanno Xiddig-Badeedyada (Sea stars; البحر نجوم), oo shan daraf leh (*eeg sawirka hareerta midig*), mararka qaarna lagu magacaabo Kalluun- xiddig (Starfish), walow magac qaldan uu yahay maaddaama Xiddig-Badeedku aanu kalluun ahayn.



Waxa sidoo kale soo ifbaxay noolayaal lagu magacaabay Beentikoobtaris (Pentacopterus; بنتيكوبتيروس), oo qalfoofkooda markii u horreysay laga helay Maraykanka, 2010kii (*eeg sawirka hoose*). Waxa aad isu qaybiyay oo u farcamay Lafdhabar-laawayaasha (Invertebrates; اللافقاريات), Kalluun Daanlaawaha (Agnatha ; اللافكوك الأسماك) oo ahaa kalluunnadii u horreeyay iyo qaar kale oo badan.



Beentikoobtaris (Pentacopterus; بنتيكوبتيروس)

Sidoo kale, casrigan waxaa soo ifbaxday dhir bidaa'i ah oo ka soo dhalanrogatay xayaabada, sida Dhir-Beerka (Livewort; الكبد نبات) oo ah dhir aan lahayn nudo (tissues; أنسجة) biyaha xididka geedka ka soo qaada oo caleemaha iyo qaybaha kale gaadhsiiya.

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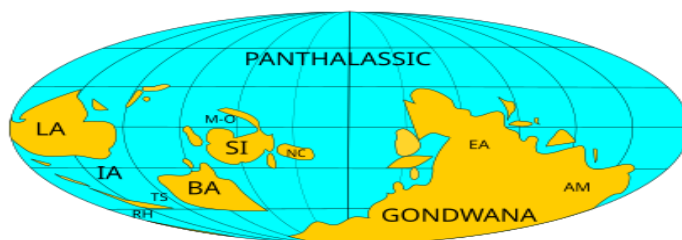
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2. 3 Juquraafiga Dhulka iyo Casrigii Ordoofeeshiyaanka

Dhanka kale, juquraafiga dhulku aad buu uga geddisnaa sida hadda uu yahay. May jirin toddobo qaaradood iyo shan badweynood sida hadda, ee waxaa jirtay qaarad oo weyn oo loo bixiyay Ganduwaana (Gondwana; غندوانا), taas oo ka koobnayd Ameerikada Koonfureed, Afrika, Hindiya, Ustareelliya iyo Cidhifka Koonfureed, kuna taallay xilligaas meel u dhow meesha hadda uu ku yaallo Cidhifka Koonfureed. Waxaa soo raacayay qaarad loo bixiyay Looritaaniya (Laurentia; لوريتانيا), oo Ameerikada Waqooyi iyo Giriinlaand ka koobnayd, Baltiika (Baltica; بلطيقا) oo qaybo ka mid ah Yurubta Waqooyi (sida dawladaha Iskaandaneefiyaadka, tusaale ahaan Iswiidhan iyo Noorwey) iyo Ruushka qaybtiisa Yurub ka koobnayd, iyo dhulal yaryar oo jasiirado ah.

Waxaana dhammaantood ku wareegsanayd badweyn lagu magacaabay Baansalaasa (Panthalassa; بانثالاسا), oo oogada dhulka oo dhan haysatay, iyo bado yaryar oo qaaradaha u kala dhexeeyay. ¹²



Khariidadda dhulka (Casrigii Ordoofeeshiyaanka, 485 – 443 mh “milyan kahor”)

¹²Stephen M. Holland: [Ordovician Period](#) (ku dul dhufo link-ga).

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3. 0 Dhulku Casrigan ma Xerooyin buu lahaa?

3. 1 Dhagaxcireedyadii ku soo dhacay dhulka

Casrigan Ordofeeshiyaanka, waxaa si aan caadi ahayn u kordhay burburdhagaxcireedyada ku soo dhacaya oogada dhulka ee ka imanaya fagaagga sare ¹³, sida diiwaan jiyoolajiyeedku (geological record; السجل الجيولوجي) uu muujinayo, gaar ahaan waxaa aad loo helay nooc ka mid oo loo yaqaanno Koondirayt L (L chondrite; الكوندريت L) oo aalaaba ka soo jeeda hadhaaga meereyarayaal burburay, una noqonaya casrigaas.

Burburdhagaxcireed (meteorite debris; نيزكي حطام) marka aynnu leennahayna, waxa aynnu u jeednaa burburka ku dhaca dhagaxcireedyada (meteorites; نيازك) ama meereyarayaasha (asteriods; كويكبات) ama sidoo kale saynlecireedyada (comets; مذنبات) marka masaafada ugu dhow ee dhulka ay u jirsan karaan soo gaadhaan (walaxcireedda masaafadan — oo lagu magacaabo masaafada Rooj (Roche limit; روش مسافة) — soo gaadha, awoodda isku haysa qurubyada ay ka kooban tahay iyo awoodda ka dhalanaysa cufisjiidadka dhulka waxaa xoog badan ta cufisjiidadka dhulka, sidaas aawadeed walaxdaasi way burburaysaa oo qurubyadeedu way kala daadanayaan), ama malluugyada kale ee fagaagga ay isku dhacaan, kaddibna ay burburaan oo jajabyo ay kala noqdaan. Jajabyadaas ayaa lagu magacaabaa “Burburdhagaxcireedyo”. Looga mana jeedo — sida magacu uu ku moodsiin karo — burburka dhagaxcireedyada oo qudha, ee burburka meereyarayaasha ama dhagaxcireedyada ama saynlecireedyada oo

¹³ [L-chondrite asteroid breakup tied to Ordovician meteorite shower by multiple isochron 40Ar-39 Ar dating](#)

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dhan ayaa la isku wada yidhaahdaa “burburdhagaxcireed”, waxaana magacaas loo qaatay waa in uu sidaas ku caanbaxay darteed.

Burburdhagaxcireedku marka uu qolofka sare ee dhulka ku soo dhaco, meesha uu ku dhacay waxaa ka samaysanta booraan/ god (crater; فوهة). Aalaabana waxa lagu ogaadaa booraantani in ay booraan burburdhagaxcireed tahay iyada oo loogu tago — tusaale ahaan— hadhaayo gaar ku ah dhagaxcireedyada ama meereyarayaasha, ama in laga dhex helo macdahana kuwooda samaysma marka dhulku uu cadaadis daran la kulmo sida kolka dhagaxcireed ama meereyare ku soo dhaca, ama iyada oo la eegayaba habsamayska booraanta oo haddii ay goobo tahay waxaa muuqata in ay burburdhagaxcireed ka samaysantay.

3. 2 Habkii ay u soo dhacayeen oo hab nidaamsan ah

Haddaba, cilmibaadhis soo baxday Sibteembar 16, 2024, oo Mudane Aandhi Tomkeens (Andy Tomkins; تومكينز أندى) — oo ka socda Jaamacadda Monash ee Ustareelliya — iyo kooxdii ay sameeyaan, waxa ay ku daraaseeyeen 21 booraan dhagaxcireed oo u noqonaya Casrigii Ordofeeshiyaanka, dhammaantoodna ku wada yaalla agagaarka khadka dhulbadhaha goobo aan ka fogayn 30°, si ka duwan booraamo dhagaxcireedyadii samaysmay casriyadii kale oo iyagu daafaha dunida ku kala firiqsan. Arrinkani waxa uu dhaliyay, in la is weyddiiyo sababta ka dambaysa meelo u dhowdhow khadka dhulbadhaha in ay ku soo wada dhacaan burburdhagaxceedyadaasi, oo adduunka intiisa kale ay ugu soo dhici waayaan, tiiyoo 70% ka mid ah qolofka dhulka ee kalena ay ka madhan tahay!

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3. 3 Maxaa lagu fasiri karaa is nidaamintaas?

Mudane Aandhi Toomkeens iyo kooxdiiisu waxa ay yidhaahdeen, horta waa qasab in burburdhagaxeedyada booraamahan sameeyay ay isku hal il ka imanayeen, haddii kale suurtoagal may ahaateen in ay goobo is ku dhowdhow ku wada dhacaan, ee waxaa sidoo kale laga heli lahaa meelo badan oo Afrika, Ameerikada Waqooyi iyo Ustareelliya ka mid ah oo giddigoodba ilaashan karayay raadadkaas.

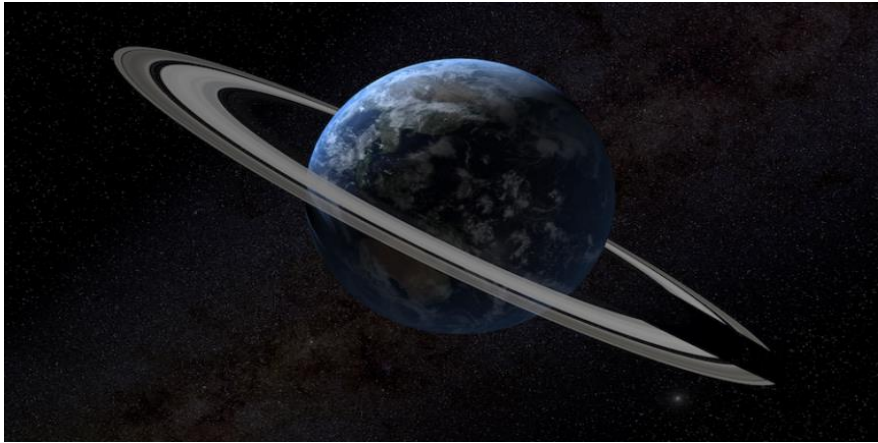
Balse taasi may dhicin, waxaana ay muujinaysaa in ay hal meel ka wada imanayeen. Si isku hal il uga wada yimaaddaanna, Toomkeens iyo saaxiibbadiis waxa ay soo bandhigeen in ay u badan tahay in ay ka dhasheen meereyare soo gaadhay masaafada Rooj (inyar ka hor baynnu sheegnay waxa looga jeedo masaafada Rooj) oo burburay, kaddibna burburdhagaxcireedyadiisii ay isku urureen oo xero dhulka ku wareegta ay sameeyeen. Dabadeedna ay dhacday in ay si tartiib-tartiib ah oo isdabajoog ah kolba qaybi uga soo dhacdo iyada oo hal khad iyo goobo isu dhowdhow ku soo wada dhacaysa, ilaa ugu dambayn xeradii ay baaba'day, sidaasna ay ku joogsadeen burburdhagaxcireedyadii hal khad ku soo wada dhacayay.

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Jaantus lagu mala'aawalay xerooyinkii dhulku uu lahaa 466 milyan oo sano kahor

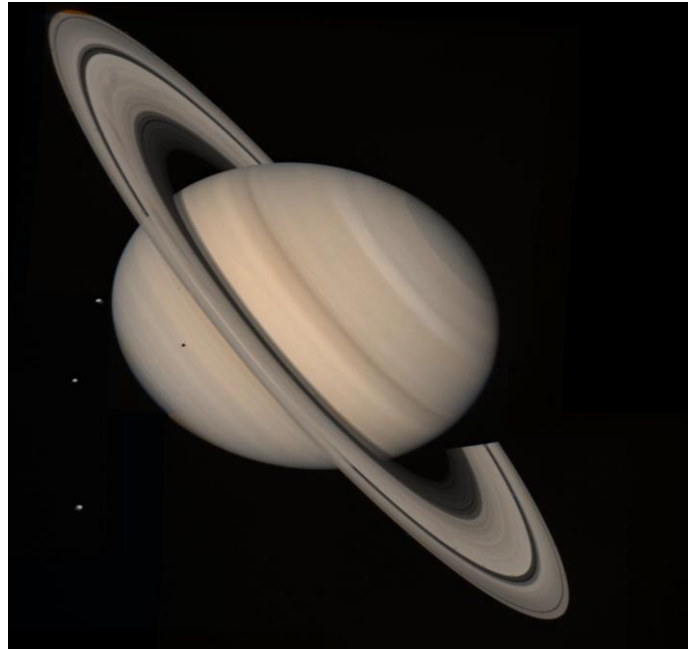
Waxaana xusid mudan, in lakabyada dhulka ee u noqonaya Casrigii Ordofeeshiyaanka laga helay xaddi fiican oo Niikal (Nickel; النيكال) ah, taas oo tusinaysa in goobahan ay ku soo dhaceen burburdhagaxcireedyo meereyarayaal, waayo Niikalku waa curiyayaasha asaasiga ah ee meereyaraashu ay ka kooban yihiin. Waxa taas soo raacda, in laga helay xaddiyo door ah oo Irriidiyam (Iridium; الإيريديوم) ah, Irriidiyamtuna waa curiye dhif iyo naadir ku ah qolofka dhulka balse meereyarayaashu ay hodan ku yihiin, markaasna waxaa muuqata in casrigaas burburdhagaxcireedyo meereyaraal oo aad u badan ay soo gaadhayeen oogada dhulka (dabcan markii burburdhagaxcireedyadii ay xero sameeyeen, ayaa si tartiib-tartiib ah dhulka ay ugu soo daateen. Waxaana muujinaysa in ay xero sameeyeen habka ay u soo wada dhaceen oo hab nidaamsan oo goobo hal khad ah ku soo wada dhacaya ahaa, sida aynnu soo sheegnay. Waa is la sida loo badinayo in xerooyinka meeraha Raage (Saturn; زحل) ay ku samaysmeen, walow burburdhagaxcireedyada xerooyinkiisu ay ka kooban yihiin aanay ahayn kuwo meereyare balse burburka dayaxyadiisii mid ka mid ah ay yihiin, sida muuqata).

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Meeraha Raage iyo xerooyinkiisa

3. 4 Fekraddan iyo falsafadda sayniska

Sida manhajka sayniska ee Falsafadda Sayniska (Philosophy of Science; العلم فلسفة) lagu barto uu dhigayo, marka afeef (hypothesis; فرضية) saynis oo sidan oo kale ah la soo bandhigo, si runnimadeeda iyo beennimadeeda loo kala tijaabiyo waa in ay saadaal (prediction; تنبؤ) run iyo beenin aqbalaysa oo la tijaabin karo bixinayso, si intaas kaddib haddii saadaasheedu ay run u noqoto ay aragti (theory; نظرية) saynis ugu gudubto, gaar ahaan haddii caddaymo kale oo saynis oo sii xoojinaya ay hesho, awood fasireed oo fiicanna ay leedahay.

Haddaba, maanta afeeftani waxa ay saadaalinaysaa: maaddaama xero dhulka ku wareegaysaa ay jirtay, dabcan burburdhagaxcireedyada ay ka kooban tahay qaybo badan oo fallaadhaha cadceedda ka mid ah baa ay is ku gudbayaan, markaasna waxaa la filayaa in meeruhu uu xilli

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qaboobe daran galo. Waana is la sida dhacday, oo dhab ahaan xilligaas kaddib dhulku xilli qaboobe daran buu galay, oo loo yaqaanno Barafowgii Heernaantiga “Hirnantian Glaciation; الهيرنانتية التجلد” (barafowgan waxaa loogu magacdaray gobol ku yaal Booland (poland; بولندا) oo la yidhaahdo Hirnant, kaas oo laga helay dhagaxyo badan oo u noqonaya Casrigii Ordofeeshiyaanka, kuwaas oo ka samaysmay barafowgii darna ee xilligaas iyo isbeddelladii cimileed iyo degaan).

Hore waxa aynnu u soo sheegnay, in Casrigii Ordofeeshiyaanka horraantiisii dhulku uu aad u kululaa. Balse dabayaaqadiisii, gaar ahaan 444 milyan oo sano kahor, waxa dhulku uu galay barafow aad u daran oo galaftay nolosha 85% ka mid ah noolayaashii oogadiisa ku noolaa, sida aynnu ku soo sheegnay qormadii “Sidee bay Diinasoorrooyinkii & Noolayaashii Waaweynaa u Dabargo’een?”, ¹⁴ ee daraasaddan kahor saynis ahaan loo xaqiijiyay. Taasina waxa ay xoojinaysaa, in dhab ahaan dhulku uu xilligaas xero lahaa, waayo waxa ay xeradaasi door weyn ka ciyaaraysaa in heerkulkii dhulku uu hoos u dhaco, markaasna barafow uu yimaaddo. Sababaha ka dambeeyay barafowgaasina waxa ay ilaa waa’ dhowaa ahaayeen qaar dahsoon oo aan caddayn , balse fekraddan waxa ay awood u yeelatay in ay fashirto.

¹⁴ Cabdikariim Sh Bashiir : [Sidee baa Diinasoorrooyinkii ay u Dabargo'een?](#) (ku dhul dhufo link-ga)

Dhulku Sidee buu Ahaa 466 Milyan oo Sano Kahor?

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4. Gunaanad

Akhriste, waxyaabahaas oo dhan iyo kuwo kale oo aynaan xusin oo daraasadda lagu dhex sheegayba, waxa ay tusinayaan oo ay xoojinaysaan fekraddan curdinka ah ee weli aan laba bilood jirsan, ee sheegaysa in meeraha dhulku uu 466 milyan oo sano kahor lahaa xero u eg ta meeraha Raage, balse uu waayay casriyadii dambe.

Dhammaad

Dhulku Sidee buu Ahaa 466 Milyan oo Sano Kahor?

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