

Dinosaur Fossils and the Expanding Earth

By Eugene A. Ellis (August 2016)

Stephen Hurrell, in his book, [Dinosaurs and the Expanding Earth](#), explains and presents compelling evidence that reduced gravity allowed giant dinosaur sizes. Reduced gravity in the era of the dinosaurs (250 MYA-65 MYA) explains the largeness of life sizes since gravity is a factor that limits the size of life. The same reduced gravity also indicates the Earth was smaller in the past and prompts questions as to what is causing the planet to grow larger.

A 50% reduction in gravity during the Triassic (250 MYA-210 MYA) was thought to be essential for the gigantic sized dinosaurs to have existed. Newer data indicates 50% gravity around 175 MYA.

The largest life sizes are limited by gravity. To compare the largest land life of the past as affected by gravity, one must know the present largest land life size. The largest recorded life size today is a 12 ton elephant killed in 1956 and that size is virtually extinct. The largest life size permitted by gravity at 50% (~175 MYA) would be a dinosaur weighing 24 tons. How is that possible when the world's biggest dinosaur is reported to weigh 70 tons and dated at 100 MYA?

The excess weight is a problem since the weight of the largest creatures cannot exceed what gravity supports. While reduced gravity in the past is an important factor, it does not fully answer why some dinosaurs were gigantic. The answer to this puzzle can be found in the fossils... *"the remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified form or as a mold or cast in rock."*

Baron Georges Cuvier, a father of paleontology, found dinosaur bones in a French gypsum (calcium sulfate) quarry. Belgian coal miners discovered dinosaur fossil remains that turned into pyrite (iron sulfide or "fool's gold") when exposed to moisture. Discoveries in Colorado and Wyoming produced silicified bone (silicon). Magnesium rich bones were found in Calgary.

It appears that dinosaur bones fossilized in areas where certain elements are prevalent. [The Ionic Growing Earth](#) posits eight elements, comprising 98.8% of Earth's mass, are growing (and heating). The percentages and mass doubling rates of the eight elements are oxygen (30.1%~24 MY), iron (32.1%~83 MY), silicon (15.1%~42 MY), magnesium (13.9%~36 MY), sulfur (2.9%~48 MY), aluminum (1.4%~40 MY), nickel (1.8%~87 MY), and calcium (1.5%~60 MY). The dinosaur fossil elements are presently growing in the same manner and at the above doubling rates.

While the fossil record establishes a time when a specific dinosaur lived, it is the percentage of present gravity that determines the comparative maximum weight. A dinosaur weighing over 18 tons (12 t. / 67% g.) 100 MYA would not survive. One reasonably assumes the living dinosaurs were as large as their fossils. Counter-intuitively, reduced gravity disproves that notion by limiting the largeness of life while their bones petrify and grow along with the rest of Earth's elemental matter when they die.

