

The 7th International Palaeontological Congress



Paleobionics: the biomechanical factors that drive evolution

Compared with static information, dynamic information is more difficult to extract from photo-like fossils. This likely accounts for the prevailing bias toward anatomical interpretations in existing paleontological studies. However, merely relying on anatomical information might cause controversial hypotheses owing to the ambiguousness of motion features that play crucial roles in linking form and function. With the integration of materials science, biomechanics, robotics and palaeontology, the palaeontologists can apply more reliable methods to analyze the morphological structure and physiological mechanisms of extinct organisms. In recent years, motion reconstruction techniques can be applied to soft-bodied and small-sized invertebrates as well as to skeletal and large-sized vertebrates, may possess more subtle motion clues that have not yet been uncovered. In this symposium, we welcome wide ranged palaeontologist to share different methods to test the vertebrates and invertebrates motion mechanism, and further discuss their intricate interplay between the structural attributes and the behavioral and ecological traits of organisms.

Conveners:

- Dr. Bao Tong (baot3@mail.sysu.edu.cn)
- Dr. Wu Jianing

If you are interested in this symposium, please contact the conveners.