What fossil plants can tell us about climate change

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Arctic during the Late Cretaceous (90 million years ago)



Artwork by Rebecca Horwitt

Leaf teeth and climate





Leaf teeth and climate



Florida Panther Refuge (FL)

MAT = 22.3 °C

Leaf margin % = 64 % (MAT = 21.0 °C)



Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest (NH)

Leaf margin % = 9 % (MAT = 3.8 °C)



 $MAT = 4.5 \circ C$



Leaf teeth increase sap flow and photosynthesis





It's more than just presence / absence of teeth







Background cleaned, petiole removed, and margins restored using Adobe Photoshop



Background cleaned, petiole removed, and margins restored using Adobe Photoshop **Tooth selection**



Background cleaned, petiole removed, and margins restored using Adobe Photoshop Tooth selection

Leaf minus teeth

Processing fossil leaves



TY 26 (Lomatia preferruginea Berry)



Stomata! Gatekeepers of gas exchange



Stomata and atmospheric CO₂



Woodward (1987, Nature 327:617-618)

aff. *Stenochlaena* just above the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary modern *Stenochlaena palustris*



Photos courtesy of B. Lomax



Ginkgo biloba

Comparison of modern *Ginkgo biloba* with Cretaceous *G. adiantoides* (70 million years old)



Comparison of modern and fossil *Ginkgo* seeds (60 million years old)





Metasequoia glyptostroboides













Royer et al. (2004, GSA Today 14(3): 4-10)

Climate sensitivity

Amount of expected warming (global) for every CO₂ doubling

Estimates of climate sensitivity

Short time scales (<100 yrs): 3 °C (5.5 °F) per CO₂ doubling

Long (geologic) time scales (>100 yrs): 3-6 °C (up to 11 °F) per CO₂ doubling