

# Ancient extinct sloth tooth in Belize tells story of creature's last year

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Researchers analyzed the orthodontin and the cementum in the sloth tooth. Pits mark locations where samples were collected for analysis. Credit: Stanley Ambrose

Some 27,000 years ago in central Belize, a giant sloth was thirsty. The

region was arid, not like today's steamy jungle. The Last Glacial Maximum had locked up much of Earth's moisture in polar ice caps and glaciers. Water tables in the area were low.

The sloth, a beast that stood up to 4 meters tall, eventually found water—in a deep sinkhole with steep walls down to the water. That is where it took its final drink. In 2014, divers found some of the sloth's remains—parts of a [tooth](#), humerus and femur—while searching for ancient Maya artifacts in the pool, in Cara Blanca, Belize.

Though partially fossilized, the tooth still held enough unaltered tissue for stable carbon and oxygen isotope analysis, which provided clues to what the sloth ate in the last year of its life. This, in turn, revealed much about the [local climate](#) and environment of the region at the time. The findings, reported in the journal *Science Advances*, will aid the study of similar fossils in the future, the researchers said.

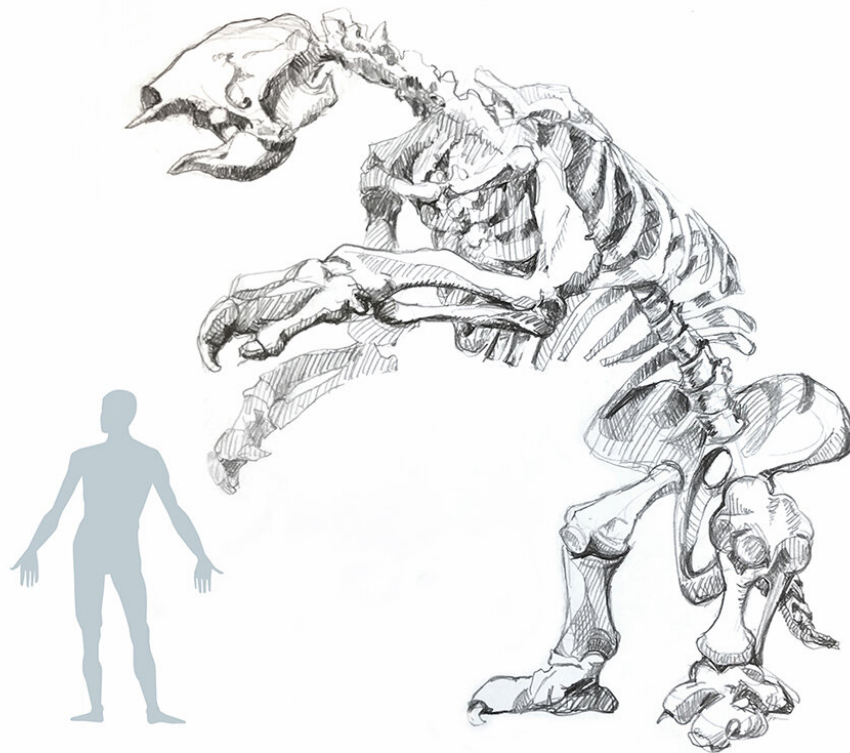
"We began our study with the hopes of gaining a better understanding of the landscape within which large mammals went extinct and humans emerged in central Belize," said University of Illinois graduate student Jean T. Larmon, who led the research with U. of I. anthropology professors Lisa Lucero and Stanley Ambrose. "In the process, we discovered which part of the tooth had best maintained its integrity for analysis. And we refined methods for studying similar specimens in the future."

The new findings "add to the evidence that many factors, in addition to a changing climate, contributed to the extinction of megafauna in the Americas," said Lucero, who studies the ancient Maya of central Belize. "One of those potential factors is the arrival of humans on the scene 12,000 to 13,000 years ago."

The teeth of giant sloths like the one found in Belize, *Eremotherium*

*laurillardi*, differ from those of other [large mammals](#), like mammoths, that went extinct between 14,000 and 10,000 years ago, Larmon said.

"Giant sloth teeth have no enamel, the hard, outer layer of human and some animal teeth that can be analyzed to learn about their diet," she said.



The ancient sloth, *Eremotherium laurillardi*, grew up to 4 meters in height.  
Credit: Julie McMahon

Other factors have limited scientists' ability to study the teeth of ancient sloths. Most are fossilized, with minerals replacing much or all of the original tissue and bone.

By using cathodoluminescence microscopy, a technique that causes minerals to glow and can detect the extent of mineralization in fossils, the researchers discovered that one type of tooth tissue, the dense orthodontin, was largely intact.

Larmon drilled 20 samples of orthodontin for isotopic analysis along the 10-centimeter-long tooth fragment, spanning more than a year of tooth growth.

"This allowed us to trace monthly and [seasonal changes](#) in the sloth's diet and climate for the first time, and also to select the best part of the tooth for reliable radiocarbon dating," Ambrose said.



Part of an extinct giant sloth's upper humerus recovered by divers during the 2014 excavations. Credit: Lisa J. Lucero, VOPA

The isotopic analysis revealed that the giant [sloth](#) lived through a long dry season, which lasted about seven months, sandwiched between two short rainy seasons. The analysis also revealed that the creature lived in a savanna, rather than a forest, and consumed a variety of plants that differed between wet and dry seasons.

"We were able to see that this huge, social creature was able to adapt rather readily to the dry climate, shifting its subsistence to relying upon what was more available or palatable," Larmon said.

"This supports the idea that the sloths had a diverse diet," Lucero said. "That helps explain why they were so widespread and why they lasted so long. It's likely because they were highly adaptable."

**More information:** J.T. Larmon et al., "A year in the life of a giant ground sloth during the Last Glacial Maximum in Belize," *Science Advances* (2019). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aau1200](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aau1200) , [advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/2/eaau1200](https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/2/eaau1200)

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