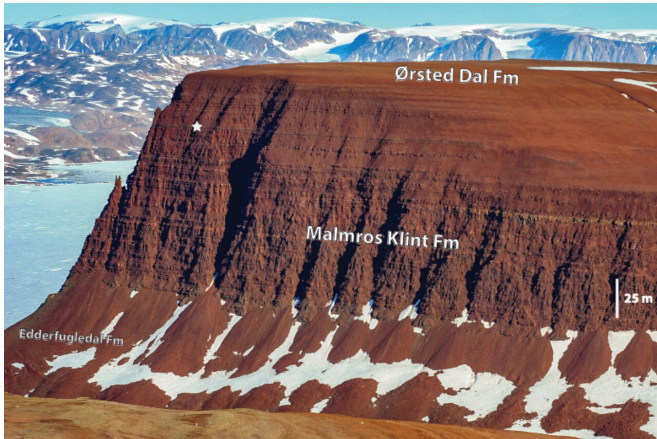


# CO2 dip may have helped dinosaurs walk from South America to Greenland

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A cliff in Jameson Land Basin in central East Greenland, the northernmost site where sauropodomorph fossils are found. The labels point out several series of layers that helped the researchers precisely date the oldest sauropodomorph fossils in North America. Credit: Lars Clemmensen

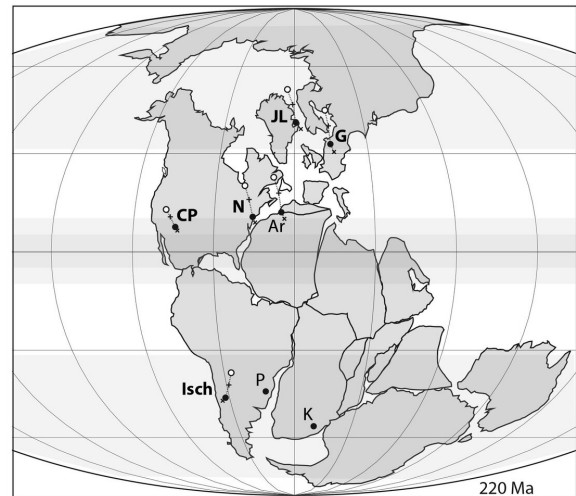
A new paper refines estimates of when herbivorous dinosaurs must have traversed North America on a northerly trek to reach Greenland, and points out an intriguing climatic phenomenon that may have helped them along the journey.

The study, published today in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, is authored by Dennis Kent, adjunct research scientist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, and Lars Clemmensen from the University of Copenhagen.

Previous estimates suggested that sauropodomorphs—a group of long-necked, [herbivorous dinosaurs](#) that eventually included Brontosaurus and Brachiosaurus—arrived in Greenland sometime between 225 and 205 million years ago. But by painstakingly matching up ancient magnetism patterns in rock layers at [fossil](#)

[sites](#) across South America, Arizona, New Jersey, Europe and Greenland, the new study offers a more precise estimate: It suggests that sauropodomorphs showed up in what is now Greenland around 214 million years ago. At the time, the continents were all joined together, forming the supercontinent Pangea.

With this new and more precise estimate, the authors faced another question. Fossil records show that [sauropodomorph dinosaurs](#) first appeared in Argentina and Brazil about 230 million years ago. So why did it take them so long to expand into the Northern Hemisphere?



Map shows how the major continents were arranged 220 million years ago in the Pangea supercontinent. "Isch" and "P" mark locations with sauropodomorph fossils up to 233 million years old. The herbivorous dinosaurs didn't reach Jameson Land in Greenland ("JL") until about 214 million years ago. Credit: Dennis Kent and Lars Clemmensen

"In principle, the dinosaurs could have walked from almost one pole to the other," explained Kent. "There was no ocean in between. There were no

big mountains. And yet it took 15 million years. It's as if snails could have done it faster." He calculates that if a dinosaur herd walked only one mile per day, it would take less than 20 years to make the journey between South America and Greenland.

Intriguingly, Earth was in the midst of a tremendous dip in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> right around the time the sauropodomorphs would have been migrating 214 million years ago. Until about 215 million years ago, the Triassic period had experienced extremely high CO<sub>2</sub> levels, at around 4,000 parts per million—about 10 times higher than today. But between 215 and 212 million years ago, the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration halved, dropping to about 2,000ppm.

Although the timing of these two events—the plummeting CO<sub>2</sub> and the sauropodomorph migration—could be pure coincidence, Kent and Clemmensen think they may be related. In the paper, they suggest that the milder levels of CO<sub>2</sub> may have helped to remove climatic barriers that may have trapped the sauropodomorphs in South America.

On Earth, areas around the equator are hot and humid, while adjacent areas in low latitudes tend to be very dry. Kent and Clemmensen say that on a planet supercharged with CO<sub>2</sub>, the differences between those climatic belts may have been extreme—perhaps too extreme for the sauropodomorph dinosaurs to cross.



A claw of a bipedal sauropodomorph (Plateosaurus) from the Jameson Land site in East Greenland. Parts of the

animal were found in 1995 by Farish Jenkins (Harvard), Neil Shubin (U Penn), Lars Clemmensen (Copenhagen), and others. It is the oldest known specimen in the area. Credit: Dennis Kent

"We know that with higher CO<sub>2</sub>, the dry gets drier and the wet gets wetter," said Kent. 230 million years ago, the high CO<sub>2</sub> conditions could have made the arid belts too dry to support the movements of large herbivores that need to eat a lot of vegetation to survive. The tropics, too, may have been locked into rainy, monsoon-like conditions that may not have been ideal for sauropodomorphs. There is little evidence they ventured forth from the temperate, mid-latitude habitats they were adapted to in Argentina and Brazil.

But when the CO<sub>2</sub> levels dipped 215-212 million years ago, perhaps the [tropical regions](#) became more mild, and the arid regions became less dry. There may have been some passageways, such as along rivers and strings of lakes, that would have helped sustain the herbivores along the 6,500-mile journey to Greenland, where their fossils are now abundant. Back then, Greenland would have had a [temperate climate](#) similar to New York state's climate today, but with much milder winters, because there were no polar ice sheets at that time.

"Once they arrived in Greenland, it looked like they settled in," said Kent. "They hung around as a long fossil record after that."

The idea that a dip in CO<sub>2</sub> could have helped these dinosaurs to overcome a climatic barrier is speculative but plausible, and it seems to be supported by the fossil record, said Kent. Sauropodomorph body fossils have not been found in the tropical and arid regions of this time period—although their footprints do occasionally turn up—suggesting they did not linger in those areas.

Next, Kent hopes to continue working to better understand the big CO<sub>2</sub> dip, including what caused it and how quickly CO<sub>2</sub> levels dropped.

**More information:** Dennis V. Kent et al.,  
"Northward dispersal of dinosaurs from Gondwana  
to Greenland at the mid-Norian (215–212 Ma, Late  
Triassic) dip in atmospheric pCO<sub>2</sub>," *PNAS* (2021).  
[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2020778118](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2020778118)

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