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Ecosystem effects of CO₂ concentration: evidence from past climates

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Abstract. Atmospheric CO₂ concentration has varied from minima of 170–200 ppm in glacial to maxima of 280–300 ppm in the recent interglacials. Photosynthesis by C₃ plants is highly sensitive to CO₂ concentration variations in this range. Physiological consequences of the CO₂ changes should therefore be discernible in palaeodata. Several lines of evidence support this expectation. Reduced terrestrial carbon storage during glacial, indicated by the shift in stable isotope composition of dissolved inorganic carbon in the ocean, cannot be explained by climate or sea-level changes. It is however consistent with predictions of current process-based models that propagate known physiological CO₂ effects into net primary production at the ecosystem scale. Restricted forest cover during glacial periods, indicated by pollen assemblages dominated by non-arboreal taxa, cannot be reproduced accurately by palaeoclimate models unless CO₂ effects on C₃-C₄ plant competition are also modelled. It follows that methods to reconstruct climate from palaeodata should account for CO₂ concentration changes. When they do so, they yield results more consistent with palaeoclimate models. In conclusion, the palaeorecord of the Late Quaternary, interpreted with the help of climate and ecosystem models, provides evidence that CO₂ effects at the ecosystem scale are neither trivial nor transient.

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