

# Solving the disappearance of bears and lions with ancient DNA

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An international team of researchers, led by the University of Adelaide, suggest [Contact Profile](#) a change in climate is the likely cause of the mysterious disappearance of ancient lions and bears from parts of North America for a thousand years or more prior to the last Ice Age.

In a study in *Molecular Ecology*, the researchers sequenced DNA from fossils of cave lions and bears from North America and Eurasia to better understand the timing and drivers of their past movement between continents.

Co-author, Dr Kieren Mitchell from the University of Adelaide's Australian Centre for Ancient DNA said, "There's a common perception that outside of mass extinctions or direct human interference, ecosystems tend to remain stable over thousands or even millions of years.

"As illustrated by our study of the fossil record, that's not necessarily the case.

"Previous research has shown that brown bears (or grizzly bears) disappeared from some parts of North America for thousands of years prior to the last Ice Age. They later reappeared, walking from Russia to Alaska across the Bering Land Bridge - possibly at the same time as people moved across the Bridge into North America too.

"But no-one knows exactly why they disappeared in the first place, which is why studying this event is important."

A key finding of the new research is that cave lions from the same area became extinct more than once - before their final extinction they also disappeared and reappeared thousands of years later, around the same time as bears. There is no evidence that people caused these temporary disappearances, and cold Ice Age conditions were not to blame.

"Instead, it looks like a smoking gun pointing to some kind of change in their ecosystem," Dr Mitchell said.

The timing of lions and bear extinction from parts of North America (specifically Alaska and the Yukon Territory) coincides with evidence of widespread vegetation change in the region. The researchers suggest that warm temperatures before the last Ice Age may have caused a change in the abundance of different kinds of plants, which had knock-on effects on herbivores and then their predators (like bears and lions).

Colder temperatures leading up to the last Ice Age might have reversed this change and made the area more hospitable for herbivores, and in turn their predators.

"Overall, these findings demonstrate just how changeable past ecosystems have been, and also how the abundance of different species can be very sensitive to changes in climate," Dr Mitchell said.

Lead author from the University of Adelaide Dr Alexander Salis said: "The shared patterns of dispersal between lions and bears correspond with the presence of the Bering Land Bridge that connected Russia and Alaska during Ice

Ages.

“The Bridge was periodically exposed and inundated by changing sea levels during the last few Ice Ages, allowing intermittent dispersal of animals and people between continents and changing the faunal composition.

“While many might think that species arrive in a region and stay put, we show that the past was much more dynamic, involving multiple waves of dispersal and local extinctions in this case.”

Image:

Grizzly bear image from Pixabay by jdaypix.

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