

Chapter 9

Paper:

Willis, K. J., A. Feurdean, H. J. B. Birks, A. E. Bjune, E. Breman, R. Broekman, J-A. Grytnes, M. New, J. S. Singarayer, and J. Rozema. "Quantification of UV-B flux through time using UV-B-absorbing compounds contained in fossil *Pinus* sporopollenin." *New Phytologist* 192, no. 2 (2011): 553-560.

Questions:

1. What effect does UV-B radiation have on plants?
2. What factors influence the amount of UV-B radiation reaching the Earth's surface?
3. Why is it interesting or important to reconstruct UV-B radiation through geological time?
4. What 'proxy' or indicator method can be used to infer past levels of UV-B radiation?
5. What are the limitations associated with this proxy method?
6. What are the two main objectives of the paper?
7. How did the authors ensure that the procedures used to extract fossil pine pollen did not alter the original para-coumaric acid content of the pollen grain?
8. What are the key findings in relation to UV-B and para-coumaric acid abundance across modern latitudinal gradients?
9. What are the key findings in relation to Holocene UV-B?
10. What interesting features of Holocene UV-B history does the fossil pollen para-coumaric acid record show?