

# A First (PCA) Pass at Grass in the Past: Eastern African Chemotaxonomy from Plant Wax n-Alkanes

PP22E-0879

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## Background and Objective

Paleoecological proxies for the 'grassy' vs. 'woody' nature of C<sub>3</sub> landscapes in eastern Africa are extremely limited, especially at high spatial resolution. Consequently, ecosystem structures are not well understood prior to the onset of C<sub>4</sub> grassland expansion at 10 Ma. We aim to use n-alkane chain length abundances as a proxy for plant functional types (PFTs).

## Data Compilation & Analysis Methods

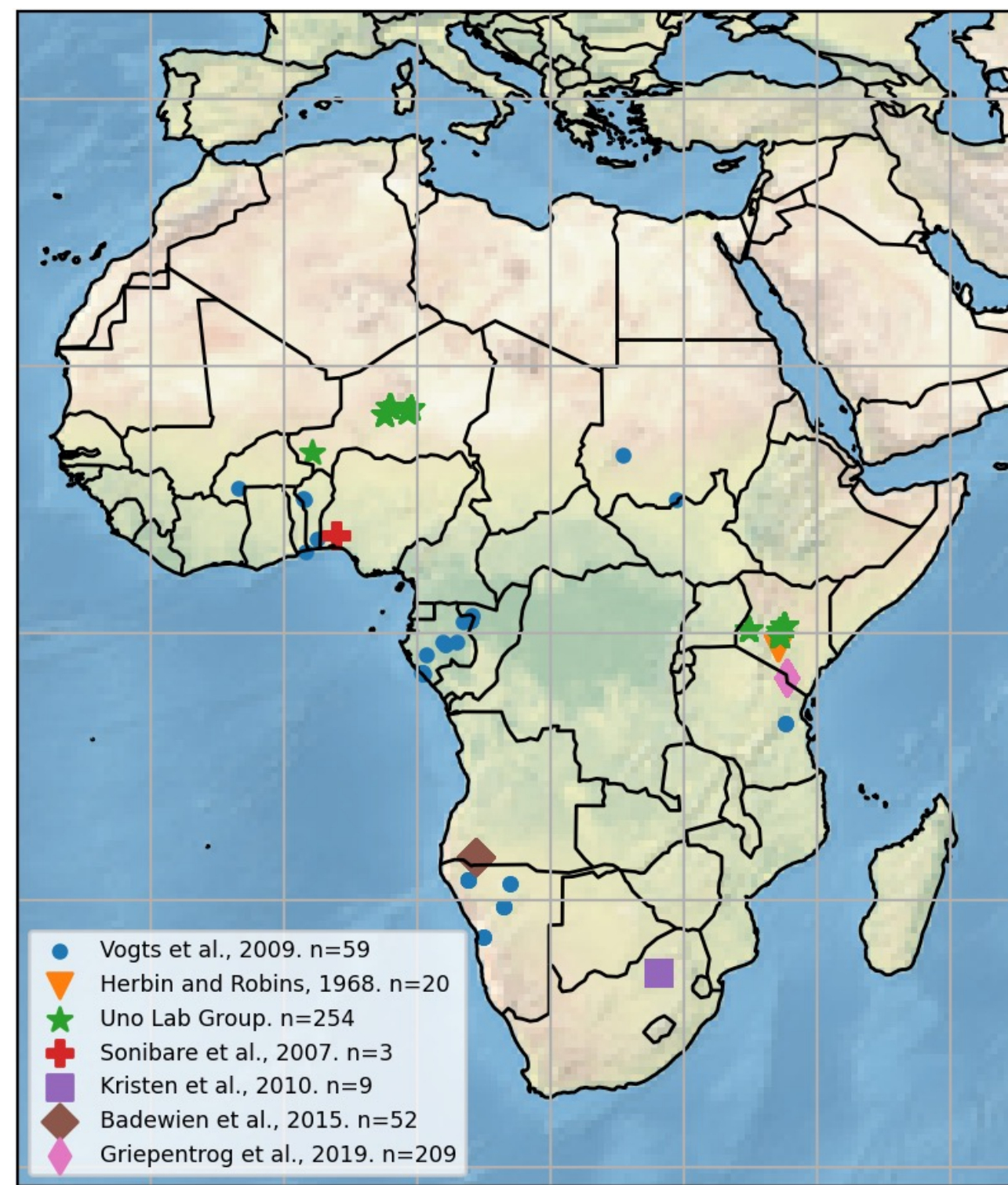
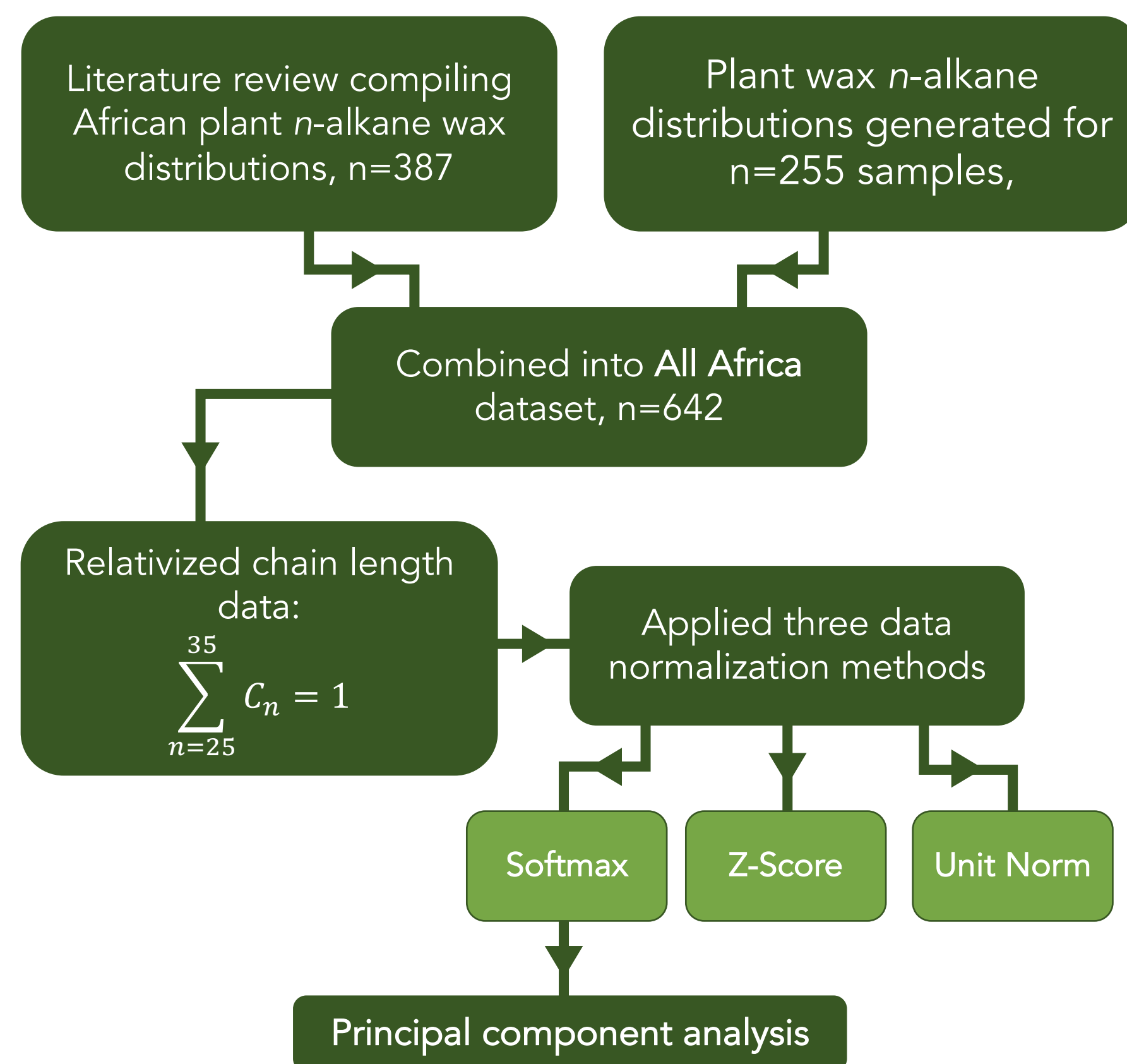


Figure 1 – Map of sampling sites across Africa.

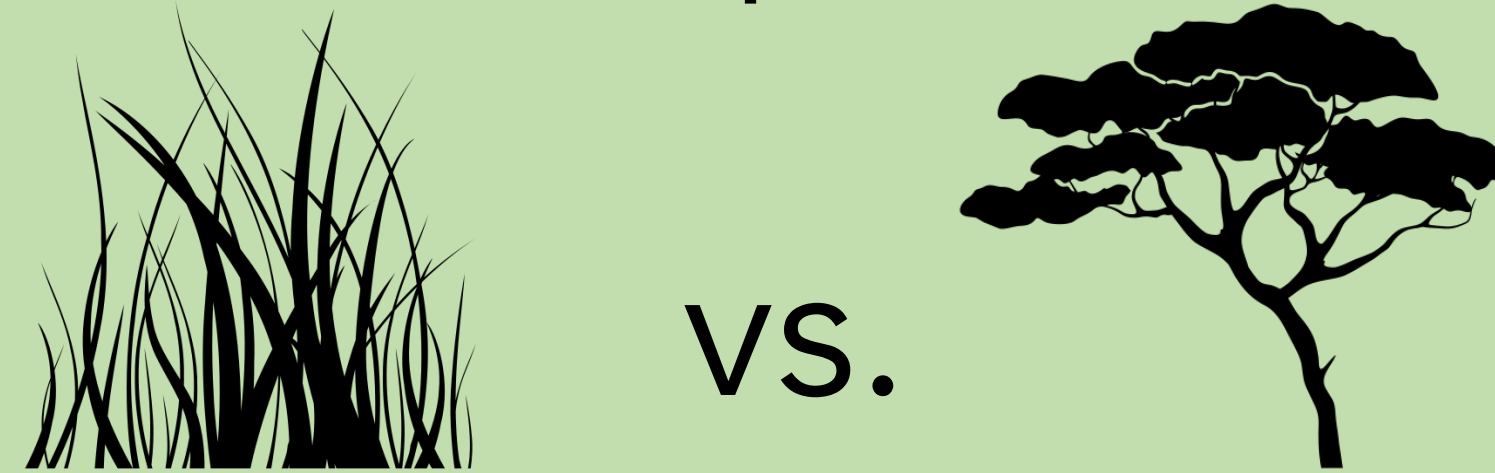


## Acknowledgements

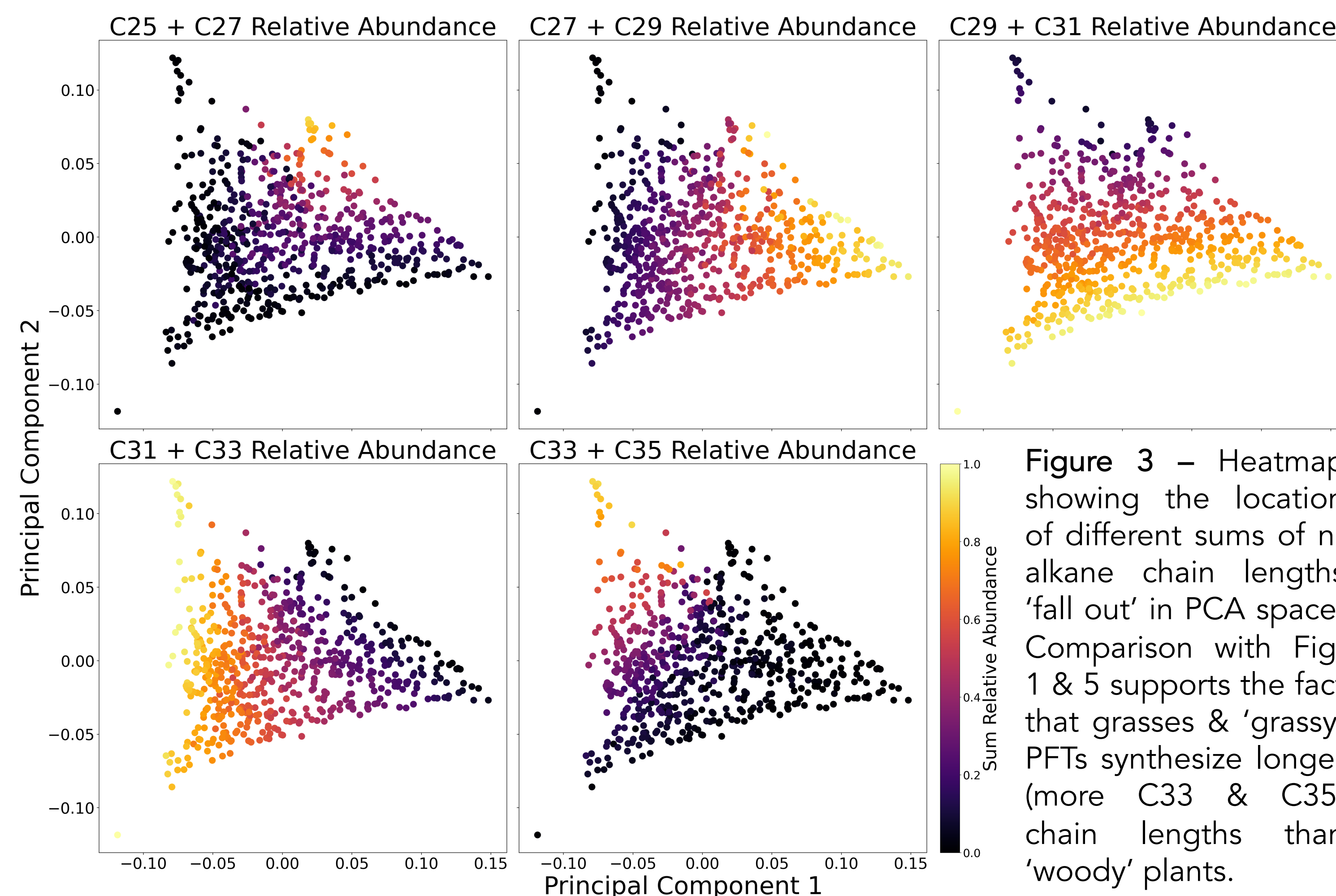
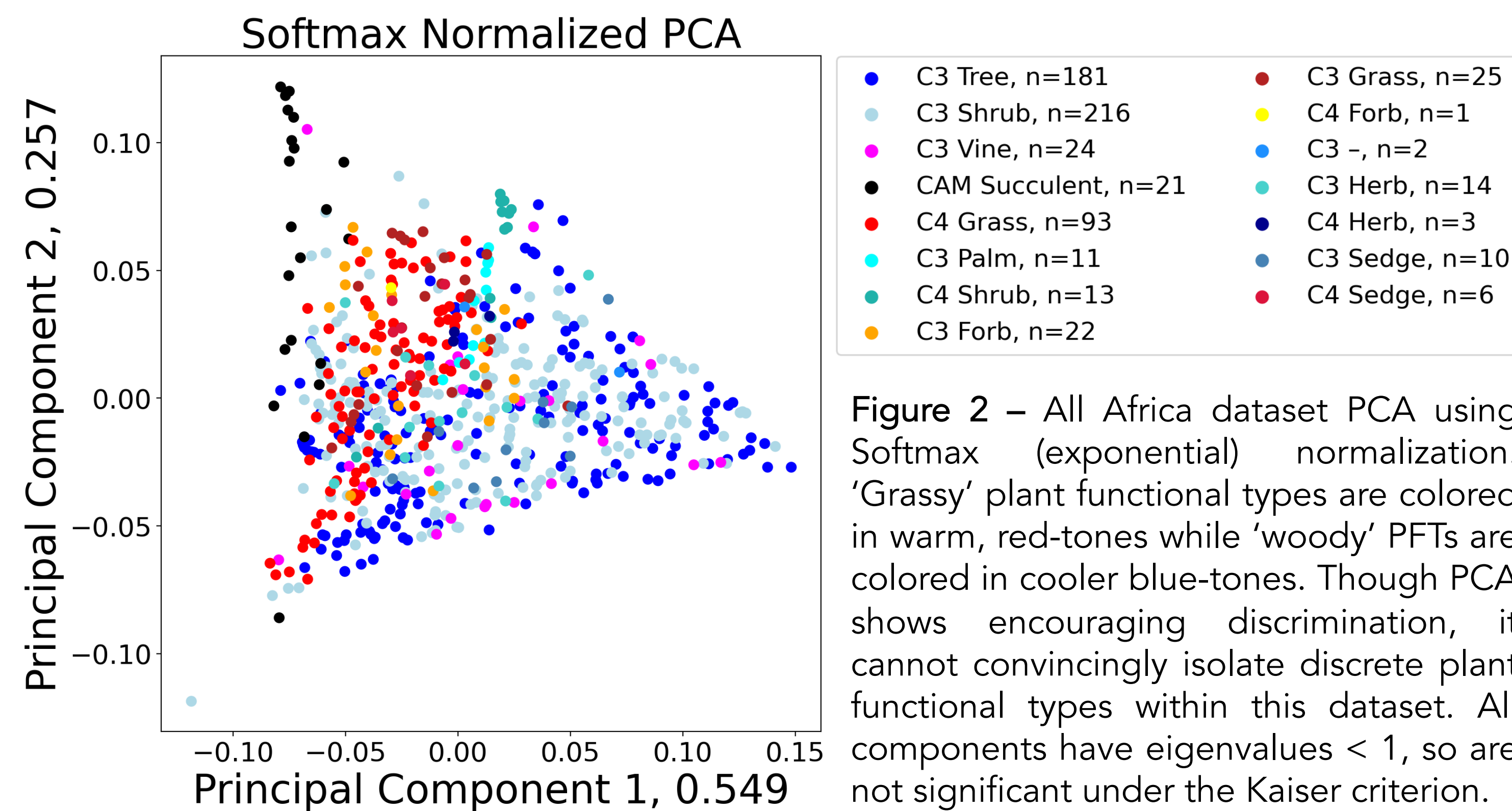
We thank the 2018 Kenya Plant and Soil Survey team for assistance with sample collection, John Kimeu Mbaluka & Mathias Mbale for plant IDs, Dr. Rahab Kinyanjui for assistance with plant export, and undergraduates Mantjita Camara and Emma Gometz for assistance in generating the Uno Lab Group plant wax data. This work was supported by an NSF CAREER grant (19-45446) to KTU.

## TAKE HOME MESSAGE:

Both C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> grasses produce longer chain lengths than 'woody' plant functional types. However, our data are non-linear and complex, meaning they are not separable by PCA.



## Principal Component Analysis of All Africa Dataset



## Supporting Figures

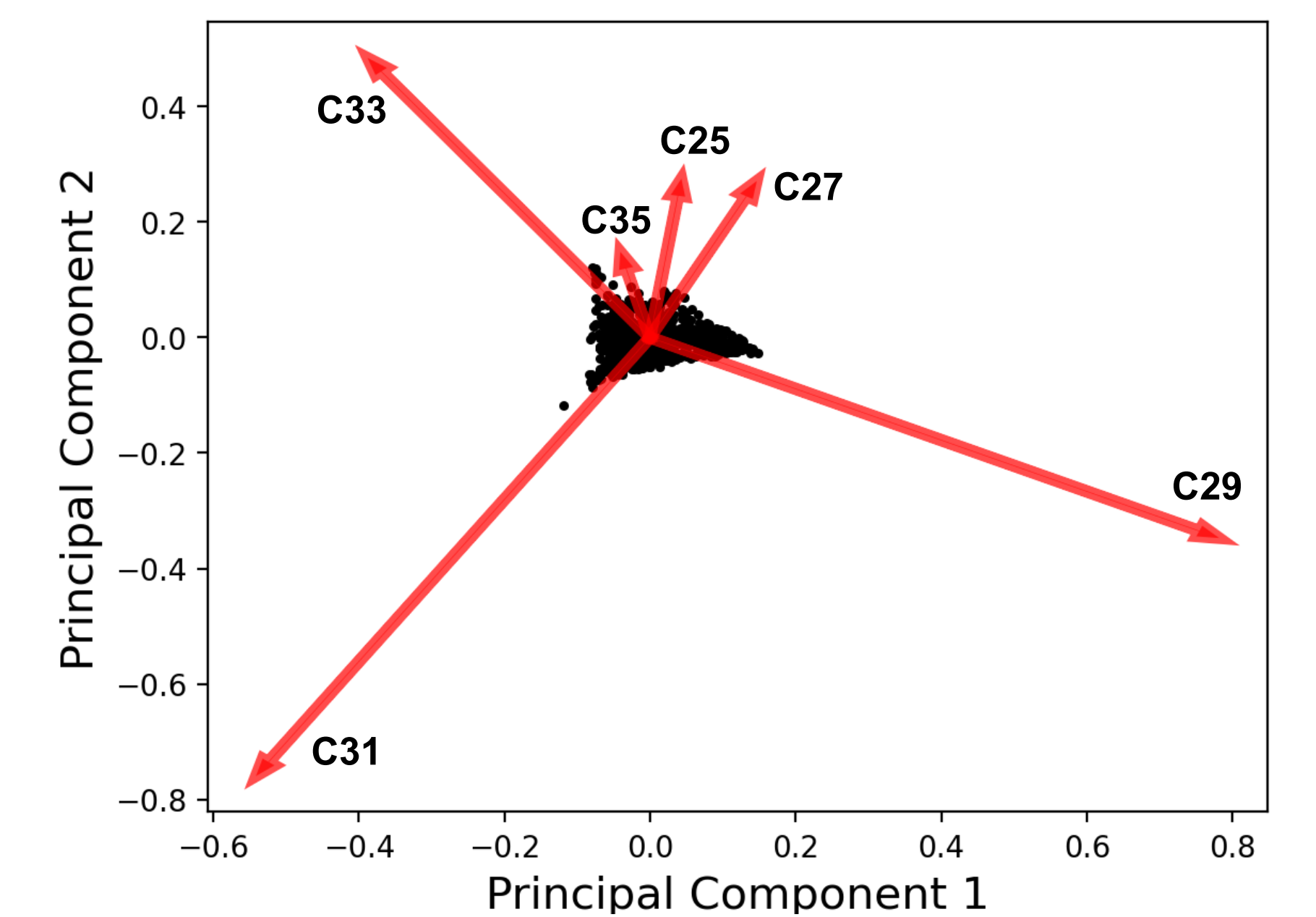


Figure 4 – 'Pure' homologue vectors (red arrows) overlaid with our dataset (black dots). C<sub>29</sub>, C<sub>31</sub> and C<sub>33</sub> vectors have the greatest magnitude due to their high relative abundances and increased variability within our dataset (note 1σ standard deviations in Fig. 5).

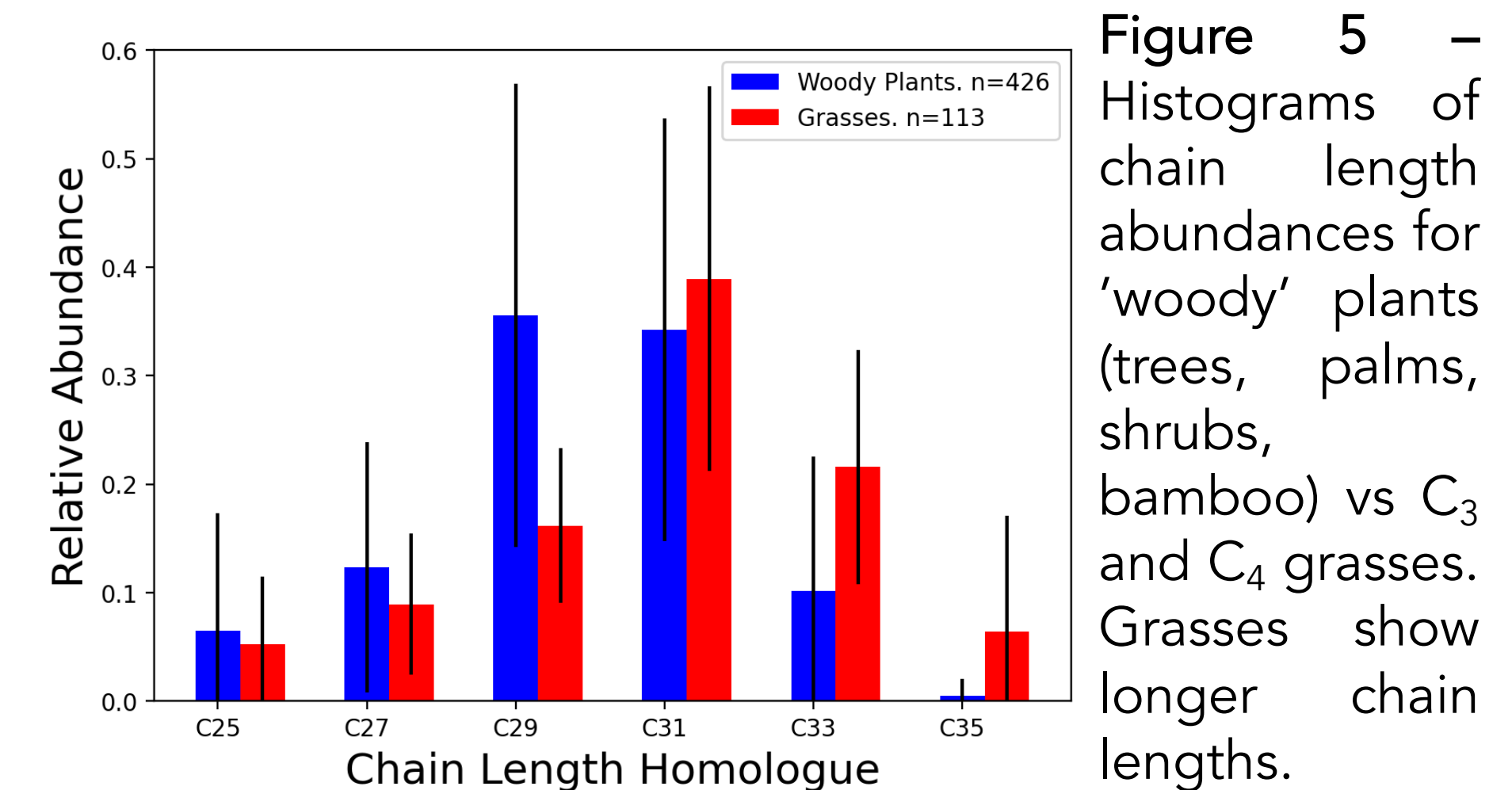
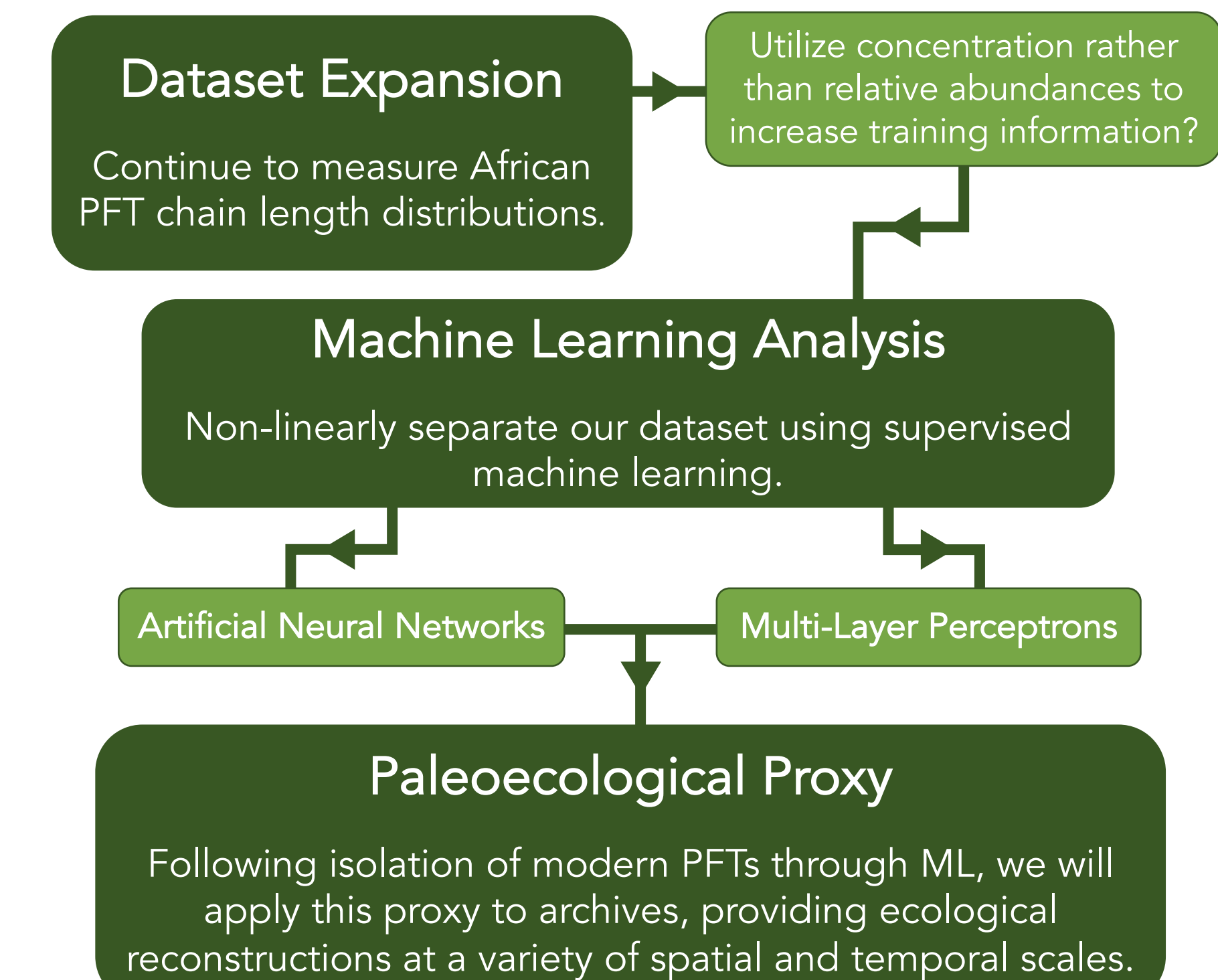


Figure 5 – Histograms of chain length abundances for 'woody' plants (trees, palms, shrubs, bamboo) vs C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> grasses. Grasses show longer chain lengths.

## Future Work



## References

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