Calibrating microcharcoal in recent marine sedim to reconstruct paleofire regimes on African contir

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Fire is a worldwide terrestrial process and has shaped the ecosystems and life on Earth over millions of years. Today, fire frequency, depend on a set of climatic and environmental variables, but under anticipated climate warming scenarios, it posing great threats to the environment and society. Large uncertainties remain in better understanding this complex pro and better forecasting the response of fire to future climate changes.

Paleofire records from marine sediments capture information about regional-scale relative changes in biomass burning ov relationships between climate change and fire activity. We still lack, though, what a change in biomass burning in the paleo

The present study aims at exploring the link between charcoal accumulation in marine surface sediment samples of mod coast and fire regimes on land. It is based on an integrated approach using fire proxy, climate, environmental and histor character, this study is designed to investigate this link among different biomes, describing latitudinal and longitudinal physical site-specific variables (climate, vegetation, size of the source area etc.) on land and transport-deposition processes

This study aims to provide a novel sediment-based proxy for a key physical parameter unlocking specific technical and the also help to better understand local to regional processes controlling the fire signal and contextualize current and past env

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