

News

PAGES 5th OSM and 3rd YSM

PAGES' flagship events - the Open Science Meeting and Young Scientists Meeting, held in Spain in May - were a huge success.

More than 900 scientists attended the OSM, with eight plenary sessions and 33 parallel sessions. In total, the OSM featured almost 1000 communications - ca. 650 posters and 340 orals. Eighty early-career researchers were chosen to attend the YSM. Access both programs and abstract books, and the post-meeting material, here: <http://pages-osm.org>

Two new PAGES working groups

In February 2017, SISAL (Speleothem Isotopes Synthesis and AnaLysis) launched to bring together speleothem scientists, speleothem-process modelers, statisticians and climate modelers to develop a global synthesis of speleothem isotopes that can be used both to explore past climate changes and in model evaluation.

<http://pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/sisal/intro>

In August 2017, Paleoclimate and the PeopLing of the Earth (PEOPLE 3000) formed to integrate archaeological data, paleoecological data and dynamic modeling to explain long-term patterns of growth in the consumption of energy in social-ecological systems, and the tipping points of these systems within the contexts of changing climates and environments, over the last 3000 years.

<http://pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/people-3000/intro>

PAGES 2k Network Phase 3

At the OSM, PAGES 2k Network launched its next phase and the call is open for projects. New projects include CoralHydro2k and Iso2k. All details: www.pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/2k-network/projects

New PAGES' co-chair

PAGES welcomed Willy Tinner as the new co-chair of the Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) starting 1 January 2017. Tinner is a Professor at the Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR) and the Head of Paleoecology at the Institute of Plant Sciences at the University of Bern, Switzerland. He is a leading ecologist and environmental scientist, specializing in terrestrial paleoecology, with a focus on fire history and past climate-change impacts on vegetation and land use. Tinner replaced outgoing co-chair Hubertus Fischer.

Guest scientist at PAGES IPO

Alan Mix, Fellow of the AGU and AAAS and president of The Oceanography Society, was a guest scientist in March to further develop PAGES' Warmer Worlds Integrative Activity. <http://pastglobalchanges.org/ini/int-act/warm-worlds>

Podcasts

Several active PAGES members have been interviewed on the Forecast podcast by *Nature's* editor for climate science Michael White. Nerilie Abram and Julien Emile-Geay (2k Network) and Kevin Anchukaitis (VICS) discuss their work and careers.

<http://pastglobalchanges.org/products/multimedia/7426-podcasts>

PAGES at AGU Fall Meeting 2017

Thomas Stocker, a former PAGES co-chair, will give the Cesare Emiliani Lecture at the AGU Fall Meeting in New Orleans in December 2017. Hubertus Fischer, who finished on the SSC last year, will receive the Willi Dansgaard Award.

Several PAGES working groups - PAGES 2k Network, DICE and PALSEA2 - have organized sessions.

<http://pastglobalchanges.org/calendar/upcoming/127-pages/1724-agu-fall-meeting-17>

Suggest a new working group or apply for meeting support by 20 October*

Propose a new working group <http://pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/new-wg-proposal> or apply for workshop support by 20 October 2017 <http://pastglobalchanges.org/my-pages/meeting-support> *This round of meeting support is only open to current PAGES working groups. The next open call for workshop support will be in the first half of 2018.

Help us keep PAGES People Database up to date

Have you changed institutions or are you about to move? Please check if your details are current. <http://pastglobalchanges.org/people/people-database/edit-your-profile> If you have problems updating your details, we can help. Please contact pages@pages.unibe.ch

Upcoming issue of Past Global Changes Magazine

The next PAGES Magazine will be on centennial to millennial climate change. Contact the CVAS working group or the PAGES office if you are interested in contributing. www.pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/cvas/

Calendar

CVAS: Space-time Holocene climate variability
25-27 October 2017 - Potsdam, Germany

PALSEA2: Phasing of ice sheet and sea-level
6-11 November 2017 - Playa del Carmen, Mexico

DICE: The role of dust in climate change
8-10 January 2018 - Las Cruces, Chile

EcoRe3: Functional paleoecology
9-10 January 2018 - Salt Lake City, USA

VICS: Progress in volcanic impacts
12-17 January 2018 - Tucson, USA

GPWG2: African fire history and fire ecology
April 2018 - Nairobi, Kenya

www.pastglobalchanges.org/calendar

Featured products

2k Network

Climate scientists will now be able to more accurately study global surface temperature changes than was previously possible, thanks to the 2k Consortium (2017, *Scientific Data* 4)

Aquatic Transitions

Keely Mills et al. in "Deciphering long-term records of natural variability and human impact as recorded in lake sediments: a palaeolimnological puzzle" explain how a paleolimnological approach is a powerful tool for better understanding and managing global aquatic resources. (2017, *WIREs Water* 4).

Ocean Circulation and Carbon Cycling

Andreas Schmittner et al. compiled and compared more than 1700 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ observations of the benthic foraminifera genus *Cibicides* from late Holocene sediments in the first paper by the OC3 working group (2017, *Paleoceanography* 32)

PALSEA2

Andrew Kemp et al. use foraminifera preserved in new and existing cores of dated salt-marsh sediment (2017, *Quaternary Science Reviews* 160).

QUIGS

Members of QUIGS published their findings on how astronomical forces lead to interglacials (2017, *Nature* 542).

VICS

Results emphasize the need for interdisciplinary approaches to climate change adaptation considering not only biophysical, but also social, economic and political aspects (2017, *Environmental Research Letters* 12).

Cover

The Gran Sabana, part of a huge savanna island within the Amazon-Orinoco rainforests (SE Venezuela), is mostly covered by treeless savannas, with forest-savanna mosaics at the edges and gallery forests along rivers.

At present, forests are receding due to recurrent burning events depicted by patches of green and brown tones. Paleoecological evidence suggests that the vegetation structure is as much a consequence of the management by humans during the last millennia as the influence of climate change since the Younger Dryas". Photo: Valentí Rull.