

gration rates of trees across continents, the affects of landscape on the nature of fossil records, and the implications of observed distribution patterns for current and future patterns of species diversity and genetic diversity. The establishment of the database also contributes to the goals of the Pan-Arctic Initiative (PAIN II), an unfunded international initiative to map circum-arctic vegetation data from 21 kyr to present, which contributes to the activities of the

Paleoclimate Modeling Intercomparison Project (PMIP II).

### Publications and public availability of the database

The final version of the database will be made publicly available via the QUEST web portal with links from the PAGES website and the European Pollen Database. It is envisaged that this will take place in early

2008 following publication of a multi-authored paper in the autumn of 2007.

For further information visit the workshop website:  
[www.bridge.bris.ac.uk/projects/deglaciation/macrofossil](http://www.bridge.bris.ac.uk/projects/deglaciation/macrofossil)

Other website links:  
 QUEST: [quest.bris.ac.uk/](http://quest.bris.ac.uk/)  
 QUEST Deglaciation: [www.bridge.bris.ac.uk/projects/deglaciation](http://www.bridge.bris.ac.uk/projects/deglaciation)



## First Central African PAGES Workshop

University of Yaounde I, Cameroon, January 25-27, 2007

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Paleoclimate, Past to Recent Environmental Change and Human Interactions was the title of the First Central African PAGES Workshop held from the 25-27 January 2007 at the University of Yaounde I, Cameroon. This three-day gathering was designed to bring together paleoscientists, researchers, teachers, stakeholders, and decision/policy makers, with the goal of encouraging research collaboration and capacity building, and attempting to close the gap between policy and research in paleoscience and global change. The workshop attracted over 70 participants from the Central African sub-region and beyond. Broadly defined, Central Africa embraces that part of the continent that straddles both sides of the equator for about 15° and is drained largely by the Congo River system (Fig. 1). It has a wide range of ecosystems varying from mangroves at the coastlines through tropical rainforest at the equator to grassland savannah and Soudano-Sahelian types towards the north. Central Africa has a population of over 100 million with one of the highest annual population increases (2.4-3.5%) in the world. Natural (landslides, volcanic eruption) and human-induced disasters (drought, desertification, flood, epidemics and refugees) are frequent and on the rise.

The first day focused on opening activities, lectures and keynote presentations.



Figure 1: Map showing area of workshop focus.



Figure 2: Participants of the first Central African PAGES Workshop.

This was followed by a session on instrumental climatic records. The second day was composed of a chain of presentations ranging from Holocene paleoclimates to recent ecosystems and human interactions, and concluding with past natural and human-induced disasters in the region. Some interesting findings presented on this day included a most remarkable drop in rainfall in the region, over the second half of the 20th century. Even Debuncha (at the foot of Mt Cameroon), which used to be the second wettest place in the world with over 12 m/year in the 1960's, has witnessed a drop to less than 10 m/year today. Research using proxy data from lake sediment cores, fossil dunes, river terraces and stalagmites was also presented. These were used to assess climate variability across a range of temporal scales (Holocene, Quaternary, and last millennium to present). Paleoclimatic reconstructions suggested a humid phase for the first half of the Holocene in Central Africa, while a dry phase was evident between 5-4 kyr BP for the Lake Chad and Adamawa regions. In the south of this region, the dry phase seems to come much later (2.8-1.3 kyr BP) after which a humid phase would have persisted till today. Multi-spectral remote-sensing data was also presented and showed that deforestation and fuel wood-gathering (in the savannah-Sahel),

together with the expansion of agricultural land, were the major changes in land cover types.

On the third day, a panel discussion was held on the problems involved in paleoscience and global change research in Central Africa and the way forward. It was realized that while the required human resource is available and needs capacity building, the required physical infrastructure is limited. Participants also recommended that Central African scientists should collaborate with colleagues in the sub-region, rather than only with overseas counterparts, as has previously been the case.

The main outcomes of the workshop include:

- 1) The draft of a Central African PAGES website to enhance sharing of information and showcase central African paleoscience. The workshop proceedings, reports, extended abstracts and PowerPoint presentations will be available on this website.
- 2) A listserver to facilitate networking and collaboration among members of varied disciplines and geographic locations. To subscribe, please email [rghogomu@yahoo.com](mailto:rghogomu@yahoo.com).

The next Central African PAGES Workshop is to be held in Chad in 2009.

