Africa west/central coast articles/databases

1. [Mid-Pleistocene environmental change in tropical Africa began as early as 1.05 Ma  
   L.M. Dupont; B. Donner; R. Schneider; G. Wefer](https://doi.org/10.1130/0091-7613(2001)029%3C0195:MPECIT%3E2.0.CO;2)

Dataset supplement: [**Dupont, LM (2001):** Pollen analysis of Site 175-1075 (part 2)](https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.58099)

This article looks into the climate of equatorial Africa and how it changed over cycles due to glacial melting and build up periods along with the positive feedback loops due to changing vegetation. Around 250 pollen taxa were taken from core samples from the Congo River drainage basin.

1. <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.55040>

This supplemental database of pollen samples from sediment cores for an article that goes into depth about the savanna belt and wind changes causing the arid conditions of the Sahara to expand. After the winds weakened the arid conditions had started to recede back and fluvial runoff began to form creating forest and tropical environments.

1. <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.895894>

Although this one is much more recent than the others listed here, I find this topic quite interesting. Human impacts pre industrial revolution and climate change was something that I had not considered due to the scale of humanity being much smaller than present. This is the dataset that I have fiddled with in R and attached both the R code and the dataset in the email.

This database is the supplement to a study on the climate and vegetation shifts of central Africa 3000 years ago. It explores the impacts of humans of the late Holocene and the Iron age and early famer migrations. Samples are gathered from the Congo Basin. Soil weathering and erosion are studied along with isotopes.

1. <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.701481>

This article looks into the pollen samples from core samples taken from the coast of Angola and the past 30 thousand years of vegetation associated with Angola. Sea temperatures and vegetation records were taken during glacial, interglacial, and deglacial periods.

1. <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.872854>

This database is of pollen samples taken from West Africa from Gulf of Guinea and is supplemental to an article written to measure the vegetation shifts within the West African Lowlands dating 40k years ago. Post glacial warming and monsoons impacted the diversity of the forests within the area.