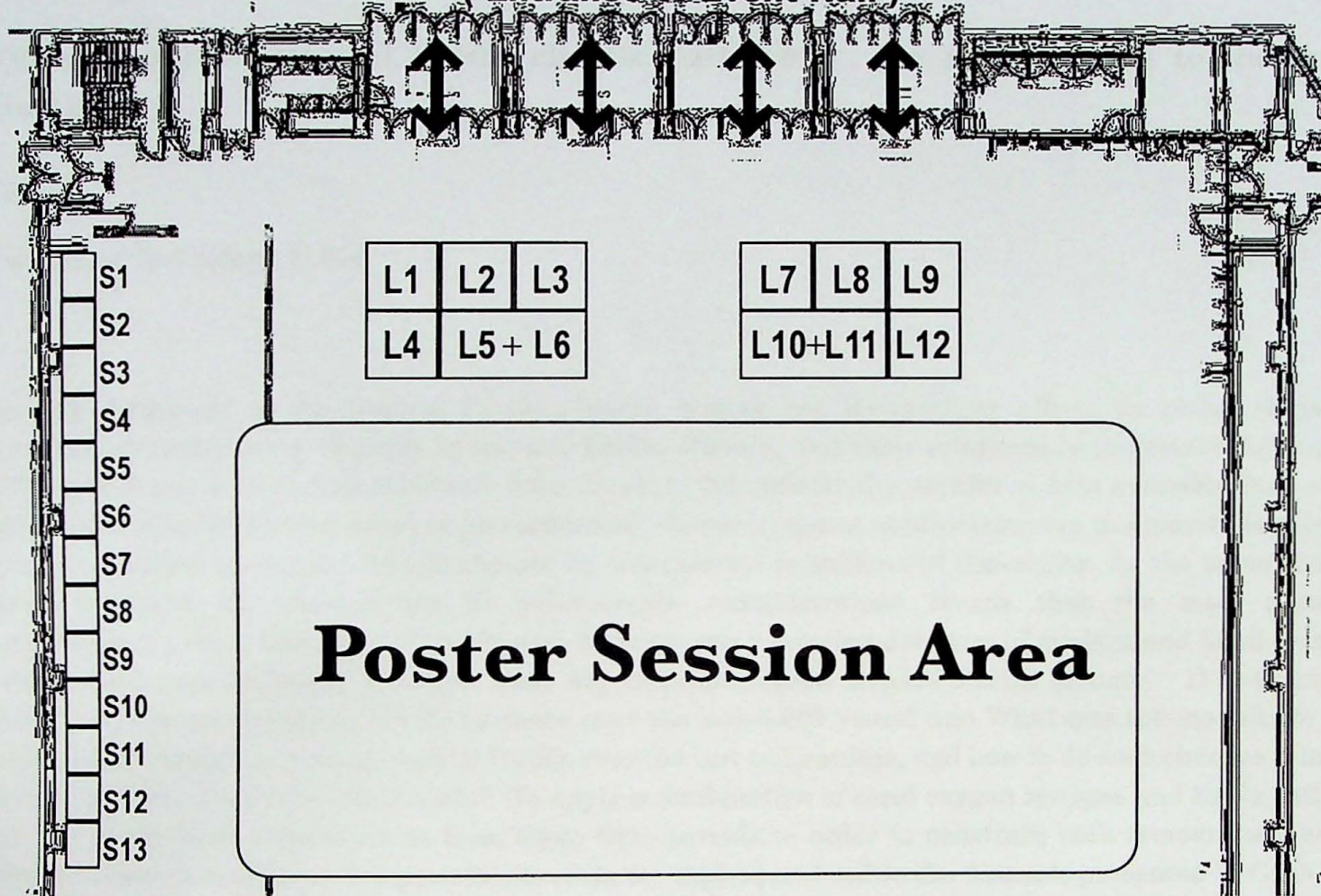


Exhibition

Exhibition will be open from 19:00 on 27 July through 14:00 on 2 August at Event Hall

As of 2 July 2015

(Entrance of Event Hall)



- S1: Japanese Society of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition
- S2: IOP Publishing
- S3: Asakura Publishing
- S4: University of Tokyo Press / Tokai University Press
- S5: Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
- S6: Research Center for Historical Sciences of Earth and Planetary Environments, Okayama University of Science
- S7: Institute of Accelerator Analysis Ltd.
- S8+S9: Ritsumeikan University
- S10: Paleo Labo Co., Ltd.
- S11: Candidate Country of the next INQUA Congress (Ireland)
- S12: Candidate Country of the next INQUA Congress (Italy)
- S13: Candidate Country of the next INQUA Congress (Spain)

- L1: AIQUA (Associazione Italiana per lo Studio del Quaternario)
- L2: City of Nagoya
- L3: GNS Science / Rafter Radiocarbon
- L4: Asia Air Survey
- L5+L6: JAQUA (Japan Association for Quaternary Research)
- L7: Elsevier
- L8: JpGU (Japan Geoscience Union)
- L9: INQUA (International Union for Quaternary Research)
- L10+L11: Geological Survey of Japan / AIST
- L12: Beta Analytic

**G02-03**#Presenting author
*Corresponding author**Interdisciplinary studies of late Quaternary vegetation and marine dynamics and climate inferences on the Northern coast of Espírito Santo State, Southeastern Brazil**

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Interdisciplinary palaeoenvironmental studies in the late Quaternary on the Brazilian coast and, in particular, on the Espírito Santo coast, Southeastern region, are still insufficient to serve as a basis for the reconstruction of the dynamics of vegetation, of relative sea level oscillations and climatic fluctuations and their respective influences on human action in ancient coastal settlement. In order to obtain this information, an interdisciplinary team funded for Sao Paulo Foundation for Research (FAPESP) and National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development (CNPq) thematic projects, proposed the development of a research in the Atlantic Forest biome at Sooretama and Vale Nature Reserves and nearby regions (Northern Espírito Santo State). In order to characterize the coastal vegetation and marine dynamics with climatic inferences from the late Pleistocene in forest locations and natural fields, it has been used C isotopes (^{12}C , ^{13}C and ^{14}C) of soil/sedimentary organic matter, and palynology in lake and terrestrial sediments. The C isotopes of soil organic matter suggest that the vegetation cover remained with the presence of C_3 plants since ~16,000 cal BP, in a predominant humid climate. Pollen studies indicate a predominance of forest vegetation in the surroundings of Macuco Lake, located at the Barra Seca River valley, and the presence of taxa with disjunct distribution between Amazon and Atlantic forest since ~7700 cal BP. These results permit the inference of the predominance of a regional humid climate between ~7000 and 4000 cal BP. There was also the influence of relative sea level variation during the Mid and Late Holocene in the Barra Seca valley and in the deltaic plain of the Rio Doce river, with the development of estuary and lagoon, respectively, between ~7700 and 3000 cal BP and an extensive mangrove vegetation cover between ~7700 and 3300 cal BP.