# Article information:

Holocene fire history of black colluvial soils revealed by pyrolysis-GC/MS: a case study from Campo Lameiro (NW Spain) - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305440308000265>

# Article summary:

1. The colluvial soils of Galicia (NW Spain) are records of Holocene environmental change, but the effect of fires on the development of the landscape and potential role of past societies is poorly understood.

2. Molecular characterisation of soil organic matter using pyrolysis-GC/MS showed that fire residues were abundant in the extractable SOM, even in horizons with few macroscopic charcoals, indicating an incomplete record of fire history.

3. Evidence suggests Mesolithic fires around 8500 to 7000 cal years BP, followed by deforestation around 6000 BP and periodic burning of vegetation up to at least the beginning of the Iron Age.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Holocene Fire History of Black Colluvial Soils Revealed by Pyrolysis-GC/MS: A Case Study from Campo Lameiro (NW Spain)” provides a detailed overview of the fire history in Galicia (NW Spain). The authors use molecular characterisation techniques to analyse soil organic matter and identify evidence for past fires. The article is well written and provides a comprehensive overview of the research conducted, as well as its implications for understanding past societies and their impact on the environment.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering this article. Firstly, it does not provide any counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings; instead it presents only one side of the story without exploring other possibilities or perspectives. Secondly, while it does mention possible risks associated with human-induced burning, such as accelerated soil erosion, it does not provide any evidence to support these claims or explore them further. Finally, while it does provide some information about archaeological remains collected from excavations in the area, it does not discuss how these findings relate to its conclusions about past societies and their impact on the environment.

In conclusion, this article provides a detailed overview of fire history in Galicia (NW Spain), but there are some potential biases that should be taken into consideration when assessing its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Human-induced burning risks
* Archaeological remains in Galicia
* Impact of past societies on environment
* Pyrolysis-GC/MS techniques
* Counterarguments to fire history
* Alternative explanations for fire history

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/1323cdcdae526149f7131e7b52a7b2b6>