# Article information:

Synchronous 500-year oscillations of monsoon climate and human activity in Northeast Asia | Nature Communications  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-12138-0>

# Article summary:

1. This article examines the relationship between changes in the East Asian Summer Monsoon (EASM) and human activity during the Holocene.

2. It presents two sets of independent proxies: a decadal-resolution pollen record from Maar Lake Xiaolongwan, which is a proxy of monsoon climate; and a dataset of integrated archaeological radiocarbon dates from NE China, which is a proxy of human activity and prehistoric cultures.

3. The results provide evidence for synchronous ~500-yr cyclical changes in monsoon climate, human activity and prehistoric cultural development in the East Asian Monsoon (EAM) region during the Holocene.

# 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 provides an interesting analysis of the relationship between changes in the East Asian Summer Monsoon (EASM) and human activity during the Holocene. The authors present two sets of independent proxies to support their claims: a decadal-resolution pollen record from Maar Lake Xiaolongwan, which is a proxy of monsoon climate; and a dataset of integrated archaeological radiocarbon dates from NE China, which is a proxy of human activity and prehistoric cultures. The authors also provide evidence for synchronous ~500-yr cyclical changes in monsoon climate, human activity and prehistoric cultural development in the East Asian Monsoon (EAM) region during the Holocene.

The article appears to be reliable overall as it provides evidence to support its claims. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, there may be bias towards certain interpretations due to cultural or political factors that could influence how data is collected or interpreted. Additionally, there may be bias due to limited access to certain data sources or lack of access to certain areas where data could be collected. Furthermore, there may be bias due to limited resources available for research or lack of expertise in certain areas related to this topic. Finally, there may be bias due to personal beliefs or opinions held by researchers that could influence their interpretation of data or conclusions drawn from it.

In conclusion, while this article appears reliable overall, it is important to note potential biases that could affect its trustworthiness and reliability such as cultural/political factors influencing data collection/interpretation, limited access to certain data sources/areas where data can be collected, limited resources available for research/lack of expertise in certain areas related to this topic, and personal beliefs/opinions held by researchers that could influence their interpretation/conclusions drawn from it.

# Topics for further research:

* East Asian Summer Monsoon (EASM)
* Holocene climate change
* Archaeological radiocarbon dating
* Prehistoric cultural development
* Human activity and climate change
* Synchronous cyclical changes in EAM region

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/9fc72d46ceaeb683248afd445c16f4df>