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Editorial: Eurasian loess records

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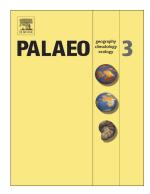
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Editorial: Eurasian loess records

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Loess and loess-like sediments cover 10% of the world's continents and even larger parts of Eurasia (Pécsi, 1990; Smalley et al., 2011), and represent some of the most important climate and environmental archives available (Kukla, 1977; Heller and Evans, 1995; Vandenberghe et al., 1997; Porter, 2001). Perhaps equally significant, loess deposits contain uniquely widespread records of past atmospheric dust dynamics (Újvari et al., 2010, Hao et al., 2012), a major component of global climate forcing (Maher et al., 2010), which have the potential to be linked to other dust records in lacustrine deposits, ice cores and the marine realm (Muhs et al., 2013; Újvari et al., 2015). Loess-paleosol sequences are therefore of critical importance in understanding past climate change especially during the Quaternary. Despite this significant

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