

## Editorial

It is very essential to understand the potential range and effect of future climate and its impact on marine and terrestrial systems and society. Reconstructed records of paleoclimate provide insights into warm and cold extremes that lasted for thousands of years. Combining them with climate modelling experiments provides an insight into discovering the processes and feedbacks for managing the changes and resilience capability. The current issue addresses the above aspects. The articles contributed look closely at the Permo-Carboniferous climate change in the Himalayas, northward migration of Antarctic polar front in the quaternary period, role of a conceptual model for climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, identifying the higher vulnerability of heterotrophs and biomass due to temperature and precipitation changes in the meadows, fallows and snow cover region in Eurasia, Poland and Himalayas and the deglaciation process in the western Himalayas controlled by temperature change and topographic control.

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