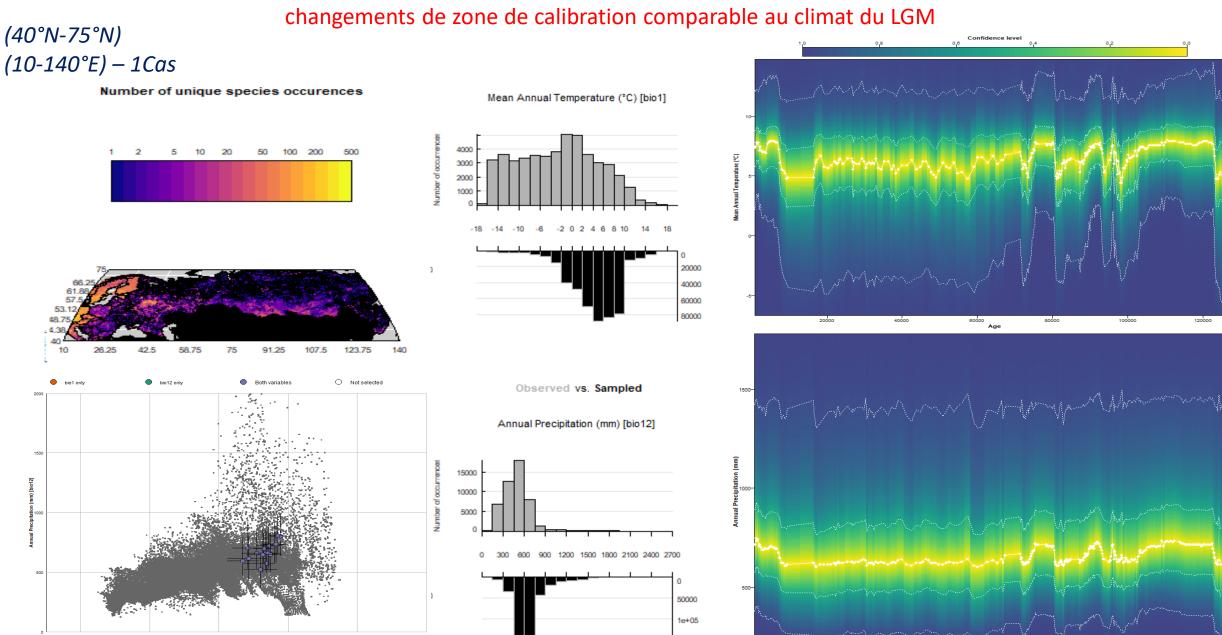
Pseudo-cahier de labo	Général	Objectifs	Résultats
22/11/2023	Premières sorties du modèle crest à partir des données polliniques de La Grande Pile (<i>Guiot et al.,</i> 1989) < 140,000 ans (template fichier input)	Localiser par itération la « meilleure » zone de calibration (argument get_modern_data), comparer avec les reconstitutions de Guiot et al. puis sortir un modèle d'âge 14C Quelle est la zone de calibration à retenir ? Sous quels critères ?	Belles tendances mais quantifications difficiles de bio 1 et bio12 au cours du temps résultant probablement : (1) Difficulté à échantillonner des climats froids = quelle zone actuelle est la plus représentative du climat pendant le LGM ? (2) Inclure l'Europe de l'Ouest dans la zone de calibration reste compliquée ? Niveau de troncature des données de cal. ! (3) Hétérogénéité de maillage des données de calibration en Europe (Ouest vs. Est) (3bis) Trouver des taxons identiques entre la zone de calibration et les espèces individuelles de LGP-input (4) Faible diversité de taxons échantillonnés = qualité de données initiales
29/11/2023	Secondes sorties de modèle crest toujours dans l'optique de comparer les <i>climateSpace</i> avec des zones de calibration différentes en entrée, mise à jour de la base de données (v.1.3.0) et points de calage 14C de <i>Woillard et al., 1981</i>	Ajouter le paramètre <i>climateWithObs</i> aux calibrations, intégrer le modèle d'âge (maximum likelihood with overdispersion), PSE de De Beaulieu et de Reille puis étudier ses sorties de modèle. Dans quelle mesure la diversité taxonomique influe les reconstitutions?	Améliorations mais non satisfaisant en rééchantillonnant (espèces climatiques où nous avons des observables): (1) L'ensemble des taxons sont plus corrélés à bio1 qu'avant (distribution gaussienne marquée) (2) Les recon pulvio. sont nettement plus faibles que les prédictions de <i>Guiot et al., 1989</i> (encore problème de quantification ?) (3) Les recon à partir de De Beaulieu et al., semblent être plus cohérentes avec la littérature → Mais zone de calibration plus contrainte (chercher à couvrir l'Ouest de l'Europe) (4) Difficile d'augmenter l'amplitude de bio12 sur cette reconstitution → Troncage à l'Est de l'Europe ?

Réponses des reconstitutions paléo-températures et paléo-précipitations aux

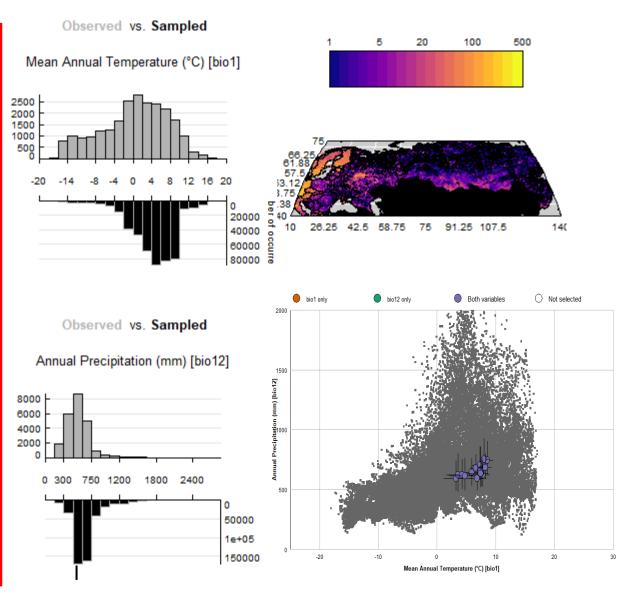


150000

(40°N-75°N) (10-140°E) – 1Cas

Without climateWithObs

Number of unique species occurences Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] 4000 -6 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 14 20000 40000 60000 O Not selected Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 15000 10000 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700 1e+05 Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

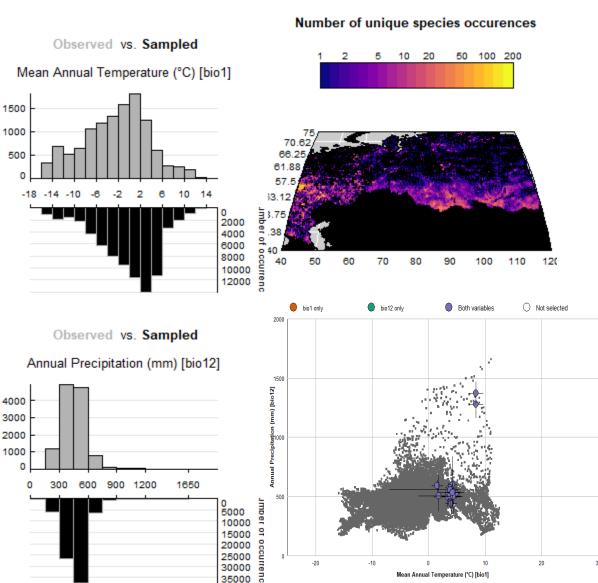


(40°N-75°N) (40-120°E)- 2Cas Observed vs. Sampled Number of unique species occurences Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] O Not selected Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 150 300 450 600 750 900 Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

(40°N-75°N) (40-120°E)- 2Cas

Without climateWithObs

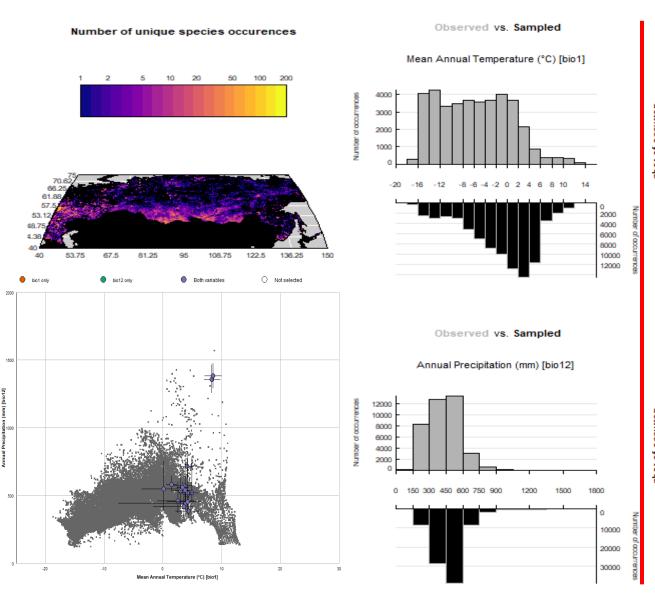
Number of unique species occurences Observed vs. Sampled Observed vs. Sampled Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] umber of occurrenc O Not selected Both variables Observed vs. Sampled Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] umber of occurrenc 150 300 450 600 750 900 600 900 1200 5000 10000



(40°N-75°N) (40-150°E)- 3Cas Observed vs. Sampled Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] Number of unique species occurences 3000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 67.5 81.25 108.75 122.5 136.25 12000 O Not selected Both variables Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 12000 10000 8000 6000 4000 0 150 300 450 600 750 900 1200 1500 10000 20000 30000 Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

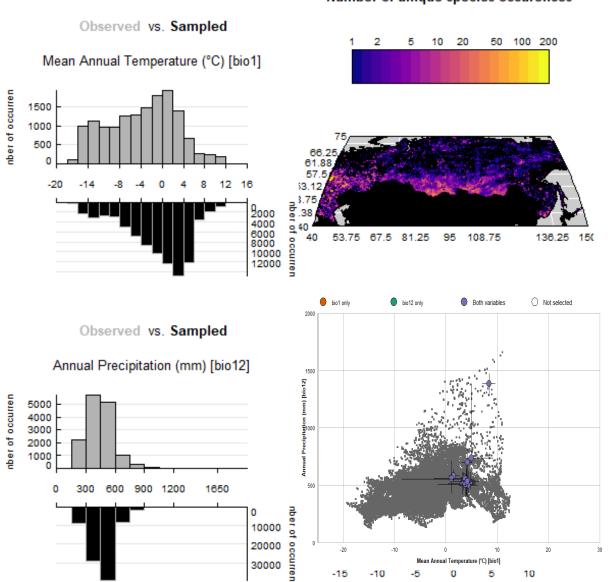
(40°N-75°N) (40-150°E)- 3Cas

Without climateWithObs



With climateWithObs

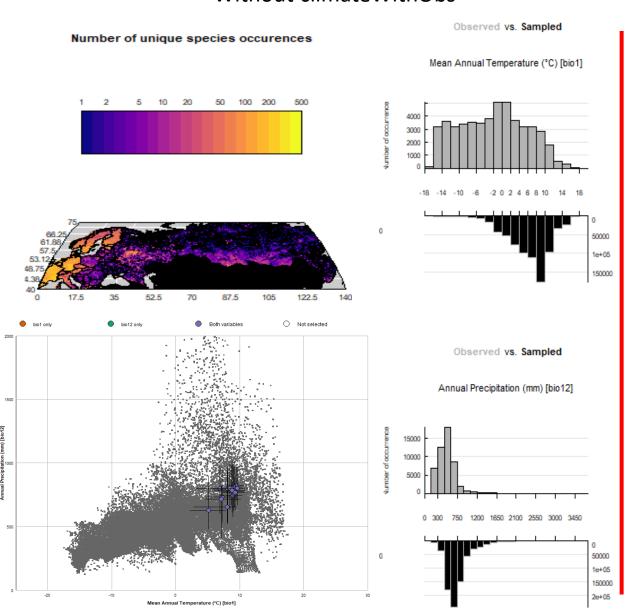
Number of unique species occurences



(40°N-75°N) (0-140°E) - 4Cas Observed vs. Sampled Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] Number of unique species occurences 50000 1e+05 150000 Observed vs. Sampled O Not selected Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 10000 0 300 750 1200 1650 2100 2550 3000 3450 50000 1e+05 150000 2e+05

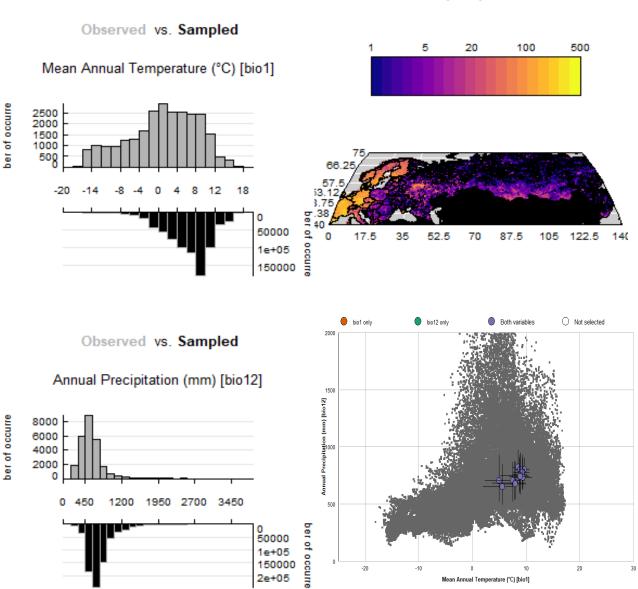
(40°N-75°N) (0-140°E) - 4Cas

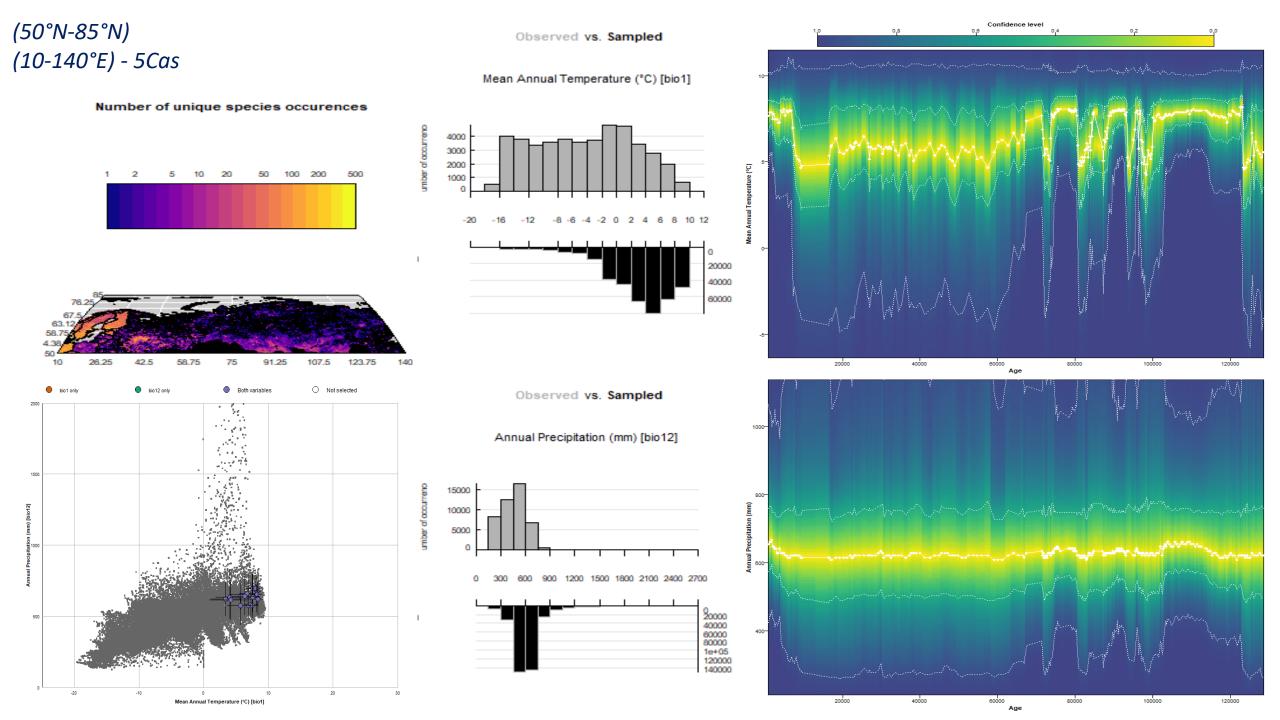
Without climateWithObs



With climateWithObs

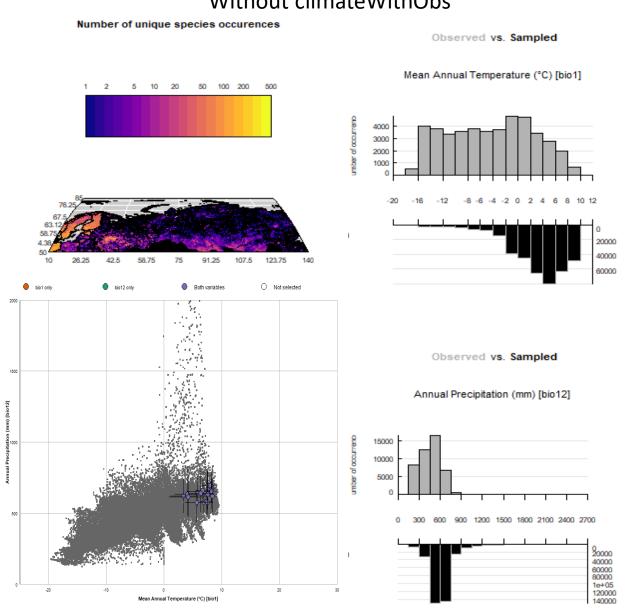
Number of unique species occurences

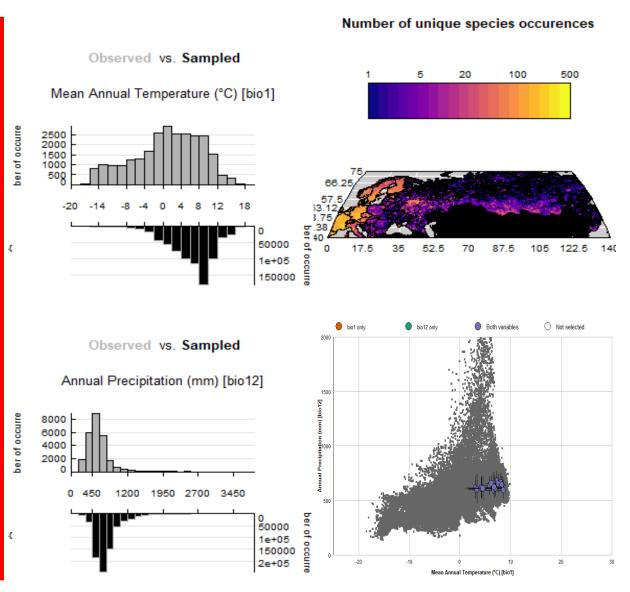


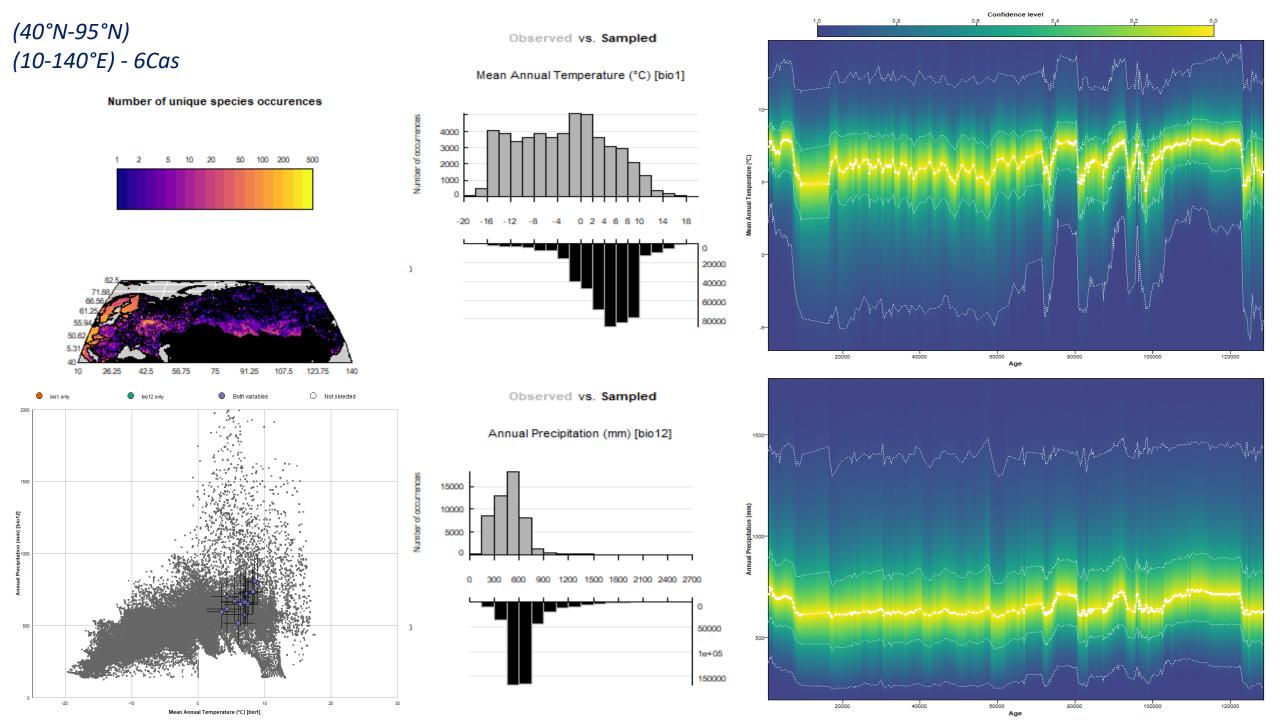


(50°N-85°N) (10-140°E) - 5Cas

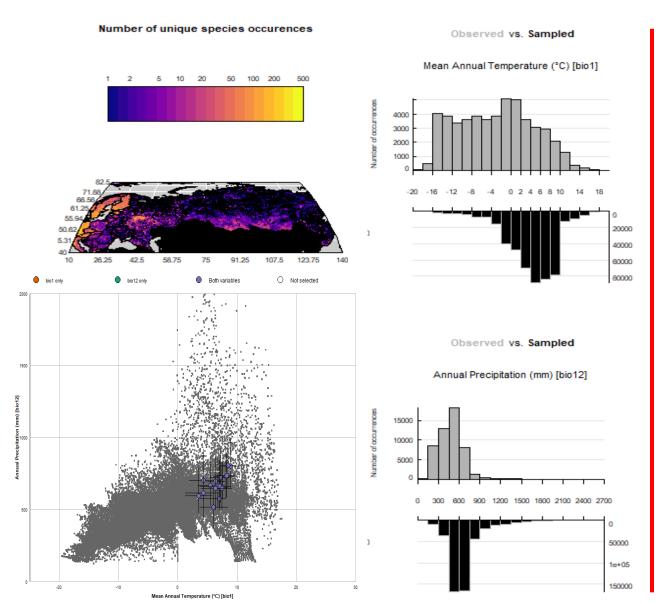
Without climateWithObs

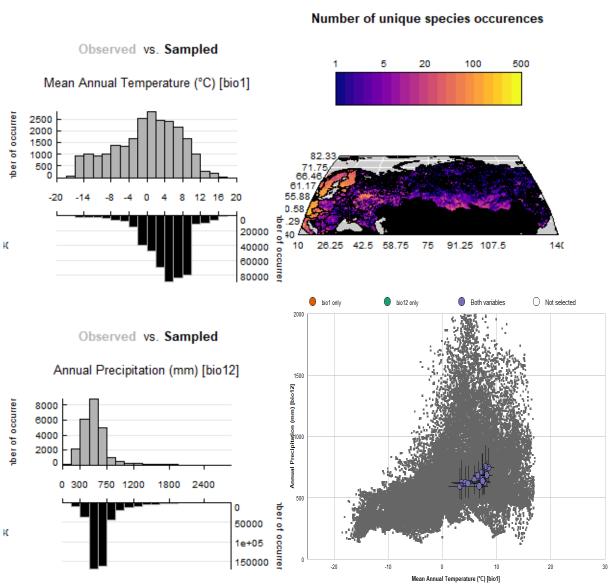






Without climateWithObs

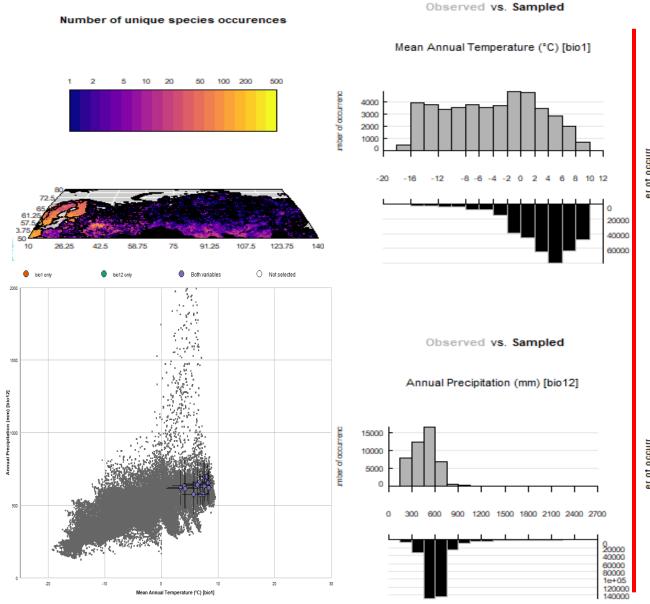


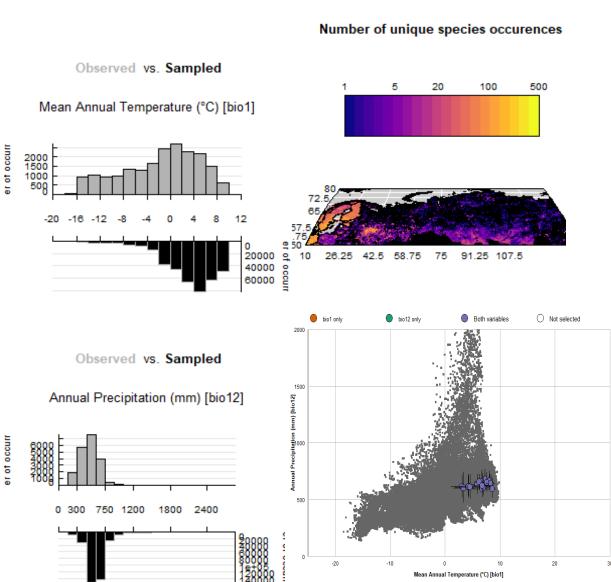


(50°N-80°N) (10-140°E) - 7Cas Observed vs. Sampled Number of unique species occurences Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] 50 100 200 unber of occurrer 3000 2000 1000 40000 91.25 107.5 123.75 Both variables O Not selected Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 15000 10000 5000 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700 0 20000 40000 60000 80000 1e+05 120000 140000 Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

(50°N-80°N) (10-140°E) - 7Cas

Without climateWithObs





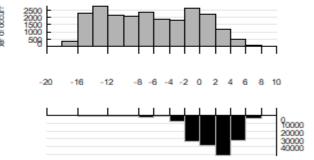
(60°N-80°N) (0-120°E) - 8Cas Number of unique species occurences

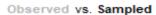
O Not selected

Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

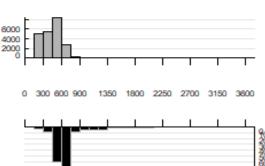
Observed vs. Sampled

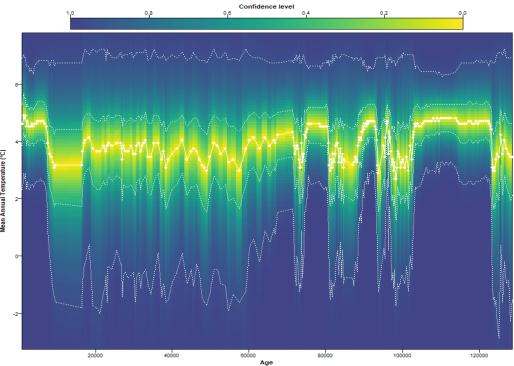
Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1]

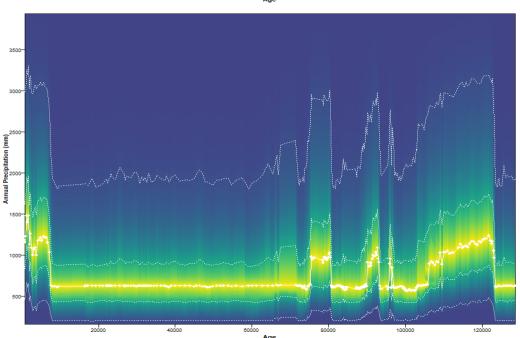




Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12]

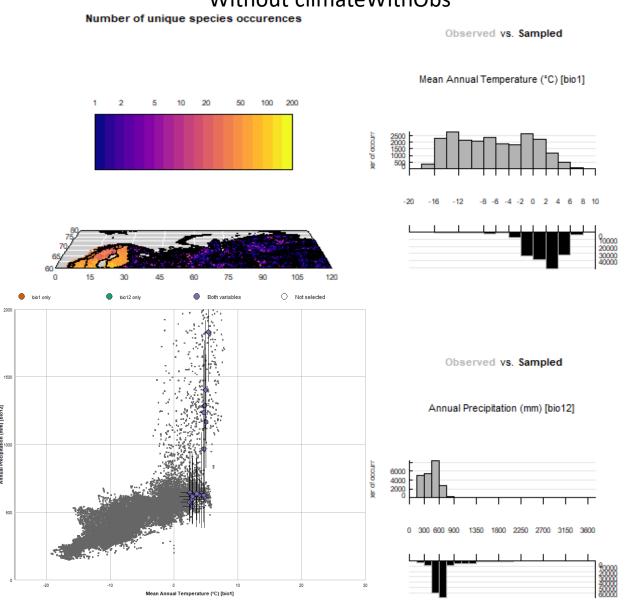


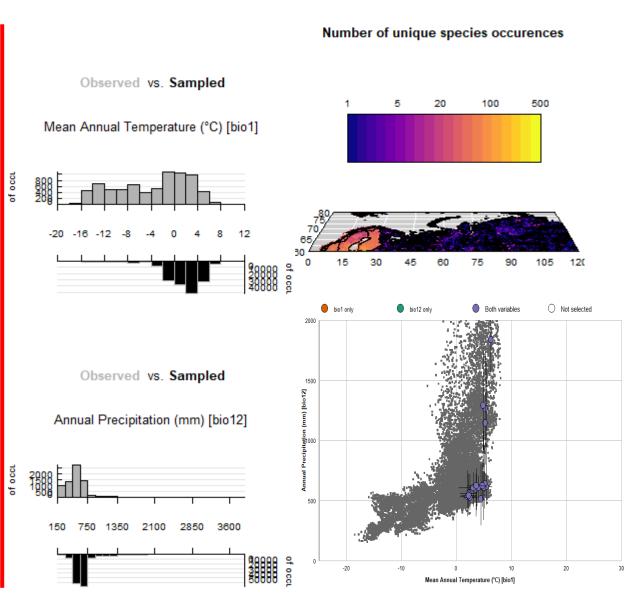




(60°N-80°N) (0-120°E) - 8Cas

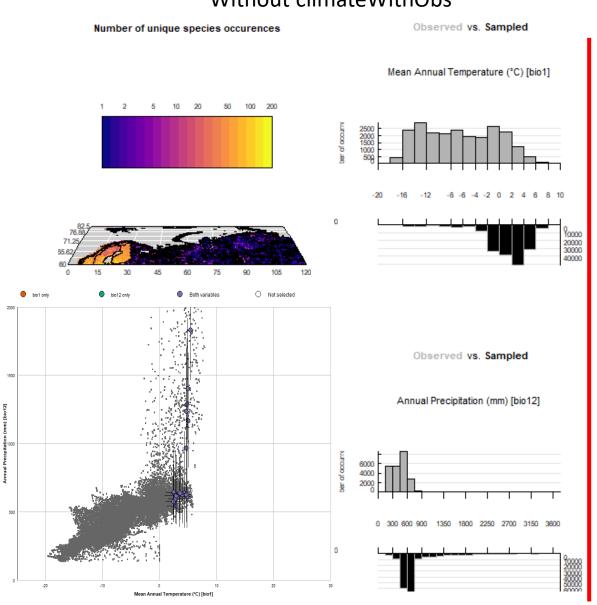
Without climateWithObs

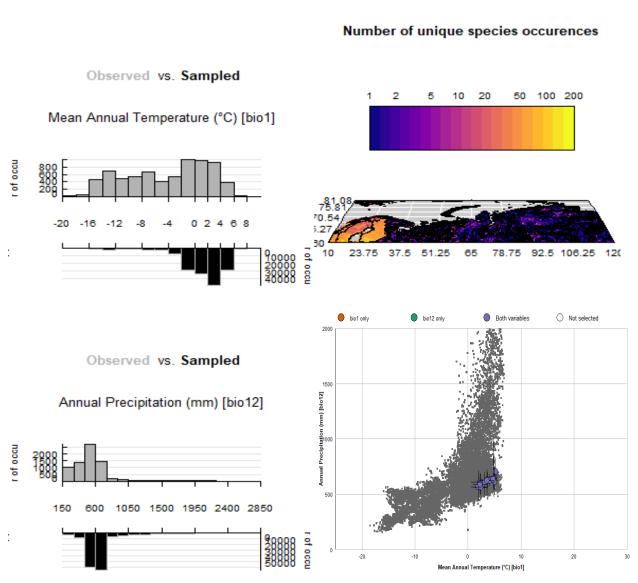


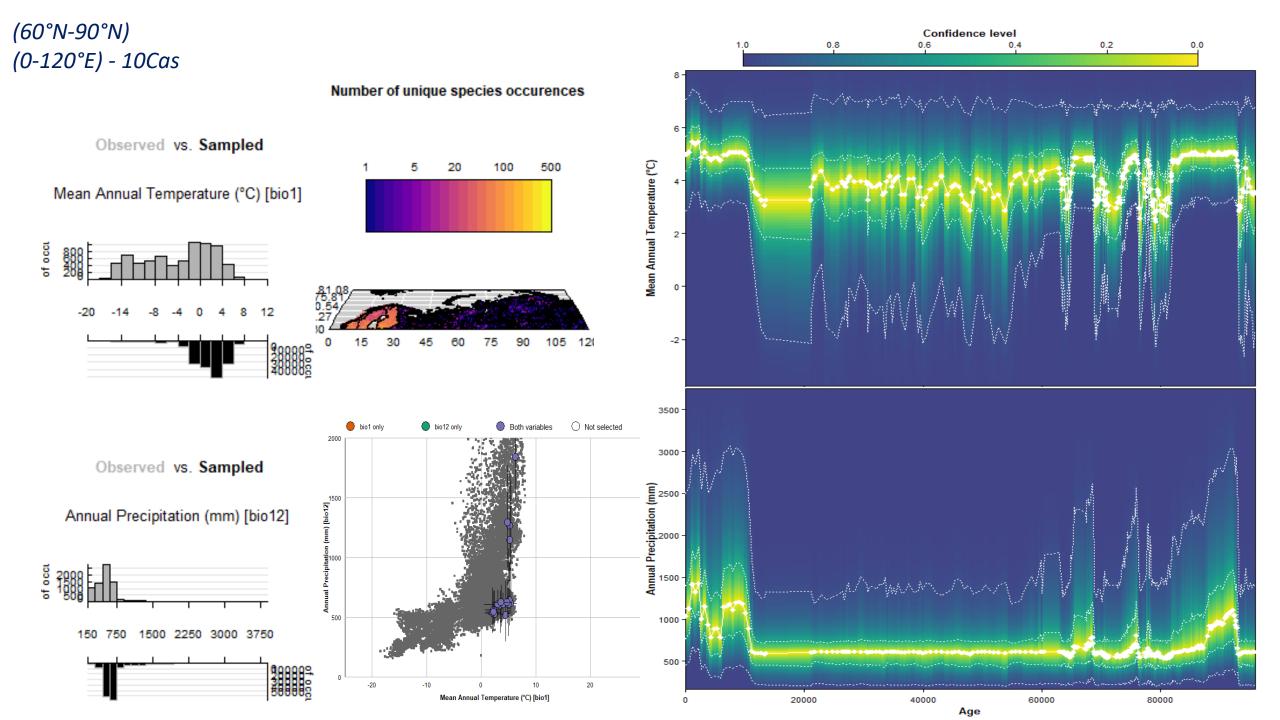


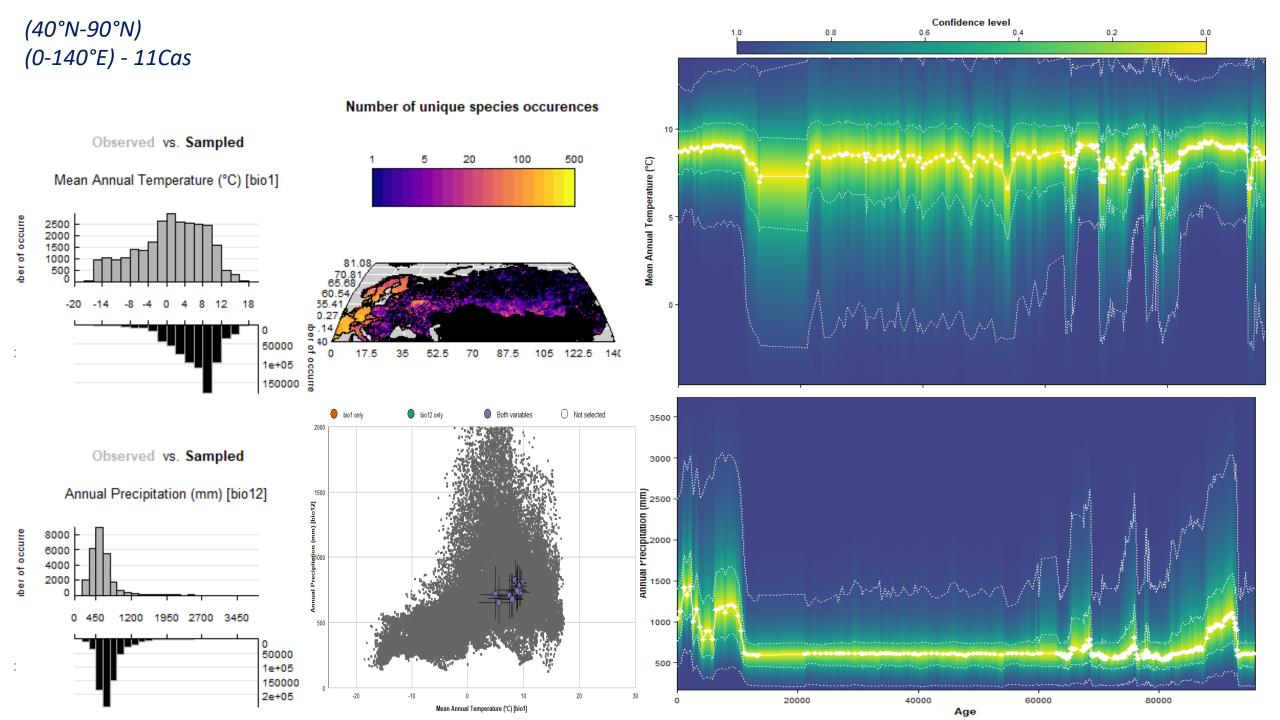
(60°N-90°N) (10-120°E) - 9Cas Observed vs. Sampled Number of unique species occurences Mean Annual Temperature (°C) [bio1] 10 20 10000 20000 30000 40000 O Not selected 3500 Observed vs. Sampled Annual Precipitation (mm) [bio12] 0 300 600 900 1350 1800 2250 2700 3150 3600 500 (60°N-90°N) (10-120°E) - 9Cas

Without climateWithObs

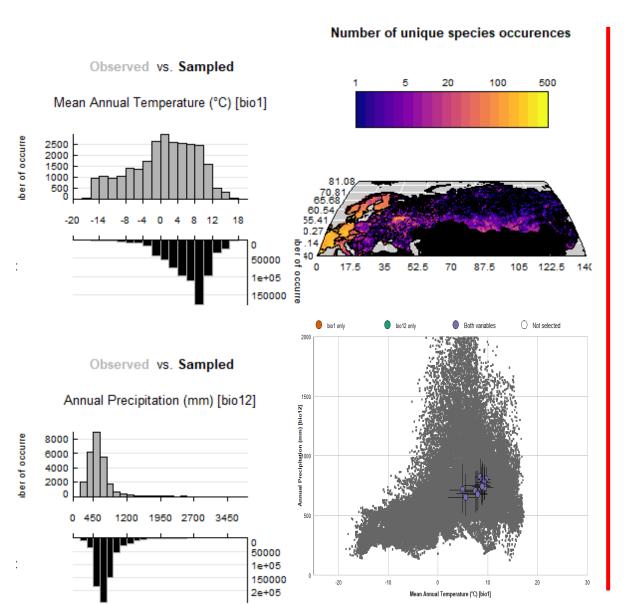


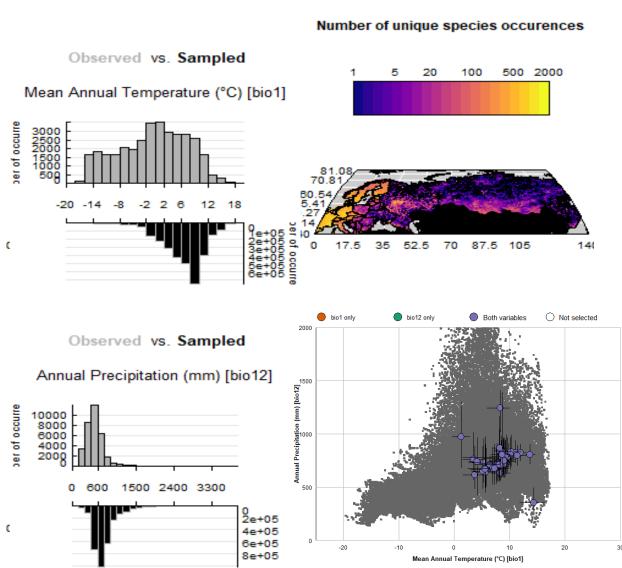


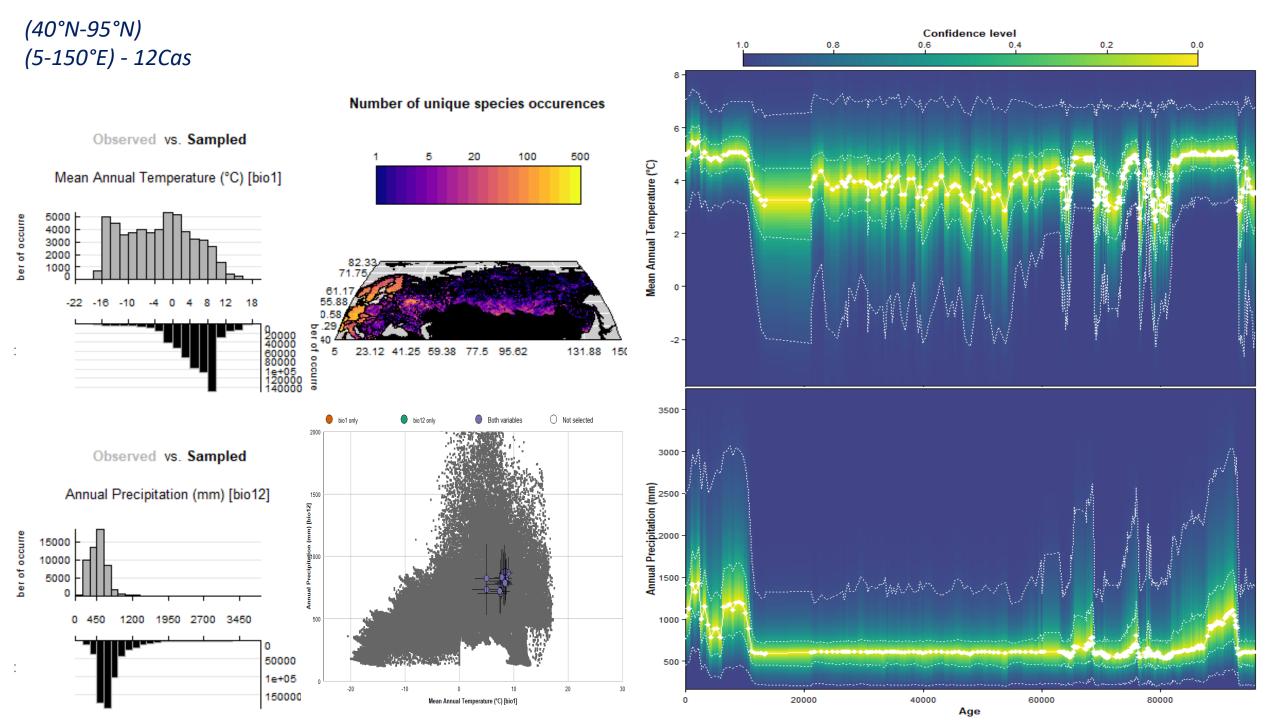




Without climateWithObs

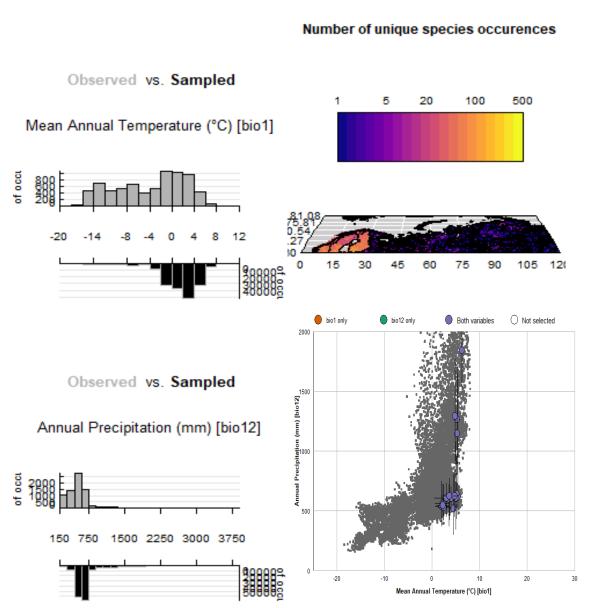


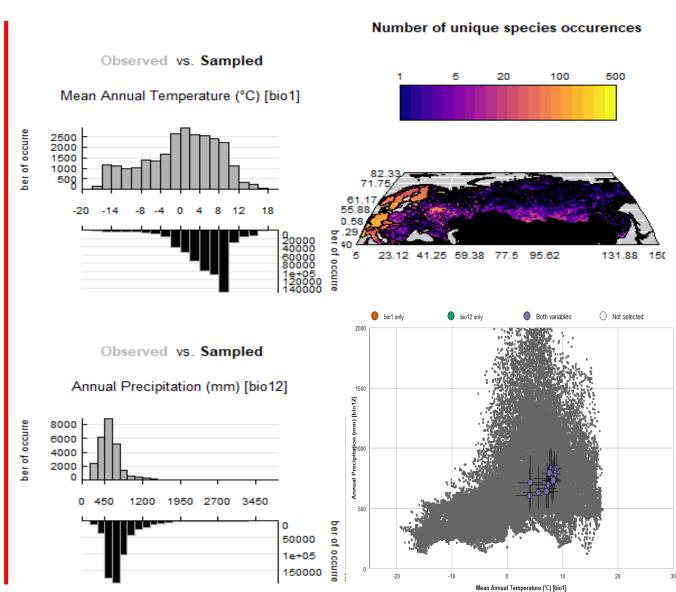




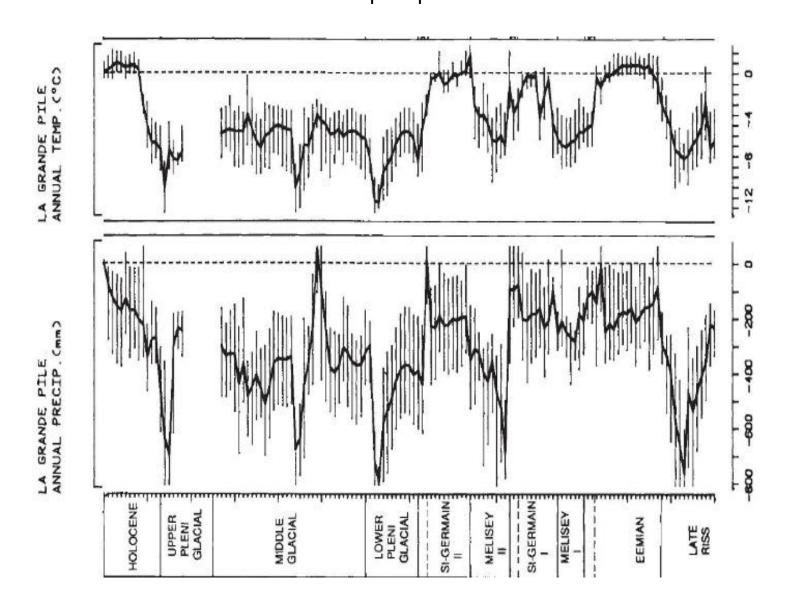
(40°N-95°N) (5-150°E) - 12Cas

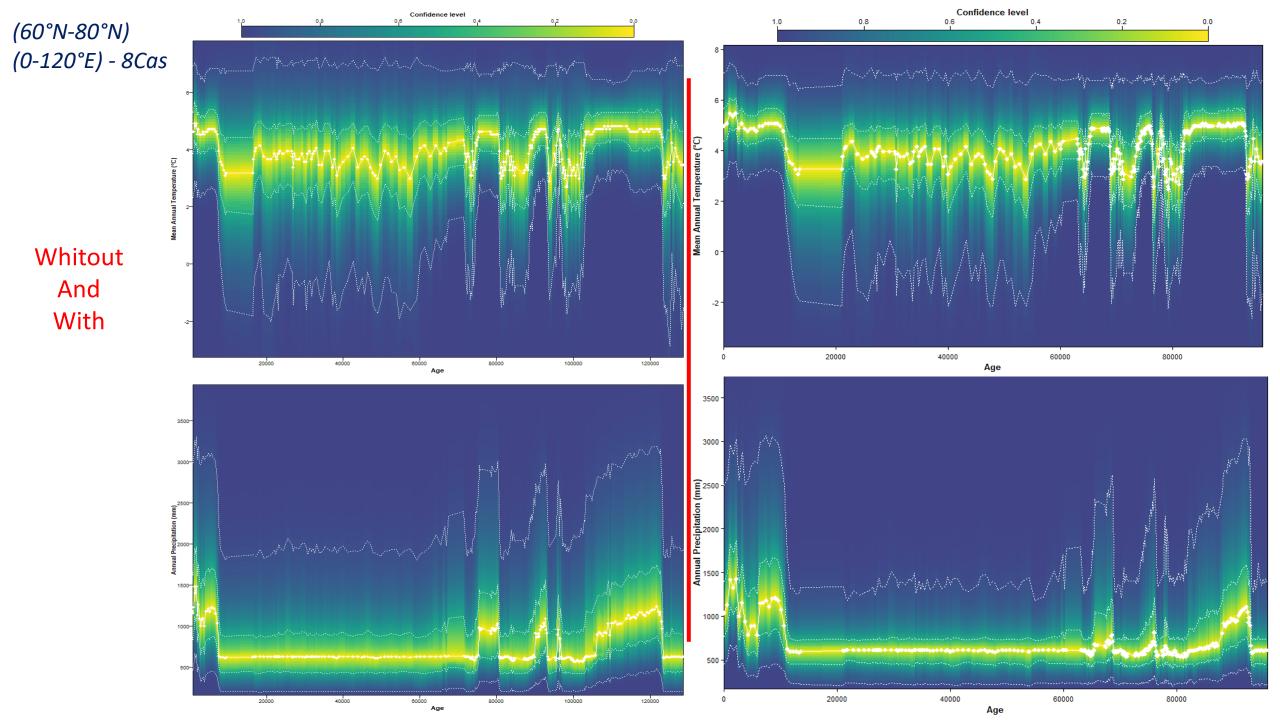
Without climateWithObs

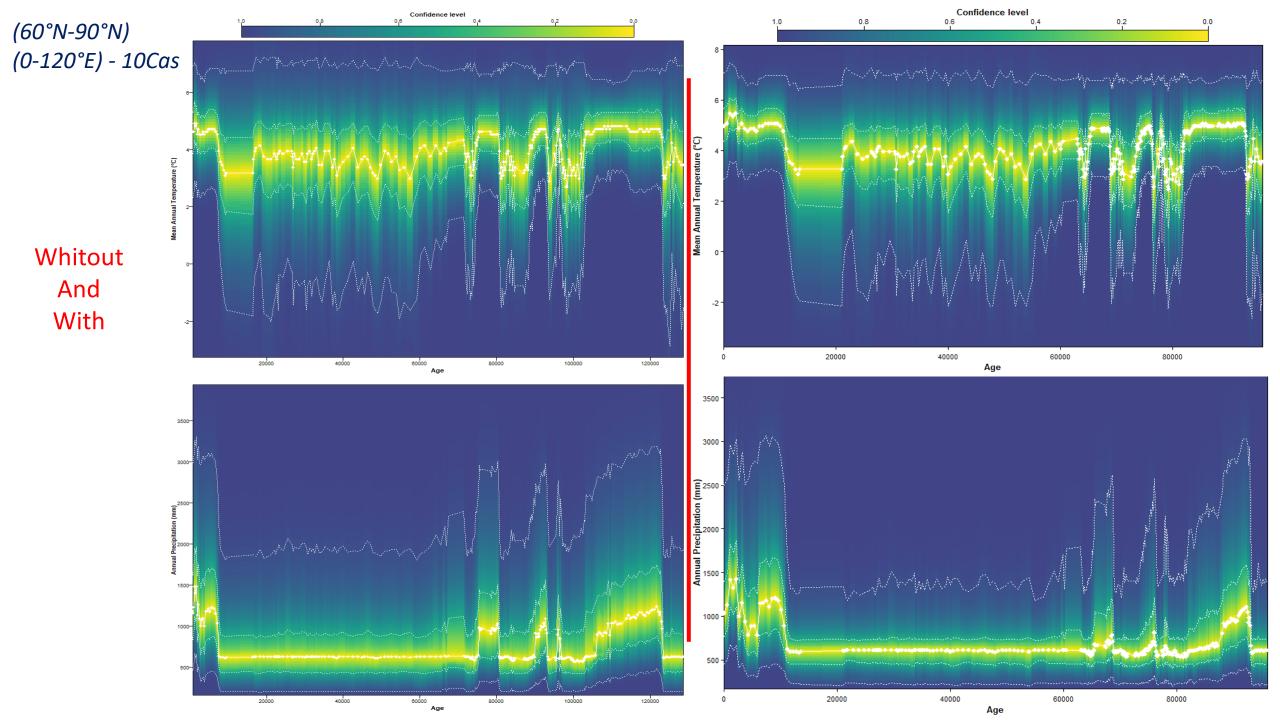


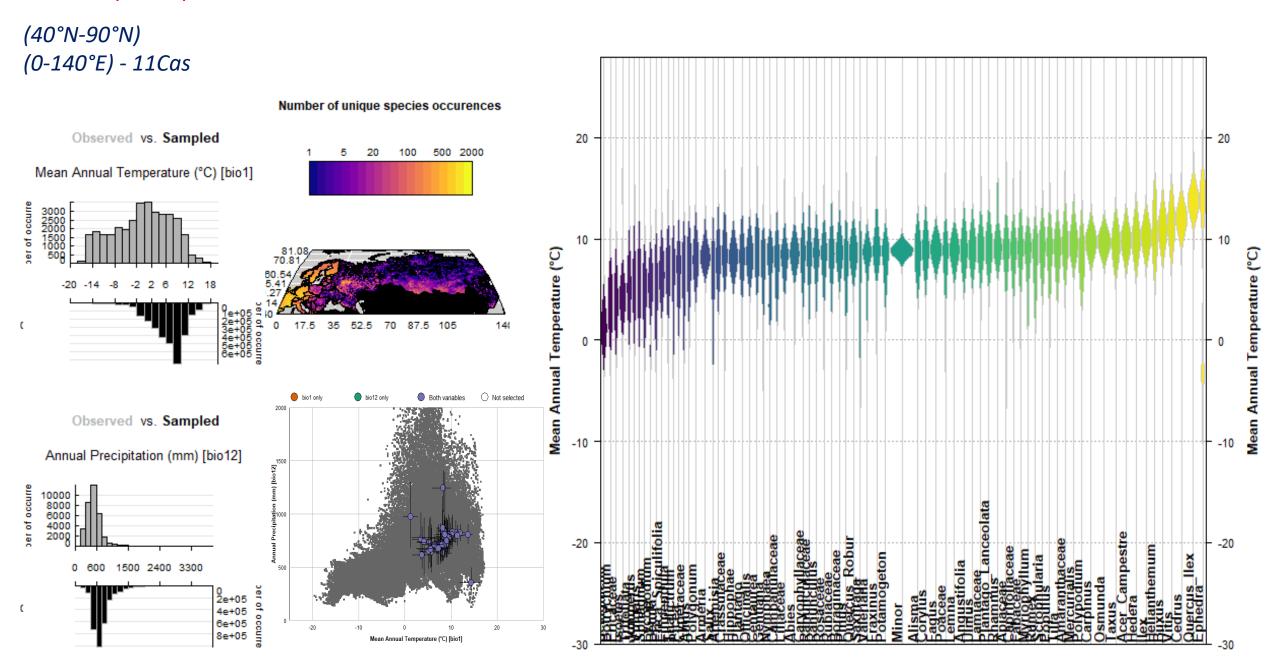


Guiot et al., 1984
Anomalie de paléo-température et paléoprécipitation









(40°N-90°N) (0-140°E) - 11Cas

