



Modelling Miocene vegetation in Europe: New results of the CARAIB model

L. FRANCOIS (1), E. FAVRE (1), T. UTESCHER (2), J.-P. SUC (3), J.-M. DUBOIS-LAURENT (1), K. HUANG (4), and R. CHEDDADI (5)

(1) Institut d'Astrophysique et de Géophysique, Université de Liège, Bât. B5c, Allée du 6 Août 17, B-4000 Liège (Belgium), (2) Geologisches Institut, University of Bonn, Nussallee 8, D-53115 Bonn (Germany), (3) Laboratoire PaléoEnvironnements et PaléobioSphère, CNRS UMR 5125, Université Claude Bernard – Lyon 1, Bât. Géode, 27-43 Boulevard du 11 Novembre, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex (France), (4) Université de Sun-Yat-Sen, Département des Sciences de la Terre, Rue de Xingang Xi 135, 510275 Guangzhou (Chine), (5) Institut des Sciences de l'Evolution, CNRS UMR 5554, Université de Montpellier II, Case Postale 061, Place Eugène Bataillon, F-34095 Montpellier (France)

The aim of this study is to present a new simulation of the vegetation with the CARAIB (CARbon Assimilation In the Biosphere) dynamic vegetation model for the Miocene in Europe. During this period, subtropical and tropical species were present in this area due to warmer climatic conditions. In order to better take in consideration these kinds of vegetations, we propose in this work a new classification of 26 groups.

This adapted classification and the corresponding climatic tolerance parameters are based on the study of Dubois-Laurent et al. (*J. Veg. Sci.*, 15, 739-746, 2004) for the tree types currently present in Europe, on the distributions of analogue species in south-eastern Asia and on some species distributions around the world. In the new classification 3 groups are devoted to herbs and 15 for trees including cold/cool/warm temperate, subtropical and tropical types. The 8 remaining groups are new ones and concern shrubs from arctic to tropical conditions.

The new classification with the addition of shrubs will be used to improve the vegetation simulations with CARAIB for past, present and future periods.