

# Paleoclimate Modeling and the Drivers of Early Neolithic Expansion in Mediterranean Europe

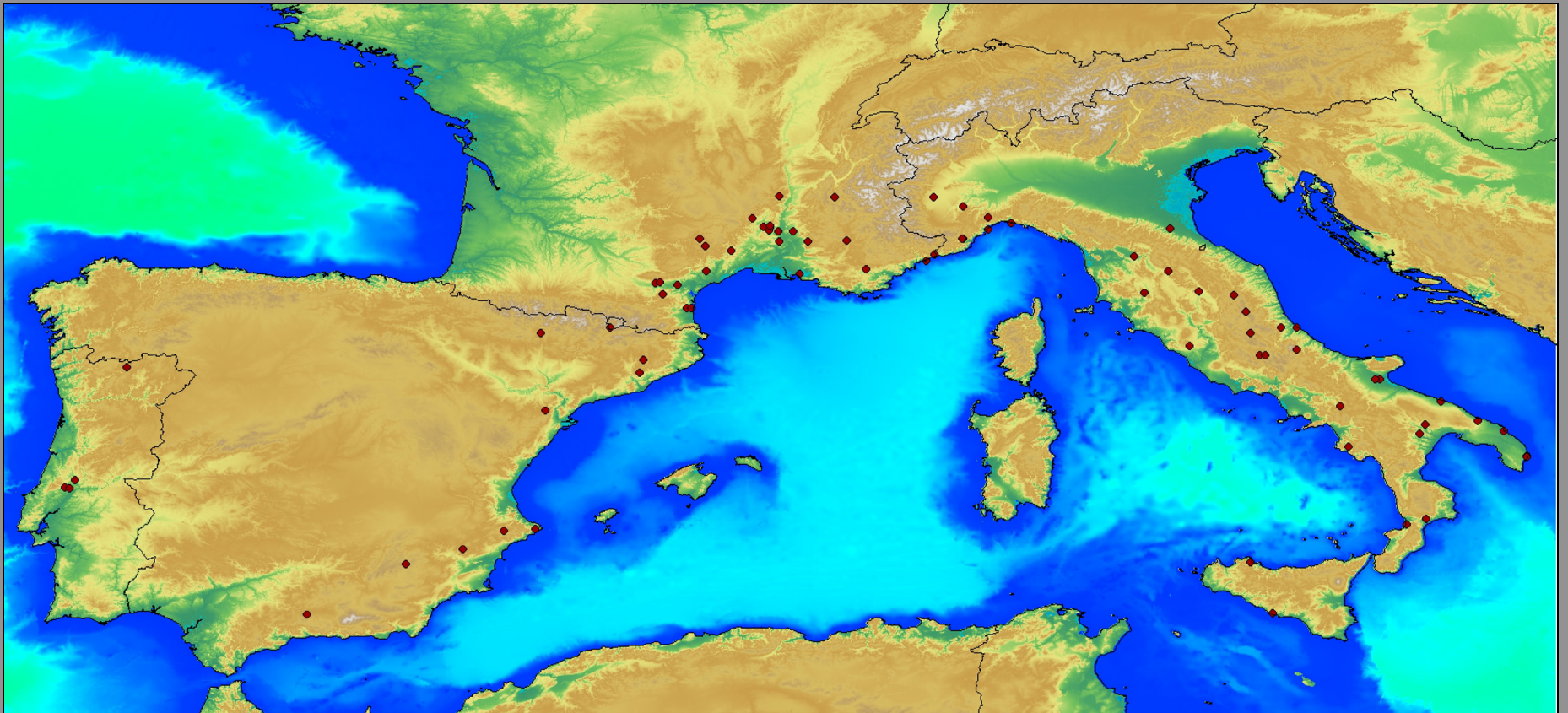
Seán M. Bergin

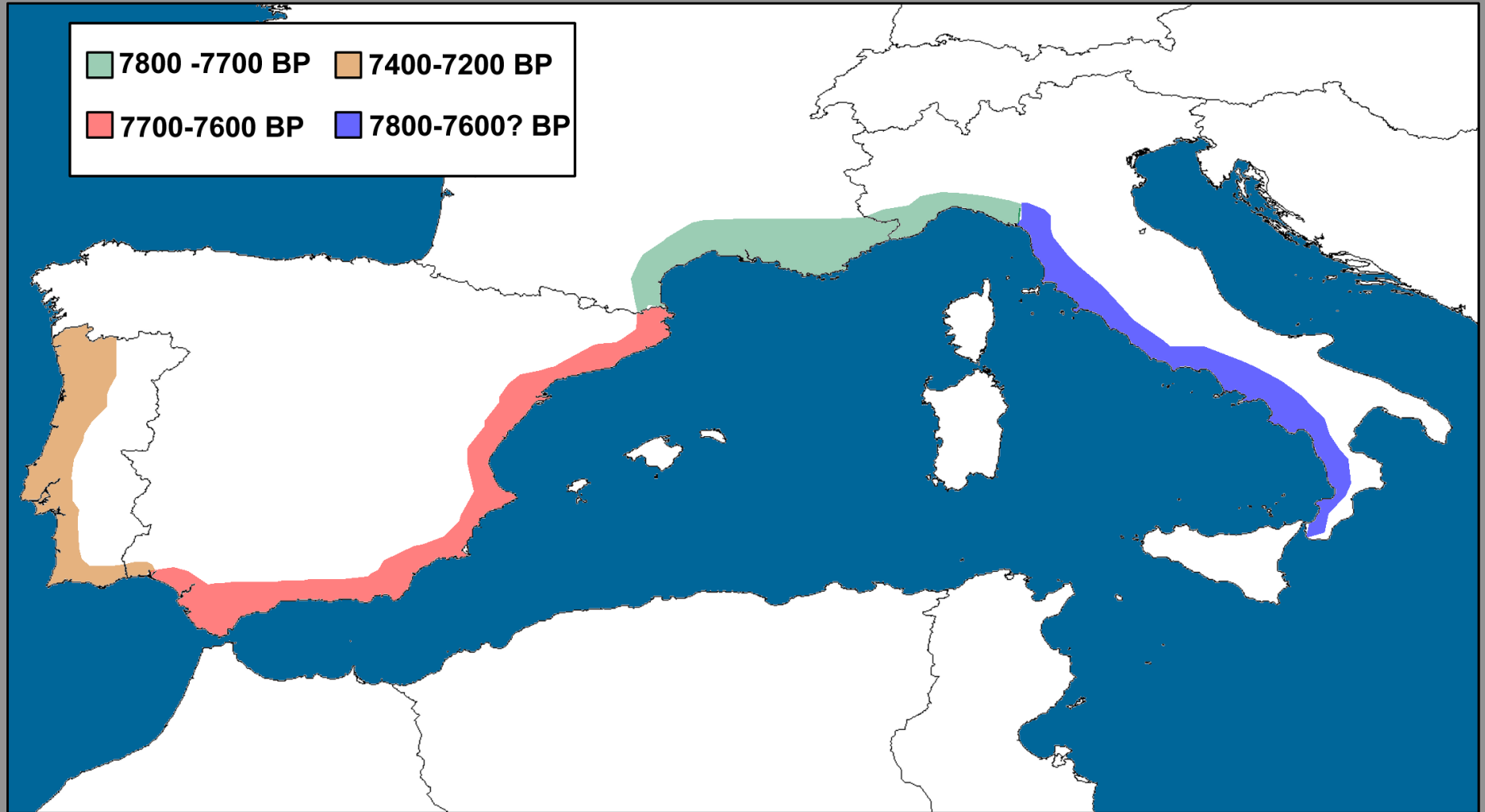
Alexandra E. Miller

School of Human Evolution and Social Change

Arizona State University

# The Early Neolithic in the West Mediterranean





# Human Behavioral Responses to Environmental Stimuli

- Periods of subsistence instability, likely correlate with periods of climatic instability and variability.
- Extremely variable climatic conditions would inhibit the success of early neolithic settlement, especially in new areas.
- Hunter-gatherers are more likely to adopt new resources in times of resource stability.

# Climate Modeling

1 Nice, France  
 2 Precipitation

Scroll right for output graph -->

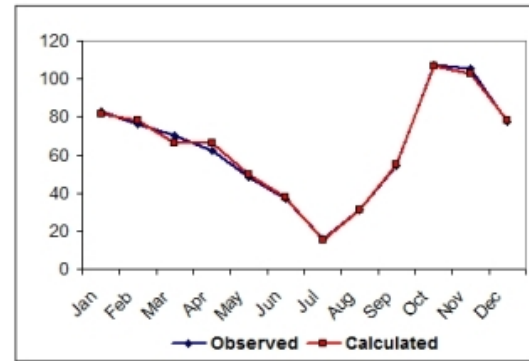
Warning: Pressing Enter after changing the control variables will automatically change the regression

2 1.5 1  
 39.5 41.2 33.9

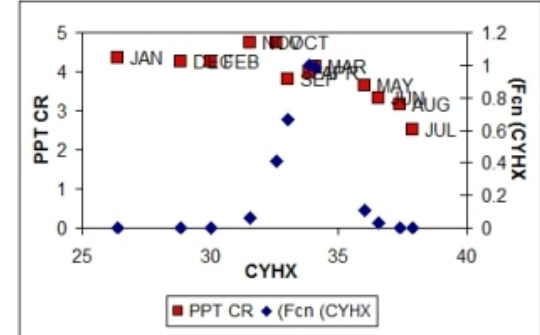
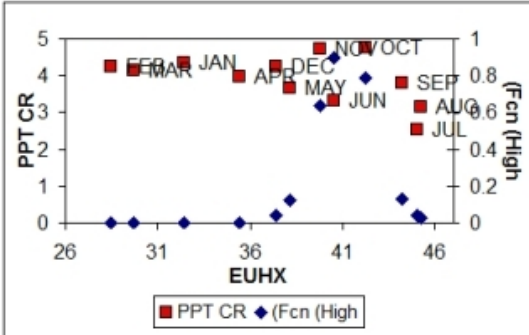
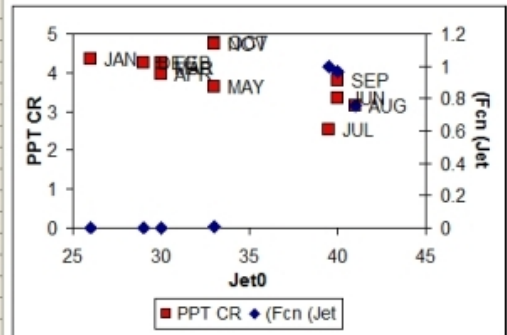
Month	PPT CR	Jet0	EUHX	CYHX	Fcn (Jet)	Fcn (High)	Fcn (CYHX)
Jan	4.35615928	26	32.3784215	26.36	1.27711E-10	3.08729E-08	4.51681E-13
Feb	4.24194598	30	28.4670158	30	1.26071E-05	2.25403E-16	0.000497955
Mar	4.13166697	30	29.68469909	34.1	1.26071E-05	1.59434E-13	0.980198673
Apr	3.96421044	30	35.44317064	33.85	1.26071E-05	0.000633225	0.998750781
May	3.6509418	33	38.11763402	36	0.005086069	0.121076961	0.110250525
Jun	3.32907339	40	40.51272163	36.58	0.969233234	0.900354223	0.027565232
Jul	2.52162771	39.5	45.01372439	37.89	1	0.039474132	0.000349136
Aug	3.15591396	41	45.22148877	37.37	0.754839602	0.027491994	0.002428576
Sep	3.79056963	40	44.22085052	33	0.969233234	0.131611971	0.666976811
Oct	4.75722452	33	42.24482379	32.56	0.005086069	0.784592824	0.407465098
Nov	4.72586922	33	39.77867053	31.54	0.005086069	0.638311847	0.061741436
Dec	4.2610013	29	37.41842162	28.84	1.03485E-06	0.041675068	2.75581E-06
What		Jet	High	ITC	Function Jet	Function High	Function CYHX

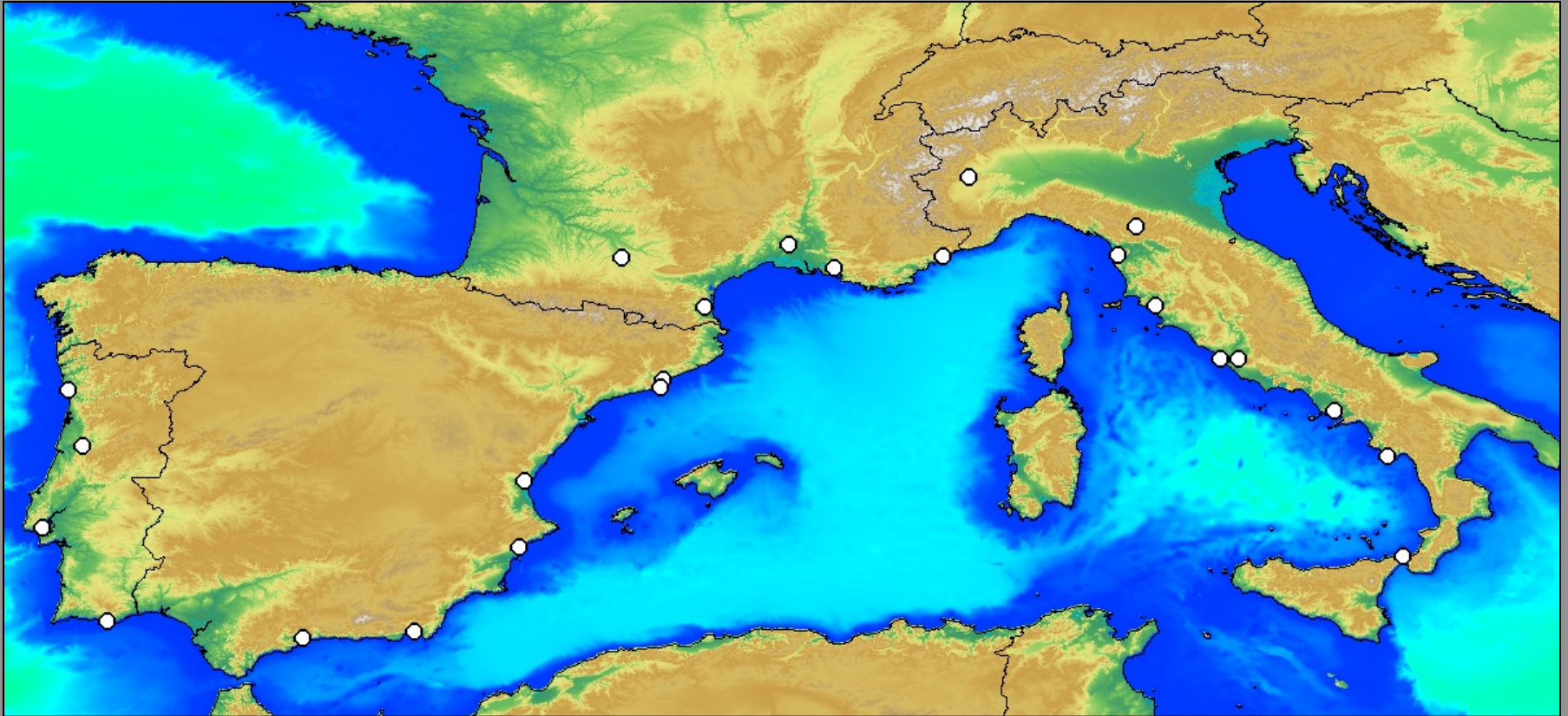
Raw Regression Results						
0.48146014	0.57012681	-1.5669631	-0.168225	-0.009265	0.12996734	5.68697521
0.05443301	0.06678989	0.12279195	0.01063282	0.00629346	0.01689565	0.30304877
0.99554706	0.06526581					
186.308818	5					
4.76163568	0.02129813					

These values will update automatically if the input data is



Precipitation Regression Output	
Constant	5.6869752
Std Err of Y Est.	0.0652658
R Squared	0.9955471
No. of Observations	12
Degrees of Freedom	5
X Coefficient(s)	Jet0 EUHX CYHX Fcn (Jet) Fcn (High) Fcn (CYHX)
Std Err of Coef.	0.01299673 -0.009265 -0.168225 -1.566963 0.57012681 0.4814601
Control Variables	2 1.5 1 39.5 41.2 33.9



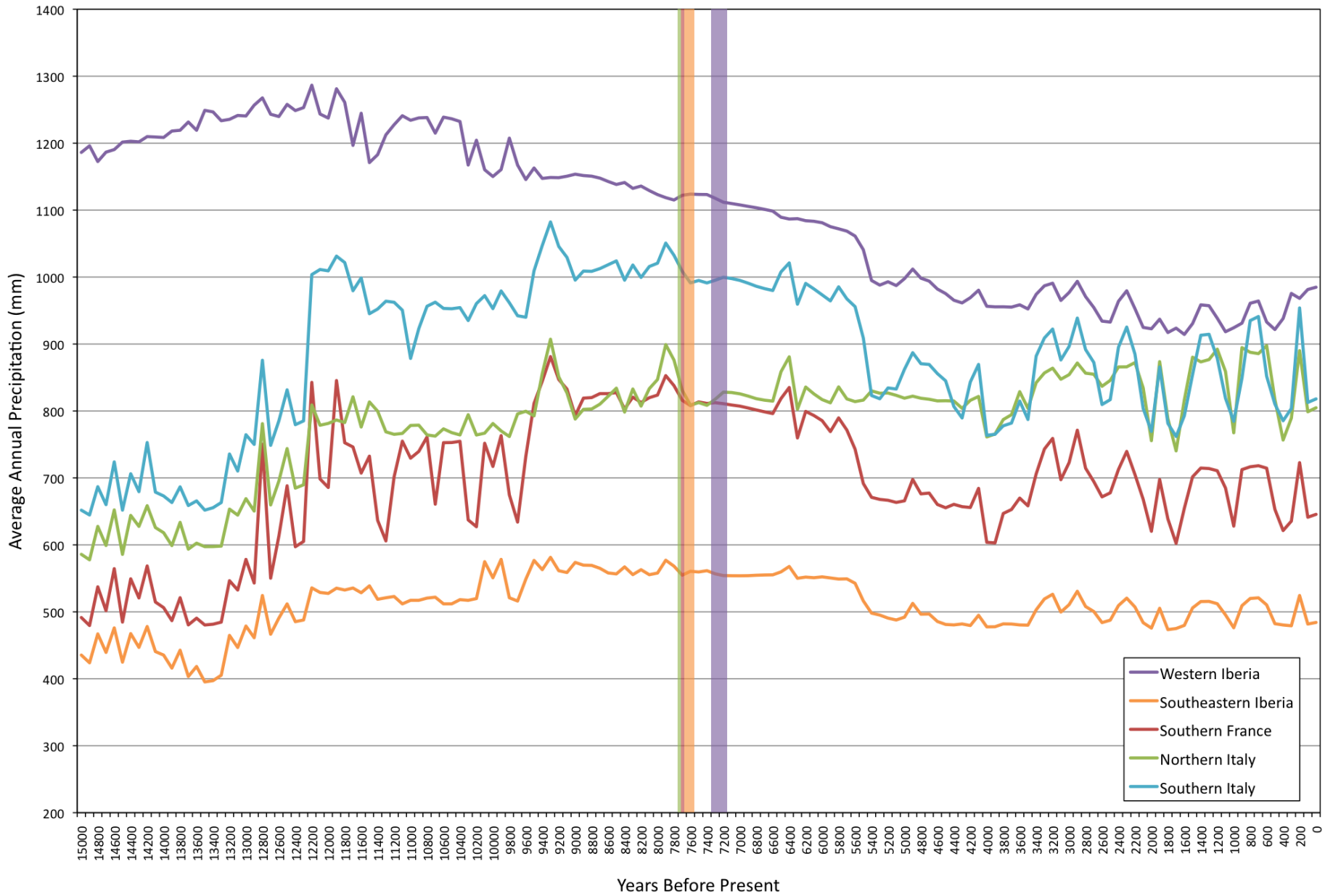


In the west Mediterranean, nineteen individual climate stations were modeled for precipitation, and twelve stations were modeled for temperature.

# Average Annual Temperature Per Region

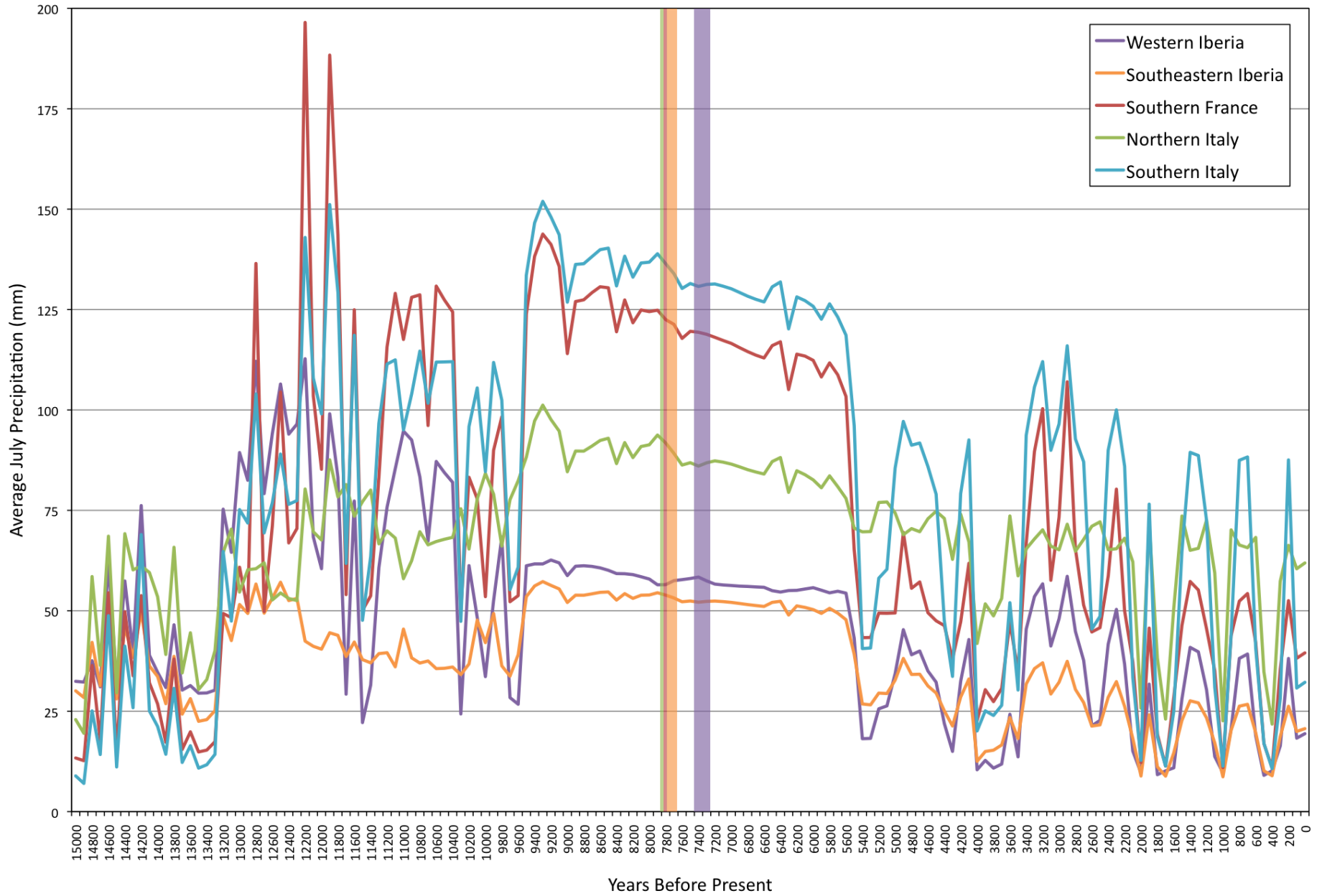


### Average Annual Precipitation Per Region

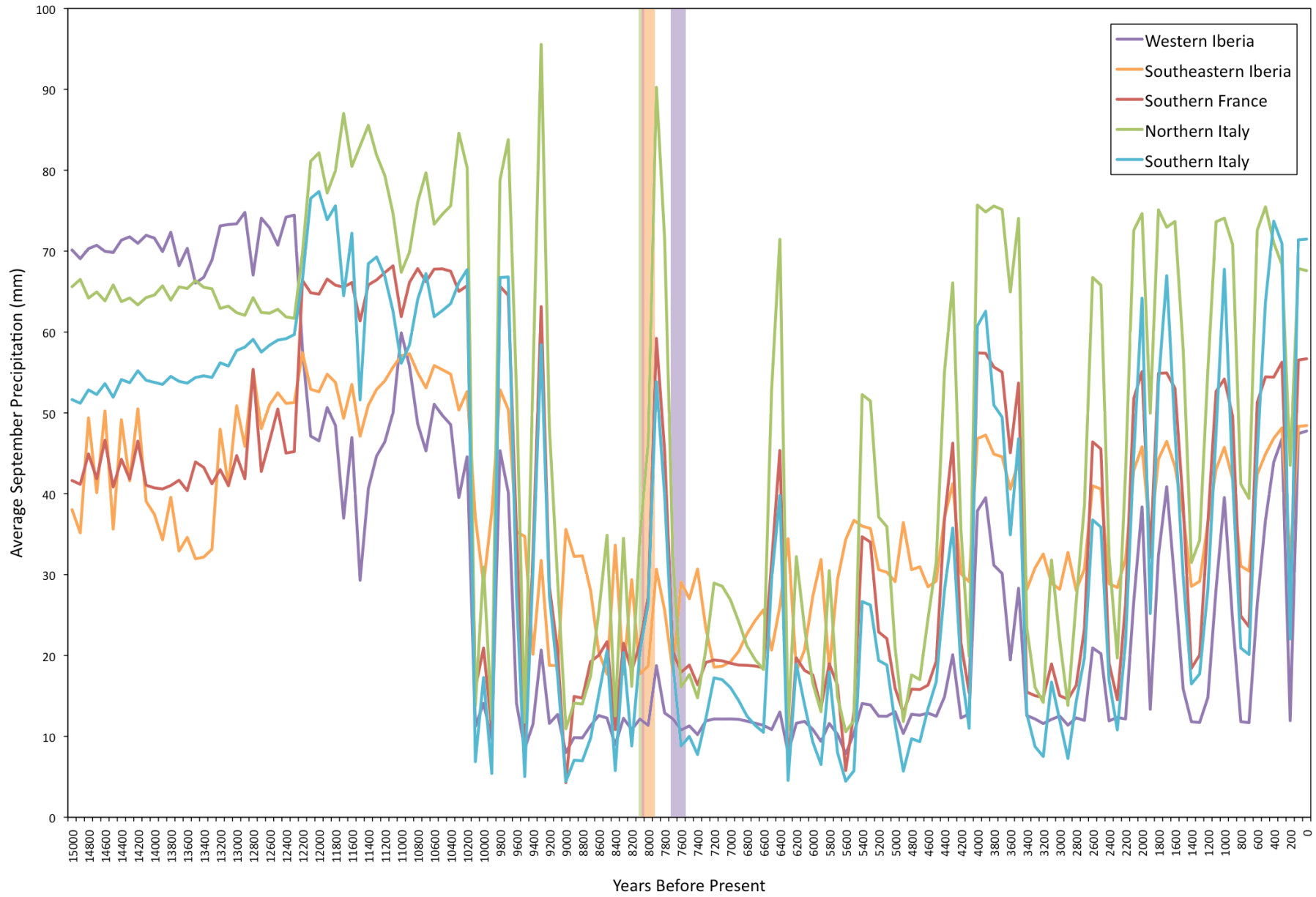




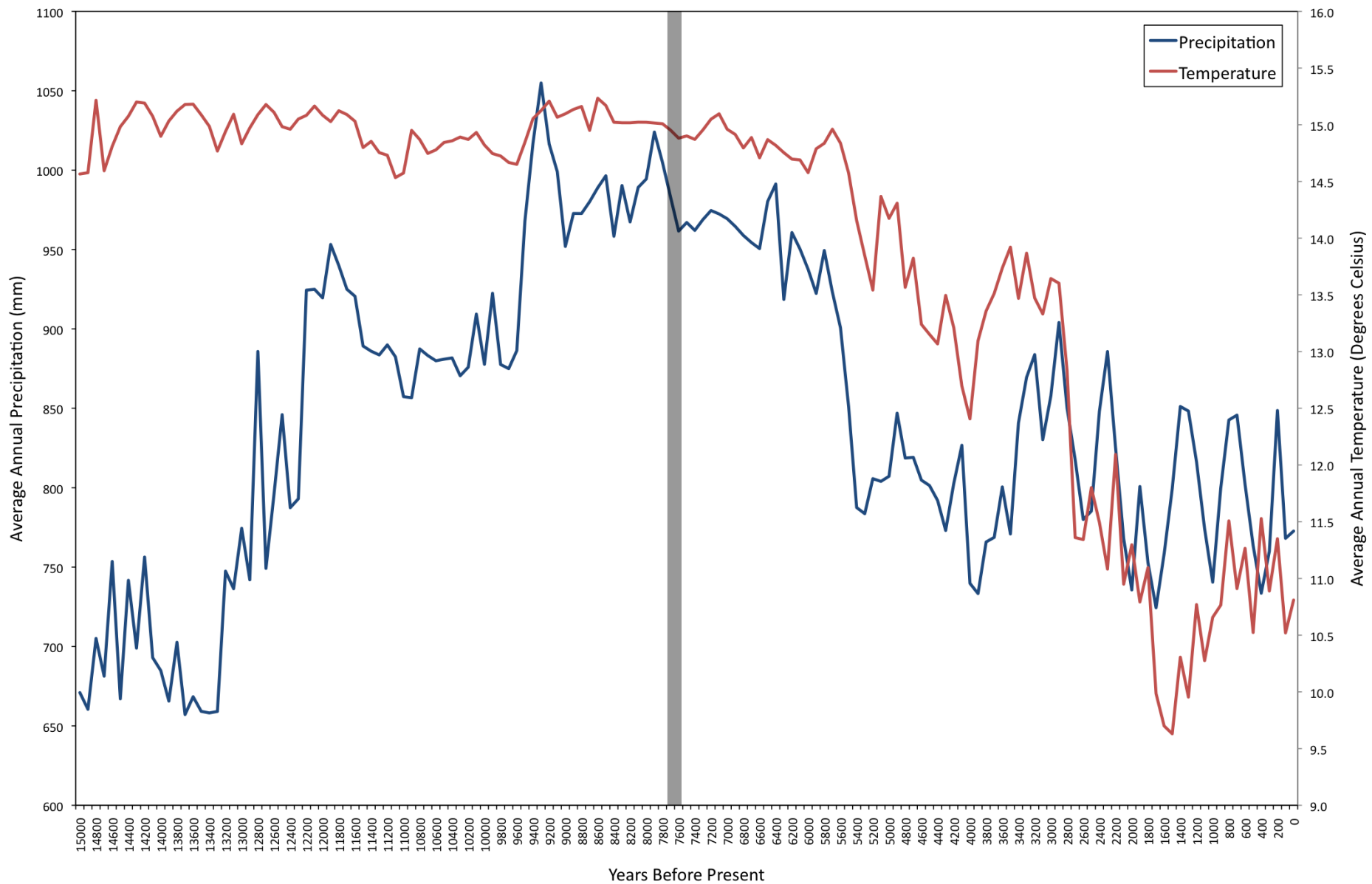
### Average July Precipitation Per Region



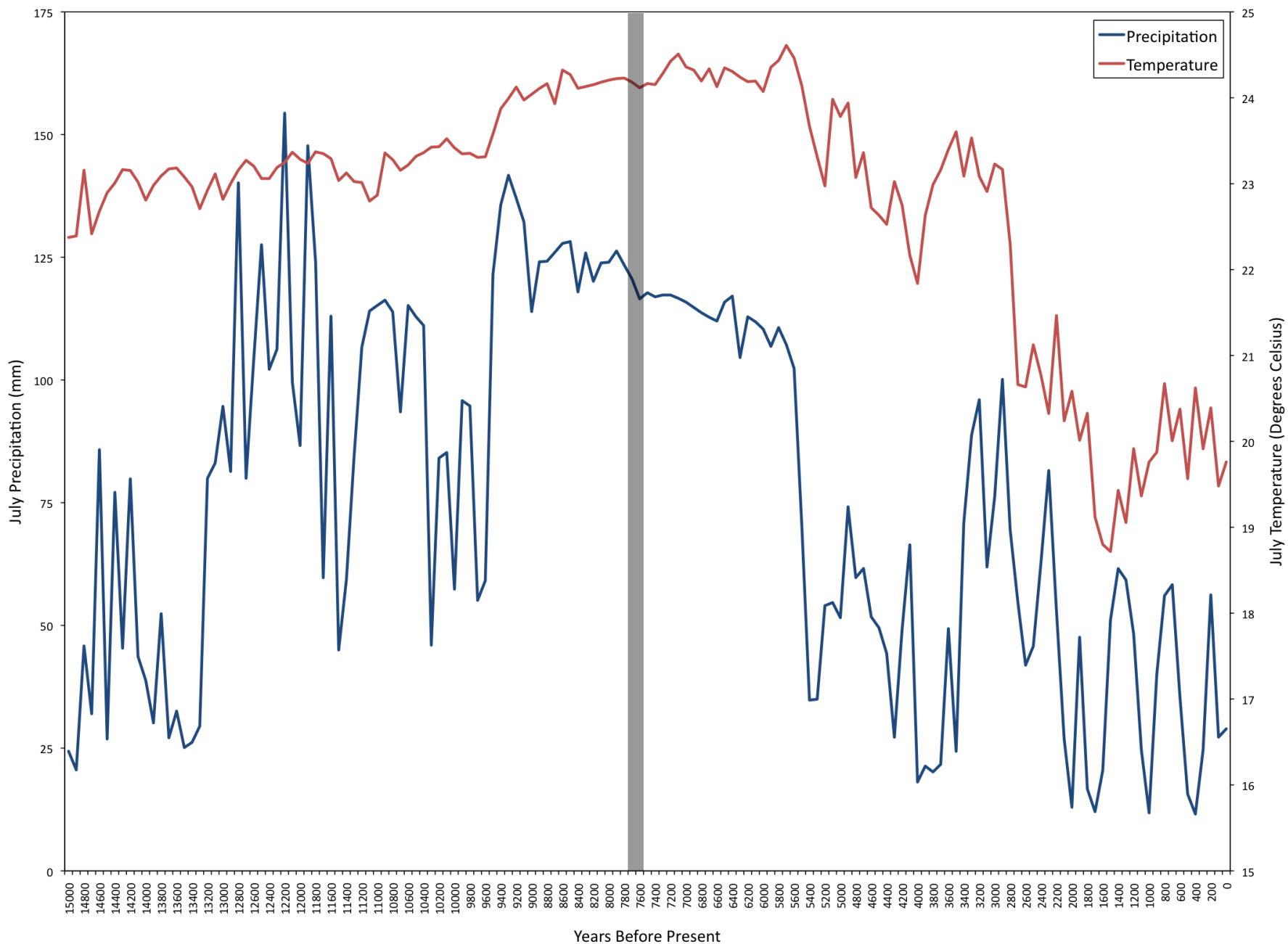
### Average September Precipitation Per Region



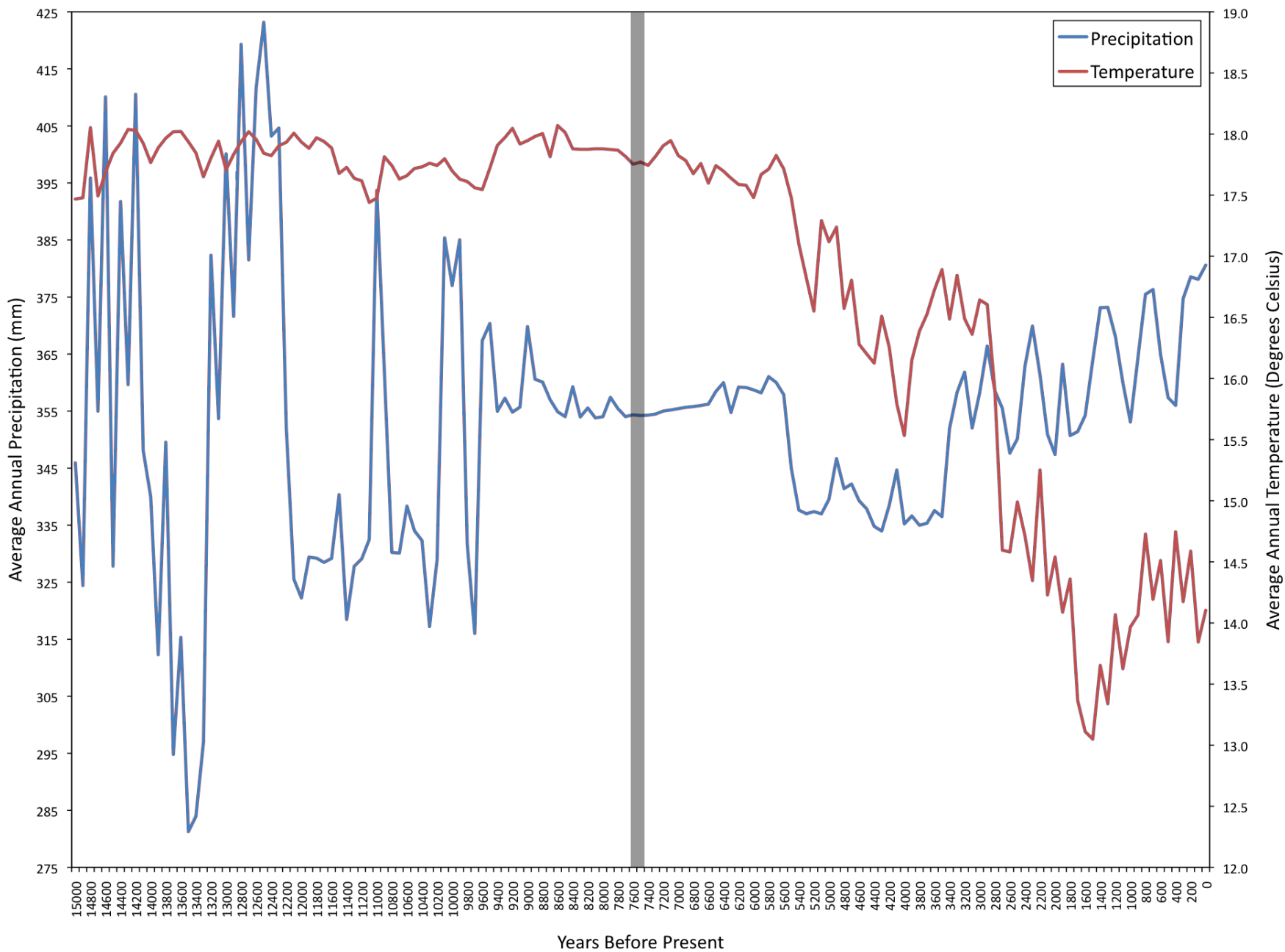
### Nice, France Average Annual Precipitation and Temperature



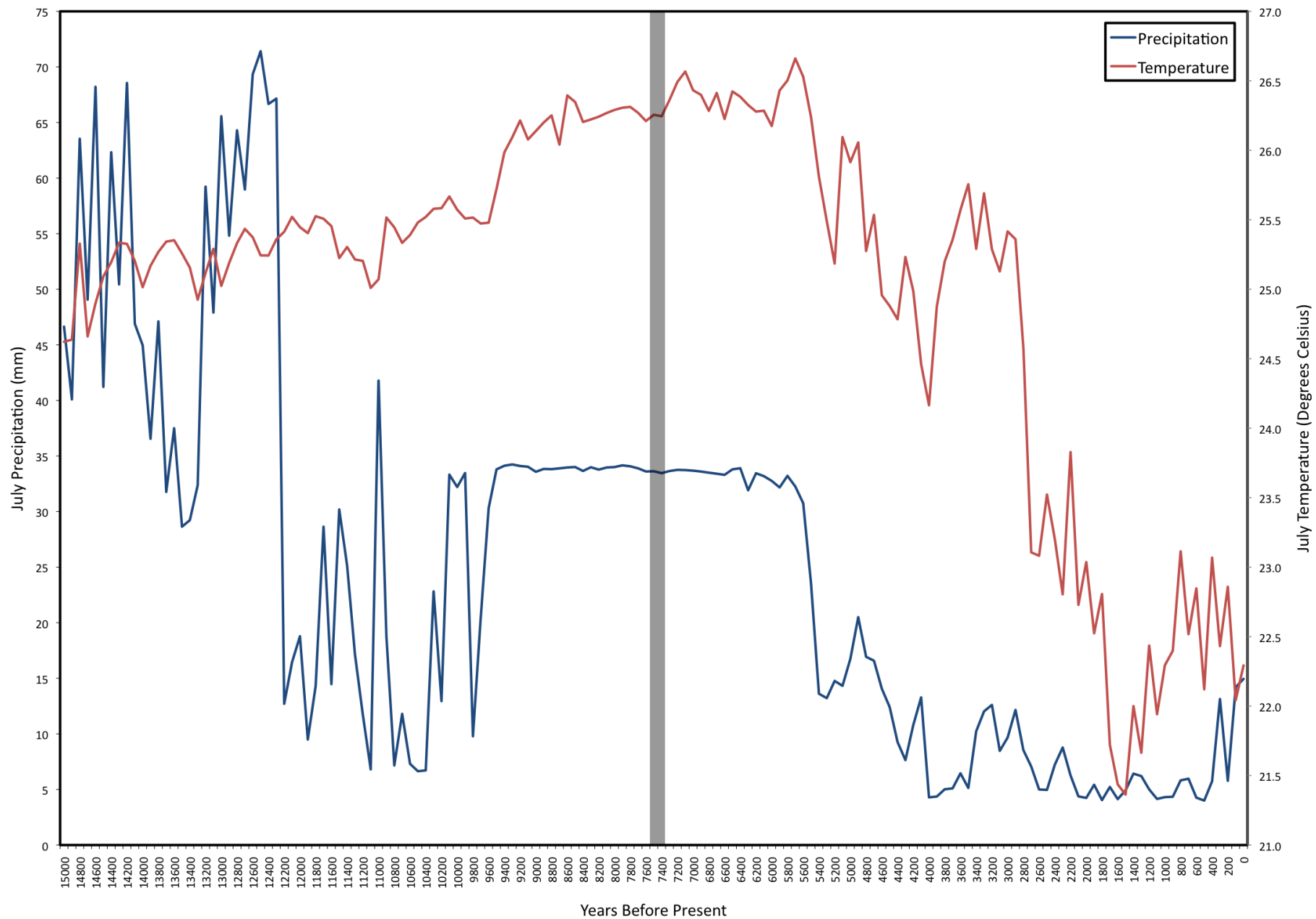
### Nice, France July Precipitation and Temperature



# Alicante, Spain Precipitation and Temperature



### Alicante, Spain July Precipitation and Temperature



# Some Initial Conclusions

- Temperature and precipitation are relatively static during the introduction of agropastoral systems.
- This climatic stability would have benefited colonizers in unfamiliar regions, and may have encouraged indigenous adoption of resources.
- Initial analysis of local climatic conditions does indicate changes in September precipitation which is likely a result of changing storm frequency

# Acknowledgements

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