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### Addenda to PAGES Newsletter 99–3

Two articles in the last issue of PAGES News appeared without full authorship and reference information.

The article entitled “A 300,000 Year Record from the Lac du Bouchet, France” (p. 8) failed to include a list of co-workers whose results were used (Andrieu V., Beaulieu J.L., Coulon C., Creer K.M., Féraud G., Reille M., Roger S., Williams T.) and made no reference to the publications from which the pollen analytical data were taken: Reille *et al.*: *Quaternary Science Reviews* 17, 1107–1123 (1998); Reille & de Beaulieu: *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*, 54, 233–248 (1988), *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 80, 35 – 48 (1990) and *Quaternary Research*, 44, 205–215 (1995), and de Beaulieu & Reille: *Mededelingen Rijks Geologische Dienst*, 52, 59–70 (1995). Full references are available on the PAGES website.

The article entitled “Southern Ocean Core MD 94–101” (p. 9) was co-authored by Monique Labracherie and Jean-Louis Turon, Département de Géologie et Océanographie (DGO), CNRS URA 197, Université de Bordeaux I, France (labracherie@geocean.u-bordeaux.fr and turon@geocean.u-bordeaux.fr) and Laurent Labeyrie CNRS-CEA, France (labeyrie@cfn.cnrs-gif.fr)

### Announcement – call for contributions

In the next issue of PAGES News, due to appear in May 2000 we plan to highlight the PAGES-PANASH (Paleoclimates of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres) program, the associated PEP (Pole-Equator-Pole) transects, and inter-PEP connections. We encourage scientists with material relevant to the PEP transects to submit short research highlights (max 2 pages, 2 figures), program news (max 500 words), or workshop reports electronically by March 31 to: [alverson@pages.unibe.ch](mailto:alverson@pages.unibe.ch). Detailed guidelines for publication in the PAGES Newsletter are available from our website [www.pages.unibe.ch/publications/newsletters.html](http://www.pages.unibe.ch/publications/newsletters.html).

### Past Global Changes and their Significance for the Future

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The most recent issue of *Quaternary Science Reviews* (Vol. 19, No. 1–5, pp. 1–480) is a special issue arising from the PAGES Open Science Meeting, held in 1998. This collection of papers is on the one hand, a comprehensive review of the state of the art in paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Moving beyond review and reconstruction however, the volume seeks to bring a wealth of paleoclimate information to the forefront of deliberations about modern environmental change and, indeed, future climate predictions.



The volume, which is also available as a hardbound book from Elsevier press, is guest edited by K. Alverson, F. Oldfield and R. Bradley and consists of 27 papers divided into five sections. The first section highlights a range of examples, given quantitative calibration and robust chronology, for local, regional and global paleoenvironmental reconstruction from individual proxy archives. The fact that climate change has shown both global coherence as well as highly differentiated regional expression, implies that individual proxy records must be placed within a robust spatial framework. Thus, the second section of the volume presents recent results from the coordinated PAGES Pole-Equator-Pole (PEP) transects based on multiple sites and multiple proxies. In the third section of the volume, the spatial mosaic provided by the PEP transects is complemented by a detailed look at the temporal evolution of the climate system associated with stadial/interstadial transitions which, together with the glacial cycle itself, comprise some of the most dramatic events to have occurred in the last half a million years. The fourth section of the volume concentrates on paleoclimate modeling, and comparison of models with paleoclimate data syntheses, an important test for models currently being used for climate prediction purposes.

Finally, in light of the fact that recent past climatic and environmental change, and indeed future change, are intricately interwoven with human society, the volume closes with a set of papers which give an overview of the late Holocene. The papers in this final section demonstrate that the climate of the last few millennia has fluctuated far beyond the range of variability captured by recent instrumental records. The potential human consequences of such natural variability are staggering. Indeed, the final paper hints at a concept of ‘vulnerability trajectories’, specific to given regions and societies, but each reflecting the interplay between climate variability and human development. Creating a deeper understanding of this interplay on the basis of evidence from the past comprises a further challenge for PAGES.

For more information on this publication, including the full table of contents and ordering information, see <http://www.pages.unibe.ch/publications/reports00.html>.