



## MEGHÍVÓ

az MTA–MTM–ELTE Paleontológiai Kutatócsoportja és az MTM Őslénytani és Földtani Tára félig formális, félig kötetlen, házi (de nyilvános) előadás-sorozatának hatvanötödik előadására

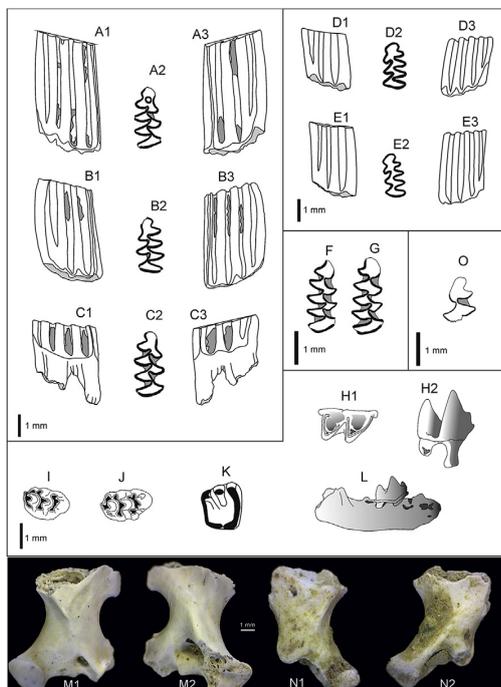
**Iván LOZANO-FERNÁNDEZ:**

### Climatic and environmental evolution in Europe during Pleistocene based on small mammals populations

Ideje: 2016. március 9. (szerda), 15:00

Helye: az Őslénytár könyvtára (Ludovika tér 2.)

Small mammals have resulted be a very important group during Quaternary. On one hand, the studies of these mammals are very important and precise proxy in paleoclimate and paleoenvironmental studies. This importance is higher in studies of Pleistocene, due to that in this period was produced the human expansion to Europe, starting around 1.8 Myr ago. Due to the specific habitat requirements characteristic of each species, the presence of small mammals in the fossil record allows us to infer the environment and climate in which a particular site was formed.



On the other hand, in the specific case of rodents, this group are one of the most stratigraphically significant groups of mammals in the European Pleistocene, because they have diversified more than other taxa over this relatively short geological time span. Specifically, arvicolines are particularly useful for biochronological correlation, because of the abundance of their remains and their rapid evolutionary rates. In addition, some voles undertook long-range and rapid migrations and may have had extensive geographical distributions, which allow interregional correlations to be made. For these reasons, arvicolines have been used to establish the biostratigraphic subdivisions of the Quaternary.

In conclusion, the good knowledge of small mammals populations during Pleistocene give us a high precise knowledge of paleoclimate and paleoenvironment during this period, and biochronological data of the different sites. During the last years my work was centred in the study of Pleistocene small mammals populations from Spain (Iberian Peninsula, South Europe), from sites of Atapuerca, Orce, Barranc de la Boella and Vallparadís.

The main objective of this Synthesys Project in Budapest is to study the small mammals fossil remains from Central Europe in order to get a better knowledge of the paleoenvironment and paleoclimate during Pleistocene in this region, and compare with the previous data obtained from South Europe.

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**Az előadásra minden érdeklődőt szeretettel várunk!**