



## **The North Atlantic storm track during the Last Glacial Maximum for different PMIP2 coupled models: intensity, localization, seasonality.**

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Mid-latitude storms constitute a fundamental component of the climate system through their role in advecting heat and moisture polewards. Their fronts are also responsible for most of the winter precipitation in the mid-latitudes, especially for Western Europe.

We use different coupled Ocean-Atmosphere general circulation models (OAGCM) participating to the second phase of the Paleoclimate Modelling Intercomparison Project (PMIP2) to study the North Atlantic storm track prevailing during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) in terms of intensity, localization and seasonality. Equivalent analyses are also performed with the jet and oceanic fronts in order to understand the relationship between those different components of the mid-latitude climate.