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A framework for combining human migration and environmental reconstructions.

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As part of the recent NERC directed research programme, Environmental Factors in the Chronology of Human Evolution & Dispersal (EFCHED), a framework was developed to integrate state-of-the-art palaeoclimate simulation results with a dispersal model applied to human migrations. This modeling framework incorporated changing patterns of vegetation and sea levels in order to examine the dispersal of *Homo erectus* out of Africa around 2 millions of years ago and to test competing hypotheses. The methodology developed to achieve this and the lessons learnt will be presented, including a series of simulations showing its application to human migrations in the Black Sea region during the last 30 ky.