

Resource Summary Report

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PaleoClim database

RRID:SCR_025657

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

PaleoClim database (RRID:SCR_025657)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.paleoclim.org/>

Proper Citation: PaleoClim database (RRID:SCR_025657)

Description: Database of downscaled paleoclimate outputs at 2.5 minute resolution (~5 km at equator) that includes surface temperature and precipitation estimates from snapshot-style climate model simulations using HadCM3, a version of the UK Met Office Hadley Centre General Circulation Model. Database contains climatic data for three key time periods spanning from 3.3 to 0.787 million years ago: the Marine Isotope Stage 19 (MIS19) in the Pleistocene (~787 ka), the mid-Pliocene Warm Period (~3.264–3.025 Ma), and MIS M2 in the Late Pliocene (~3.3 Ma). Set of historical climate layers (climate grids) with spatial resolution of about 2.5 min. These data can be used for mapping and spatial modelling in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or other computer programs.

Synonyms: Paleoclim

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Defining Citation: [PMID:30422125](#)

Keywords: historical climate layers, climate grids, paleoclimate outputs, 2.5 minute resolution, surface temperature, precipitation estimates, climate model simulations, climatic data,

Funding: NSF ;
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ;
São Paulo State Research Foundation ;
Southern Illinois University ;
University of Leeds International Research Collaboration Award ;
European Research Council

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: PaleoClim database

Resource ID: SCR_025657

Record Creation Time: 20240827T053245+0000

Record Last Update: 20260806T054819+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for PaleoClim database.

No alerts have been found for PaleoClim database.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Hinckley A, et al. (2025) Pliocene Forest Fragmentation Shaped Speciation in Tropical Asia's Giant Squirrels (*Ratufa*). *Molecular ecology*, 34(24), e70179.

Siddiqui S, et al. (2025) Global patterns and drivers of species and genera richness of Fabaceae. *Frontiers in plant science*, 16, 1581814.

Shin Y, et al. (2025) Climatic data sources and limitations of ecological niche models impact the estimations of historical ranges and niche overlaps in distantly related Korean salamanders. *BMC ecology and evolution*, 25(1), 105.

Burbrink FT, et al. (2025) The genetic origins of species boundaries at subtropical and temperate ecoregions in the North American racers (*Coluber constrictor*). *Heredity*, 134(2), 87.

Trivedi M, et al. (2025) Historical Demography and Species Distribution Models Shed Light on Speciation in Primates of Northeast India. *Ecology and evolution*, 15(2), e70968.

Wang S, et al. (2025) Convergent evolution in angiosperms adapted to cold climates. *Plant communications*, 6(2), 101258.

García-Rodríguez A, et al. (2025) The latitudinal variation in amphibian speciation rates revisited. *Communications biology*, 8(1), 822.

Li F, et al. (2025) Genomics reveal population structure, genetic diversity and evolutionary history of *Phyllostachys edulis* (moso bamboo) in global natural distribution. *Frontiers in plant science*, 16, 1532058.

Burbrink FT, et al. (2024) Understanding species limits through the formation of phylogeographic lineages. *Ecology and evolution*, 14(10), e70263.

Lu HH, et al. (2024) Comprehensive prediction of potential spatiotemporal distribution patterns, priority planting regions, and introduction adaptability of *Elymus sibiricus* in the Chinese region. *Frontiers in plant science*, 15, 1470653.

Namyatova AA, et al. (2024) Climate change effect on the widely distributed Palearctic plant bug species (Insecta: Heteroptera: Miridae). *PeerJ*, 12, e18377.

Zhang X, et al. (2024) Combined climate change and dispersal capacity positively affect *Hoplobatrachus chinensis* occupancy of agricultural wetlands. *iScience*, 27(9), 110732.