Fig. S1. Results from the model-data comparison for mean cold month temperature, late Miocene data – modern potential natural climate estimates.
Fig. S2. Results from the model-data comparison for mean cold month temperature, late Miocene data – LM280c.
Fig. S3. Results from the model-data comparison for mean cold month temperature, late Miocene data – LM400c.
Fig. S4. Improvements in the model-data comparison for mean cold month temperature. The lefthand column (A, B) shows the improvement that the late Miocene palaeogeography makes to the model-data comparison. The righthand column (C, D) shows the improvement that higher CO$_2$ makes to the model-data comparison. Green circles indicate an improvement, red circles indicate a deterioration. The datapoints showing 'no difference' are plotted underneath the other datapoints in order to highlight the differences.
Fig. S5. Results from the model-data comparison for mean warm month temperature, late Miocene data – modern potential natural climate estimates.
Fig. S6. Results from the model-data comparison for mean warm month temperature, late Miocene data – LM280c.
Fig. S7. Results from the model-data comparison for mean warm month temperature, late Miocene data – LM400c.
Fig. S8. Improvements in the model-data comparison for mean warm month temperature. The lefthand column (A,B) shows the improvement that the late Miocene palaeogeography makes to the model-data comparison. The righthand column (C, D) shows the improvement that higher CO₂ makes to the model-data comparison. Green circles indicate an improvement, red circles indicate a deterioration. The datapoints showing ‘no difference’ are plotted underneath the other datapoints in order to highlight the differences.
Fig. S9. Non-linearity test of model-data comparison summary for MAT and MAP. Shown is the percentage of the total number of datapoints that overlap with the model results.