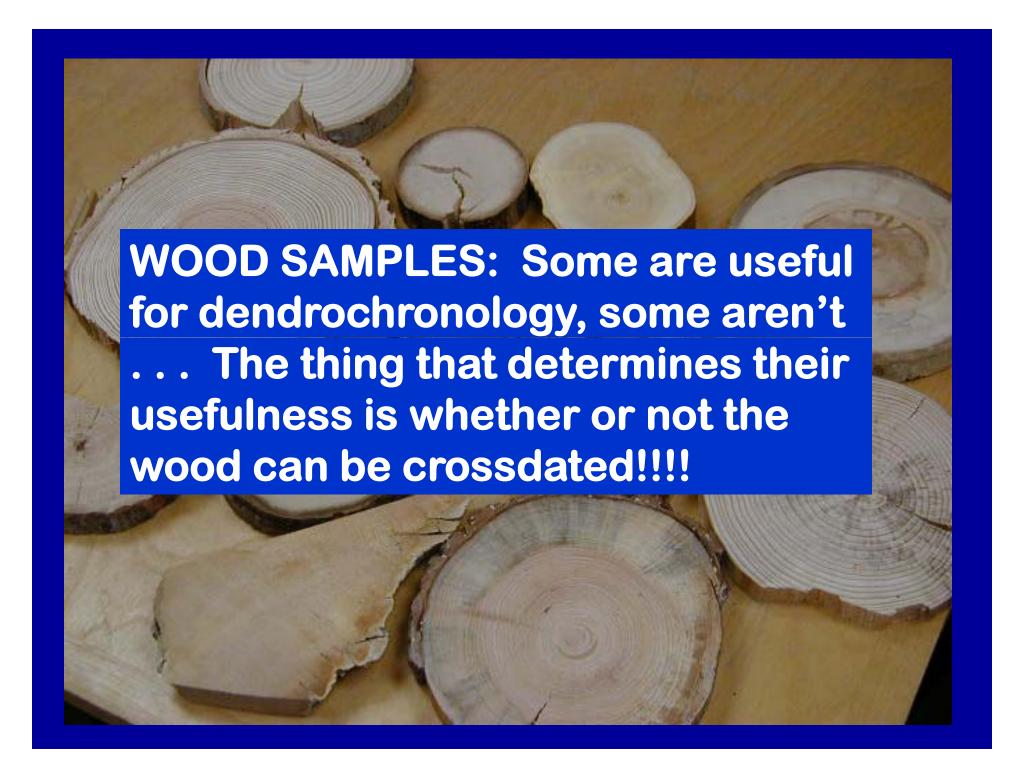
NEXT: G-2 "Wood Kits"

Classifying Wood Samples from Different Types of Trees

(pp 124-125

(Your personal version in Class Notes Packet)

Take notes for yourself in Class Notes, answer for your Group Grade on the G-2 Form



The characteristics that make a tree suitable for crossdating are:

 the tree has a ring growth structure (not all trees have rings!)

the tree-ring boundaries are distinct

 the tree rings are annual, i.e., one ring is formed each calendar year (hard to tell just by looking!)

> p 123 bottom

. . . characteristics that make a tree suitable for crossdating are: (cont.)

the tree growth pattern is <u>sensitive</u>
 <u>not</u> complacent as in

... so that variations from year-to-year ("interannual variations") show enough variations with distinct patterns that can be matched from core to core and tree to tree.

. . . characteristics that make a tree suitable for crossdating are: (cont.)

• the tree growth pattern has "circuit uniformity"

i.e. the rings are continuous around the entire circumference of the tree

(so that the same ring pattern will appear if you core different sides of the tree.)

 the length of tree-ring record is long enough so that a valid pattern match can be made

(in general, a tree-ring record of 50 continuous rings or more is needed)



Goal of Assignment G-2:

To classify the wood samples in your wood kit into three categories -- those trees that are:

- (1) Suitable,
- (2) Unsuitable, or
- (3) Possibly Suitable

for crossdating and subsequent dendrochronological analysis.

- Sign your name on the GROUP ANSWER
 FORM at the top and pick a group leader!
- Two groups will share ONE specimen box, so pass them back and forth your Teaching Team will assist.
- Every team member should examine one or more specimens.
- Do Parts A, B & C together as a group.