



# THE LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH

presents a talk by

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## *Dendrochronology and middle Miocene petrified oak: Modern counterparts and interpretation*

Wednesday, February 10, 2016 - 12:00pm to 1:00pm

Room: Bannister 110

This study reports the first successful statistical 'crossdating' among ring width time series from many specimens of petrified wood, based samples of the genus *Quercus* from the Stinking Water (SW) site in Oregon, a Miocene-aged exposure associated with the Columbia River Basalts. Ring width time series from 26 radii, 17 different trees, show significant intercorrelation. 40AR/39AR dating on pillow basalt from the locality yielded a weighted Plateau Age of  $13.79 \pm 0.09$  Ma placing the death of the trees at the end of the Langhian Stage of the Middle Miocene ( $15.97 \pm 0.05$  to  $13.65 \pm 0.05$  Ma), during the middle Miocene Climate Transition (MMCT). A Modified Coexistence Approach was applied to determine the likely climate range when the SW trees were growing. The modified approach included regression of site-mean ring width time series statistic values on estimated soil moisture for the site locations, using site-mean data from 126 modern *Quercus* sites from across the United States. Identification of highly significant linearities indicated strong relationships between ring width intercorrelation and soil moisture and ring width variability and soil moisture. Comparison of individual modern site-mean statistical values with values calculated for the SW locality suggests a mesic growing environment for the SW *Quercus*, with moderate temperatures. Geographic placement of modern *Quercus* sites with site-mean statistics similar to the SW values indicates a modern analogue in the eastern United States. Modern distributions of mesic species in the genera present at the SW locality suggest similarities with the central and southern Appalachian Mountains and the Ozark/Ouachita Mountains, indicating a mean annual temperature range of  $\square 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $\square 15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a mean annual precipitation range of  $\square 750$  mm to  $\square 1200$  mm when the SW *Quercus* were growing.