

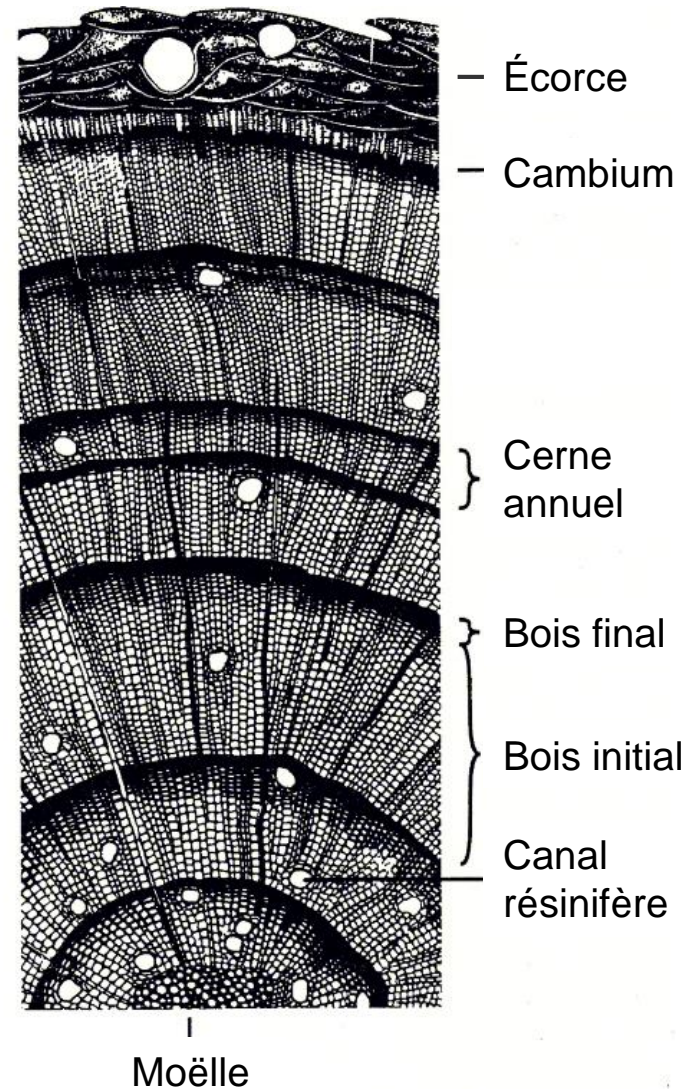
TECHNIQUES ET RESSOURCES EN DENDROCHRONOLOGIE

Centre d'étude de la forêt

En grec ancien

δένδρον	dendron	arbre
χρόνος	khronos	temps
-λογία	-logia	discours, l'étude de...

Une méthode scientifique pour déterminer l'année de formation de cernes d'arbres.



Adapté de Fritts (1976)

Techniques et ressources

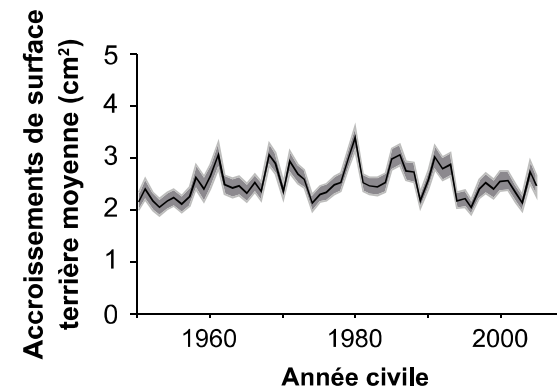
1. Forage
2. Artisanat et menuiserie
3. Capture d'image
4. Mesure d'épaisseur de cernes
5. Interdatation
6. Standardisation
7. Données climatiques
8. Associations climat-croissance
9. 'dplR' et 'treeclim' avec [R]
10. Exemple



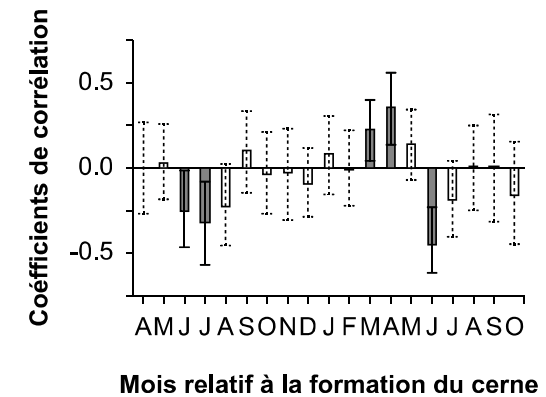
Photo: A. Whittier



Photo: The Spokesman-Review



Images: Centre d'étude de la forêt



1. Forage



Photo: D. Rubino

Composants principaux d'un foret (ou sonde) de Pressler:

- (a) le manche
- (b) la tarière
- (c) l'extracteur



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iwfi2HXGDJ0>

Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (2014)

Pour visionner d'autres vidéos veuillez suivre:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OMQPDzuXYo0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFnOSFYPUk>

Dyer et al. (2013)

2. Artisanat et menuiserie



Photo: N. Zampieri



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qgeP8SV70rE>
Dyer et al. (2013)

2. Artisanat et menuiserie

Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche du lac Duparquet (Ferld)

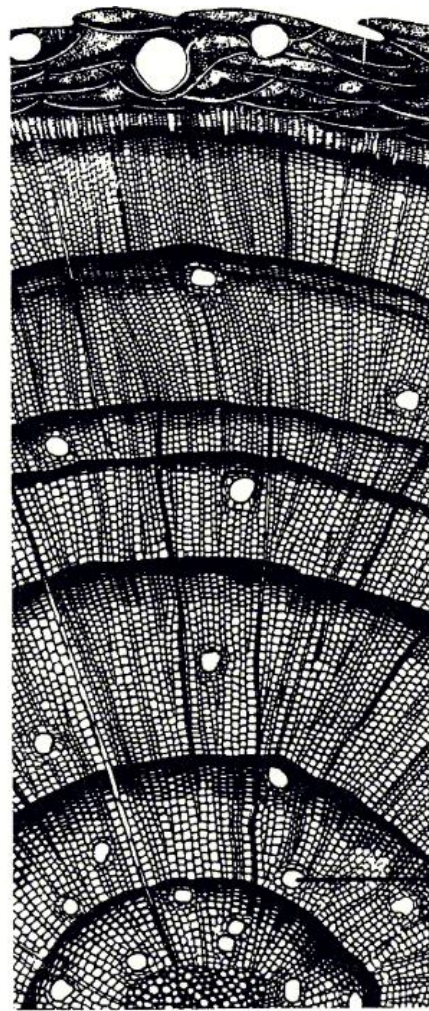
<http://ferld.uqat.ca/>



Photos: Centre d'étude de la forêt



3. Capture d'image



Moëlle

Adapté de Fritts (1976)

— Écorce

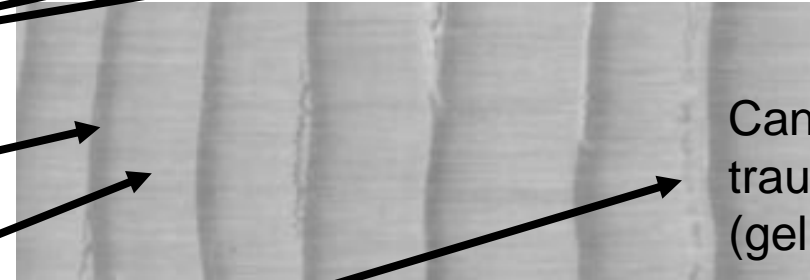
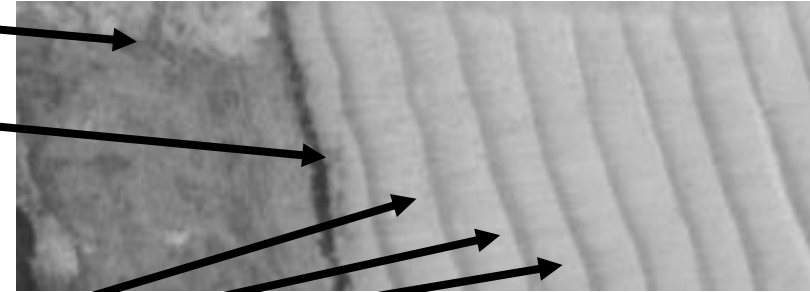
— Cambium

} Cerne
annuel

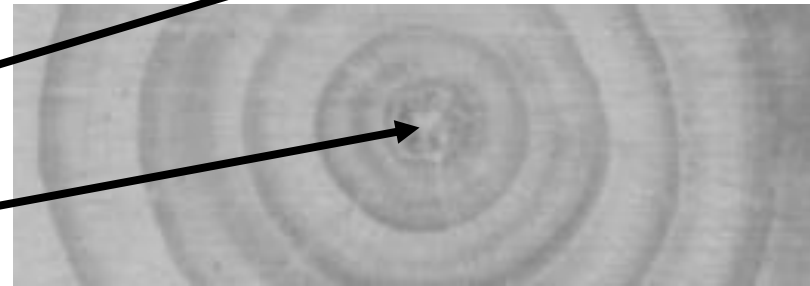
} Bois final

} Bois initial

} Canal
résinifère

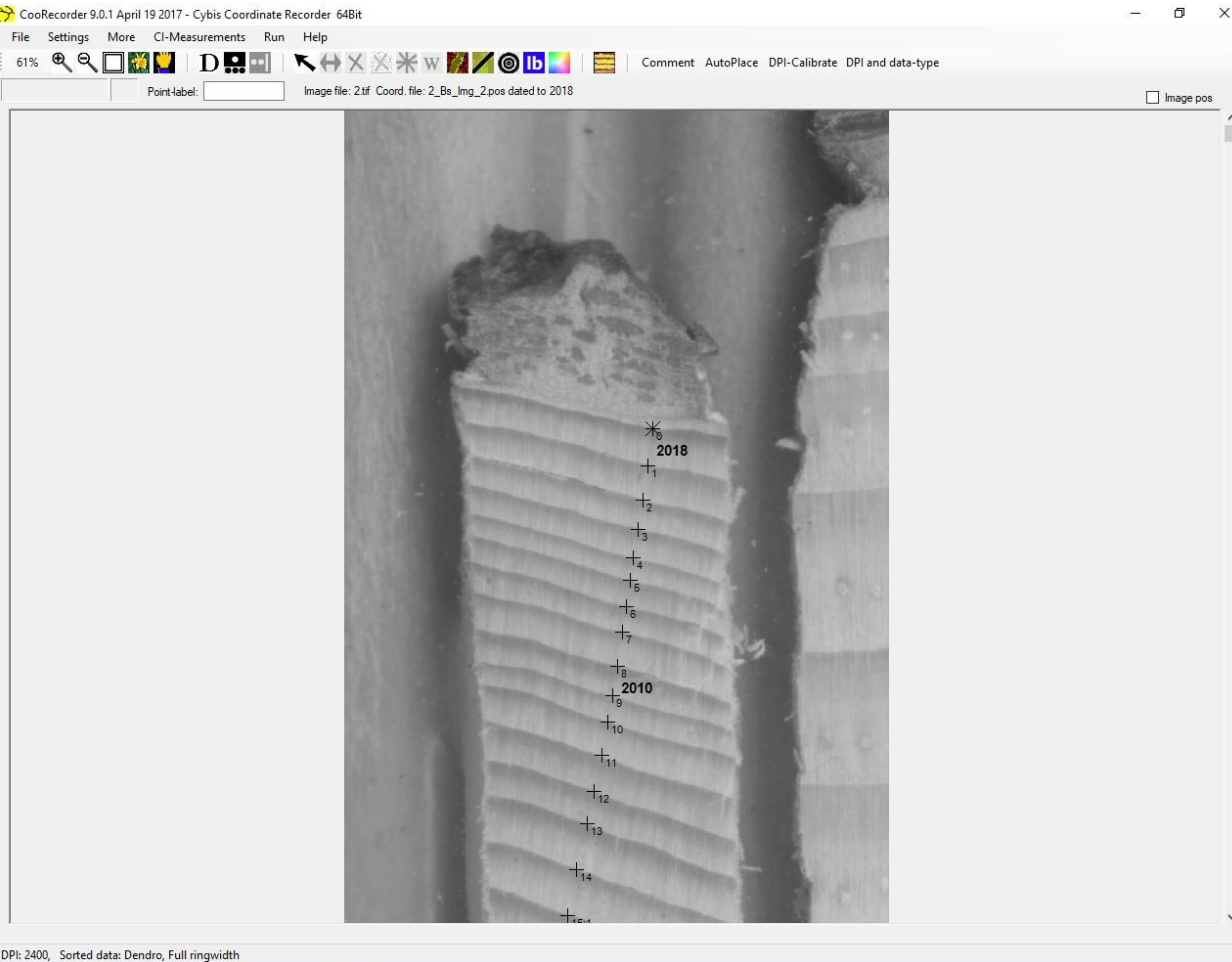


Canaux résinifères
traumatiques
(gel printanier?)



Photos: Centre d'étude de la forêt

4. Mesure d'épaisseur de cernes



Mesure de l'épaisseur (largeur) de chaque cerne :

- Travail minutieux et répétitif mais en partie automatisé
- Marquage et calcul de la distance entre deux marqueurs
- Pour chaque carotte, on obtient une serie d'épaisseurs

4. Mesure d'épaisseur de cernes

Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche du lac Duparquet (FerId)

<http://ferId.uqat.ca/laboDendro/LaboDendroF.htm>



Photos: Centre d'étude de la forêt

5. Interdatation



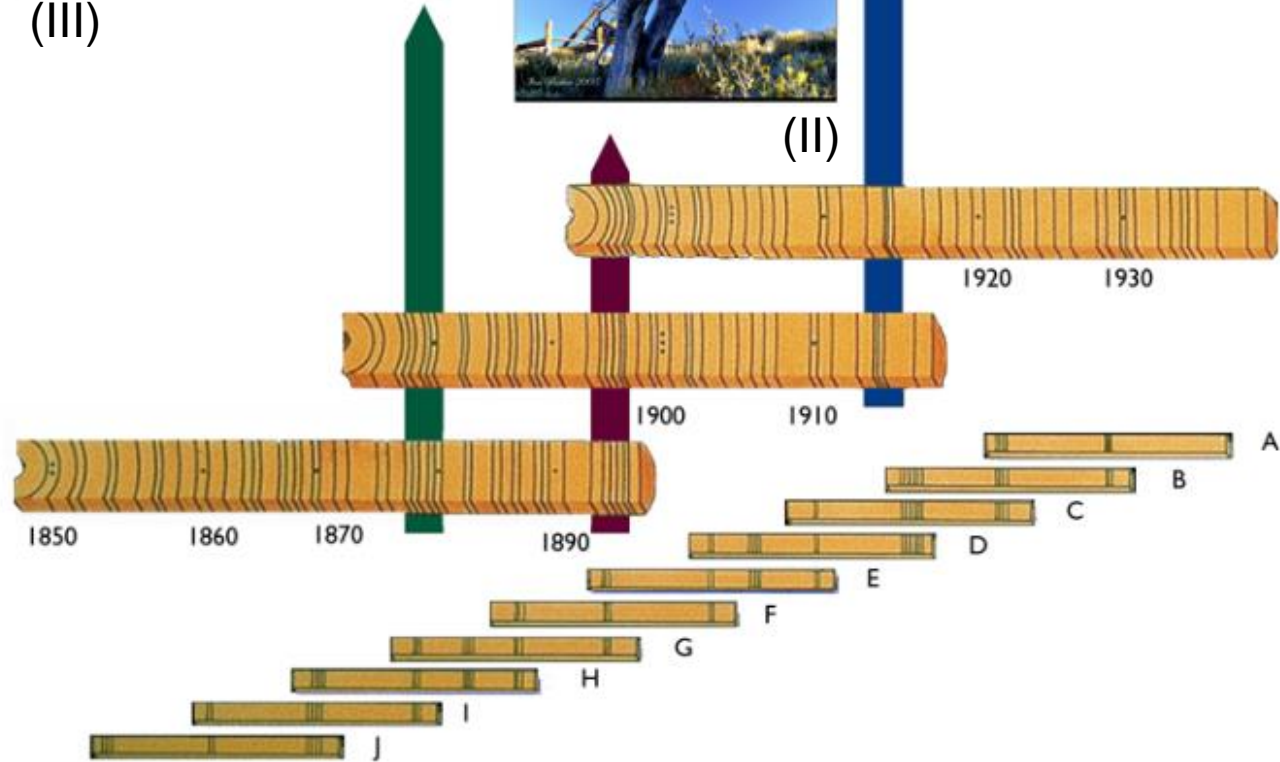
(III)



(II)



(I)



« Comparer les patrons des cernes »

« Exemple : Datation d'une ruine

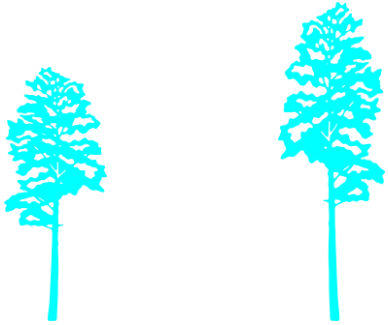
- Développer une chronologie à partir de carottes d'arbres vivants situés proche de la ruine (I)
- Étendre la chronologie en utilisant des carottes d'arbres morts situés dans la zone d'étude (II)
- Extraire des carottes des poutres de bois dans la ruine (III) et comparer les patrons des cernes.»

Images: Kipfmüller and Swetnam (2001)

Images et texte: Corona (2015)

<http://christophe-corona.com/dendro/dendrochronology/interdatation/>

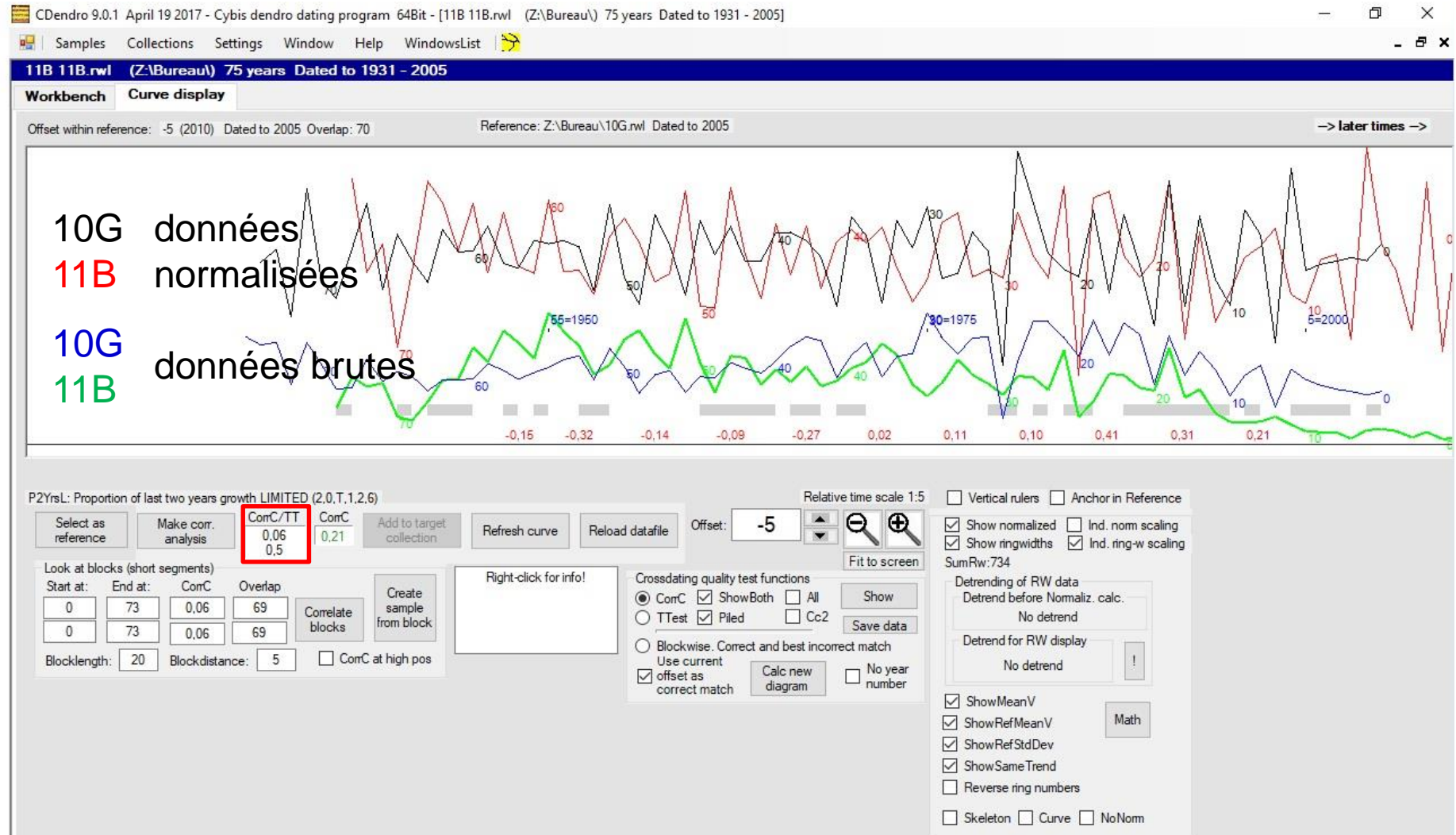
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



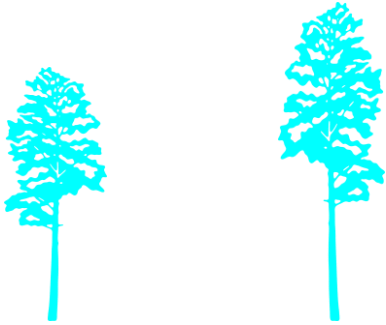
Deux carottes = deux series
(10G et 11B)

Manque de concordance
entre l'épaisseur des cernes:
corrélation = 0.06

<http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/>
https://www.cybis.se/wiki/index.php?title=How_to_use_CDendro
Larsson (2017)



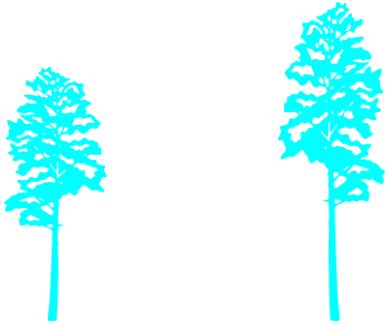
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



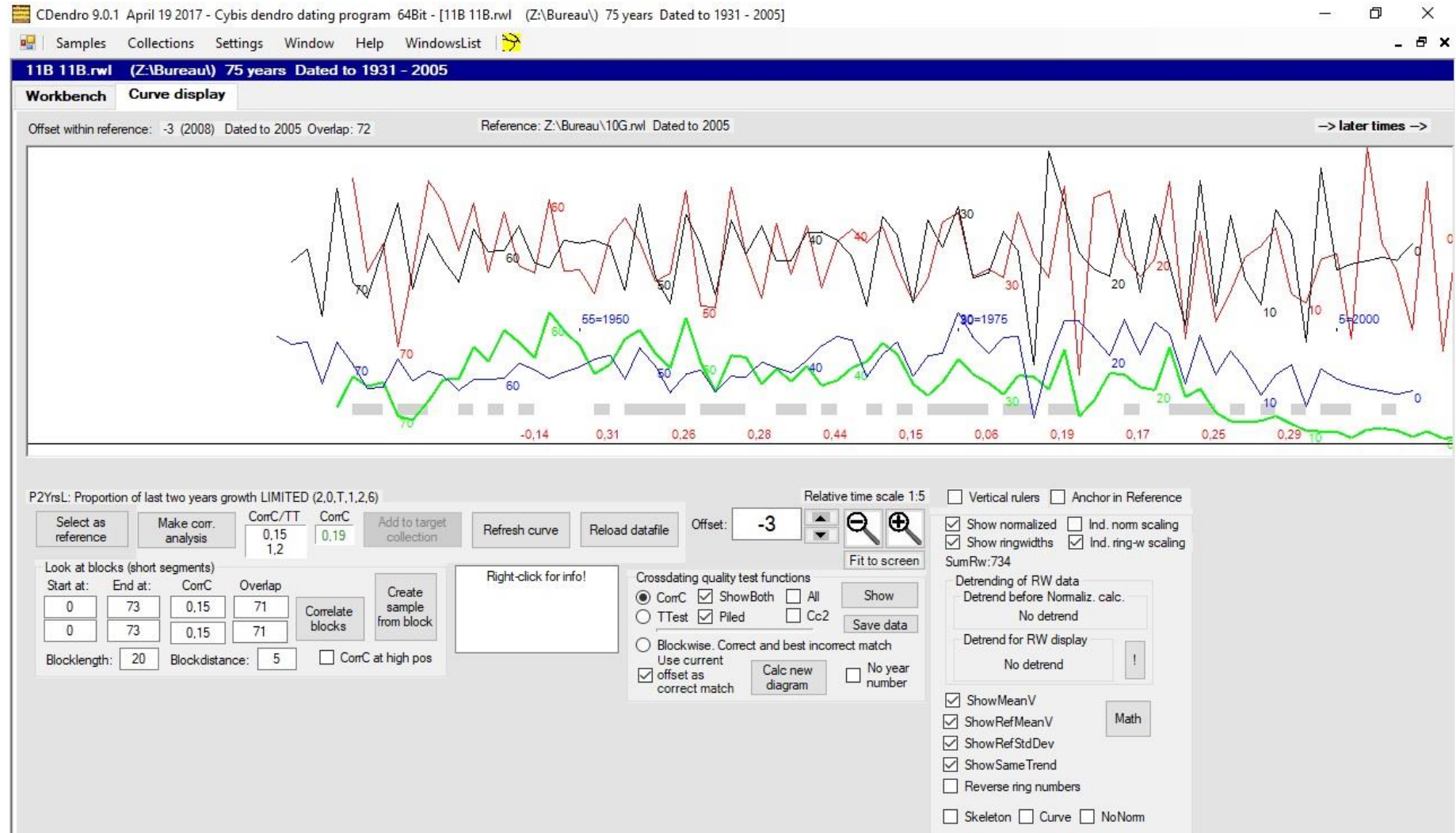
Manque de concordance:
corrélation = -0.14



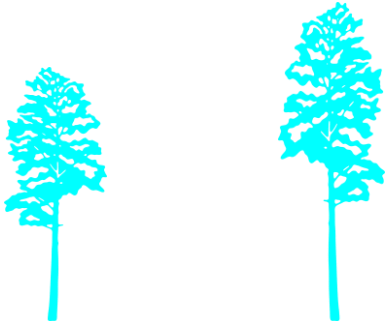
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



Peu de concordance:
corrélation = 0.15



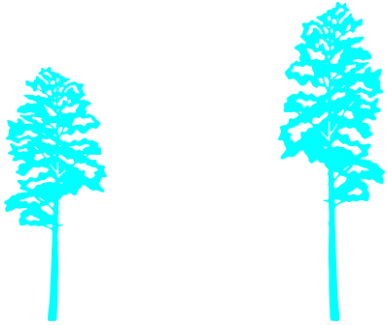
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



Manque de concordance:
corrélation = -0.09



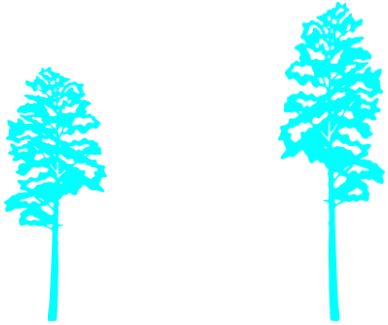
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



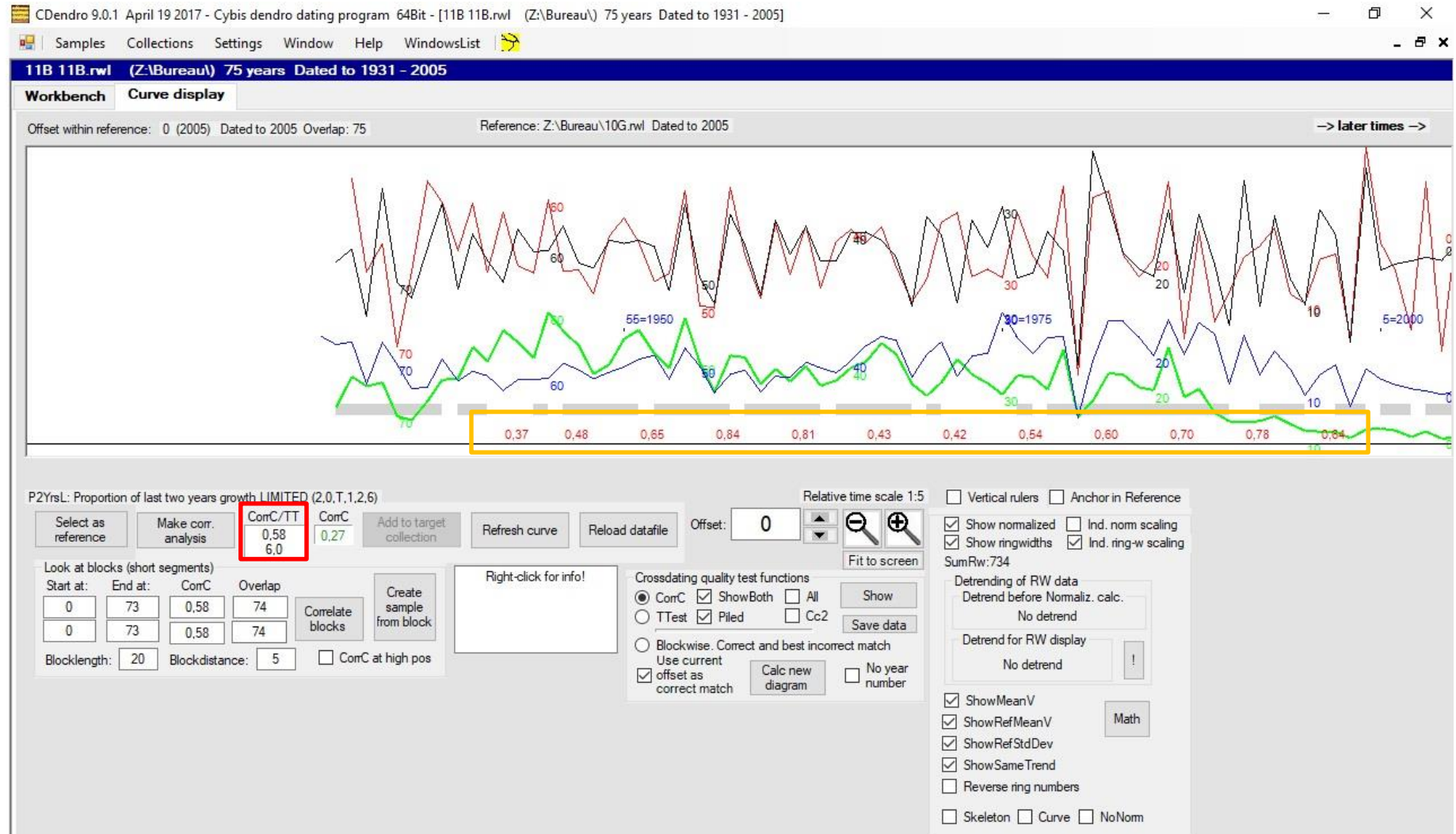
Manque de concordance:
corrélation = -0.25



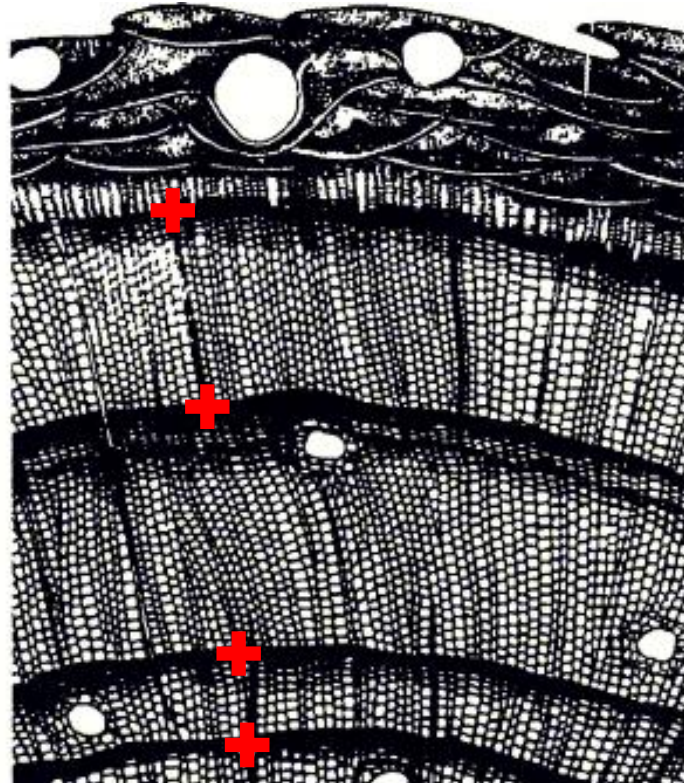
5. Interdatation (CDendro)



Concordance:
corrélation élevée = 0.58



5. Interdatation (faux cernes et cernes manquants)

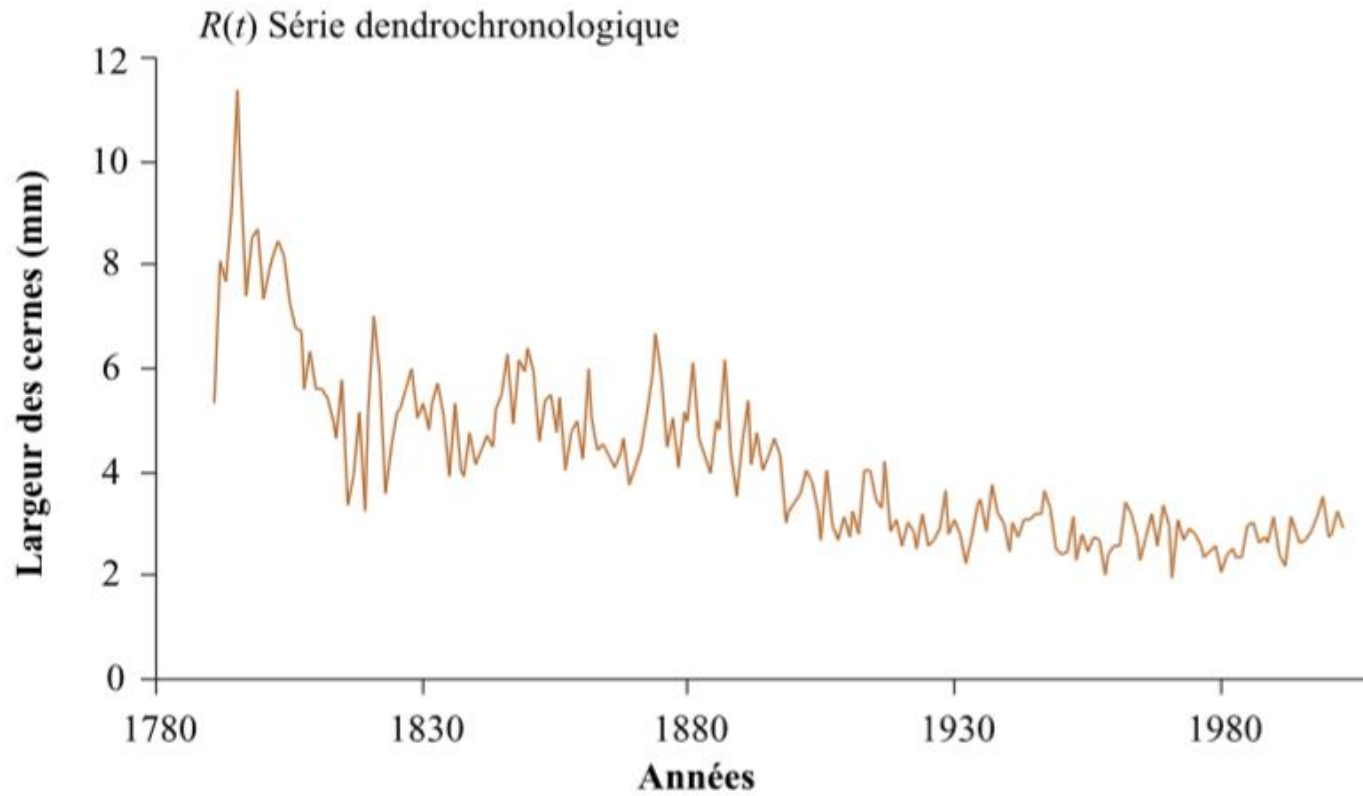


— Faux
cerne

Adapté de Fritts (1976)

6. Standardisation

R_t = la série de cernes observée



Nicault et al. (2010)

6. Standardisation

$$R_t = A_t + C_t + \delta D1_t + \delta D2_t + E_t$$

R_t = la série de cernes observée,

A_t = la tendance reliée à l'âge,

C_t = le signal climatique,

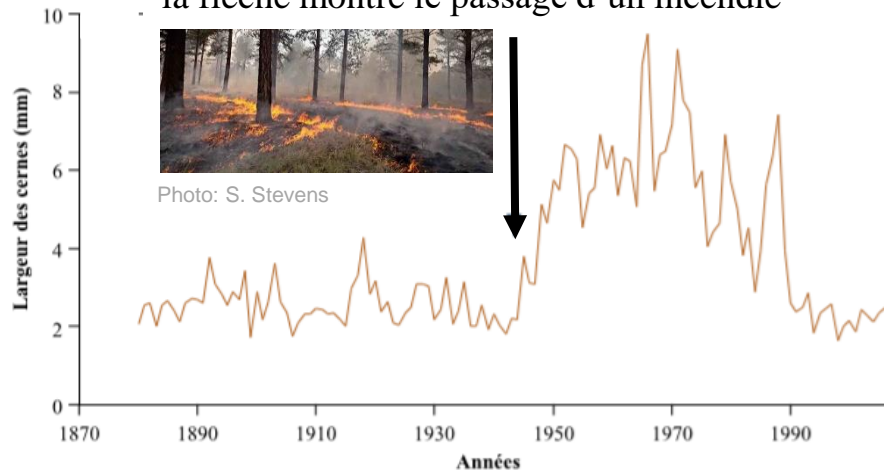
$\delta D1_t$ = les perturbations endogènes et les perturbations locales,

$\delta D2_t$ = les perturbations exogènes à l'échelle du site et

E_t = l'ensemble de la variabilité interannuelle non expliquée et non reliée aux autres signaux.

Cook (1985)
Nicault et al. (2010)

“Courbe montrant un signal de type $D2$;
la flèche montre le passage d'un incendie”

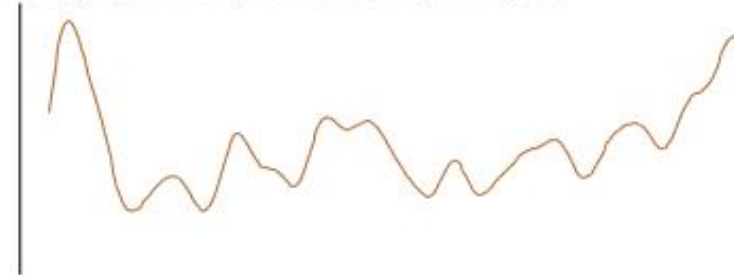


Nicault et al. (2010)

a) $A(t)$ Signal lié à l'âge



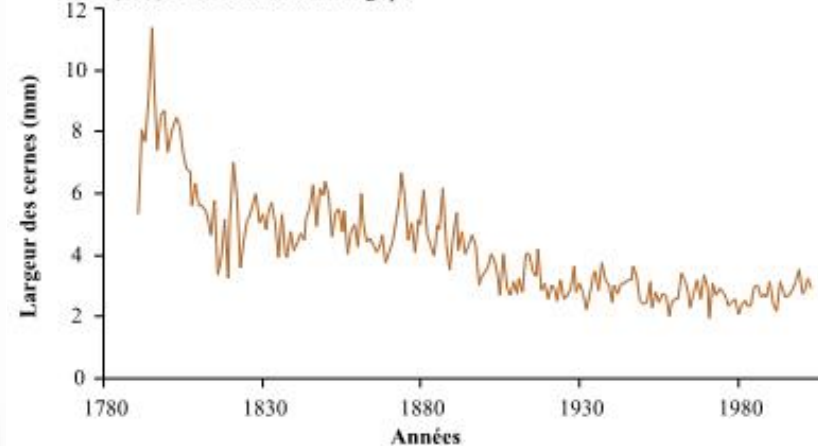
b) $C1(t)$ Signal climatique de basse et de moyenne fréquence



c) $C2(t)$ Signal climatique de haute fréquence

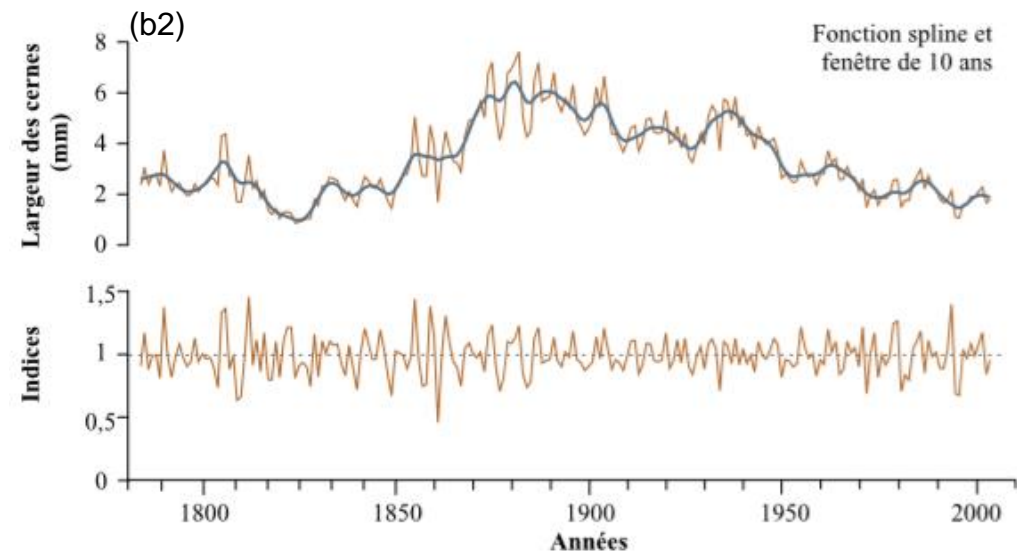
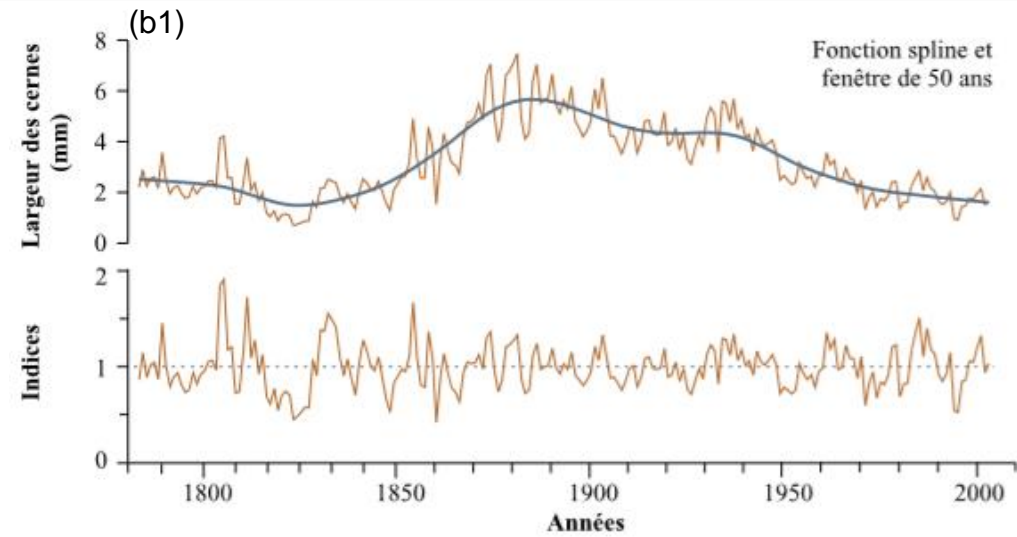
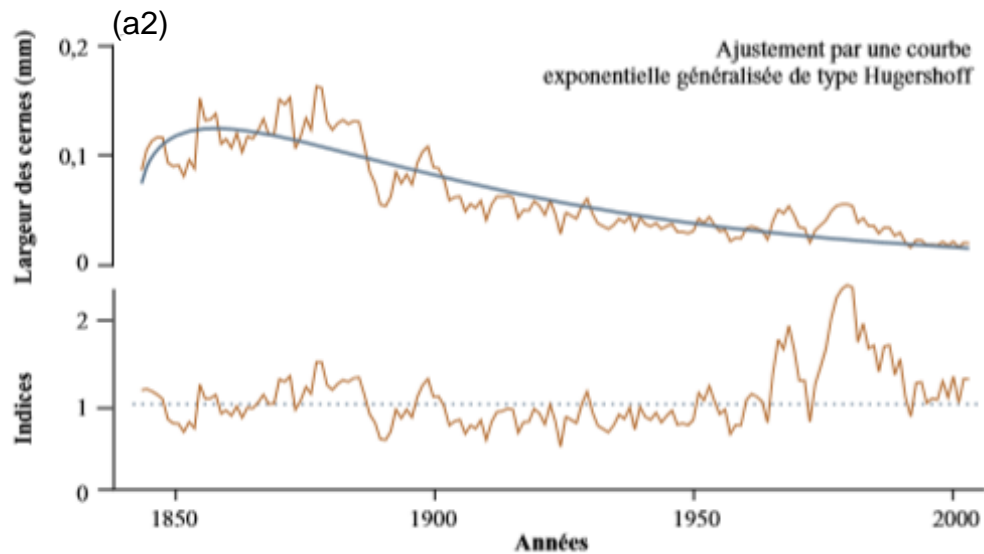
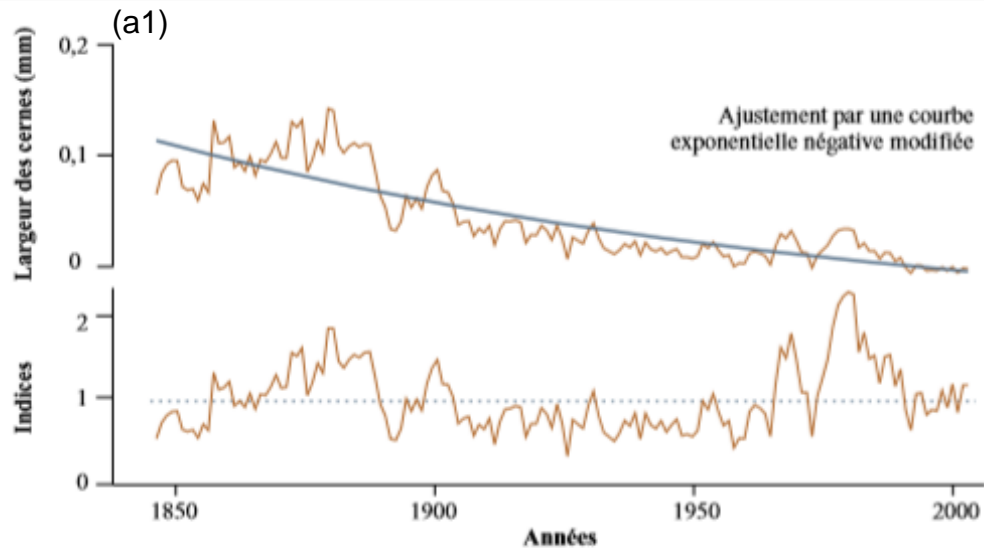


d) $R(t)$ Série dendrochronologique



Nicault et al. (2010)

6. Standardisation



7. Données climatiques

ClimateAP_v2.20 Copyright (2019) UBC. All rights reserved.

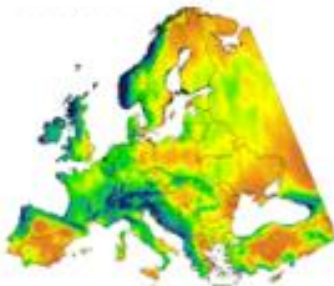
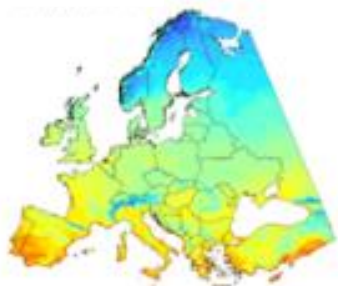
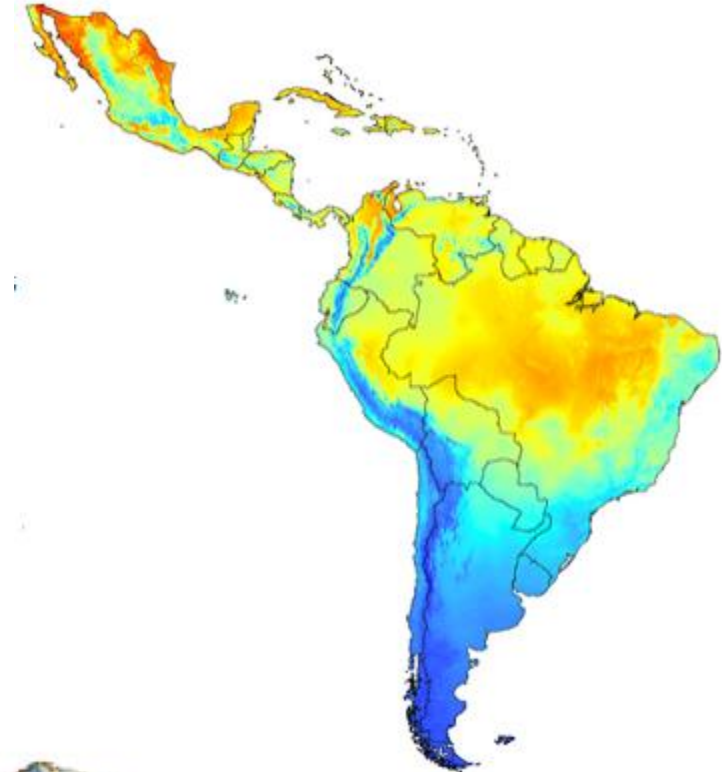
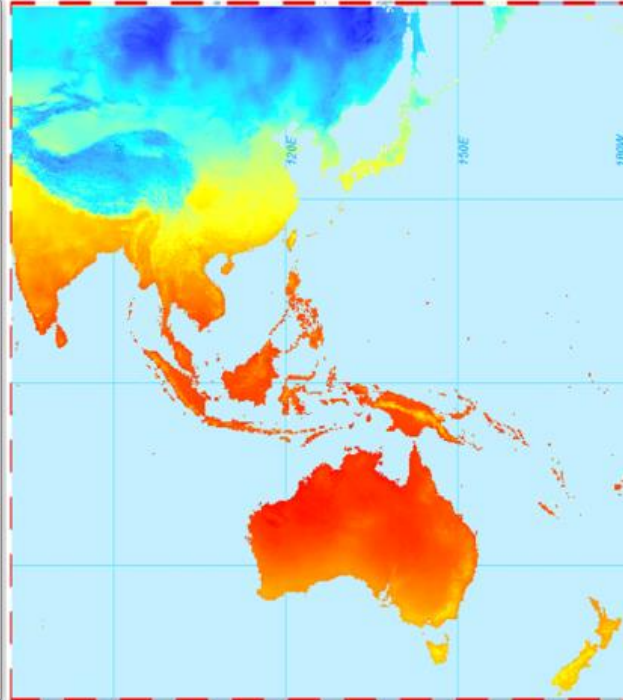
Single location ☒ Decimal ☐ Degree About Help

Latitude Elevation (m)
Longitude

Annual variables	Seasonal variables	Monthly variables
MAT = 0.9	Tmax_DJF = -11.8	Tmax(01) = -14.1
MVMT = 19.6	Tmax_MAM = 9.1	Tmax(02) = -9.9
MCMT = -19.8	Tmax_JJA = 24.7	Tmax(03) = -0.6
TD = 39.4	Tmax_SON = 7.7	Tmax(04) = 9.8
MAP = 256	Tmin_DJF = -23.6	Tmax(05) = 18.2
AHM = 42.4	Tmin_MAM = -5.4	Tmax(06) = 24
DD<0 = 2107	Tmin_JJA = 11.4	Tmax(07) = 26
DD>5 = 1590	Tmin_SON = -5.2	Tmax(08) = 24
DD<18 = 6227	Tave_DJF = -17.7	Tmax(09) = 17.7
DD>18 = 114	Tave_MAM = 1.9	Tmax(10) = 8.4
NFFD = 148	Tave_JJA = 18.1	Tmax(11) = -3.1
PAS = 22	Tave_SON = 1.3	Tmax(12) = -11.2
EXT = -34.4	PPT_DJF = 7	Tmin(01) = -25.4
EXT = 32.8	PPT_MAM = 25	Tmin(02) = -23.3

Multi-location

Status



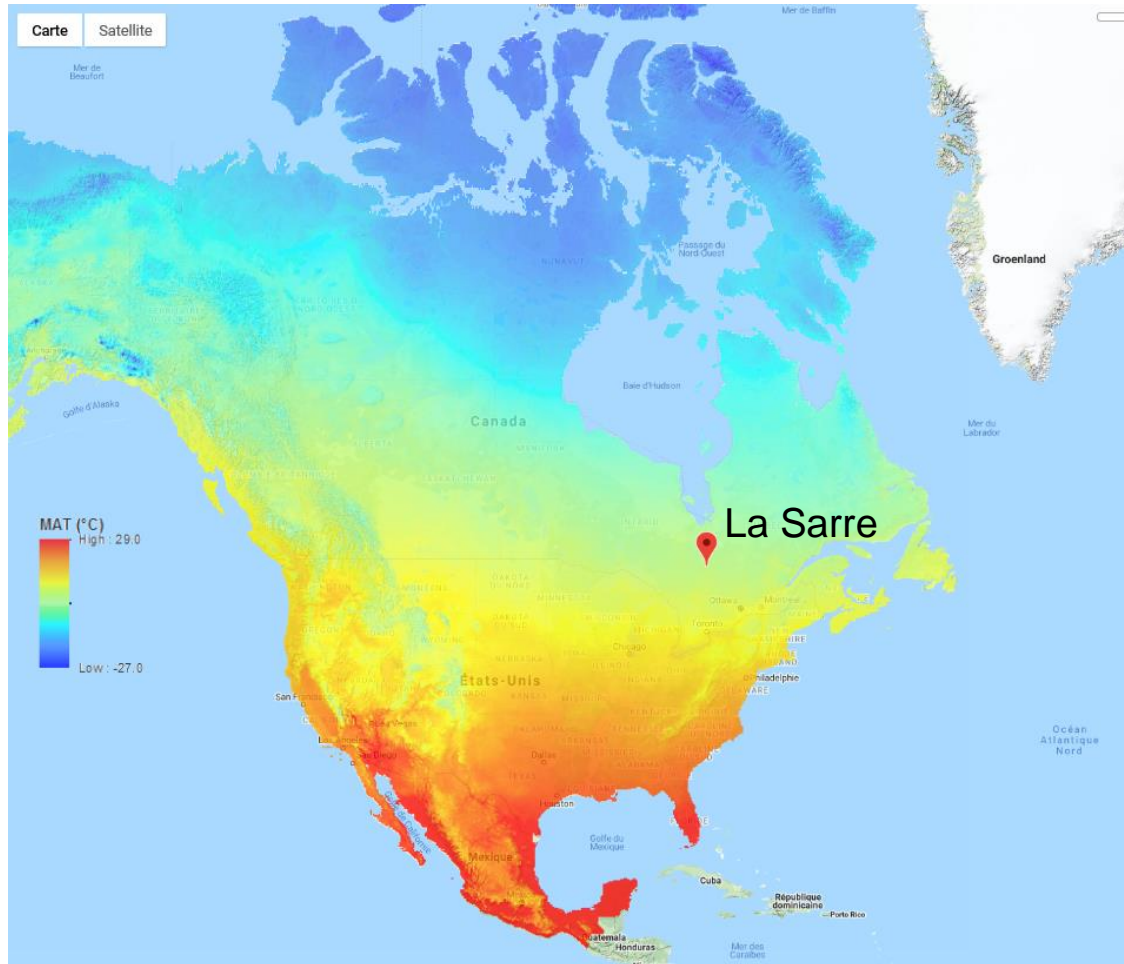
<http://web.climateap.net/>

<https://sites.ualberta.ca/~ahamann/data/climatesa.html>

<https://sites.ualberta.ca/~ahamann/data/climateeu.html>

Hamann et al. (2013); Wang et al. (2016, 2017)

7. Données climatiques (ClimateNA)



<http://www.climatewna.com/default.aspx>

<http://climatena.ca/>

Wang et al. (2016)

Région

Formats Administration

Format :
Anglais (Canada)

Préférences linguistiques

Formats de date et d'heure

Date courte : aaaa-MM-jj

Date longue : MMMM j, aaaa

Heure courte : h:mm tt

Heure longue : h:mm:ss tt

Premier jour de la semaine : Sunday

Exemples

Date courte : 2020-06-15

Date longue : June 15, 2020

Heure courte : 1:26 PM

Heure longue : 1:26:59 PM

Paramètres supplémentaires...

OK Annuler Appliquer

Image: Microsoft Windows (2020)

8. Associations climat-croissance

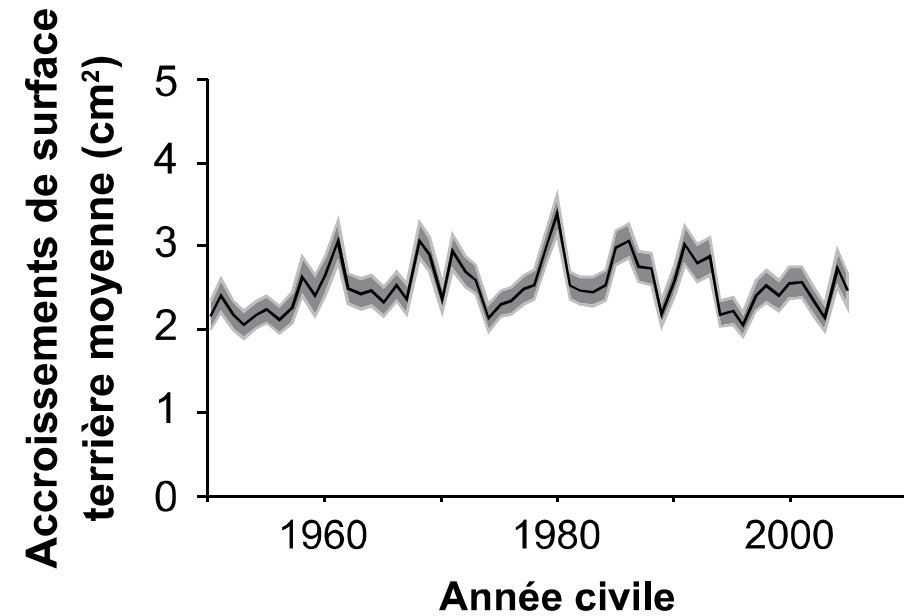
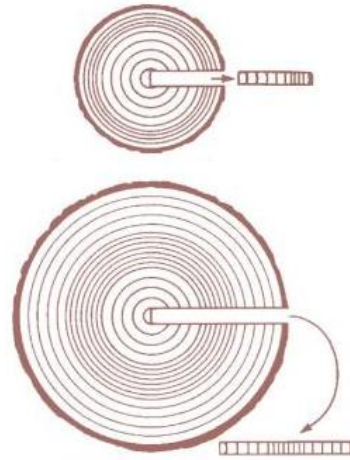


Image: Centre d'étude de la forêt



Images: M. Megalos



Photo: R. Chavardès

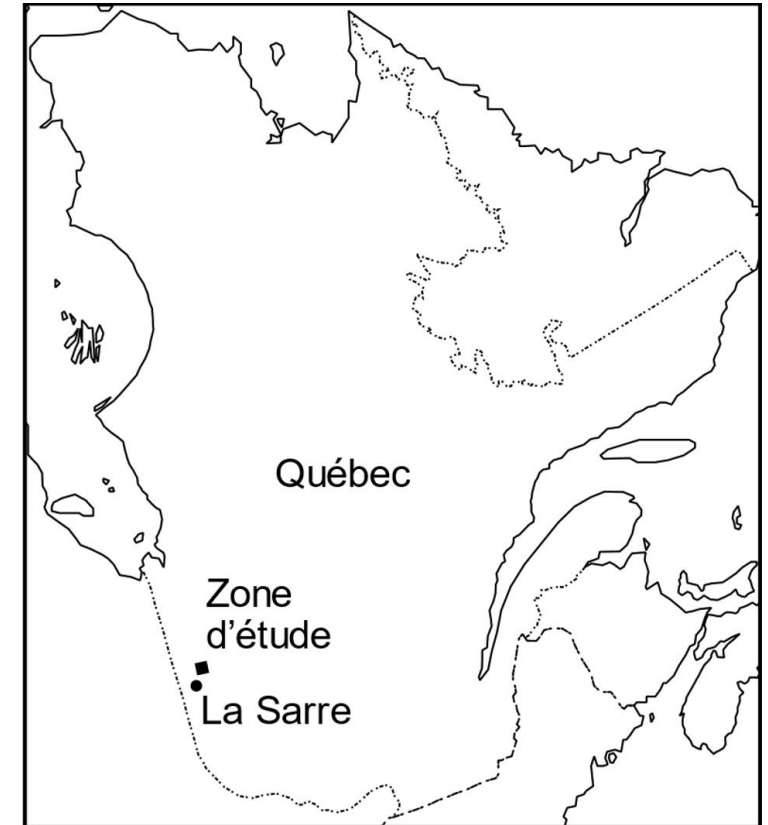


Image: R. Chavardès

Peuplements de *P. mariana*
(n = 8)

8. Associations climat-croissance

Fonctions de corrélation entre les températures moyennes mensuelles (La Sarre) et une chronologie d'accroissement de la surface terrière de *P. mariana* dans des peuplements purs.

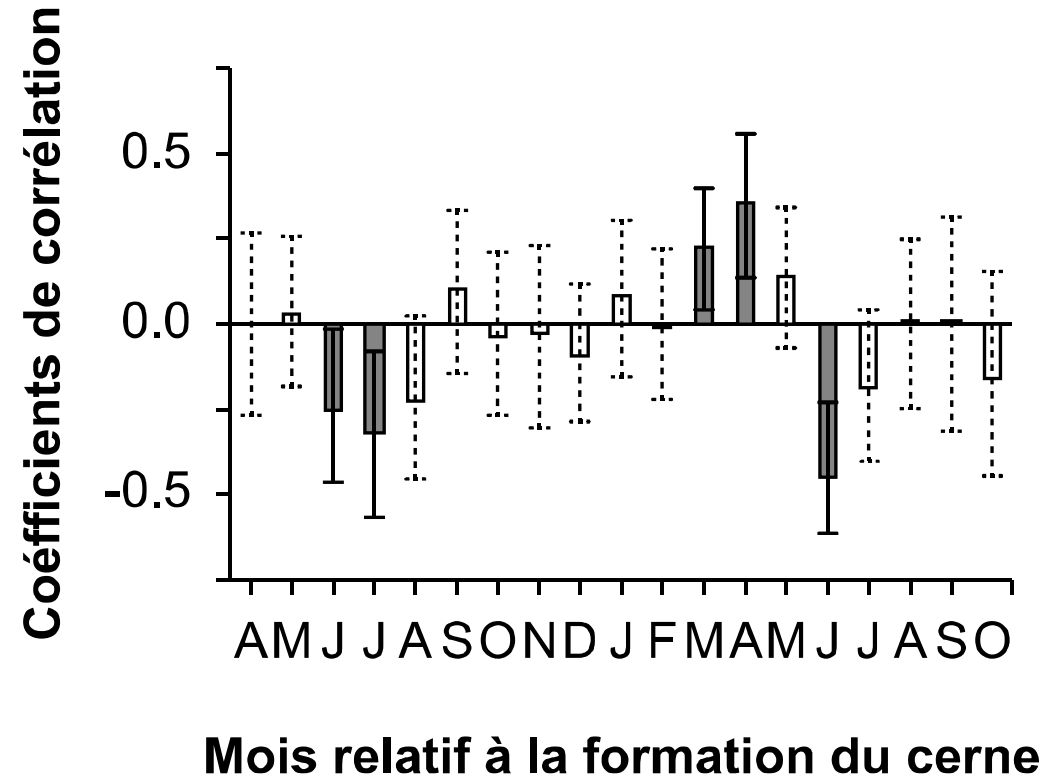
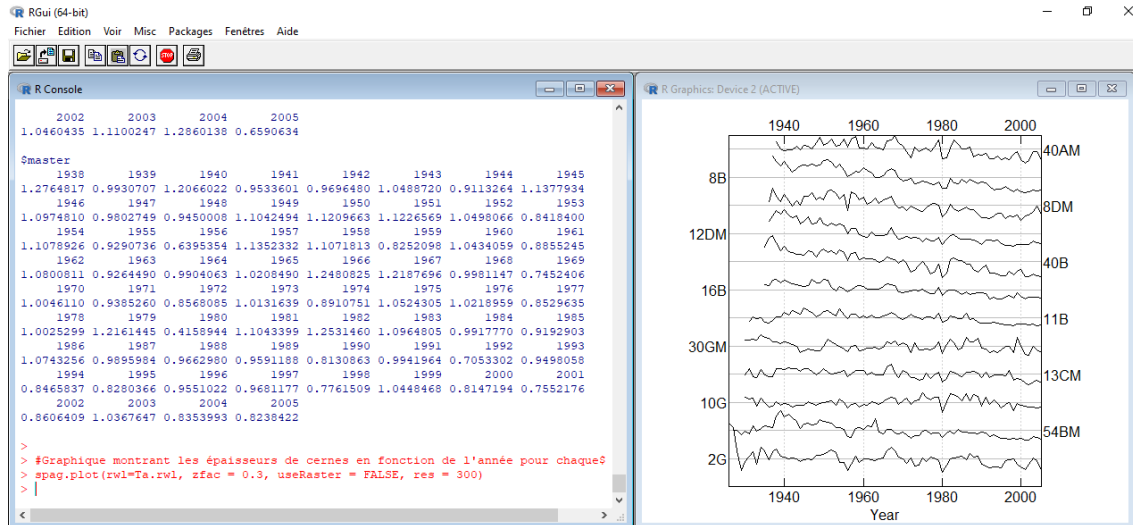


Image: Centre d'étude de la forêt

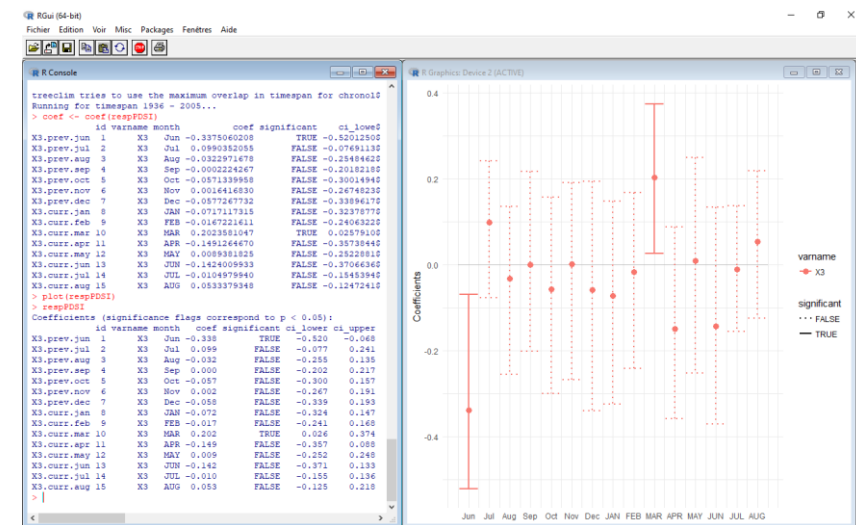
9. 'dplR' et 'treeclim' avec [R]



<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplR/index.html>

R Core Team (2018)

Bunn and Korpela (2020)



<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/treeclim/treeclim.pdf>

Zang and Biondi (2019)

Ressources (An introduction to dplR; Chronology building in dplR; Crossdating in dplR; A dendrochronology program library in R (dplR); Statistical and visual crossdating in R using the dplR library; Time series analysis in dplR)

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplR/vignettes/intro-dplR.pdf>

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplR/vignettes/chron-dplR.pdf>

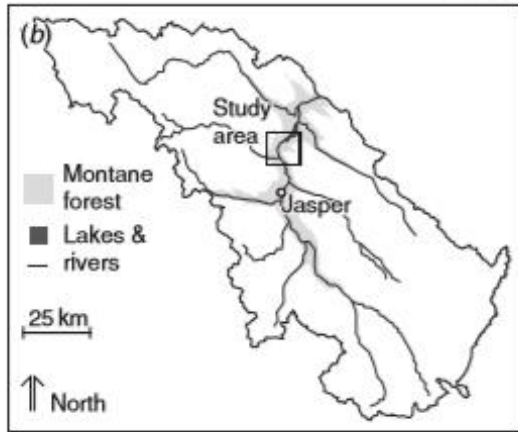
<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplR/vignettes/xdate-dplR.pdf>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1125786508000350?via%3Dihub>

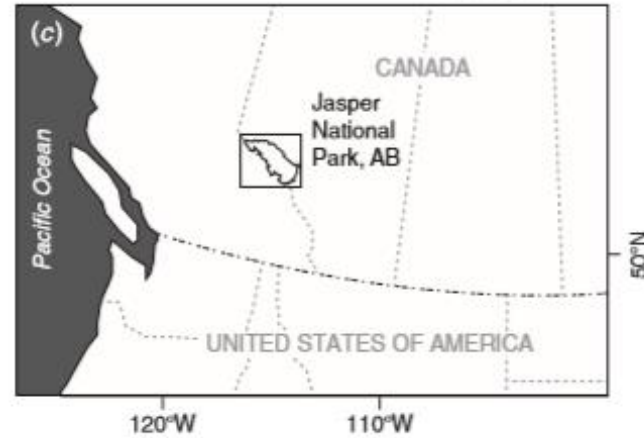
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1125786510000172?via%3Dihub>

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplR/vignettes/timeseries-dplR.pdf>

9. 'dplR' et 'treeclim' avec [R]



Chavardès and Daniels (2016)



Photos: Tree-Ring Lab @ UBC (2013)



Photos: fRI Research



Photo: S. Stevens



Photo: B. Stocks

10. Exemple

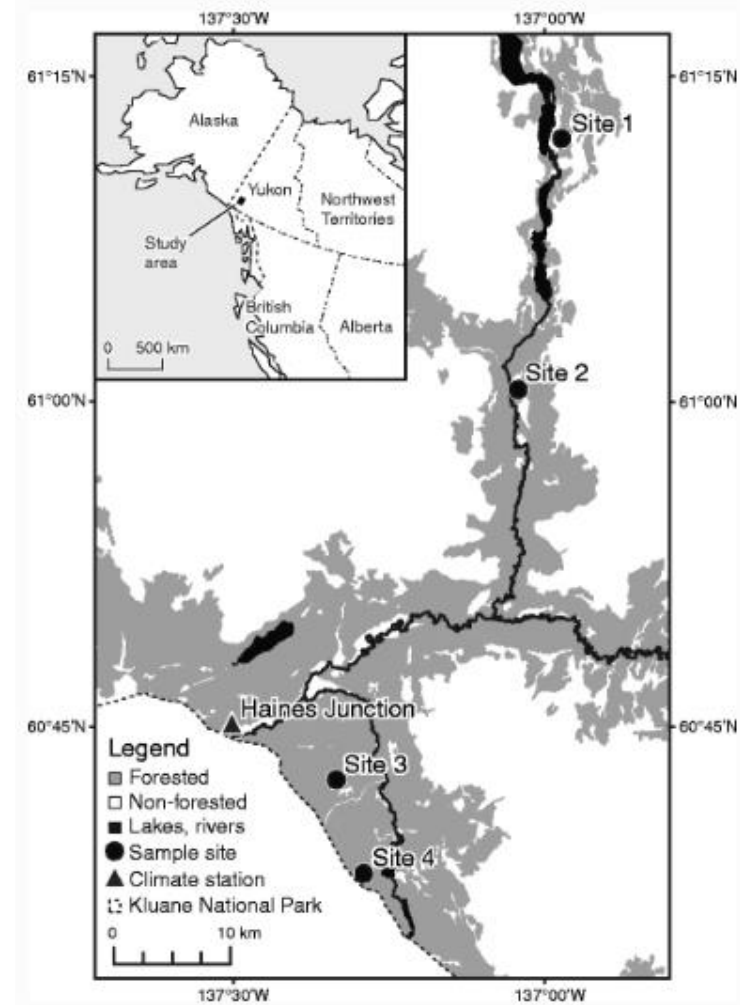


Photo: J. Robert



Photo: Radio-Canada



Photo: P. Waeber

The same standardization procedure was applied to all four sites. First, to account for the non-climatic, age-related trend in ring widths of our relatively young trees, we fit a negative exponential curve or linear regression through each ring-width series.

Sites 1, 2, 3 and 4 near Haines Junction in the Champagne and Aishihik Traditional Territory, southwest Yukon

Chavardès et al. (2013)

10. Exemple

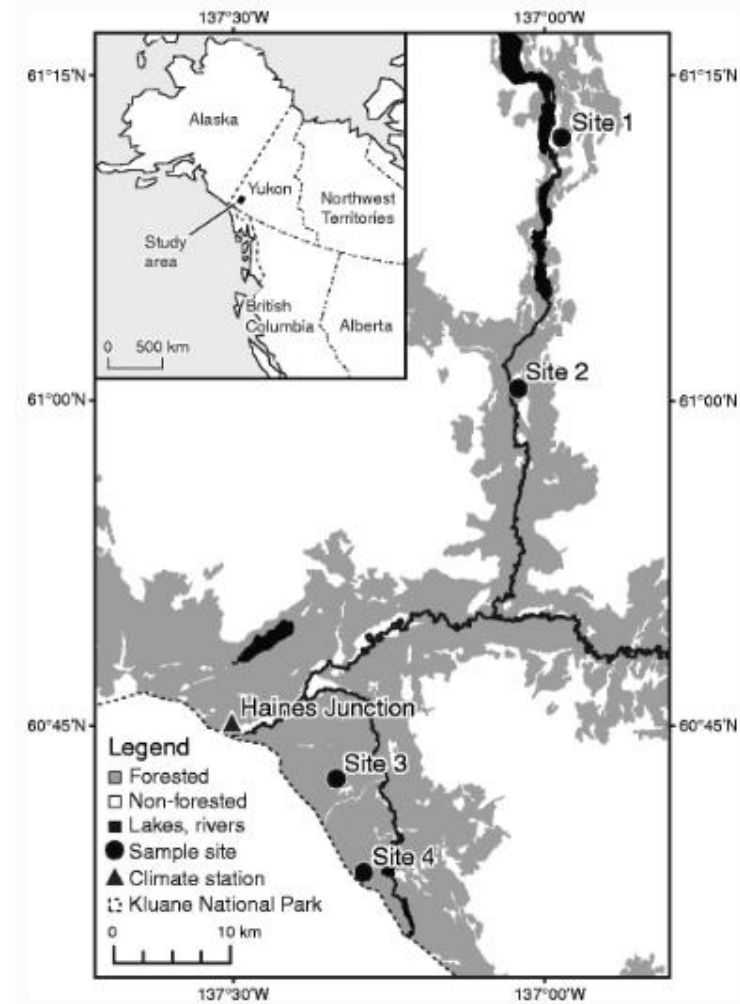


Photo: J. Robert



Photo: Radio-Canada



Photo: P. Waeber

The same standardization procedure was applied to all four sites. First, to account for the non-climatic, age-related trend in ring widths of our relatively young trees, we fit a negative exponential curve or linear regression through each ring-width series. We applied a second detrending to account for potential variation due to stand-level disturbance from spruce bark beetle by using a 60-year spline with a 50 % frequency response.



Photo: R. Bowmer, Associated Press

Sites 1, 2, 3 and 4 near Haines Junction in the Champagne and Aishihik Traditional Territory, southwest Yukon

Chavardès et al. (2013)

10. Exemple

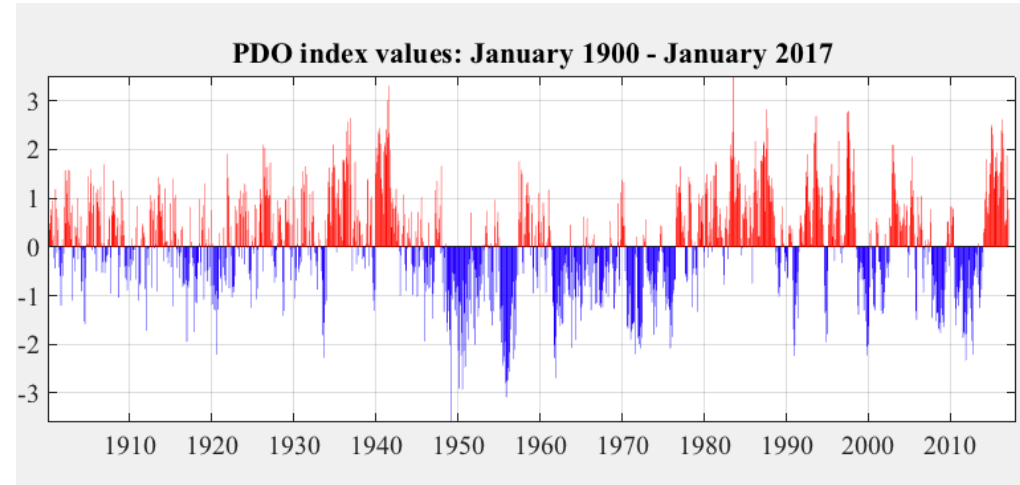
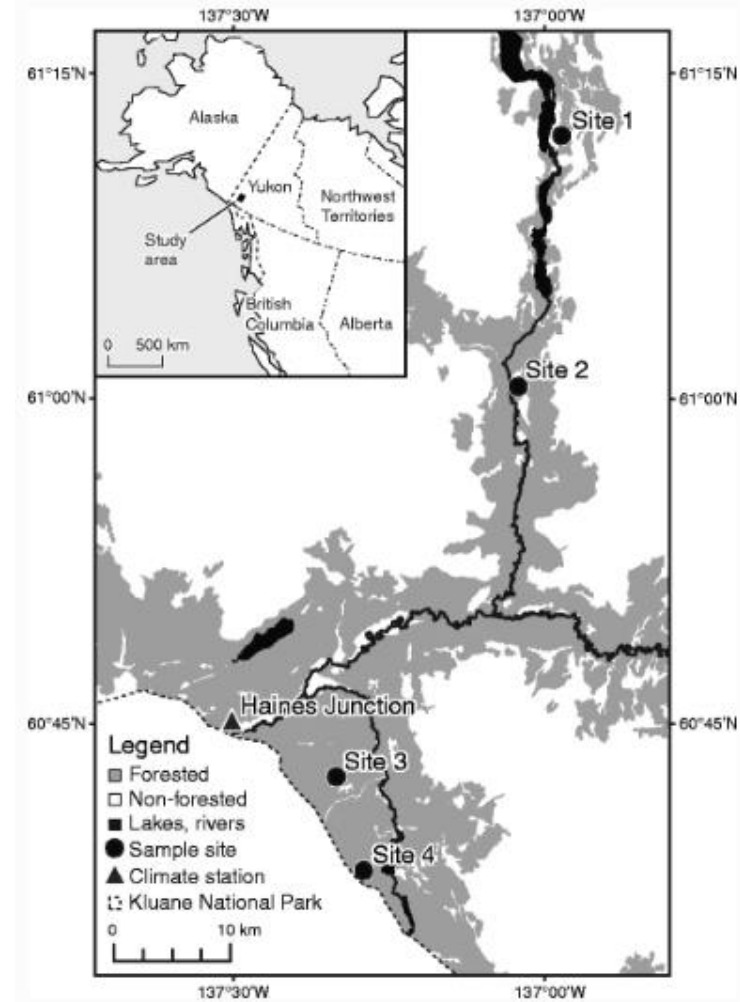
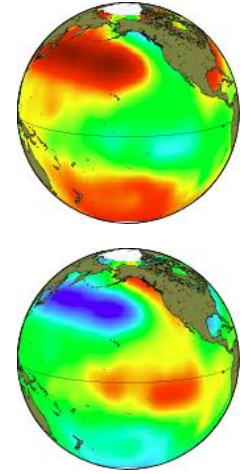


Image: Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean; University of Washington



Images: N. Mantua

The same standardization procedure was applied to all four sites. First, to account for the non-climatic, age-related trend in ring widths of our relatively young trees, we fit a negative exponential curve or linear regression through each ring-width series. We applied a second detrending to account for potential variation due to stand-level disturbance from spruce bark beetle by using a 60-year spline with a 50 % frequency response. This conservative spline preserves >95 % of the variation in each ring-width series at a wavelengths <31 years, the period of interest in our study.

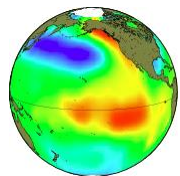
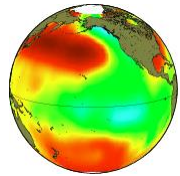
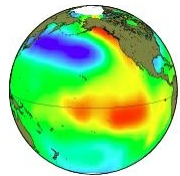
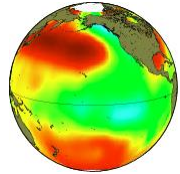


Photo: R. Bowmer, Associated Press

Sites 1, 2, 3 and 4 near Haines Junction in the Champagne and Aishihik Traditional Territory, southwest Yukon

Chavardès et al. (2013)

10. Exemple



Images: N. Mantua

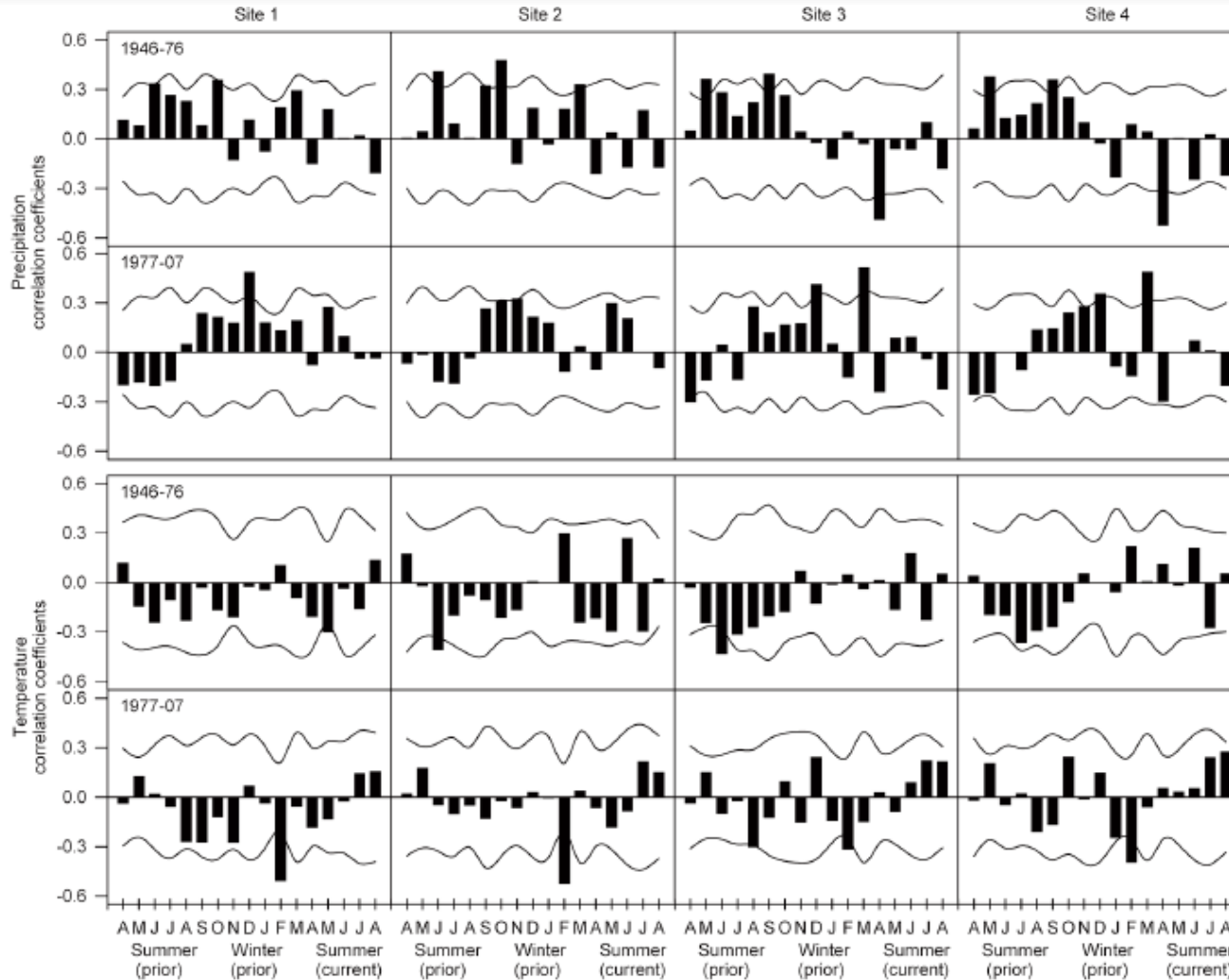


Fig. 1. Comparison of correlation functions for monthly total precipitation (top) and monthly maximum temperature (bottom) and the residual chronologies for Sites 1–4 (left to right) between the negative (1946–1976) and positive (1977–2007) phases of the PDO. Bars are the correlation function coefficients and lines are the 95% confidence intervals.

Chavardès et al. (2012)

Pour lire les détails de l'article veuillez suivre:
<https://pubs.cif-ifc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2012-098>

Questions



Photo: P. Aki



Photo: Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory



Photo: R. Chavardès



Photos: Centre d'étude de la forêt