

A Dendrochronological Analysis of Canadian Prairie Shelterbelts: Perron Farm



Scott Wood, Jason Maillet, Nicole Marleau, Victoria Millette,

Owen Laroque and Colin P. Laroque

MAD Lab Report 2015- 03

University of Saskatchewan – Department of Soil Sciences

Mistik Askiwin Dendrochronology Lab

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Site Information.....	3
Methods.....	3
Results and Discussion.....	4
Conclusion.....	6

Abstract

As a part of the Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Program, which seeks to determine the carbon sequestration capabilities of shelterbelt trees and their response to climate and climate change, the Mistik Askiwin Dendrochronology Lab conducted a tree-ring analysis on shelterbelt trees throughout Saskatchewan. Using dendrochronological cross-dating techniques and climate analysis, radial growth chronologies were established, and the relationship between tree growth and climate was assessed. At Perron Farm, Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*) samples were collected from twenty-one trees. The oldest tree sampled was 57 years old and the overall average age of sampled trees was 41 years. The strongest climatic variables exerting a positive effect on Manitoba maple radial growth at this site was June precipitation from the previous growing season.

Introduction

The Mistik Askiwin Dendrochronology Lab (MAD Lab) located at the University of Saskatchewan, is currently involved in a project for the Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Program (AGGP), which is investigating the capability of shelterbelt trees to store carbon. The carbon storage capability of these trees will inform their ability to offset carbon emissions and potentially act as carbon credits. The objective of the larger project is to determine the current and future capacity of carbon sequestration in these shelterbelt trees.

In the summer of 2014, samples for this project were collected across most of Saskatchewan. These samples were used as a part of the larger study, looking at shelterbelt tree growth over time since the trees were planted. As a landowner, and therefore a stakeholder in this project, we would like to provide you with the results from our findings on your property.

Site Information

MAD Lab Site Code: 14BKLO00

Date: August 14, 2014

Site Name: Perron Farm

Site Contact Info: Robert and Janet Perron

Latitude: 49° 53' 22.4"

Longitude: -107° 55' 03.8"

UTM: 0290480 5530345

UTM Zone: 13U

MASL (m above sea level): 754m

Satellites: 9

Precision: ± 5m

Species Common Name: Manitoba Maple

MAD Lab Species Code: O00

Methods

The MAD Lab sampled twenty-one Manitoba maple trees, using a 5.1 mm increment borer to take two core samples from each tree at approximately breast height. These samples were stored in plastic straws and taken back to the MAD Lab in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for analysis. The samples were glued into slotted mounting boards and labeled with the appropriate site code. The samples were sanded with progressively finer sandpaper (60 to 600 grit) and then buffed in order to reveal the cell structure of the tree rings. The annual-growth rings were measured under a microscope using a Velmex stage system with a precision of 0.001 mm. The measurements from each core create a growth pattern, which could then be matched against that from the other cores taken from that site. The combination of all radial growth records extracted from cores taken from a single site allows for the creation of a site-specific master growth chronology representing the overall average tree growth through time. The master chronology was then standardized to remove age related and biological growth trends, providing a cleaner signal.

The resulting standardized growth chronology was then used to determine the environmental factors influencing the tree's growth. Annual tree-ring measurements were compared to historical climate data from the Swift Current weather station, using the program DendroClim. The program provides statistical correlations, which allow us to identify which climate variables most significantly influence the growth of the trees at each site.

Results and Discussion

The oldest tree was found to be 57-years old at breast height, while the average age of all trees at the site was 41. The average raw ring-width measurement was determined to be 1.74 mm (see Figure 1 for the standardized growth of the tree over time). The climate data from the Swift Current station indicated that January precipitation from the previous growing season (year = n-1), and June precipitation from the current growing season (year = n) positively affected tree growth at the site. May temperature from the previous growing season (year = n-1) and January temperature from the current growing season (year = n) negatively affected tree growth at the site (see Figures 2 and 3).

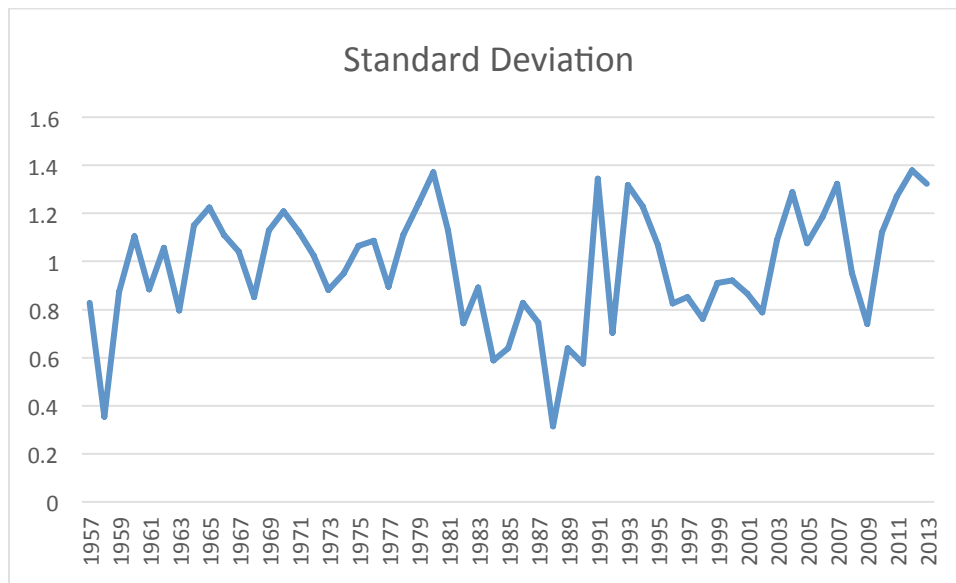


Figure 1: Master chronology for Manitoba maple at the Perron Farm site. Standardized measurements of 1.00 indicate an average year of growth (in this case, associated with a raw ring-width of 1.74 mm), while any value above or below 1.00 indicate a year of growth that deviates above or below the average.

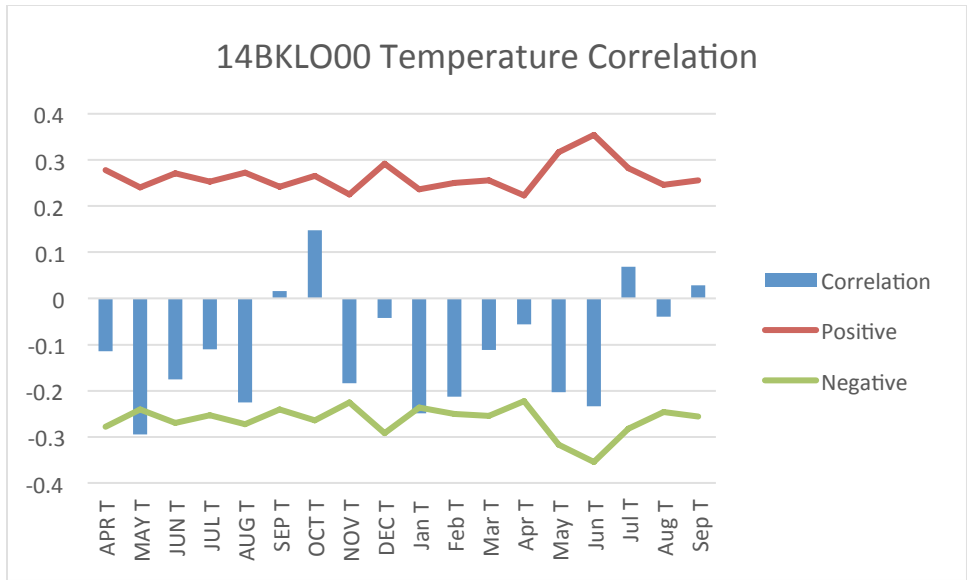


Figure 2: Results of the climate analysis comparing annual tree-ring growth to historical temperature variables from Swift Current, SK. The bars represent the degrees of correlation between the tree growth and the climate variable. The places where the bars cross the linear threshold are considered significantly correlated. The uppercase letters (ie., APR) label the previous years' variables.

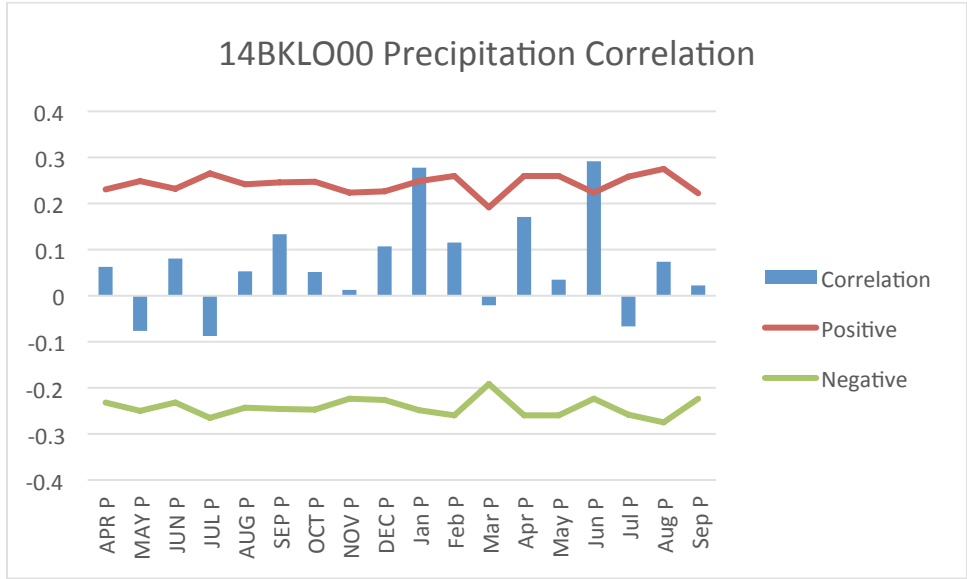


Figure 3: Results of the climate analysis comparing annual tree-ring growth to historical precipitation variables from Swift Current, SK.

Conclusion

The results of this analysis help to strengthen our record of Manitoba maple growth over time within Saskatchewan's southwest. They also provide us with an understanding of the important climate variables driving tree growth in southwestern Saskatchewan, in this case June precipitation. The data collected from this site will be used in future studies, which will attempt to determine future growth trends and the amount of carbon sequestered by Manitoba maple to determine its potential and viability for ongoing carbon sequestration.

This research was conducted at the MAD Lab in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and funded through the AGGP. Any questions regarding the findings of this report should be directed to:

Dr. Colin Laroque

Mistik Askiwin Dendrochronology Lab
Room 5C74, Agriculture Building
University of Saskatchewan
51 Campus Drive
Saskatoon, SK
S7N 5A8
Colin.Laroque@usask.ca
(306) 250-8733