Myles & Mimi and What They Tell Us

By: Sabine Batza Mentor: Allegra Tashjian

Overview

- 1.) What is Dendrochronology?/How Trees Record Climate
- 2.) Methods
- 3.) Data Collected/Findings
- 4.) SEM Methods and Results
- 5.) Conclusions

Dendrochronology: What is it?

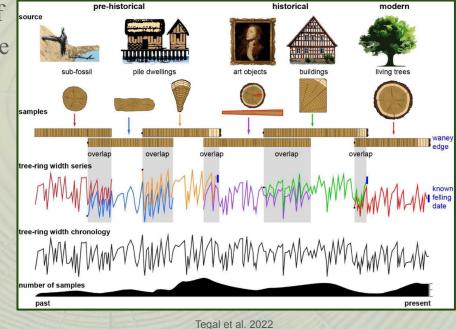
Dendrochronology: the study or technique of using tree rings in order to date events, climate changes, and archeological artifacts.

Methods used in dendrochronology:

- diameter at breast height (DBH)
- coring and measurement
- skeleton key plots.

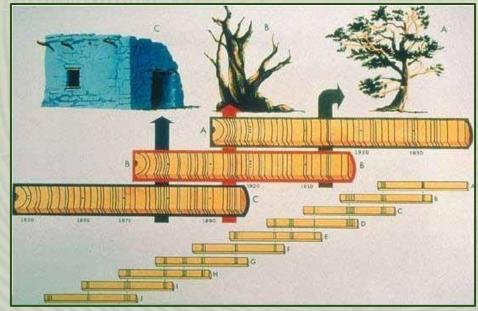
I used:

- Measurements of cross sections of trees



How do Trees Record Climate?

- Tree rings will vary in size and color based on environmental conditions
- This data can be mapped and dated to give a timeline of climate data for that tree's area that can date back centuries.



University of Arizona

Meet the Trees



Myles

- Around 154 years old ('born' 1859)
- Most likely an Oak tree
- Northwestern campus Weinberg Garden



- Around 49 years old ('born' 1964)
- A Pine tree
- Northwestern campus Weinberg Garden



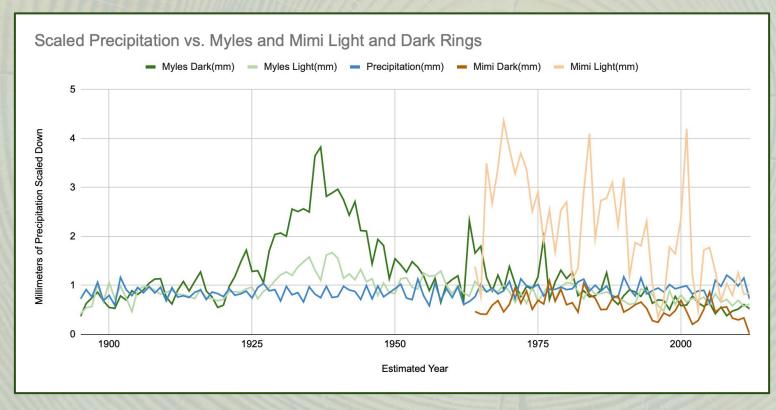
What I did

- took measurements of two different trees(Myles & Mimi)
- compiled the different
 measurements into charts that
 show how the trees grew each
 year.
- compared tree ring data to precipitation data from Cook County
- Measured the dark and light rings



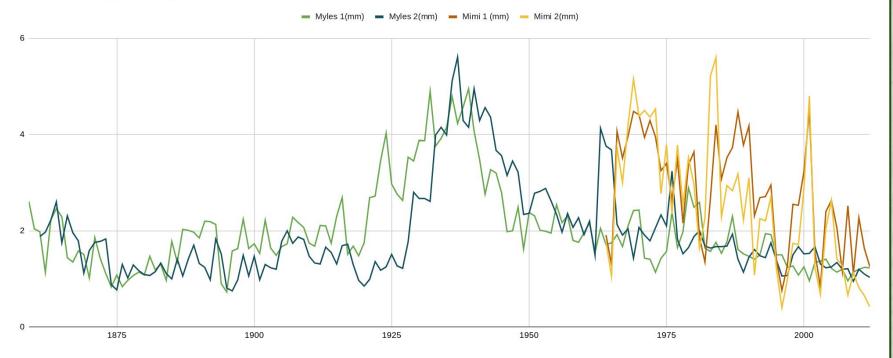
Precipitation comparison

- Light and dark ring widths are correlated in tree samples
- No clear correlation between ring width and precipitation



Measurement Transects on Each Tree

Annual Tree Ring Width Myles and Mimi



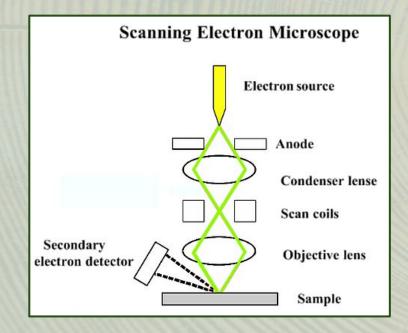
Findings

Managed trees don't record environmental change as well as trees in harsh conditions



What is SEM?

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM): sends a focused beam of electrons at a sample that can give a much clearer image than optical microscopy, especially showing depth.





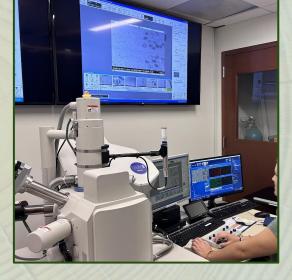
SEM Process



First Allegra drilled small samples of the trees out so they could be mounted in resin pucks.



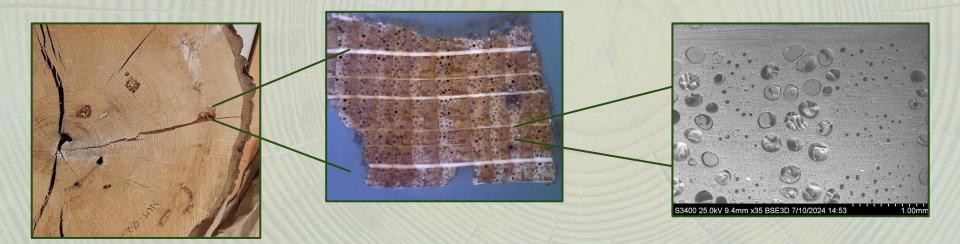
Second I took the pucks and sanded them down so the surface was smooth and easier to read for the SEM.



Finally I put them in the SEM and looked around to find anything interesting.

What I Did With SEM

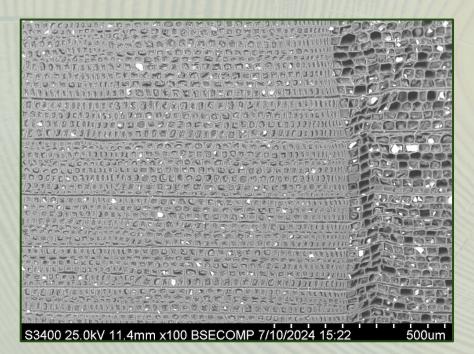
I chose sections of the tree to put under the microscope based and ring size as well as parts that just looked interesting.



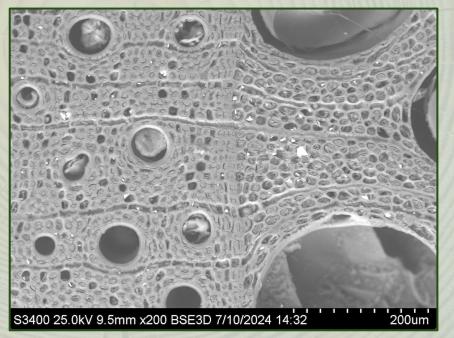
SEM Results

There was a noticeable difference between the dark and light rings as well as a difference within the dark rings of Myles and other minute changes that aren't visible to the naked eye.

Mimi 1984-1989

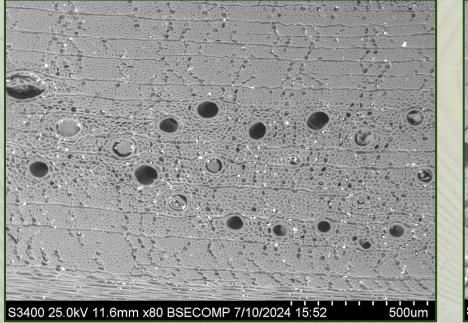


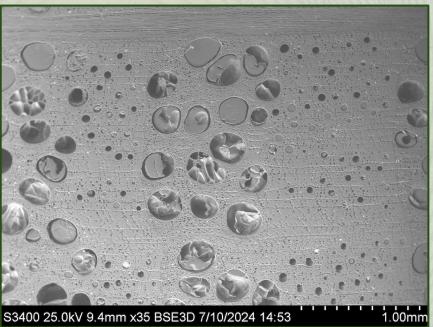
Myles 1 1969-1979



SEM Results Continued

There was a noticeable difference between the dark and light rings as well as a difference within the dark rings of Myles and other minute changes that aren't visible to the naked eye.



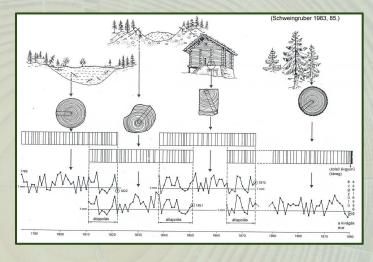


Myles 1 1969-1979

Myles 2 dark ring 1934-1939

What Others Could do Differently

- Sample more trees from different growth conditions
- Sample from harsher environments





Summary

- Results were inconclusive
- Working with these trees showed the immense possibilities for dendrochronology
- Dendrochronology is a useful tool for studying past climate

Acknowledgements

Thank you to:

Tirzah Abbott for all of your help with the SEM

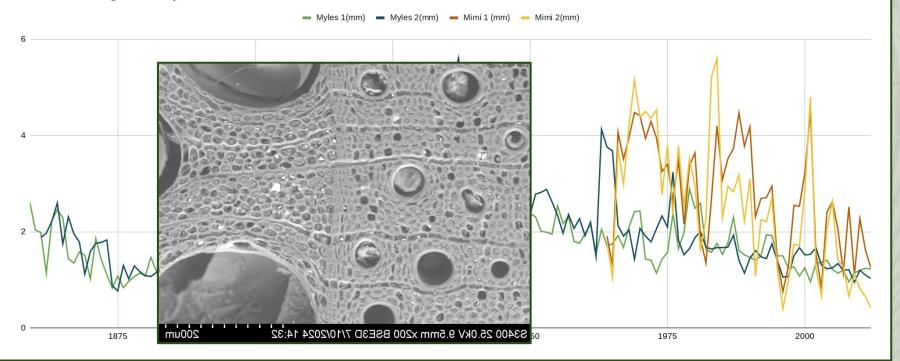
Geopaths for this amazing opportunity

Dr. Rosemary Bush for being a great leader for Geopaths and answering any questions

Allegra Tashjian for all of you work with me, and making the whole project possible.

Measurement Transects on Each Tree

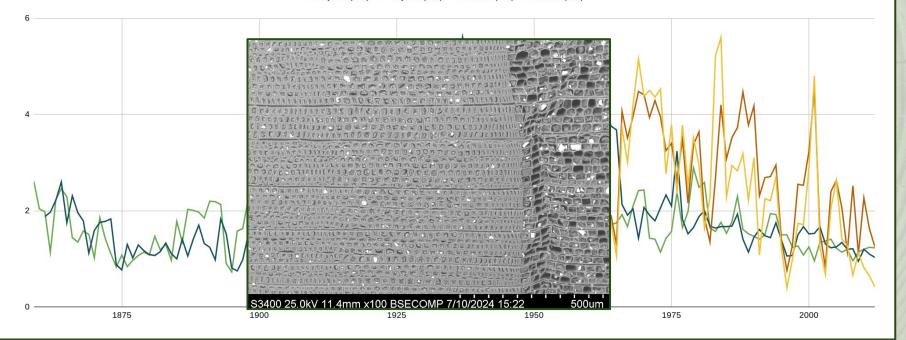
Annual Tree Ring Width Myles and Mimi

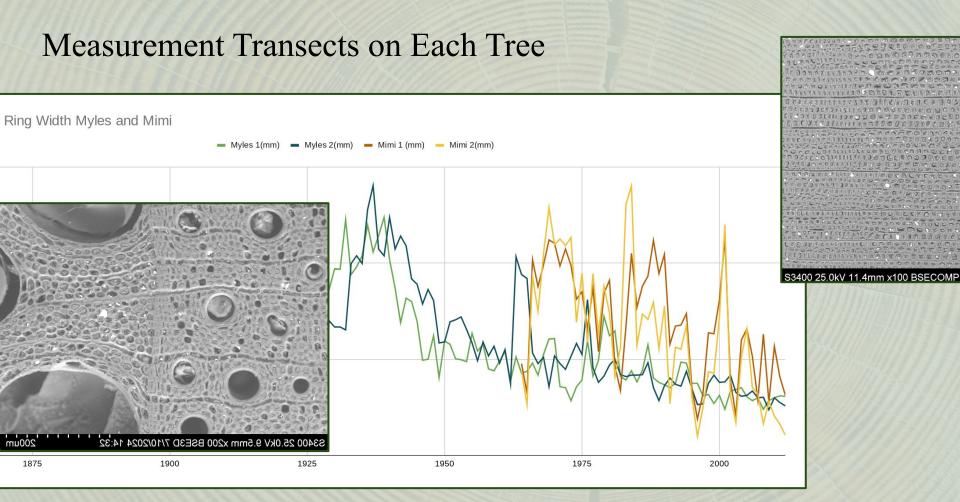


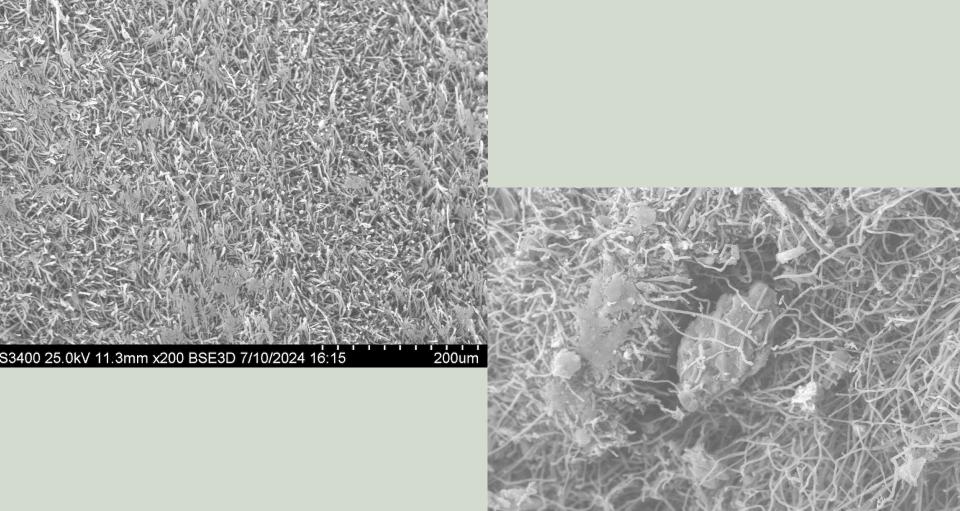
Measurement Transects on Each Tree

Annual Tree Ring Width Myles and Mimi

- Myles 1(mm) - Myles 2(mm) - Mimi 1 (mm) - Mimi 2(mm)







S3400 25.0kV 10.4mm x300 BSE3D 7/10/2024 16:10

