

New Zealand Tree-ring Site Reports

Tree-ring analysis of sub-fossil kauri (*Agathis australis*) from the Harding's Farm, Hilliam Road, near Dargaville, Northland



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Tree-ring analysis of sub-fossil kauri (*Agathis australis*) from the Harding's Farm, Hilliam Road, near Dargaville, Northland

This is a technical archive report describing recent dendrochronological analysis of sub-fossil kauri from the Okapakapa swamp, on Robert and Donna Harding's farm, Hilliam Road, near Dargaville. Although the primary application of data derived from this analysis is for palaeoclimate reconstruction, no attempt is made to provide discussion of standardisation techniques used to enhance the climate signal for dendroclimatology or offer any dendroclimatological interpretation. The report is concerned only with the development of tree-ring chronologies. Discussion and interpretation of data are limited to setting any chronologies in a broad environmental context.

Summary

Tree-ring analysis of sub-fossil (swamp) kauri from the Okapakapa swamp, Harding's farm, near Dargaville, was undertaken to develop tree-ring chronologies for palaeoclimate research. Thirteen samples were obtained from logs recently extracted from the swamp by Nelson Parker of 'Nelson's Kaihu Kauri' and Milton Randell. Tree-sequences were produced for ten samples. Two site chronologies were constructed: **Harding1** (five samples) and **Harding2** (three samples). The site chronologies were compared against the database of modern and swamp kauri chronologies. **Harding1** was dated to AD 124 – 1152. This was significant as **Harding1** assisted in linking 'floating' chronologies from Northland and Waikato to the calendar dated kauri master chronology, with calendar dates being applied back to 315 BC. A one-ring difference between two swamp kauri chronologies (**Maitahi** and **Whangape**) prior to 315 BC currently prevents calendar dates being applied to all swamp kauri chronologies. **Harding2** crossmatched with swamp kauri chronologies at 6425 – 7454 KS (ca. 1470 – 435 BC). It replicated the entire length of a tree-sequence, **POU001**, and long sections of other chronologies from Northland and Waikato, including **Maitahi** and **Whangape**. As such, it is likely to be important in resolving the ring-error that currently exists between the latter two chronologies. Two Harding tree-sequences did not crossmatch to either Harding site chronology, or against any other swamp kauri chronologies or tree-sequences. Radiocarbon (^{14}C) dates for these samples indicate that the trees were all older than the current range of sub-fossil kauri chronologies, and that kauri were present in the locality during the past 7000 years.

Tree-ring analysis of sub-fossil kauri (*Agathis australis*) from the Harding's Farm, Hilliam Road, near Dargaville, Northland

Introduction

Samples of recently extracted sub-fossil (swamp) kauri (*Agathis australis*) were supplied by Nelson Parker, of 'Nelson's Kaihu Kauri' for a Marsden funded tree-ring based palaeoclimatology project: *El Nino history as recorded in kauri tree-rings* (UOA108). Almost all the kauri had been extracted from the Okapakapa swamp on Robert and Donna Harding's farm, Hilliam Road, near Dargaville (Figure 1; Figure 2), by Nelson Parker and Milton Randell (kauri log digging specialist). One sample was from a site near Notorious Road, approximately 1 km from the Harding site. The Harding wood is one of several assemblages of swamp kauri from sites in the upper North Island where Holocene age kauri has been collected. The site was visited and a transect survey of the peat-bog profile was undertaken. A peat-sediment core was obtained from the same locality for palynological and sedimentological analysis. The results of the survey and peat core work are not discussed here.

Okapakapa Swamp

The Okapakapa swamp is located between Hilliam Road, Mahuta Road and Notorious Road, at the northern end of the north Kaipara Peninsula (Figure 1). The western end of the swamp formed between hills of pliestocene age sand, which are up to 100 meters high. The swamp is drained by the Okapakapa stream, which outlets into the Wairoa River. The kauri were recovered from peat deposits on the edge of the swamp and from a side spur in the upper reaches of the swamp. According to Milton Randell and Nelson Parker, the land had not previously been dug over by gum diggers, or for log recovery. They also observed that the 'feel' of the wood, and the 'fluffiness' of the kauri when cut suggested that the wood was 'young' (i.e. had not been buried for a long time.) In-situ upright stumps near the surface also suggest that the site may have been forested until relatively recently.

Figure 1: Location of Okapakapa swamp (white box), Harding's farm, Northland (260-P08 850775)

The circle in the lower left map indicates the approximate position where the photograph in Figure 2 was taken.



Figure 2: Okapakapa Swamp, Harding's Farm

Milton Randell's digger is in the foreground. View to the south. November 2002



Dendrochronology

Dendrochronology or tree-ring analysis is based on the measurement and comparison of patterns of tree-growth. The principles and methodology of tree-ring analysis are described in detail by Stokes and Smiley (1968), Fritts (1976) and Baillie (1982). In brief, each year trees lay down a growth ring, formed in the cambium directly under the bark. In many species, including kauri and silver pine, these annual rings are clearly defined by a boundary formed at the end of the growing season, which separates one growth season from the next. The width of the annual ring is limited by climatic conditions, as well as being influenced by local environmental factors, previous growth years and genetic make-up of the tree. Because growth conditions change from year to year, ring-width also varies, creating a pattern of wide and narrow rings which are unique in time, but common to trees that have grown at the same time under similar conditions. Therefore it is possible to compare the growth patterns of different trees and identify those which are contemporary. Comparison of many different living kauri from several sites throughout the upper North Island indicate that these trees have a common growth pattern in their rings (Fowler *et al* 2004).

Methods

The kauri had been extracted from the swamp and removed to Nelson's Kaihu Kauri, State Highway 12, Kaihu, near Dargaville, where it was stacked in woodpiles. Thirteen cross-sections were cut by Nelson Parker, using a chainsaw (Figure 2). The site has been assigned a site-code 'HARD' and all the wood was labelled with a prefix 'HAR', since the Okapakapa swamp was located on the Harding's farm. This includes the sample from near Notorious Road (sample HAR011).

Figure 2: Nelson Parker cutting 'biscuits' from the Harding kauri

HAR007 is being cut. HAR008 is on the far left (end log).



The cross-sections were photographed and dimensions recorded prior to the samples being prepared for analysis (Appendix 1: Figure A1). Up to five radii were cut from the slices so that multiple measurements from a sample could be made, ensuring that the complete ring-sequence of a sample was obtained. The cross-sectional surface of the samples was sanded using progressively finer sandpaper to clearly reveal the ring sequence. Ring-widths were measured using a binocular microscope and travelling stage linked to a computer. The measurements were recorded in 'Dendro Input', a data capture program (Tyers 1999).

Crossmatching was undertaken using the CROS computer programs (Baillie and Pilcher 1973; Munro 1984), which are included in the Dendro for Windows suite (Tyers 1999). The ring-width series were compared against each other and the correlation coefficient (r) measured at every position of overlap. A Student's t value is calculated, to provide a measure of the probability of the r value arising by chance (Baillie 1982). All reported values are from CROS73.

All crossmatched radii from a sample were combined to produce a single tree-sequence that was subsequently used for inter-tree crossmatching. All Harding tree sequences (derived from single measurements or multiple radii) were compared against each other statistically and visually and those that crossmatched were averaged together to create a mean ring-width chronology (also referred to as a site chronology). This reduces the effect of local conditions on the ring-width data and strengthens the climate signal, on which crossmatching is dependant (Baillie 1982). Resulting site chronologies were compared against other sub-fossil kauri chronologies to establish if there was any overlap. Swamp kauri chronologies have been derived from sites in the Waikato Lowlands, and in the Dargaville region (Boswijk et al 2001, Fowler et al 2001, Boswijk and Palmer 2003, Boswijk 2004a, 2004b, Boswijk and Palmer 2004).

All suggested matches (between radii, between tree-sequences and for chronologies against chronologies) were checked visually using plotted ring-width graphs. Ring-width graphs also assist the identification and resolution of any ring problems. Kauri can occasionally produce 'false' rings (the annual ring is divided by an apparent boundary) or locally absent rings (the annual ring is not complete around the tree circumference). Where a ring was absent on one radius, but present on other same-tree series, inspection of the sample usually located the ring merging into the ring boundary for the previous year. This allowed a measured value for the ring to be inserted into the series. If a ring was wholly absent from a radius, a zero value was inserted. If the location of missing rings could not be reliably resolved, the radius sequence was truncated.

Occasionally radii or tree-sequences from different samples may be very highly correlated. If supported by close visual agreement this may indicate that they are derived from the same source tree. In these cases, samples were relabelled (wood and data files) to indicate same-tree provenance. Tree-sequences were remade, incorporating all radii considered to be from the same source tree.

Dating

Tree-ring dating is accurate to the last growth ring present on a sequence. If a radii/tree-sequence includes the final growth ring, at the bark-edge surface, the year of death can be identified. The season of death can also be determined depending on whether the ring is complete (died after the end of the growing season) or incomplete (died during the growing season).

At present the modern kauri master curve does not extend past AD 911¹. If the Harding kauri crossmatch to the modern kauri master, calendar years (AD/BC) can be applied to the relevant site chronology/tree-sequences. If the sub-fossil kauri do not match to the modern calendar dated chronology, identifying an approximate date for the wood is dependant on establishing linkages to existing floating chronologies which have been radiocarbon dated. Floating sub-fossil chronologies have been radiocarbon dated to between ca. 3500 – 1300 years before present (BP) (Boswijk *et al* 2005). However, to allow newly crossmatched material to be aligned relative to existing sub-fossil chronologies in a consistent manner, avoiding continual revision of start and end dates, an arbitrary floating Kauri Scale (KS) has been devised. The sub-fossil kauri chronologies are within a period which has kauri scale 'dates' of 6167 – 8662 KS. Any Harding samples crossdated against the floating sub-fossil chronologies will be assigned KS dates.

Results

Thirteen samples were collected from Nelson's Kaihu Kauri. One sample, **HAR002**, was not analysed as it was from the same tree as **HAR003**. Radii from twelve samples were measured and tree-sequences were produced for ten samples. Of these, **HAR001**, **HAR005**, **HAR006** and **HAR007** all had the final growth ring at the bark edge surface. However, the outer rings of **HAR001** were excluded due to the effects of wedging, suppression and locally absent rings. The centre of **HAR005** had rotted, so that an unknown number of rings had been lost. **HAR006** had a 150 year period of suppressed growth and locally absent rings on all radii. The radii and tree-sequence were separated into inner and outer sections. **HAR007** was the longest series with 1030 rings, plus an additional ½ ring which was the final growth ring at bark edge. This sample had clearly visible heartwood-sapwood transition and bark edge around much of the sample (Figure 4). **HAR003** and **HAR008** had wide rings from pith, and distinctive wedging. On **HAR003**, the growth rate decreased after ca. 200 rings. The inner rings of **HAR008** were notable as they had dark latewood. Tree-sequences could not be made for **HAR009** and **HAR012**. Both samples had narrow rings, numerous missing rings and false rings, which hindered crossmatching between radii. The outer 76 rings of **HAR013** were truncated as the ring pattern was not considered reliable. **HAR013d** ended at bark-edge, but this was ca. 60 years earlier than the outermost ring on **HAR013F**. Full details of all the samples (dimensions, number of rings, average growth rates etc.) are listed in Table 1.

¹ This equates to the calendar years AD 911/12, as the austral growing season crosses the change of year. The convention is to date the annual ring by the year growth started.

Figure 4: HAR007 which had visible heartwood sapwood transition and bark edge surface.
H/S marks the heartwood-sapwood transition.

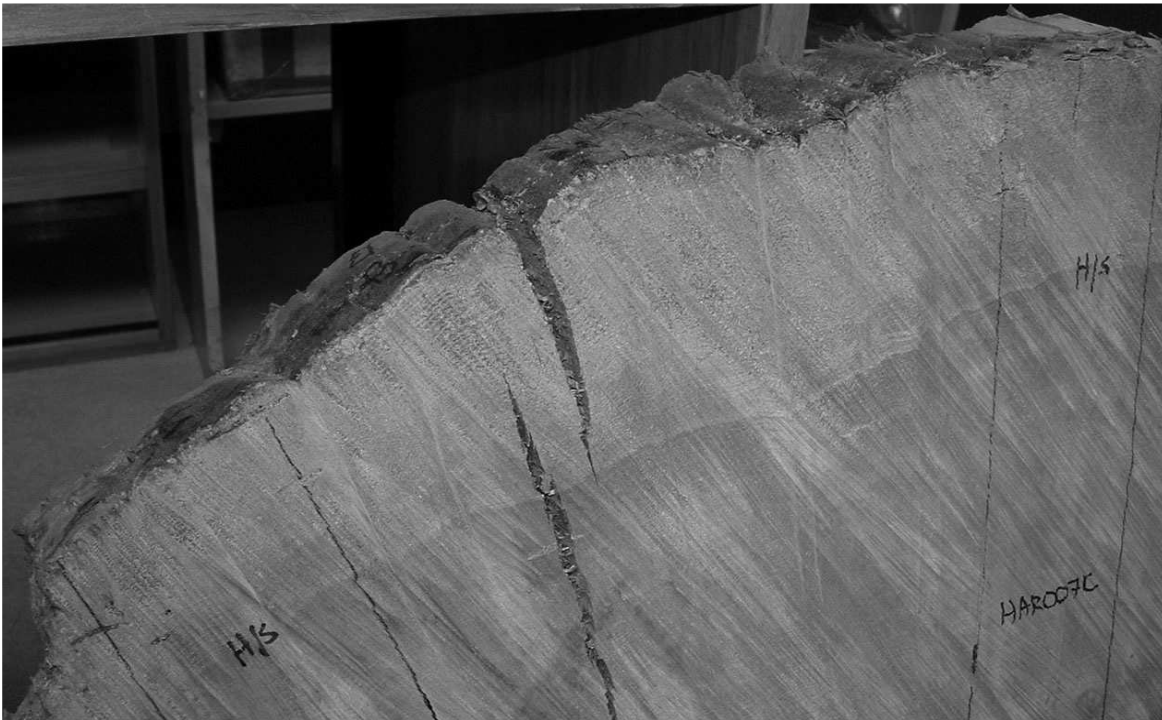


Table 1: Details of the Harding samples

Key:**Sample:** HAR*** = tree-sequence used for chronology building; radii are listed below**Length:** radii length, measured from pith to edge, or edge to edge.**Pith:** C = centre; <5 = less than five to pith; 5-10 = 5 – 10 rings to pith; >10 = more than 10 rings to pith**Rings:** *n+ n = extra inner rings + measured rings; h = heartwood; n + n* = measured rings + extra outer rings; h = heartwood rings; s = sapwood rings; b = bark edge. Extra rings were either unmeasured or excluded from the series due to irresolvable problems.**Bark:** b = bark edge; bw = final ring complete (died winter); +½Bs = + ½ unmeasured ring to bark edge (died spring/summer).**AGR:** average growth rate (mm per annum)**Date:** according to position in chronology or tree-sequence. May be calendar (AD/BC); relative (rel = relates to position within the tree-sequence only) or Kauri Scale (KS) (crossmatched to floating sub-fossil chronologies)**Absent rings:** indicates years – calendar, KS or rel – where there were locally absent rings on a series (i.e. rings not present on the measured radius).

Sample	Length	Pith	Rings	Bark	AGR	Date	Chronology	Absent rings	Comment
HAR001			226 +117	+½Bs	2.65	6641-6866 KS	Harding2		
HAR001a	505 mm	>10	101 +192	+½Bs	1.63	6662 – 6762 KS		6757 KS	Outer rings on all radii quite variable with wedging, suppression and locally absent rings. Difficult to resolve problems satisfactorily. E was excluded due to multiple missing rings
HAR001b	600 mm	>10	150 +147	+½Bs	1.94	6652 – 6801 KS		6746 KS	
HAR001c	644 mm	>10	210 +123	+½Bs	1.91	6641 – 6851 KS			
HAR001d	715 mm	>10	219 +117	+B	2.09	6648 – 6866 KS		6685 KS; 6785 KS	
HAR001e	760 mm	>10	350		2.03	1 – 350			
HAR002	-	-	-	-	-	-			Not measured – same tree as HAR003/010
HAR003			523		1.66	AD 504 AD1026	Harding1		Same tree as HAR002/HAR010
HAR003b	630 mm	>10	336		1.86	AD 572 – AD 907			Log still standing upright and sticking out of peat, rather than prostrate like deeper logs and stumps
HAR003c	830 mm	>10	469		1.72	AD 542 –AD 1010			
HAR004			348 +62h		1.55	AD 805 –AD 1152	Harding1		Died some time after AD 1214
HAR004a	882 mm	<5	347 +62h		1.55	AD 806 –AD 1152			
HAR004b	882 mm	>10	300 +64h		1.55	AD 848 –AD 1147			
HAR004c	882 mm	C	193		1.51	AD 805 – AD 997			
HAR004d	882 mm	<5	224		1.42	AD 808 –AD 1031			
HAR005			563	+Bw	1.57	AD 124 – AD 686	Harding1		Died winter AD 687
HAR005a	0 x 0	>10	563	+Bw	1.40	AD 124 – AD 686		AD 257; AD 289; AD 331; AD 381; AD 385; AD 386; AD 394; AD 504	
HAR005b	920 mm	>10	546	+Bw	1.61	AD 141 – AD 686		AD 331	
HAR005c	1015 mm	>10	505	+Bw	1.99	AD 182 – AD 686			
HAR005d	920 mm	>10	515	+Bw	1.71	AD 172 – AD 686		AD 379; AD 380; AD 382; AD 386; AD 394; AD 399; AD 404	
HAR006i			199		1.17	AD 200 – AD 398	Harding1		All radii have suppressed growth and locally absent rings between AD399-545 inclusive. Each series was cut in to two sections. HAR006 died during AD 840/41 growing season.
HAR006o			294	+½Bs	1.46	AD 546 – AD 839			
HAR006ai	590 mm	>10	199		1.02	AD 200 – AD 398			
HAR006ao			221	+B	1.24	AD 546 – AD 766			
HAR006bi	773 mm	>10	188		1.23	AD 211 – AD 398			
HAR006bo			294	+B	1.52	AD 546 – AD 839			
HAR006ci	765 mm	>10	150	-	1.46	AD 244 – AD 393			
HAR006co			288	+½Bs	1.62	AD 552 – AD 839			
HAR007			1030	+½Bs	0.79	6425 – 7454 KS	Harding2		
HAR007a	578 mm	>10	690		0.80	6556 – 7245 KS			7048 KS; 7053 KS; 7081 KS; 7401 KS
HAR007b	875 mm	>10	1029	+½Bs	0.84	6425 – 7454 KS			
HAR007c	903 mm	>10	1026		0.86	6425 – 7450 KS		6952 KS; 6985 KS; 7045 KS; 7048 KS;	

HAR007d	760 mm	>10	968	0.77	6434 – 7401 KS	7053 KS	
HAR007e	522 mm	>10	857	0.59	6446 – 7302 KS	6936 KS; 6985 KS	
						6831 KS; 6886 KS; 6957 KS; 6985 KS;	
						7048 KS; 7053 KS	
HAR008			316	-	2.44	1-316 rel	Not crossmatched
HAR008a	375 mm	C	196	1.84	1-196 rel		
HAR008b	810 mm	>10	277+17h	2.67	40-316 rel		
HAR008d	0 x 0	>10	148	2.13	45-192 rel		
HAR009			-	-	-	Not crossmatched	Same tree as HAR012.
HAR009a	380 mm	>10	668	0.59	1-668	68 rel	
HAR009b	646 mm	>10	822 +17h	0.77	1-822		
HAR009c	0 mm	>10	693	0.72	1-693	64 rel; 179 rel; 181 rel; 187 rel	
HAR009d	540 mm	>10	99h+ 774	0.58	1-774		
HAR010			543	-	0.96	AD 610 – AD 1152	Harding1
HAR010a	545 mm	<5	517	1.04	AD 612 – AD 1128	AD 921; AD 1101	Head log from the same tree as HAR003.
HAR010b	554 mm	>10	524	1.00	AD 629 – AD 1152		Tree died some time after AD 1152.
HAR010c	557 mm	<5	494	1.13	AD 611 – AD 1104		
HAR010d	395 mm	C	481	0.80	AD 610 – AD 1090	AD 920; AD 921	
HAR011			300+148h	0.93	1-300	Not crossmatched	Short tree-sequence made but did not crossmatch to any other Hardings sequences or other kauri chronologies. From a log near Notorious Road, ca. 1km from Harding site.
HAR011a	510 mm	>10	403	1.29	1-403		
HAR011b	700 mm	>10	448	1.51	1-448		
HAR012s			-	-	-	Not crossmatched	Same tree as HAR009.
HAR012a	225 mm	C	530	0.41	1-530		
HAR012b	435 mm	<5	832	0.52	2-833	158 rel; 288 rel; 304 rel; 305 rel; 307 rel; 308 rel; 310 rel; 311 rel; 323 rel; 328 rel; 332 rel; 334 rel; 354 rel; 383 rel; 392 rel; 403 rel; 406 rel; 457 rel; 563 rel; 593 rel; 698 rel	
HAR012c	478 mm	>10	823	0.59	1-823		
HAR012d	0 mm	>10	607	0.76	120-726	475 rel; 699 rel	
HAR012e	600 mm		926	0.64	1-926	122 rel; 256 rel; 270 rel; 277 rel; 288 rel; 621 rel; 787 rel	
HAR013			556 +76	+Bw	1.65	6696 – 7251 KS	Harding2
HAR013a	563 mm	>10	337	1.65	6789 – 7125 KS		
HAR013bi			45h+ 321	2.30	6696 – 7016 KS		
HAR013bo	871 mm		20h+ 206	0.52	7041 – 7246 KS		
HAR013d	1067 mm	>10	434	2.27	6811 – 7244 KS	7109; 7162 KS	
HAR013f	950 mm	>10	74h+ 548	1.41	6704 – 7251 KS		
			+76				

All the tree-sequences were compared against each other to identify those samples that were contemporary. Two separate groups were identified: **Harding1** and **Harding2**. Two tree-sequences, **HAR008** and **HAR011** did not crossmatch with either group, or against each other.

Harding1

Harding1 is comprised of five tree-sequences (**HAR003**, **HAR004**, **HAR005**, **HAR006i** and **HAR006o**, and **HAR010**) (Table 2; Figure 5). This equates to four trees as **HAR003** and **HAR010** were from the same tree. The chronology is 1029 years long. Intra-tree crossmatching is listed in Appendix 2: Table A1. The composition of each tree-sequence is illustrated in Appendix 2: Figure A2. The chronology listing for **Harding1** is presented in Table A3.

Table 2: Inter-tree crossmatching between Harding1 tree-sequences

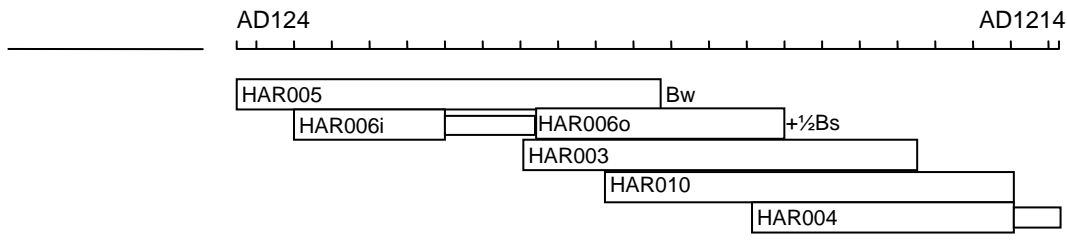
t and r values are listed ($t = n / r = n$)

FileNames	-	-	HAR003	HAR004	HAR005	HAR006i	HAR006o	HAR010
-	start	dates	AD 504	AD 805	AD 124	AD 200	AD 510	AD 610
-	dates	end	AD 1026	AD 1152	AD 686	AD 400	AD 839	AD 1152
HAR003	AD 504	AD 1026	*	6.52 / 0.41	-	\	10.83 / 0.52	17.04 / 0.64
HAR004	AD 805	AD 1152	*	*	\	\	-	8.77 / 0.43
HAR005	AD 124	AD 686	*	*	*	8.00 / 0.50	11.40 / 0.67	3.30 / 0.36
HAR006i	AD 200	AD 400	*	*	*	*	\	\
HAR006o	AD 510	AD 839	*	*	*	*	*	15.24 / 0.71
HAR010	AD 610	AD 1152	*	*	*	*	*	*

$n = 10$ min $t = 0.23$ max $t = 17.04$ mean $t = 7.85$ s.d. = 5.02

Figure 5: Composition of Harding1

Wide bars represent measured sequences. Narrow bars indicate unmeasured/excluded rings. Bw = bark edge, last ring complete; +½Bs = additional ½ ring at bark edge, tree died during the growing season.



Calendar Dating Harding1

Harding1 was tested against all sub-fossil and modern kauri chronologies and crossmatched with two sub-fossil kauri chronologies (**Furniss1** and **Yakas1**) and **TIK001**, a tree sequence, at the kauri scale years 8015 – 9043 KS. Note that the **Furniss1** chronology has recently been extended by 360 years, through the addition of a new sample, **FNS100** (Boswijk *et al* 2005)

The crossmatching of **Harding1** to these chronologies was a significant finding, as the position of overlap for **Harding1** indicated that this chronology spanned much of the first millenium AD and should end early in the second millennium AD. Radiocarbon dates for **Furniss1** and **TIK001** indicated that these chronologies dated to the first millennium AD and **Yakas1** was thought to end probably in the 13th century AD. However, no crossmatching between **Yakas1** and the modern kauri record (at that time represented only by one series, **DSPL**, from AD 911 to 1268) had been previously identified, suggesting that the **Yakas** chronology was flawed in some way. Only a 426-year section of **Yakas1**, which had been independently replicated

completely by **TIK001** and in part by **Furniss1**, was considered reliable by Boswijk and Palmer (2004). The recent addition of **FNS100** to the **Furniss1** chronology extended the period of replication by 222 years.

Harding1 replicated 850 years of **Yakas1**. However, the chronologies went out of alignment by one year at 8701-8702 KS, indicating either a missing ring in **Harding1** or a false ring in **Yakas1**. Close inspection of all the samples of the year in question, and decade prior and after, indicated that a false ring had been measured on a **Yakas1** sample (**YAK003**) and the error carried over to other crossmatched **Yakas** sequences through the insertion of a 'zero' value ring. In this case a 'boundary' had formed in the middle of the ring, so that there appeared to be two distinct rings, but the boundary disappeared further along the ring. The affected series were corrected and the **Yakas1** chronology rebuilt.

Both chronologies were compared to modern kauri chronologies, derived from living trees, and a new house-timber chronology (**WYND28a**; Lorrey *et al* 2004) and tree-sequence from a buried log (**HOA001**; Boswijk 2004b) recently added to the kauri database. Comparison of **Yakas1** against these, and **DSPL**, indicated that the **Yakas1** chronology dated to AD 304 – 1273. **Harding1** spans the period AD 124 – 1152, although comparison to **WYND28a** and **DSPL** shows only weak crossmatching (Table 3; Figure 6).

The absolute dating of **Harding1** and **Yakas1** enables calendar dates to be applied to the **Furniss1** chronology and **TIK001**. At present there is a one year difference between a Waikato chronology, **Whangape** (crossmatches to **Furniss1**), and a contemporary chronology from the Dargaville region, **Maitahi**, (Boswijk 2005), which prevents calendar dates being applied to the entire sub-fossil database. Once the ring discrepancy is resolved, all swamp kauri will be calendar dated.

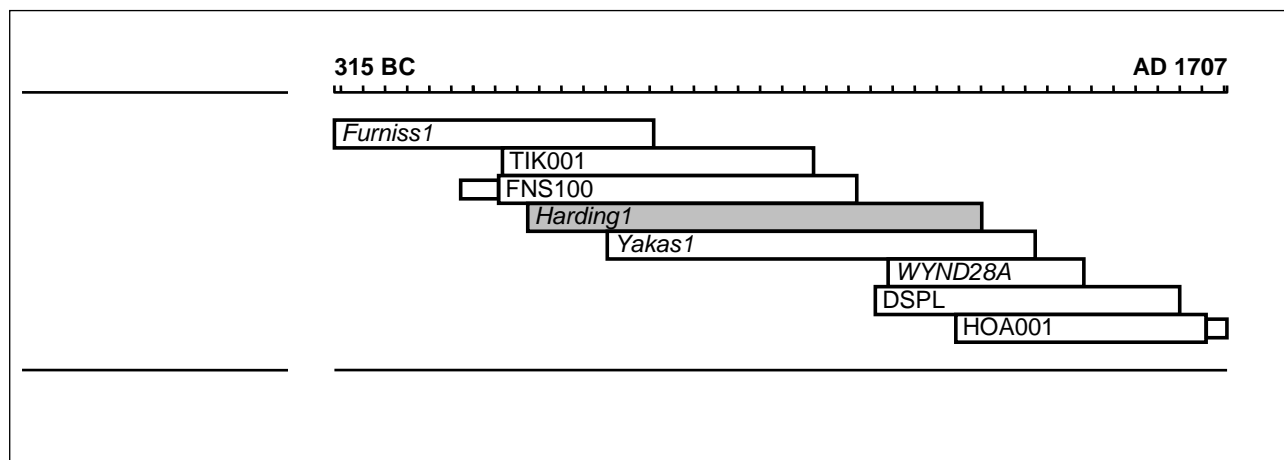
Table 3: Crossmatching of *Harding1* and *Yakas1* to modern and sub-fossil chronologies.

Furniss1 (chronology) and **TIK001** (tree-sequences) are swamp kauri records. **DSPL** is a logging relic. **WYND28A** is a house-timber chronology. **HOA001** is a buried kauri of recent age.

Filenames	start dates	dates end	Harding1 AD124 AD1152	Yakas1 AD304 AD1273
Northland				
Harding1	AD124	AD1152	*	23.09 / 0.62
TIK001	AD67	AD771	15.60 / 0.52	12.48 / 0.50
HOA001	AD1093	AD1660	-	7.50 / 0.49
Waikato				
Furniss1	315BC	AD769	7.77 / 0.29	11.61 / 0.48
Other				
DSPL	AD911	AD1600	3.22 / 0.21	4.55 / 0.23
Wynd28a	AD940	AD1383	2.38 / 0.16	7.27 / 0.37

Figure 6: Calendar dated position of *Harding1* (shaded).

Furniss1, *Yakas1* (chronologies) and *TIK001*, (tree-sequence) are swamp kauri records. *WYND28A* is a house-timber chronology. *DSPL* is a logging relic. *HOA001* is a buried kauri of recent age. Wide bars indicate the measured length of the chronology/tree-sequence. Narrow bars are unmeasured/excluded rings.



Harding2

Harding2 is comprised of *HAR001*, *HAR007* and *HAR013* (Table 4, Figure 7). The chronology is 1030 years long, which represents the entire span of *HAR007*. Crossmatching between same-tree radii and between radii from different samples is presented in Appendix 2: Table A2. The composition of each tree-sequence is illustrated in Appendix 2: Figure A3. The chronology listing is presented in Table A3.

Table 4: Inter-tree crossmatching between *Harding2* tree-sequences

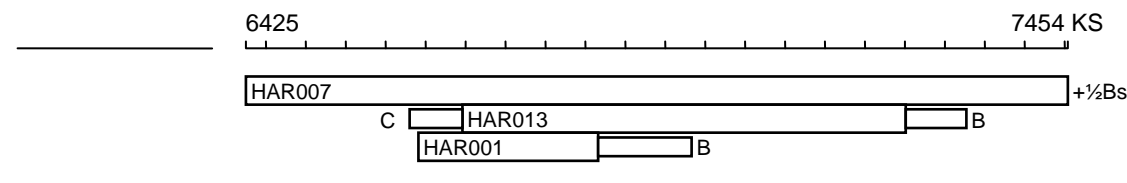
t and r values are listed (t = n / r = n)

Filenames	-	-	HAR001	HAR007	HAR013
-	start	dates	6641	6425	6696
-	dates	end	6866	7454	7251
HAR001	6641	6866	*	10.72 / 0.59	4.15 / 0.31
HAR007	6425	7454	*	*	10.30 / 0.40
HAR013	6696	7251	*	*	*

n = 3 min t = 4.15 max t = 10.72 mean t = 8.39 s.d. = 3.00

Figure 7: Position of overlap between *HAR001*, *HAR007* and *HAR013*

Wide bars represent measured sequences. Narrow bars indicate unmeasured/excluded rings. B = bark edge; +½Bs = additional half ring at bark edge. Dates refer to Kauri Scale (KS). The application of KS dates is discussed below.



Crossmatching *Harding2*

Harding2 was compared against all sub-fossil kauri chronologies/tree-sequences from the Waikato and Dargaville regions. It crossmatched to *Yakas2*, *POU001*, *Pukekapia*, and *Whangape*, at the date span 6425 – 7454 KS (Table 5; Figure 8)². *Harding2* also had a 141 year overlap with the chronology, *Maitahi*, which was statistically significant ($t = 7.20 / 0.53$) and visually very good. It should be noted that *Harding2* is based on one tree for the span of the overlap, as is *Maitahi*. The Harding chronology ended prior to the period when a ring difference was thought to occur between *Maitahi* and *Whangape* (at 7510 – 7535 KS). However, comparison of the two northland chronologies to *Whangape* suggests that the latter chronology should be reviewed from 7410 KS to 7535 KS. This is discussed further in Boswijk (2005).

Table 5: Crossmatching of *Harding2* and tree-sequences to other sub-fossil kauri chronologies and the *POU001* tree-sequence

t and *r* values are listed ($t = n / r = n$). Dates refer to Kauri Scale (KS).

Filenames	-	-	<i>Harding2</i>	<i>HAR001</i>	<i>HAR007</i>	<i>HAR013</i>
-	start	dates	6425	6641	6425	6696
-	dates	end	7454	6866	7454	7251
Northland						
<i>Yakas2</i>	6344	6970	15.54 / 0.56	7.46 / 0.45	13.92 / 0.51	7.13 / 0.40
<i>POU001</i>	6576	7150	14.72 / 0.53	4.56 / 0.29	9.93 / 0.38	14.30 / 0.56
Waikato						
<i>Pukekapia</i>	6167	6969	9.16 / 0.37	4.41 / 0.29	9.51 / 0.38	6.65 / 0.38
<i>Whangape</i>	6711	7761	10.81 / 0.37	- / -	9.47 / 0.33	9.62 / 0.38

$n = 16$ min $t = 1.20$ max $t = 15.54$ mean $t = 9.27$ s.d. = 3.91

Figure 8: Dated position of *Harding2* to other sub-fossil kauri chronologies and a tree-sequence
Yakas2 chronology and *POU001* (tree-sequence) are from the Dargaville region. *Pukekapia* and *Whangape* are Waikato chronologies.

Diagram removed due to problem converting to pdf

HAR008 and *HAR011*

HAR008 and *HAR011* did not crossmatch to each other or to any other kauri chronologies. Therefore they remain undated (either calendrically or relative to floating chronologies). Both samples had 'difficult' ring patterns. *HAR008* was notable as it had wide rings from pith – the average growth rate for the tree-sequence was 2.44 mm per annum - and displayed a strong pattern of alternating wedging and suppression. It also had dark latewood bands and episodes where the latewood appeared to 'split out' creating a false ring, particularly in the inner rings. *HAR011* had obvious false rings, and the outer rings of both radii were quite wide. Although a 300 year tree-sequence was made from the reliable inner sections of both radii, it did not crossmatch to anything else. It is possible that the tree-sequences were flawed in some way, preventing crossmatching of these tree-sequences to other Harding's wood or other site chronologies. Alternatively the kauri may older than the current group of kauri chronologies.

² This is within the period 1470 – 435 BC, although precise calendar dates cannot be applied to the tree-sequences due to the ring issue described above.

Radiocarbon dating

Radiocarbon dates were obtained for **HAR008**, **HAR009** and **HAR011**, to determine if these samples were contemporary with, or older than, the other sub-fossil kauri chronologies from Dargaville and Waikato. A block of 10 rings was taken from the each sample. **HAR010** was also sub-sampled for ^{14}C dating, as a secondary check for the dendrochronological dating of **Harding1**. The wood samples were sent to the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at the University of Waikato. The radiocarbon results are listed in Table 6 below.

The calibrated date span for **HAR010** broadly agrees with the calendar date for the sampled rings (1011-1020 cal AD), supporting the crossdating of the **Harding1** chronology. The ^{14}C dates for **HAR008**, **HAR009** and **HAR011** indicate that these trees are all older than the current range of sub-fossil and modern kauri chronologies. In particular, the calibrated date range for **HAR009** (5316 – 5042 cal BC) indicated that the kauri tree was alive over 7000 years ago. This was a wholly unanticipated finding, as it was not expected that wood so old would be in the Harding assemblage.

Table 6: Results from radiocarbon dating

^{14}C results are conventional age as per Sutiver and Polach (1977), based on the Libby half-life of 5568 years. ^{14}C dates were calibrated using Oxcal v3.9 (Bronk Ramsey 1995, 2001) using Southern Hemisphere atmospheric data from McCormac et al (2004).

Sample	Rings sampled for ^{14}C dating	Sample code	^{14}C result	Calibrated date range (2 σ)
HAR008	325-334 rel	WK15533	4582 \pm 43 BP	3368 – 3033 cal BC
HAR009	654-663 rel	WK15534	6286 \pm 50 BP	5316 – 5042 cal BC
HAR010	AD 1011-1020	WK15535	1034 \pm 35 BP	990 – 1150 cal AD
HAR011	421-430 rel	WK15536	5006 \pm 37 BP	3906 – 3644 cal BC

Discussion

Analysis of kauri from the Harding's farm has contributed two new kauri chronologies to the suite of sub-fossil chronologies currently being developed for palaeoclimate research. In particular, **Harding1** has been a significant addition as it spans much of the first millennium AD and ends at AD 1152. It replicated over 800 years of the **Yakas1** chronology, the reliability of which had been previously questioned, and assisted in linking 'floating' sub-fossil chronologies from Northland and Waikato, to the modern, calendar dated record. **Harding2** has replicated the entire length of a tree-sequence, **POU001**, and long sections of other chronologies from Northland and Waikato.

The tree-ring chronologies, Harding1 and Harding2, and the radiocarbon dates for **HAR008**, **HAR009** and **HAR011** indicate that kauri was present in the locality for over 7000 years. (**HAR011** was from near Notorious Road, ca. 1 km from the Harding site). Unfortunately it is not possible to map whether there was any difference in location between trees dating to different time periods, which could aid understanding of the development of the peat bog, as the logs were already removed from the swamp when the kauri was sampled.

Over half the samples analysed had more than 500 rings, and are similar in length to contemporary tree-sequences from Adrian Yakas' farm (north of Dargaville) and Tikinui and Pouto, North Kaipara Peninsula. As the Harding's tree-sequences rarely represent the entire growth span of the tree, this also indicates that these kauri were easily achieving ages similar to modern kauri, which commonly reach ages over 600 years.

HAR001, **HAR005**, **HAR006**, **HAR007** and **HAR013** all retained the bark edge surface and the tree-sequences from three of these (**HAR005**, **HAR006**, and **HAR007**) included the final complete growth ring. There is no evidence of a single cataclysmic event that may have caused several trees to die at the same time in either *Harding1* or *Harding2*, however sample depth in both chronologies is low (<4 trees).

Of the *Harding1* group, **HAR005** died in winter AD 687 and **HAR006** sometime during spring or early summer of AD 840/841. There is no obvious indicator of a change in growth rate signifying stress for either tree, suggesting that the trees may have been blown over, or fell over.

All three tree-sequences from *Harding2* had bark edge. **HAR001** had wedging, suppression and locally absent rings in the outer 117 rings (after 6866 KS). Taking these additional rings into account, the tree died in, or after, 6983 KS. **HAR013** also had missing rings in the outer sections of the radii, so that the series had to be truncated by 76 rings. After producing relatively wide rings for 310 years, the growth rate decreased and the rings became narrow. **HAR007**, which is contemporary with both trees, does not exhibit any significant change after 6866 KS or 7251 KS (the end date of **HAR013**). This suggests a localised change in conditions which only affected the growth of some trees. **HAR007** is similar to **HAR005** and **HAR006**, in having no obvious indicator of a change in growth pattern in the years prior to the death of the tree.

The good preservation of sapwood and bark edge on at least part of the logs, suggests that the trees fell into existing peat bog. If the trees had died and stayed standing for some time before falling over, it would be expected that the bark would be lost and sapwood would rot and be attacked by insects, as can be seen on standing dead trees in Waipoua Forest. An exposed log left on the edge of a paddock at the Okapakapa swamp still retained bark, as well as different types of leaves which were pressed onto the bark surface (Figure 9). However, the trunks appear to have been only partially buried for some time, as almost all had eroded on one side (as can be seen in figure 2).

Figure 9: Kauri bark with different types of leaves, Okapakapa swamp, Harding's farm, November 2002



Conclusion

The Harding's kauri has been a very useful addition to the swamp kauri collection held at the Tree-ring Laboratory at The University of Auckland. The development of two 1000+ year chronologies has been a significant contribution to the development of multi-millennial kauri chronologies. **Harding2** replicated a long section the kauri record between about 1470 – 435 BC. **Harding1** (AD 124 – 1152) contributed to bridging the gap between the modern, calendar-dated kauri chronologies and 'floating' sub-fossil kauri chronologies. The dating of several samples to the final growth ring indicates that trees were dying at different times, although sample depth is low in each group.

Acknowledgments

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Addendum

Since this report was drafted the ring issue between the Maitahi and Whangape chronologies has been resolved (Boswijk 2005), and calendar dates applied to all crossmatched sub-fossil kauri. The **Harding2** chronology has been calendar-dated to 1466 – 437 BC. The calendar dates for each tree-sequence are listed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Updated details for Harding2 tree-sequence and radii

HAR001	1250 BC-1025 BC	+117 rings +½Bs - tree died in or after 907/6 BC
HAR001a	1229 BC-1129 BC	
HAR001B	1239 BC-1090 BC	
HAR001C	1250 BC-1040 BC	
HAR001D	1243 BC-1025 BC	
HAR007	1466 BC-437 BC	+½Bs - tree died in 436/5 BC
HAR007A	1335 BC-646 BC	
HAR007b	1465 BC-437 BC	
HAR007c	1466 BC-441 BC	
HAR007d	1457 BC-490 BC	
HAR007e	1445 BC-589 BC	
HAR013	1195 BC-640 BC	+76 rings +Bw - tree died in or after 563 BC
HAR013a	1102 BC-766 BC	
HAR013B	1195 BC-875 BC	
HAR013BO	850 BC-645 BC	
HAR013d	1080 BC-647 BC	
HAR013f	1187 BC-640 BC	

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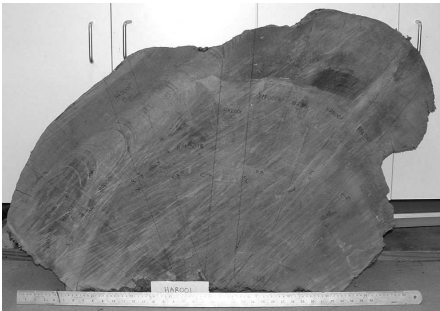
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Appendix 1:

Figure A1: Harding kauri cross-sections
Black lines mark where radii were cut.

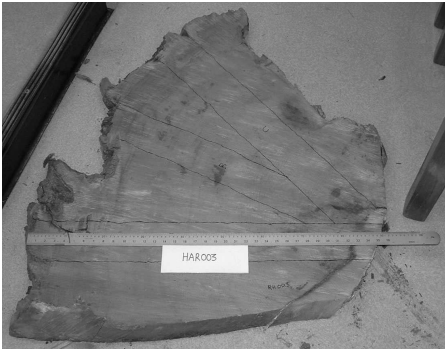
HAR001



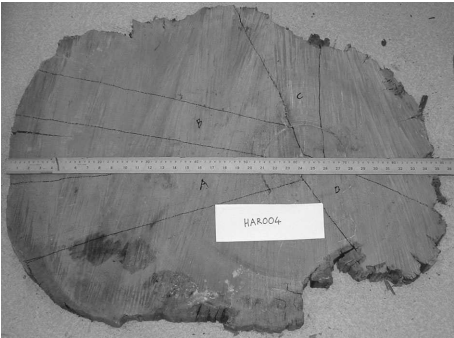
HAR002

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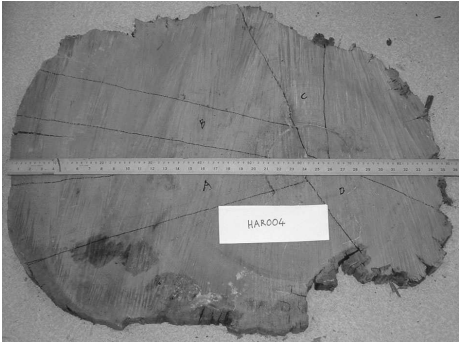
HAR003



HAR004



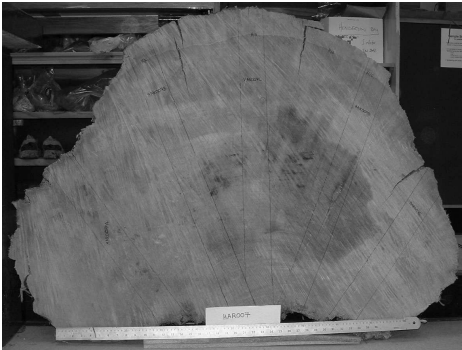
HAR005



HAR006



HAR007



HAR 008



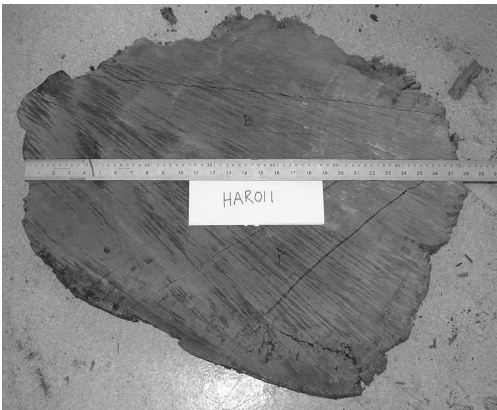
HAR009



HAR010



HAR011



HAR012



HAR013



Appendix 2:

Tale A1: Table A1: Intra-tree (shaded) and inter-tree crossmatching for *Harding1* radii

Filenames	HAR 003a	HAR 003b	HAR 003c	HAR 004a	HAR 004b	HAR 004c	HAR 004d	HAR 005a	HAR 005b	HAR 005c	HAR 005d	HAR 006ai	HAR 006ao	HAR 006bi	HAR 006bo	HAR 006ci	HAR 006co	HAR 010a	HAR 010b	HAR 010c	HAR 010d
HAR003a	*	16.09	23.10	6.19	5.72	5.53	6.54	-	-	-	-	\	6.40	\	8.57	\	8.76	12.34	13.94	13.14	12.25
HAR003b	*	*	17.58	-	4.12	-	3.75	-	-	-	-	\	6.45	\	9.56	\	7.31	9.27	9.48	9.62	10.05
HAR003c	*	*	*	4.52	4.43	4.05	5.57	-	-	-	-	\	7.19	\	8.18	\	8.11	13.41	15.19	13.26	12.57
HAR004a	*	*	*	*	32.90	11.43	19.05	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	-	\	-	6.27	8.33	5.89	6.18
HAR004b	*	*	*	*	*	12.37	16.95	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	5.63	7.55	5.49	5.02
HAR004c	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.97	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	-	\	-	3.01	3.95	-	-
HAR004d	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	-	\	-	3.70	5.45	4.21	4.64
HAR005a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.98	8.01	11.15	-	9.05	-	7.95	3.13	7.62	-	-	-	-
HAR005b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.21	14.38	6.10	11.74	5.06	9.35	4.94	9.50	-	3.10	-	-
HAR005c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.05	-	9.24	-	10.82	-	10.60	3.69	3.23	-	-
HAR005d	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.79	7.56	3.27	9.85	3.70	9.16	-	3.44	-	-
HAR006ai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	21.53	\	24.12	\	\	\	\	\
HAR006ao	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	17.52	\	18.00	7.59	9.60	7.48	8.60
HAR006bi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	19.28	\	\	\	\	\
HAR006bo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	25.67	10.13	13.67	10.20	10.79
HAR006ci	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	\	\	\	\
HAR006co	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.04	14.40	12.26	12.69
HAR010a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.68	19.88	26.05
HAR010b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30.34	24.61
HAR010c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.48
HAR010d	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

n = 146 min t = -0.27 max t = 32.90 mean t = 8.26 s.d. = 6.76

Figure A2: Composition of *Harding1* tree-sequences

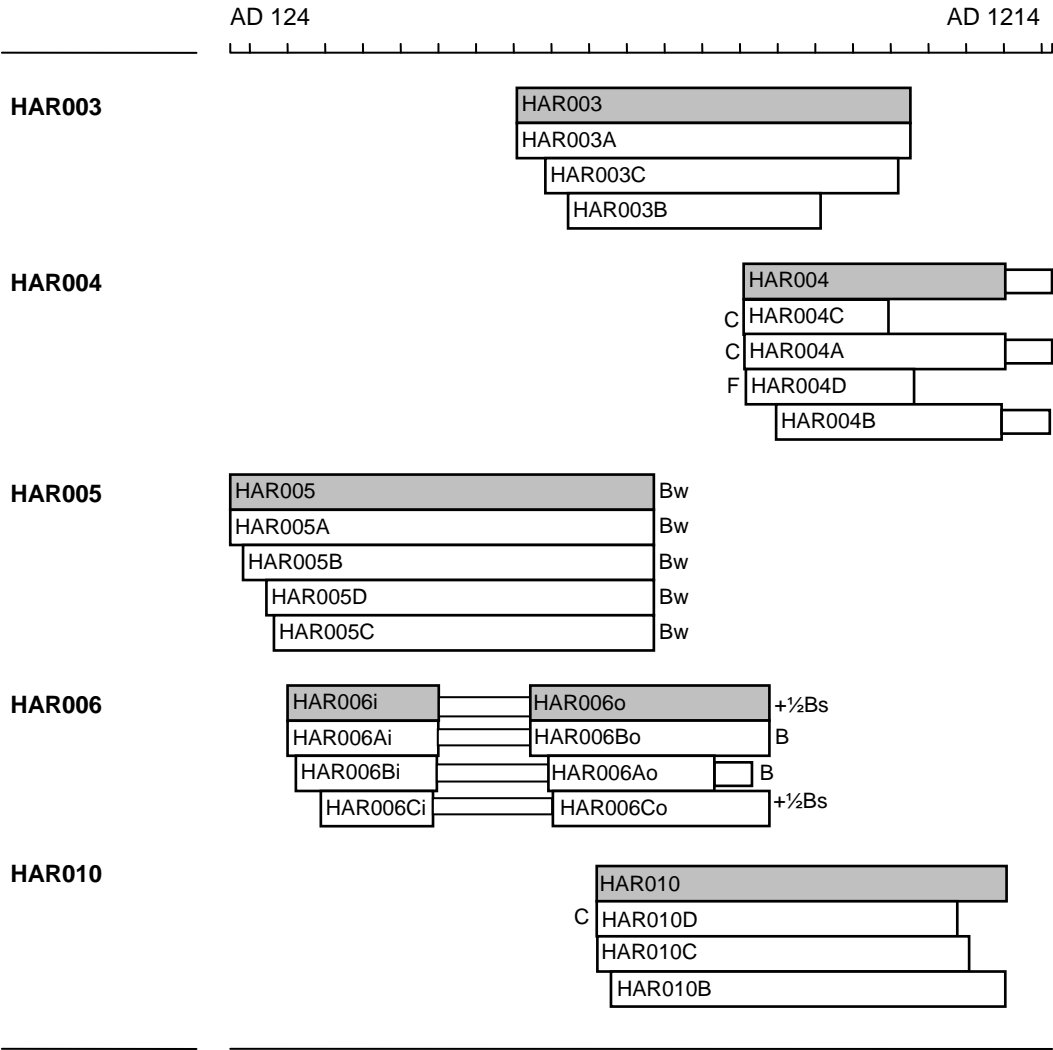


Table A2: Intra-tree (shaded) and inter-tree crossmatching for *Harding2* radii

Filenames	-	-	HAR001a	HAR001b	HAR001c	HAR001d	HAR007a	HAR007b	HAR007c	HAR007d	HAR007e	HAR013a	HAR013b	HAR013b	HAR013d	HAR013f
-	start	dates	6662	6652	6641	6648	6556	6426	6425	6434	6446	6789	6696	7041	6811	6704
-	dates	end	6762	6801	6851	6866	7245	7454	7450	7401	7302	7125	7016	7246	7244	7251
HAR001a	6662	6762	*	10.64	5.98	3.71	5.68	5.79	5.71	6.81	5.16	\	-	\	\	3.50
HAR001b	6652	6801	*	*	13.10	10.46	10.85	8.44	8.87	10.03	9.69	\	-	\	\	4.43
HAR001c	6641	6851	*	*	*	13.74	10.29	7.87	8.40	8.83	8.08	-	-	\	-	3.87
HAR001d	6648	6866	*	*	*	*	8.15	7.08	6.91	7.24	7.94	-	3.55	\	-	5.54
HAR007a	6556	7245	*	*	*	*	*	10.85	15.84	18.67	11.59	5.58	5.13	-	-	5.06
HAR007b	6426	7454	*	*	*	*	*	*	30.86	25.69	33.60	5.62	4.04	7.56	4.69	9.27
HAR007c	6425	7450	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.63	32.43	6.94	4.26	7.26	4.82	9.76
HAR007d	6434	7401	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34.22	7.08	3.93	9.62	5.27	10.03
HAR007e	6446	7302	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.99	-	6.24	4.02	7.68
HAR013a	6789	7125	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.05	7.77	10.40	16.23
HAR013b	6696	7016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	\	7.79	13.79
HAR013bo	7041	7246	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.47	11.29
HAR013d	6811	7244	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.75
HAR013f	6704	7251	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

n = 82 min t = -0.56 max t = 35.63 mean t = 8.95 s.d. = 7.46

Figure A3: Composition of *Harding2* tree-sequences

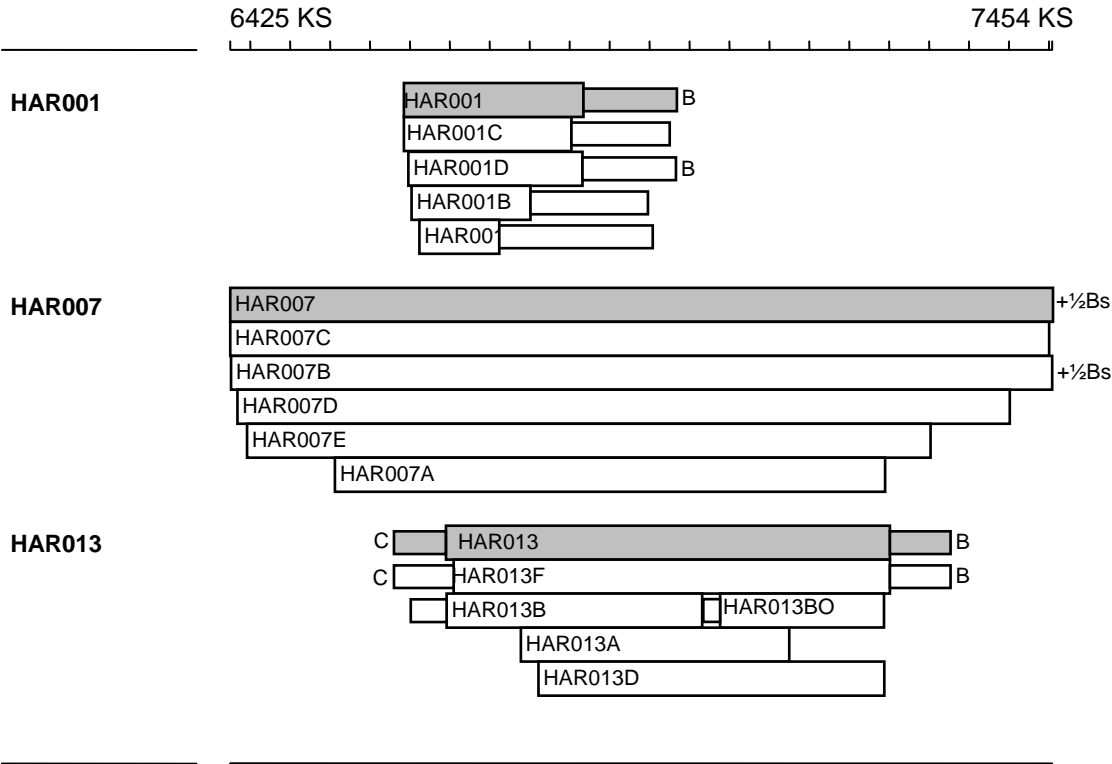


Table A3: Chronology Listings for *Harding1* and *Harding2****Harding1* Okapakapa swamp near Dargaville**

1029 years length dated AD124 to AD1152

Average ring width 139.58 Sensitivity 0.30

Year	Mean ring width										Number of tree-sequences															
AD 124					212	151	206	307	195	190	97					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 138	224	72	120	72	112	104	164	107	170	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 215	143	125	148	196	242	205	148	133	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AD 151	195	261	306	261	132	192	230	95	128	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 163	153	213	107	183	219	111	185	236	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 128	94	219	215	195	125	245	195	173	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 177	154	197	241	111	227	127	155	247	147	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 183	172	182	223	185	201	118	207	175	176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
AD 201	143	123	158	111	132	92	109	128	139	198	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 171	180	163	203	67	172	141	127	110	84	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 123	143	158	161	165	97	137	71	105	94	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 112	164	164	49	92	126	97	123	53	84	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 107	82	115	97	108	99	99	149	76	130	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 251	95	132	91	95	71	83	64	133	35	113	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 137	66	147	122	91	104	120	99	154	130	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 176	104	113	145	157	162	184	199	84	196	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 206	197	149	91	94	128	114	111	68	87	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 108	76	122	57	94	114	81	162	152	166	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 301	205	61	147	160	117	171	145	173	116	122	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 66	135	154	142	109	169	156	214	157	153	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 119	148	193	78	125	86	159	164	223	187	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 98	165	137	150	85	154	111	96	124	146	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 144	141	132	146	80	114	131	119	119	166	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 351	191	65	129	115	89	114	83	124	93	116	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 61	72	104	102	95	95	81	54	82	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 71	104	87	73	60	42	39	59	34	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 47	25	50	40	25	18	48	39	61	52	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- 44	28	38	28	32	20	45	34	14	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 401	32	36	17	6	47	58	41	68	76	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 114	69	84	91	94	102	60	110	112	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 182	63	124	117	185	106	155	170	200	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 115	191	170	259	198	264	274	159	199	278	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 316	200	207	232	118	157	121	236	231	191	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AD 451	195	51	134	182	85	150	162	213	234	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 181	127	210	300	323	72	165	213	267	370	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 224	249	201	247	300	268	168	175	247	189	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 222	257	324	249	296	270	272	233	167	171	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- 232	305	215	292	336	154	208	306	362	225	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AD 501	286	353	309	161	157	138	219	203	180	127	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
- 158	122	173	112	142	132	161	116	175	158	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 145	146	151	189	203	149	140	123	169	157	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 172	126	112	142	196	135	160	176	201	196	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 216	229	231	228	197	182	178	205	202	106	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 551	200	178	159	128	184	134	231	214	250	214	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 250	172	169	183	190	229	195	229	218	212	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 155	223	266	232	180	204	253	238	258	266	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 288	236	364	330	312	230	273	266	283	200	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- 261	235	239	196	271	218	191	240	266	185	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 601	257	245	249	194	226	203	257	265	255	247	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
- 271	282	243	279	196	212	195	194	282	183	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- 227	198	256	270	203	213	236	119	145	151	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- 141	191	184	96	202	150	223	108	202	121	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

-	255	245	298	240	259	162	264	257	144	231	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
AD 651	234	114	156	197	269	245	217	167	222	230	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-	189	140	148	178	142	189	169	85	174	165	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-	168	141	83	147	150	188	162	177	163	124	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-	181	212	166	219	190	136	175	148	134	158	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
-	82	169	190	124	194	149	187	205	116	132	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 701	158	183	102	134	76	167	142	176	166	146	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	206	101	100	102	170	137	153	167	62	113	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	83	149	167	92	137	150	147	103	72	80	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	62	95	132	96	164	73	109	84	86	141	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	155	87	163	74	121	106	135	125	155	123	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 751	161	64	103	100	145	102	130	105	115	139	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	99	145	150	101	101	111	136	174	47	84	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	69	124	133	107	128	109	105	118	159	124	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	116	166	167	104	108	95	162	76	120	148	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	144	164	141	168	133	144	131	43	99	123	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 801	90	138	160	83	136	125	79	125	141	97	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
-	127	82	133	118	115	135	160	144	142	96	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-	155	104	182	163	131	129	128	149	136	195	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-	82	146	98	139	157	117	130	157	170	117	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
-	99	161	107	182	125	140	125	217	201	135	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 851	157	137	171	89	154	142	79	150	206	124	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	145	98	165	149	124	132	157	62	106	108	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	146	87	127	78	98	114	89	198	126	118	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	89	140	145	221	146	154	164	119	129	103	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	105	157	74	118	106	127	118	178	94	203	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 901	72	104	114	122	119	82	93	113	37	124	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	73	110	88	138	108	119	114	79	76	74	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	48	101	116	72	132	88	123	105	120	152	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	56	93	82	153	105	137	98	127	158	142	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	94	129	61	84	68	142	127	117	57	53	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 951	66	73	74	80	75	54	66	73	90	92	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	88	82	131	110	139	89	95	71	156	180	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	125	110	82	87	107	78	53	86	47	44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	42	74	91	41	90	94	109	88	91	91	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	82	132	127	111	100	60	103	112	78	93	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
AD 1001	47	102	58	75	62	130	125	135	110	129	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	124	108	104	113	86	84	110	58	109	93	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	107	121	83	106	91	105	121	153	80	160	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
-	148	98	86	51	153	145	106	96	86	101	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	81	90	29	147	144	105	183	120	128	149	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 1051	144	148	79	151	150	143	108	132	67	145	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	147	156	152	137	105	84	116	110	120	102	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	118	122	59	149	126	141	106	126	61	144	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	116	112	131	154	119	127	93	88	77	99	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	149	148	54	108	117	74	93	59	86	119	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 1101	45	76	46	107	103	67	99	95	76	84	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	74	82	58	97	76	106	111	86	131	43	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	89	88	157	179	129	169	131	121	88	72	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	46	70	97	130	103	90	47	138	138	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	134	92	105	60	143	62	91	39	51	94	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AD 1151	76	59									2	2							

Harding2 Okapakapa swamp nr Dargaville

1030 years length undated; relative dates - 6425 to 7454 KS (Kauri scale)

Average ring width 115.66 Sensitivity 0.33

Year	Mean ring width										Number of tree-sequences									
6425 KS					145	70	123	63	83	37					1	1	1	1	1	1
-	52	71	81	97	144	89	134	123	148	186	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	164	103	133	150	195	209	90	221	223	190	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6451 KS	248	128	184	190	131	162	184	93	158	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	140	120	106	40	113	83	94	107	102	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	105	71	82	140	96	147	131	103	80	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	99	149	100	143	54	109	87	97	105	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	138	143	150	86	70	63	59	99	97	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6501 KS	103	57	86	89	120	118	56	94	119	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	88	75	133	108	125	103	126	137	106	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	83	65	103	79	115	111	71	93	105	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	114	83	104	101	98	72	99	72	98	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	34	67	54	85	115	58	82	58	125	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6551 KS	161	133	110	97	87	110	41	90	70	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	112	142	163	98	77	59	109	98	32	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	42	97	101	73	89	43	89	91	78	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	60	38	96	35	81	57	75	105	88	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	57	64	93	89	61	69	101	31	108	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6601 KS	74	112	78	120	105	93	67	87	59	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	84	114	55	114	80	106	109	74	148	126	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	123	81	116	143	97	170	154	67	104	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	84	102	95	61	110	102	120	132	67	129	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	180	205	83	201	184	183	203	180	144	95	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6651 KS	138	139	69	116	133	151	199	62	186	201	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	179	147	146	166	162	66	141	105	105	149	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	82	124	155	162	64	214	208	120	181	139	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	111	153	108	123	80	175	119	61	93	86	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	91	127	94	144	139	139	129	117	136	96	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
6701 KS	93	130	98	99	111	98	146	134	69	121	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	106	151	66	126	83	136	60	132	134	126	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	112	100	88	109	136	68	125	67	131	113	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	137	121	118	154	120	140	66	122	131	102	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	163	76	124	125	124	48	132	151	145	168	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6751 KS	142	156	133	155	119	163	57	176	155	199	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	157	195	189	124	189	105	159	162	160	211	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	176	249	175	191	182	237	236	190	229	186	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	150	204	185	259	233	279	213	351	282	214	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	262	172	202	211	126	285	206	231	208	254	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6801 KS	201	235	210	207	191	172	236	267	212	208	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	207	212	149	249	168	217	270	186	98	134	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	72	156	126	209	229	234	239	155	210	240	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	108	188	250	276	231	194	141	185	96	221	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	217	234	228	168	188	106	192	165	246	172	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6851 KS	192	146	175	91	150	157	106	174	174	211	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-	119	210	184	210	228	176	214	149	136	137	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
-	55	103	86	96	132	89	183	79	135	121	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	131	76	154	125	145	121	159	139	189	184	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	144	212	115	226	146	180	124	166	160	123	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6901 KS	219	100	175	133	166	138	173	108	197	178	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	218	199	125	134	115	123	97	155	169	187	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	210	181	225	99	247	217	271	162	263	154	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	153	173	202	250	212	161	156	131	82	185	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	147	189	210	163	175	190	140	210	166	143	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

6951 KS	123	108	129	151	188	136	142	137	108	190	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	102	256	156	185	176	163	147	104	143	138	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	159	220	177	119	170	107	130	65	178	99	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	184	158	197	174	78	169	125	229	131	200	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	145	228	155	222	165	158	128	177	137	166	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7001 KS	188	152	138	114	156	173	163	122	138	122	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	136	103	116	111	78	112	137	115	128	53	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	100	93	135	84	110	59	67	61	75	62	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	85	45	77	46	50	88	31	128	123	53	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	94	74	100	78	63	94	107	37	84	55	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7051 KS	78	86	41	79	74	61	98	36	88	49	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	84	79	74	87	53	108	43	81	66	47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	42	56	37	77	50	72	56	48	60	79	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	43	117	104	112	77	103	120	109	109	119	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	118	140	138	100	90	60	96	120	79	89	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7101 KS	94	43	90	76	136	113	170	69	109	99	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	120	139	58	105	103	84	140	93	136	99	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	86	80	133	83	135	146	87	117	80	131	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	76	106	79	148	66	86	78	128	132	77	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	125	99	159	71	114	101	124	124	109	170	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7151 KS	107	162	130	150	142	139	143	86	74	67	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	70	62	97	56	66	45	72	54	101	81	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	67	79	87	53	94	40	81	86	98	63	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	87	79	48	72	42	41	60	39	58	62	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	62	94	61	90	43	55	36	78	75	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7201 KS	74	50	77	82	73	77	114	69	66	52	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	61	63	46	73	58	68	57	68	74	54	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	63	69	73	57	83	36	84	57	65	71	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	79	65	67	59	91	64	76	78	72	91	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-	59	84	72	52	70	72	79	83	49	68	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7251 KS	97	121	115	91	84	100	118	48	65	86	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	77	90	100	88	32	66	67	37	77	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	76	61	88	45	104	79	97	58	75	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	101	51	117	115	90	84	41	90	92	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	65	112	43	111	148	84	122	83	167	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7301 KS	52	129	163	101	116	112	57	90	95	82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	108	94	68	103	70	109	118	123	24	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	133	123	96	143	124	100	74	55	35	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	50	68	70	56	83	42	56	79	70	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	80	55	74	62	74	85	56	90	62	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7351 KS	114	110	132	66	116	122	91	121	120	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	144	145	103	132	83	128	57	166	164	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	114	65	103	107	81	82	73	104	75	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	66	117	104	126	98	104	101	96	121	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	102	48	82	104	78	49	103	75	79	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7401 KS	55	80	117	46	80	77	37	88	88	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	82	77	72	69	82	52	81	68	62	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	65	51	75	81	110	30	73	49	107	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	104	34	92	105	106	122	75	151	151	119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	127	173	125	87	110	110	83	76	102	118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7451 KS	193	170	159	77							1	1	1	1						