## A Dendroclimatic Study of Qilian Juniper in the northeast Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau

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Qilian juniper (Sabina przewalskii Kom.)

is one of the long-lived trees reported in China.



In 1970s:

Zhang Xiangong et al., 1978, Tree ring of Qilian Juniper and the climate trend in China, Collected paper of climate change, 26-35.

Zhuo Zhengda et al., 1978, Tree rings of the Qilianshan Region and changes of the climate during the recent thousand years in China , *J. Lanzhou Univ.*, 145-156.

In 1980s

Wang Yuxi et al. 1983, The relationships of tree rings of Qilianshan Juniper and climatic change and glacial activity during the past 1000 years in China, *Kexue Tongbao*, 28(12):746-750.

Liu Guangyuan et al. 1984, A thousand years'climate from tree rings and glacial activity in Qilianshan region, Collected papers of lanzhou institute of glaciology and cryopedology CAS, 5:97-108.

In 1990s

 Kang Xingcheng et al., 1997, The last 1835 years climate changes inferred from tree ring records in Dulan Region, Qinghai, China, *Quaternary Sciences*, 1:70-74
\*Positive correlation between temperature and tree growth. To investigate the dendroclimatic potential of the species To find out the limiting factors to tree growth To develop reliable tree-ring chronologies with 1000-years long

# Site information of Qilian juniper tree-ring samples from the mountains

of the eastern extreme of the Qaidam Basin

ID	Sites	Lat. (N)	Long. (E)	Elev. /m	Aspect	Slope	Sample Size (tree)	
WL2	乌兰铜普哈里哈图	37°02'	98°40'	3620	SE10°	<b>35</b> °	50	
WL3	乌兰赛什克乡牦牛山察汗阿孟	36°45'	98°13'	3730	NE15°	<b>20</b> °	43	
WL4	乌兰赛什克乡南柯柯村夏日达无	<b>36°41'</b>	98°25'	3700	SW25°	<b>18°</b>	50	
DLH1	德令哈宗务隆乡十八盘	<b>37°28'</b>	97°14'	3730	NW60°	<b>38</b> °	31	
DLH2	德令哈宗务隆乡十八盘南坡	37°28'	97°13'	3780	SW20°	22°	34	
DLH3	德令哈蓄集乡红山煤矿	37°27'	97°33'	3920	SW10°	<b>20</b> °	43	
XRD1	都兰香加乡莫布里沟	35°58'	98°02'	3820	SE10°	<b>38</b> °	36	
XRD2	都兰香加乡以克莫落	35°57'	98°09'	3840	SE15°	25°	38	
XRH1	都兰夏日哈乡大卧龙沟	<b>36°21'</b>	98°22'	<b>3910</b>	SE70°	<b>26</b> °	32	
XRH2	都兰夏日哈乡阿什扎山拉柴沟	<b>36°31'</b>	98°23'	3830	SE70°	<b>22</b> °	27	

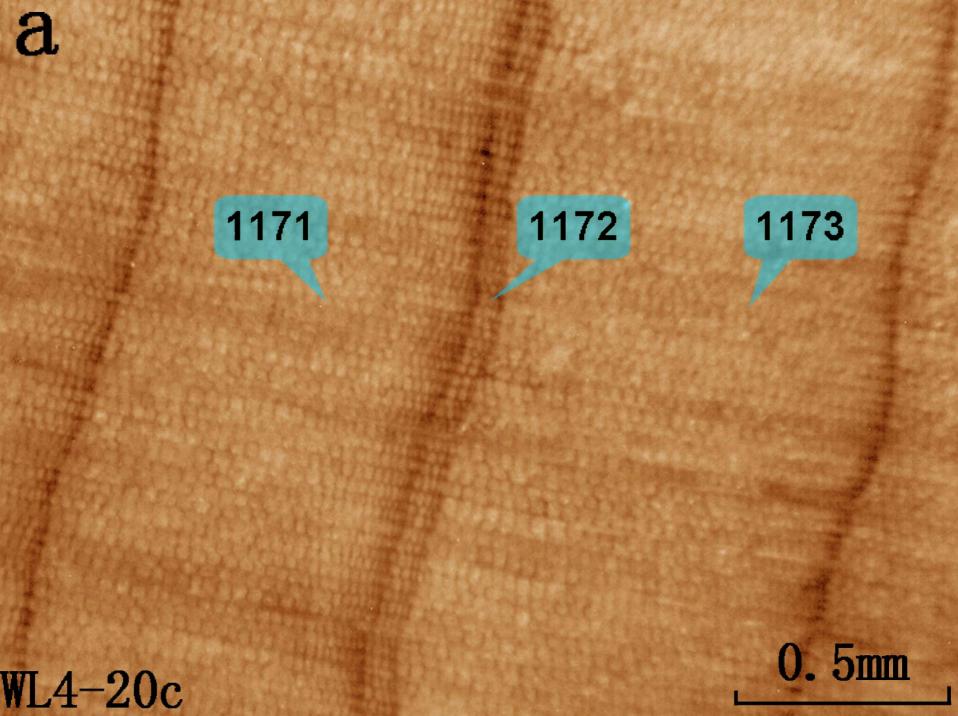


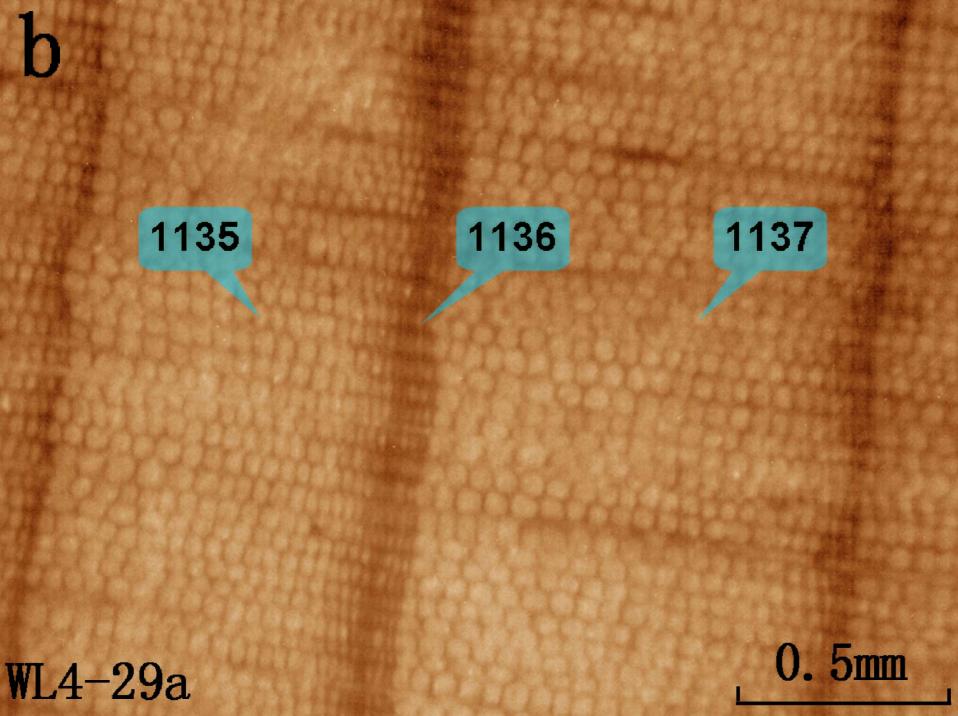


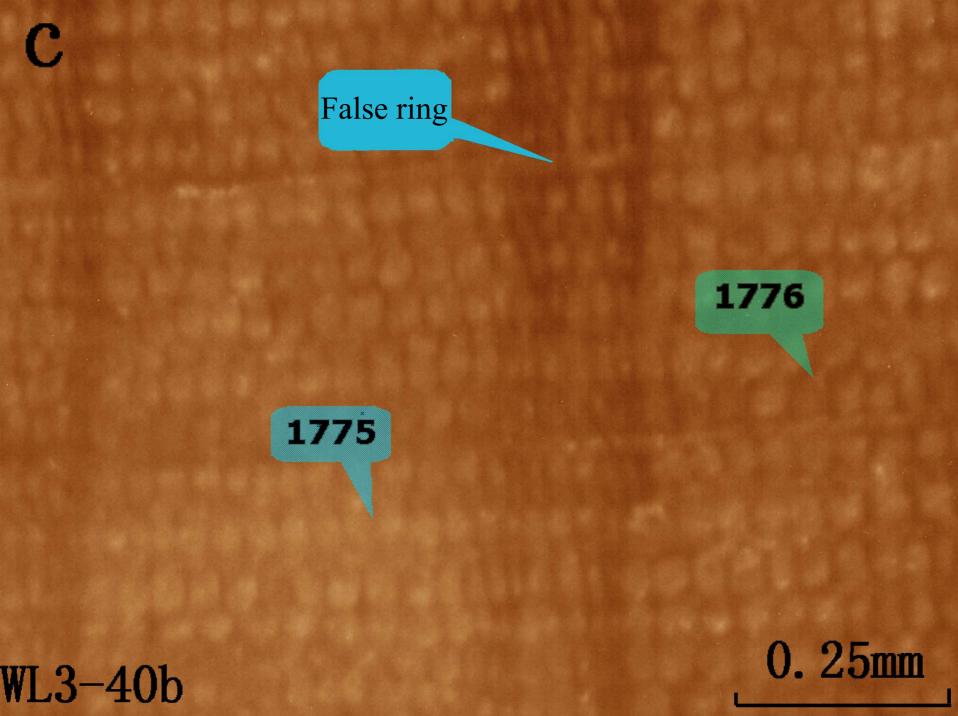
### Climate characteristics of study area

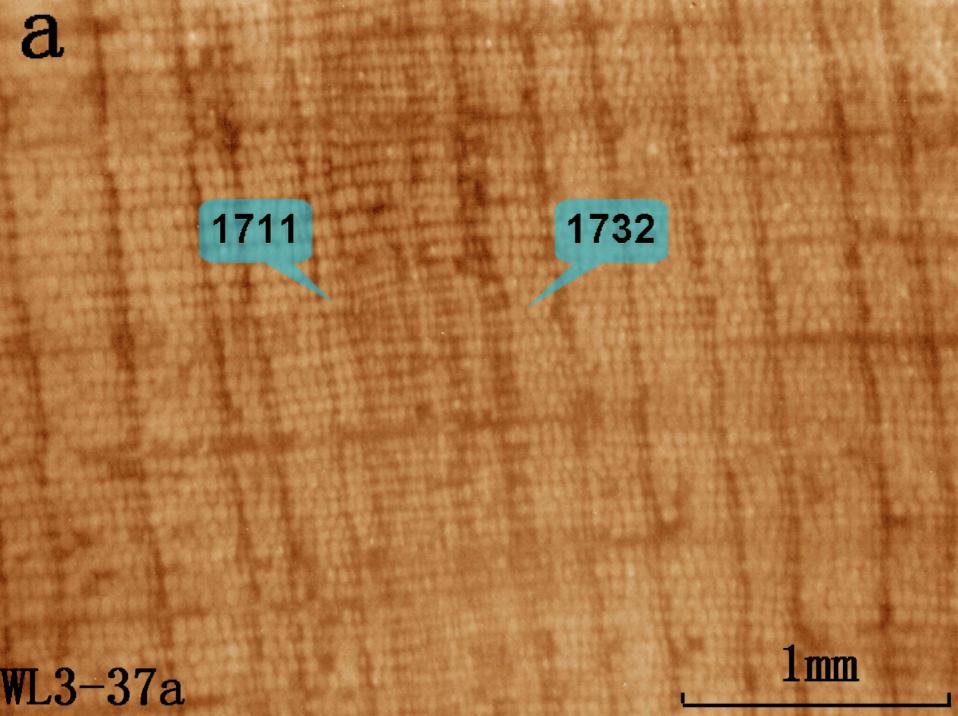
	$37^{\circ}  imes 98^{\circ}$		Wulan		Dulan		Delingha		Chaka	
Longitude	37° E		98° 29¹E		36° 18 <sup>1</sup> E		97° 22¹E		99° 05 <sup>1</sup> E	
Latitude	98° N		36° 55 <sup>1</sup> N		98° 06 <sup>1</sup> N		37° 22¹N		36° 47 <sup>1</sup> N	
Elevation			2950.0		3191.1		2981.5		3087.6	
(m)										
	Temp.	Prep.	Temp.	Prep.	Temp	Prep.	Temp.	Prep.	Temp.	Prep.
	(°C)	(mm)	(°C)	(mm)	(°C).	(mm)	(°C)	(mm)	(°C)	(mm)
Jan.	-12.3	2.0	-11.3	1.8	-10.2	4.1	-11.9	3.4	-12.3	0.9
Feb.	-8.8	2.6	-6.7	1.5	-7.0	5.4	-7.6	2.7	-8.2	1.6
Mar.	-2.3	5.2	-1.1	4.2	-1.3	7.7	-0.8	3.9	-2.8	3.9
Apr.	4.0	8.9	5.1	8.7	4.2	9.1	5.6	5.8	3.6	8.9
May	9.2	22.5	10.4	24.3	9.1	23.1	10.8	20.4	8.5	27.0
Jun.	12.8	38.6	13.5	40.2	12.4	40.5	14.1	34.4	11.7	44.9
Jul.	15.0	51.1	15.6	45.9	14.9	40.7	16.6	34.4	14.3	48.8
Aug.	14.2	47.3	15.0	26.3	14.2	28.1	15.9	28.7	13.5	40.3
Sep.	9.5	32.1	10.7	19.1	9.5	16.0	10.9	15.4	8.7	24.8
Oct.	2.7	12.0	3.9	5.1	2.8	6.8	3.5	5.9	1.5	7.2
Nov.	-5.2	2.2	-3.9	1.1	-4.3	3.7	-4.4	1.1	-6.4	1.0
Dec.	-11.0	1.3	-9.6	1.3	-8.6	3.5	-10.1	1.9	-11.0	0.3
Yearly	2.3	225	3.5	180	3.0	188	3.6	158	1.8	210

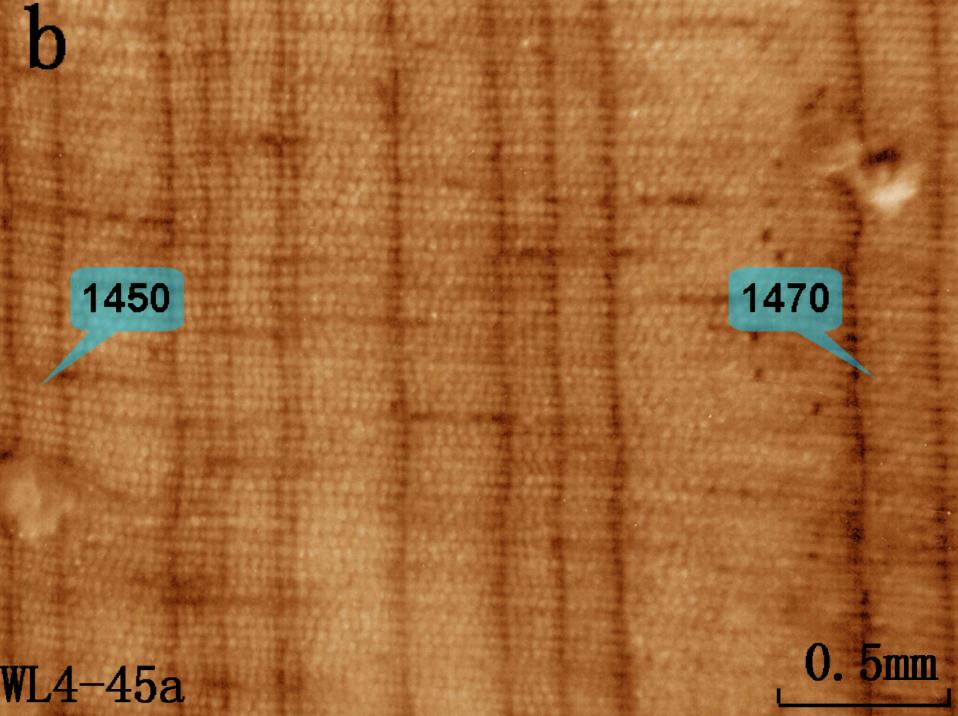


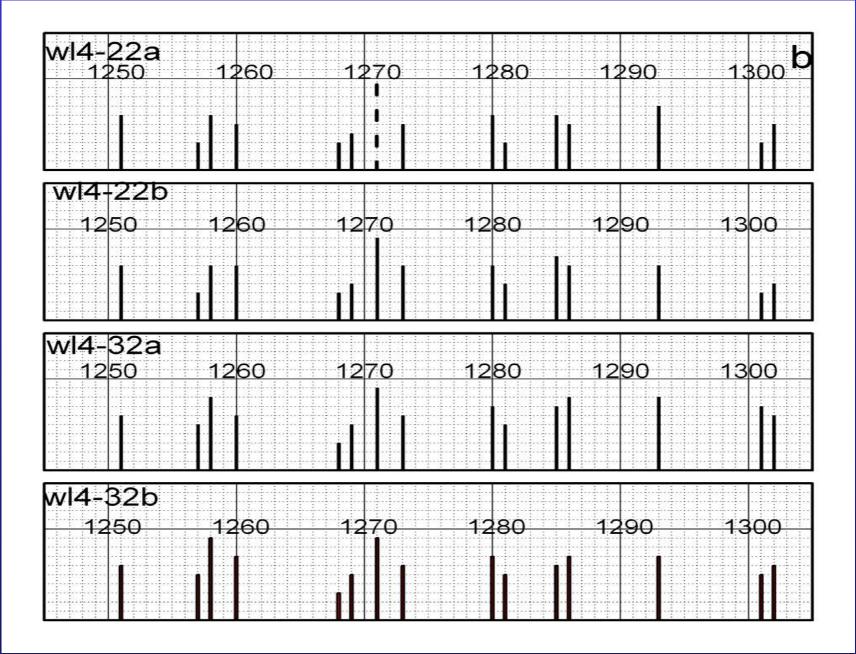


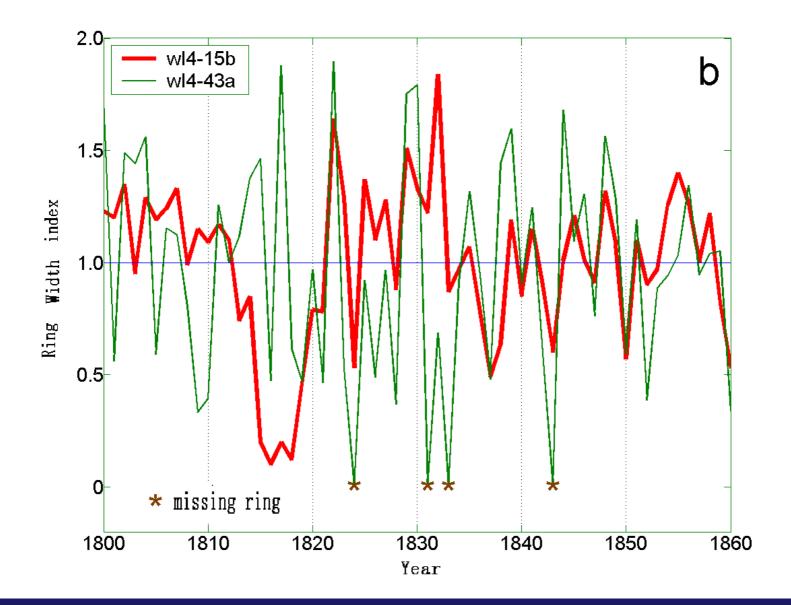


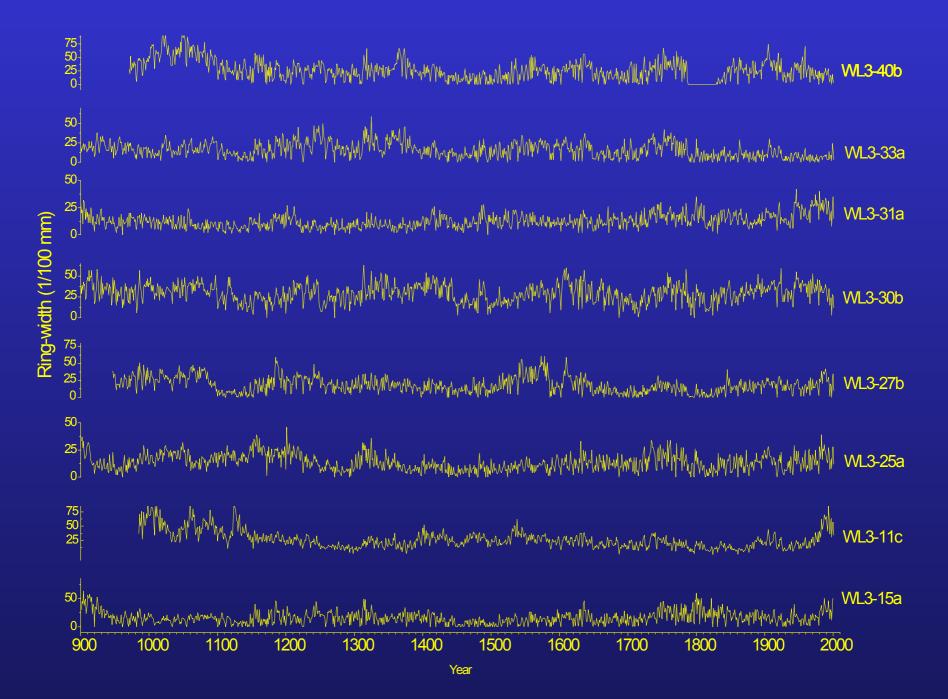


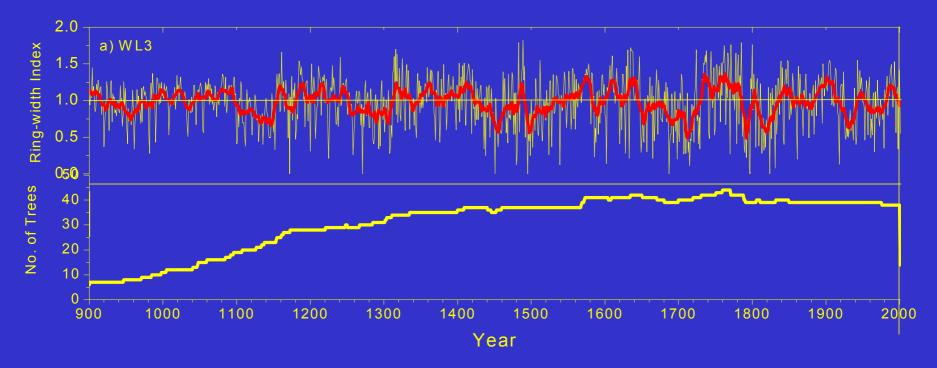


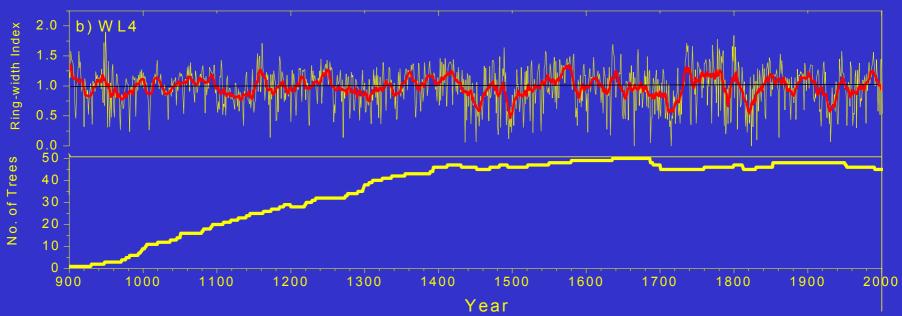












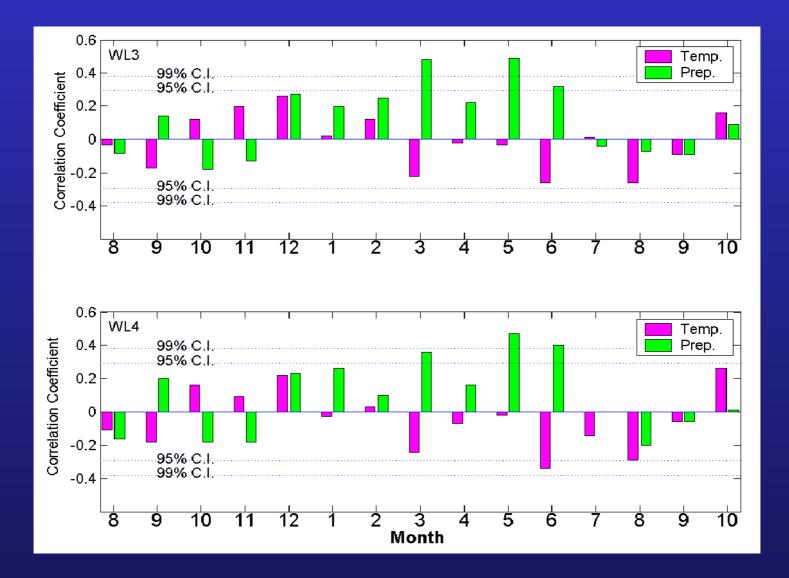
# **Ring-width chronology statistics:**

	WL3 STD	WL4 STD
Standard Dev.:	0.33	0.32
Mean Sensitivity:	0.35	0.35
Per cent missing rings:	2.33	2.04

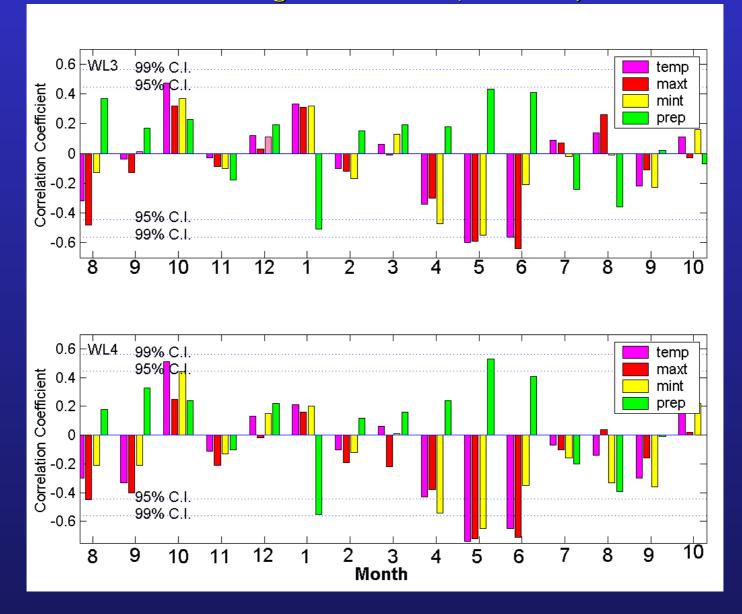
Common interval analyses (1400-1750) Mean Correlations Among all radii: 0.57 0.57 0.57 0.57between tree: 0.79 0.84 within trees: Signal –to-noise ratio: 33.9 48.9 agreement with population Chron.: 0.97 0.98 Variance in first eigenvector: 59% 59%

Correlation coefficient of the two chronologies in high frequency variations is 0.88

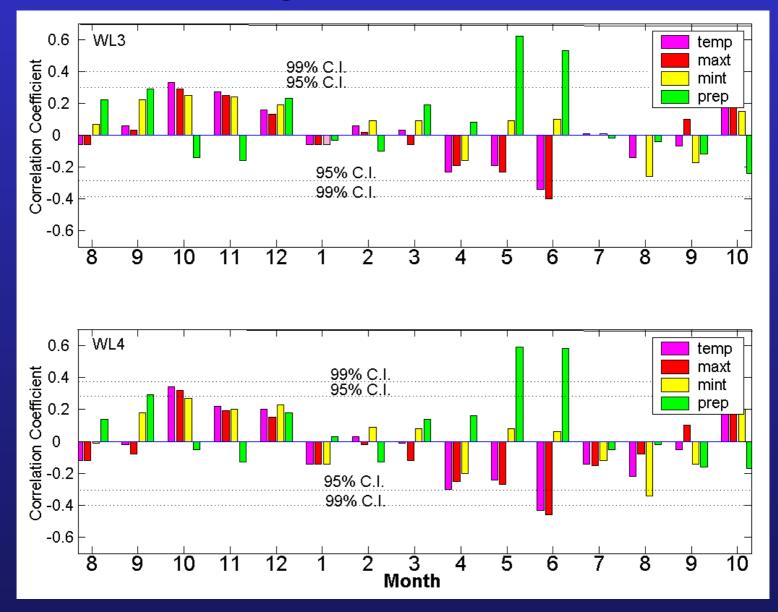
#### Correlation coefficients between grided climate data (37X98) and two ring-width indices (1951-1997)



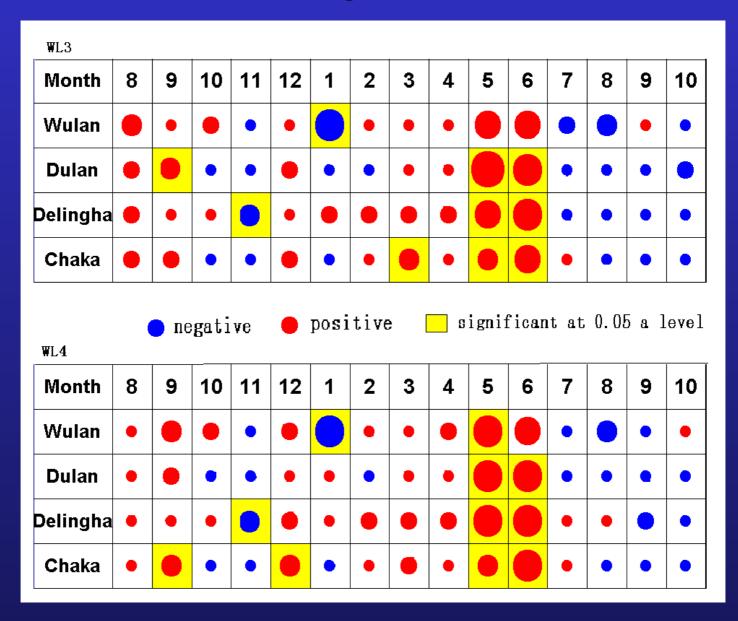
#### Correlation coefficients between climate data of Wulan station and two ring-width indices (1981-2000)



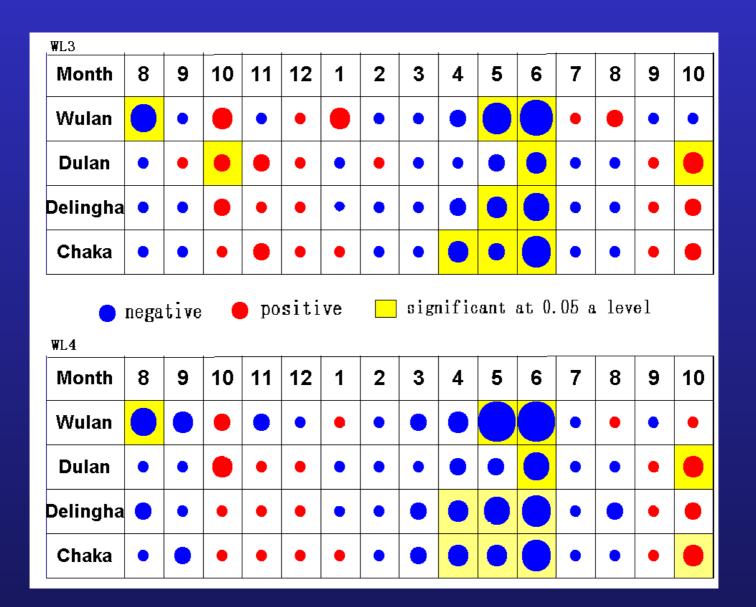
#### Correlation coefficients between climate data from Dulan station and two ring-width indices (1955-2000)



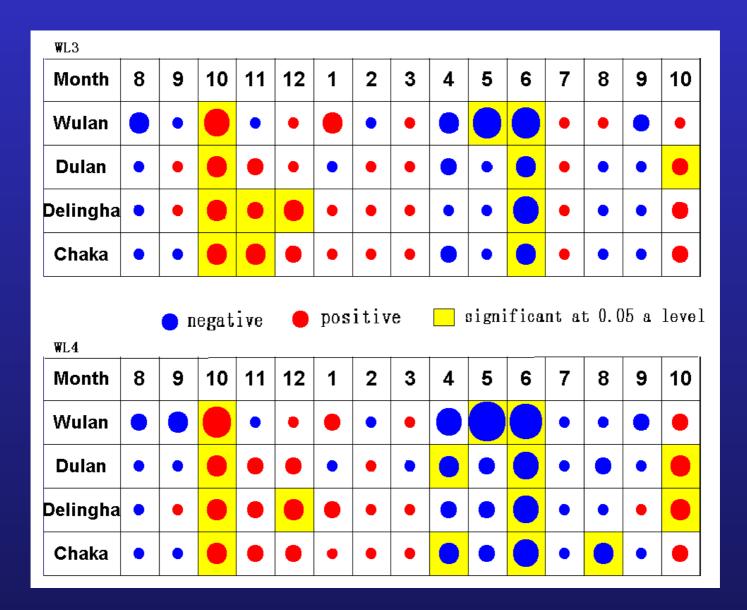
# Correlation coefficients between precipitations from stations and two ring-width indices



Correlation coefficients between maximum temperatures from stations and two ring-width indices



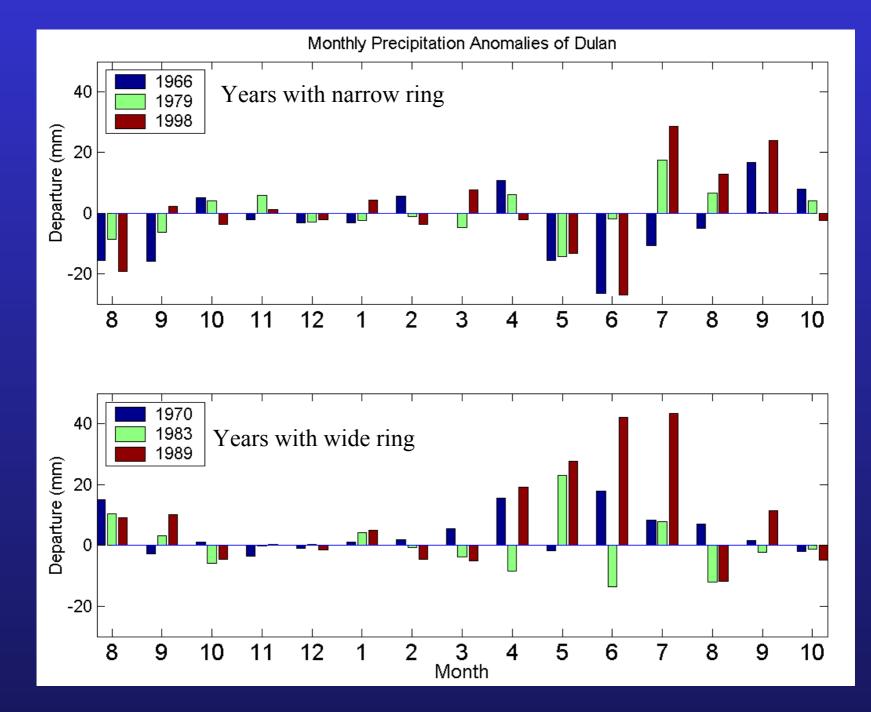
#### Correlation coefficients between mean temperatures from stations and two ring-width indices

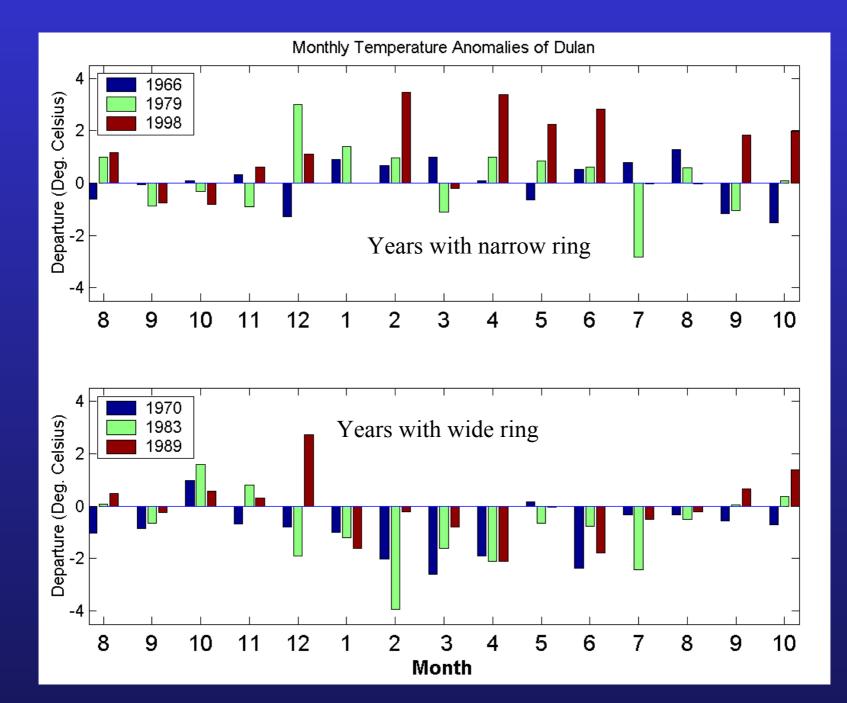


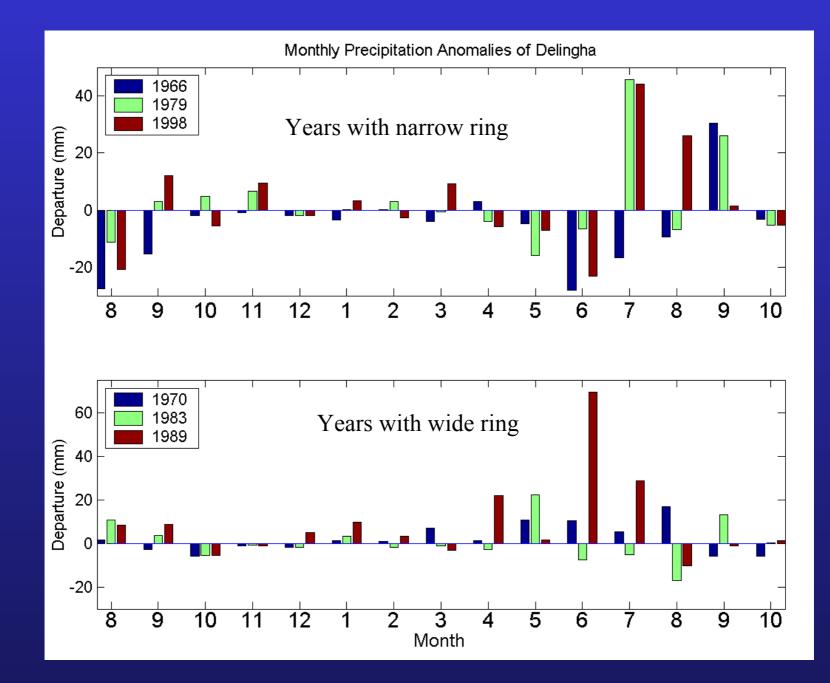
Correlation coefficients between minimum temperatures from stations and two ring-width indices

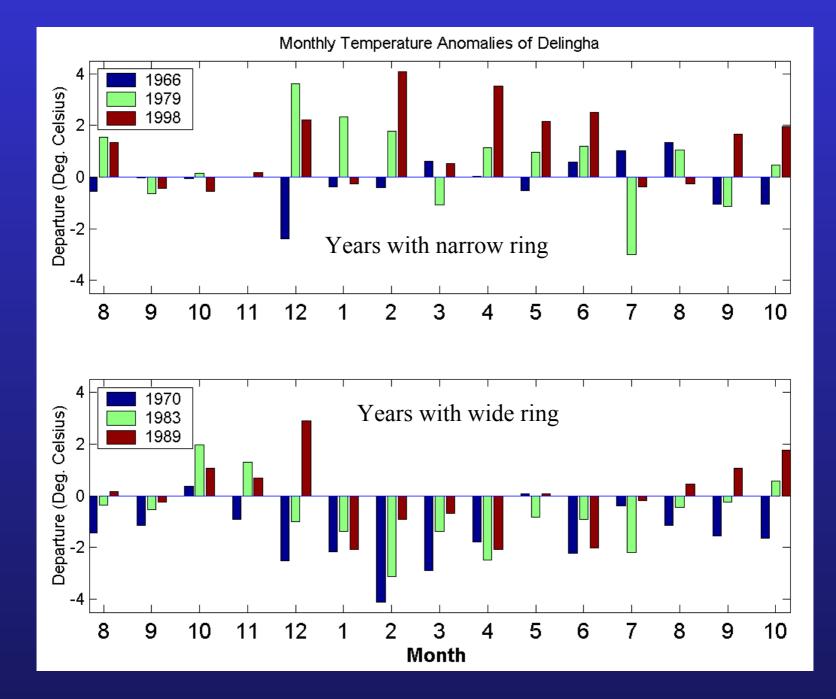
WL3			<b>.</b>												
Month	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wulan	•	•		•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Dulan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Delingha	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Chaka	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•

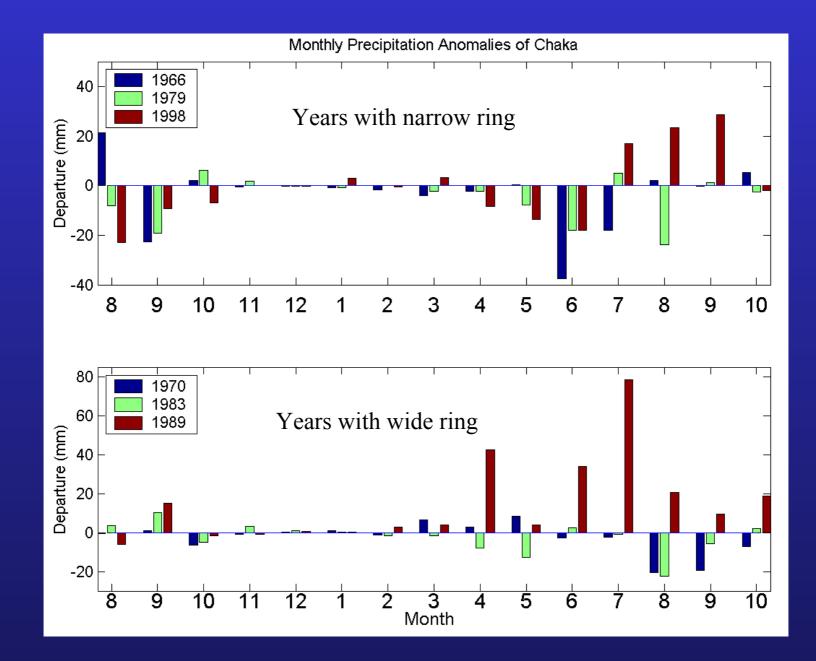
negative 🛑 positive 🔄 significant at 0.05 a level WL4 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 5 7 9 10 Month 4 6 8 Wulan • Dulan Delingha • Chaka

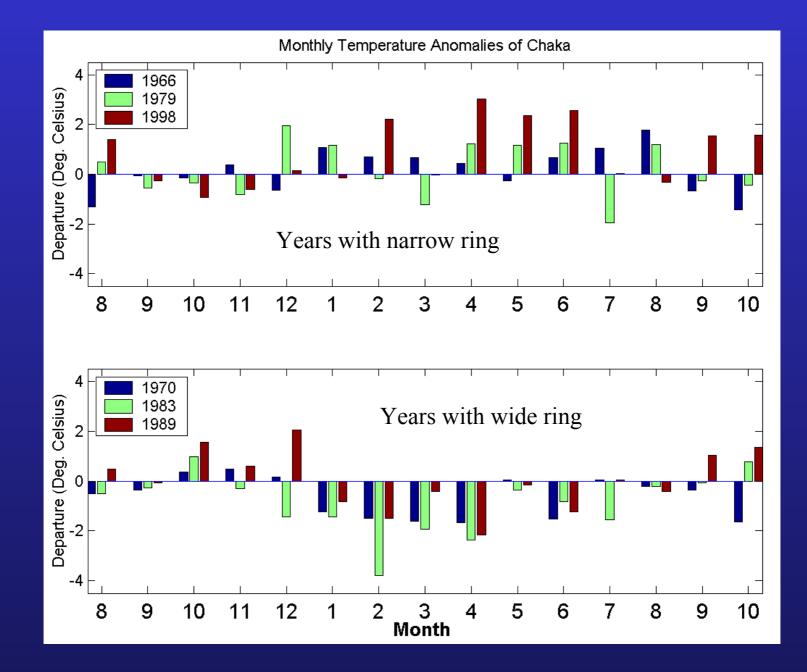












# **Conclusions**

- 1. With a large number of specimens the reliable and thousand-year long ring-width Chronologies can be developed for Qilian Juniper growing in the arid region of northeast Tibet plateau;
- 2. Precipitation and mean maximum temperature in May and June are highly limiting to growth of Qilian Juniper in study area; and
- **3.** Qilian Juniper is a potential species for dendroclimatic study.

