



**HAL**  
open science

## Combining conventional tree-ring measurements with wood anatomy and strontium isotope analyses enables dendroprovenancing at the local scale

R. D'Andrea, C. Corona, A. Poszwa, C. Belingard, M. Domínguez-Delmás, M. Stoffel, A. Crivellaro, R. Crouzevialle, F. Cerbelaud, G. Costa, et al.

### ► To cite this version:

R. D'Andrea, C. Corona, A. Poszwa, C. Belingard, M. Domínguez-Delmás, et al.. Combining conventional tree-ring measurements with wood anatomy and strontium isotope analyses enables dendroprovenancing at the local scale. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2023, 858, pp.159887. 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.159887 . hal-04457737

**HAL Id: hal-04457737**

**<https://hal.science/hal-04457737>**

Submitted on 23 Feb 2024

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## COMBINING CONVENTIONAL TREE-RING MEASUREMENTS WITH WOOD ANATOMY AND STRONTIUM ISOTOPE ANALYSES ENABLES DENDROPROVENANCING AT THE LOCAL SCALE

D'Andrea R.,<sup>1</sup> Corona C.,<sup>2-3-4</sup> Poszwa A.,<sup>5</sup> Belingard C.,<sup>1</sup> Domínguez-Delmás M.,<sup>6</sup> Stoffel M.,<sup>3-4-7</sup> Crivellaro A.,<sup>8-9</sup> Crouzevialle R.,<sup>1</sup> Cerbelaud F.,<sup>1</sup> Costa G.,<sup>10</sup> Paradis-Grenouillet S.<sup>1-9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> GEOLAB, Université de Limoges (Limoges, France)

<sup>2</sup> GEOLAB, UMR 6042 CNRS, Université Clermont Auvergne (Clermont-Ferrand, France)

<sup>3</sup> Climate Change Impacts and Risks in the Anthropocene, Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of Geneva (Geneva, Switzerland)

<sup>4</sup> Department F.A. Forel for Environmental and Aquatic Sciences, University of Geneva (Geneva, Switzerland)

<sup>5</sup> Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire des Environnements Continentaux, Université de Lorraine (Nancy, France)

<sup>6</sup> Amsterdam School for Heritage and Memory Studies, University of Amsterdam (Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

<sup>7</sup> Department of Earth Sciences, University of Geneva (Geneva, Switzerland)

<sup>8</sup> Forest Biometrics Laboratory, Faculty of Forestry, University of Suceava (Suceava, Ukraine)

<sup>9</sup> Éveha, Bureau d'étude archéologique (Limoges, France)

<sup>10</sup> Laboratoire PEIRENE, Université de Limoges (Limoges, France)

### CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Roberta D'Andrea  
roberta.dandrea@etu.unilim.fr  
33 rue François Mitterrand – 87032 Limoges (France)

### ABSTRACT

Dendroprovenancing provides critical information regarding the origin of wood, allowing further insights into economic exploitation strategies and source regions of timber products. Traditionally, dendroprovenancing relies on pattern-matching of tree rings, but its spatial resolution is limited by the geographical coverage of species-specific chronologies available for crossdating and, in the case of short-distance trades, by scarce environmental variability. Here, we present an approach to provenance timber with high spatial resolution from forested areas that have been exploited intensively throughout history, with the aim to understand the sustainability of the various woodland management practices used to supply timber products. To this end, we combined tree-ring width (TRW), wood anatomical and geochemical analyses in addition to multivariate statistical validation procedures to trace the origin of living oak trees (*Quercus robur*) sampled in four stands located within a 30-km radius around the city of Limoges (Haute-Vienne, France). We demonstrate that TRW and wood anatomical variables (and in particular cell density) robustly discriminate the eastern from the western site, while failing to trace the origin of trees from the northern and southern sites. Here, strontium isotopic ratios (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr) and Ca concentrations identify clusters of trees which could not be identified with TRW or wood anatomy. Ultimately, our study demonstrates that the coupling of wood anatomy with geochemical signatures allows to correctly pinpoint the origin of trees. Given the small geographic scale of our study and the limited differences in elevation and

climate between study sites, our results are particularly promising for future dendroprovenancing studies. We thus conclude that the combination of multiple approaches will not only increase the accuracy of dendroprovenancing studies at local scales, but could also be implemented at much larger scales to identify trends in historic timber supply throughout Europe.

## KEYWORDS

Tree rings, *Quercus robur*, xylem anatomical traits,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ , multi-proxy approach.

## 11. INTRODUCTION

2 Determining the geographic provenance of timber is paramount in fields of research dealing with both modern  
3 wood (e.g. conservation and biodiversity studies; forensic sciences fighting illegal logging; wine barrel industry)  
4 and wood from (pre)historical contexts (e.g. history, archaeology, art history, paleoecology/climatology). The  
5 identification of the geographic source of timber (i.e. dendroprovenancing; [Eckstein and Wrobel, 2007](#)) has  
6 provided insights into the use of local and far afield wood resources in different periods and places, and by  
7 inference, into the organization of timber supply and trade networks in the past ([Domínguez-Delmás et al.,](#)  
8 [2014](#); [Bernabei et al., 2019](#); [Daly et al. 2021](#); [Daly and Tyers, 2022](#)). Dendroprovenancing is also used to identify  
9 source areas of historic wood used to reconstruct past climate variability ([Büntgen et al., 2011](#); [Cook et al.,](#)  
10 [2015](#)), and to assist in the detection of illegally logged wood and illicit trafficking of art objects ([Dormott et al.,](#)  
11 [2015](#); [Gori et al., 2015](#); [Crivellaro and Ruffinatto, 2020](#)).

12 Scientific techniques used to determine the provenance of wood include visual, genetic and chemical methods  
13 ([Dormontt et al., 2015](#)). For example, species identification based on visual (i.e. observation of macro- and  
14 micro-wood anatomical features; [Schoch et al., 2004](#); [Gasson et al., 2011](#); [Crivellaro et al., 2013](#); [Ruffinatto and](#)  
15 [Crivellaro 2019](#)) or chemical (i.e. analysis of biochemical compounds in wood; [Coté, 1968](#); [Hao et al, 2021](#))  
16 approaches can point towards the geographic provenance of species with restricted distribution areas (e.g.  
17 [Traoré et al., 2018](#)). DNA markers and haplotype determination have likewise been tested to pinpoint the  
18 origin of wood with different degrees of success on oak timbers from historic shipwrecks and buildings ([Speirs](#)  
19 [et al., 2009](#); [Akhmetzyanov et al., 2020a](#)), modern oak used by the cooperage industry in France ([Deguilloux et](#)  
20 [al., 2004](#)), and on tropical species traded for furniture and other uses ([Lowe and Cross, 2011](#); [Paredes-](#)  
21 [Villanueva et al., 2019](#)). Similarly, chemical techniques have been employed to analyze stable isotopes in wood  
22 to trace its origin. In fact, stable isotope ratios of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen measured in tree-ring cellulose  
23 will provide prime insights into the eco-physiological processes and related climate conditions governing tree  
24 growth at a given site ([McCarroll and Loader, 2004](#)). This information will be stored in the wood of growth rings  
25 and keep a specific isotopic fingerprint corresponding to the climatic factors from the site at which the tree  
26 grows, thereby tracing its provenance. Stable carbon isotopes, for instance, have provided good results in dry

27 areas of the Southwestern U.S. (Kagawa and Leavitt, 2010). In the same region, strontium isotopes were also  
28 used to pinpoint the provenance of ancient wood from Chaco Canyon (English et al., 2001; Reynolds et al.,  
29 2005). Unlike ratios of carbon, oxygen or hydrogen isotope, strontium isotopes are more independent of  
30 climatological conditions and can therefore provide a geochemical signature related to the soil in which trees  
31 grow (Hajj et al, 2017), which characteristics are linked to weathered rocks underneath. Strontium isotopes  
32 have also been used to trace the origin of historic wood in the Eastern Mediterranean (Rich et al., 2016a;  
33 2016b), demonstrating that they are a good proxy for timber provenancing when the material has not been  
34 waterlogged (Hajj et al., 2017; Domínguez-Delmás et al., 2020b; Van Ham-Meert et al., 2020).

35 The oldest and most conventional approach employed to determine the provenance of (pre)historic wood  
36 originating from temperate forests is dendrochronology, the scientific discipline studying growth rings in wood  
37 to determine their age and provenance. In fact, annual alterations in environmental conditions induce year-to-  
38 year changes in the growth of tree rings (Fritts, 1976; Schweingruber, 1996), resulting in growth patterns (i.e.  
39 tree-ring series) that are characteristic for the tree species in a specific area. Differences in environmental  
40 conditions along the longitudinal, latitudinal and elevation gradients will induce spatial variations in growth  
41 patterns, allowing inferences about the source area of wood (Bridge, 2012). The most commonly used  
42 approach to provenance wood with tree rings consists in correlating the tree-ring series of the wood under  
43 study with site or regional ring-width chronologies (Baillie, 1982). The area represented by the reference  
44 chronology providing the strongest statistical match (using Student's *t*-value and/or Pearson's correlation  
45 coefficient) is then considered the potential source area of the wood. The approach to dendroprovenancing  
46 based on correlations assumes that the (dis-)similarity of tree growth can be quantified by statistical measures  
47 of proximity, and that statistical similarity means geographic vicinity (Gut, 2018). Yet, these assumptions have  
48 several pitfalls (Bridge, 2012; Gut, 2018), some of which have been addressed in recent studies (Fowler and  
49 Bridge, 2015; Drake, 2018; Gut, 2020). Furthermore, in climate regimes with low topographic complexity (e.g.  
50 climate of the Atlantic region), complacent tree growth is a major limiting factor for tree-ring based  
51 dendroprovenancing (Bridge, 2012; Drake, 2018; Domínguez-Delmás et al., 2020a; Gut, 2020). In studies  
52 focusing on short-distance timber trade (<100 km), these limitations are even more restrictive as the  
53 probability to find locally characteristic ring-width patterns decreases with shorter distances.

54 Novel analytical techniques have been developed in tree-ring research over the last decade. Among these,  
55 quantitative wood anatomy (QWA) is thought to have the largest potential to overcome some of the above  
56 caveats and to increase the robustness and precision of dendroprovenancing. In fact, QWA assesses variability  
57 of wood cell anatomical features in dated tree-rings ([von Arx et al., 2016](#); [Pritzkov et al., 2016](#); [Souto-Herrero et](#)  
58 [al., 2017](#)) and thus provides key insights into wood functional responses or growth conditions at intra-annual  
59 resolution. Such differences in anatomical features within annual growth rings does not only allow establishing  
60 past and current intra-annual structure-function relationships in trees, but also assessment of their sensitivity  
61 to environmental variability (e.g. [Fonti and García-González, 2008](#); [Zweifel et al. 2006](#); [Eilmann et al. 2011](#)).  
62 Series of wood anatomical features thus carry specific environmental signals prevailing at a given site at specific  
63 times of the growing season. As such, they contain signals which will not necessarily be replicated in the  
64 patterns encoded in ring-width series, thereby adding a key source of additional site - and species-specific  
65 information ([Fonti and García-González, 2008](#); [Campelo et al., 2010](#); [Castagneri et al., 2015](#); [Ziaco et al., 2016](#)).  
66 These wood anatomical features therefore hold great potential to clarify and expand the environmental  
67 information contained in wood ([Ziaco and Liang, 2019](#)), and consequently to increase the accuracy of  
68 dendroprovenancing.

69 Enhancing the accuracy and resolution of wood provenance is paramount in studies dealing with domestic  
70 timber supply and historical forestry practices, as well as in multi-scale analyses of human-environment  
71 interactions that reach far into the past using historic timbers ([Eissing and Dittmar, 2011](#); [Gut, 2018](#); [Muigg and](#)  
72 [Tegel, 2020](#); [Tegel et al., 2022](#)). Indeed, several authors pleaded for the use of a multi-proxy approach to  
73 further improve the accuracy of wood provenancing, namely in studies aimed at inferring the provenance of  
74 shipwreck timbers ([Domínguez-Delmás et al., 2020b](#); [Akhmetzyanov et al., 2020a](#); [Akhmetzyanov et al. 2020b](#))  
75 or at pinpointing the origin of oak timbers in Northern Spain ([Akhmetzyanov et al., 2019](#)).

76 Here, we assess the potential of a multiproxy approach in which we combine tree-ring widths, quantitative  
77 wood anatomy and strontium isotopes from living oak (*Quercus robur* L.) trees to discriminate wood from four  
78 woodlands located around the city of Limoges (Haute-Vienne, France). The sites sampled likely supplied timber  
79 for construction activities in the city throughout the past millennium. We chose to focus our study on *Quercus*

80 *robur* as a vast majority of historic buildings in Limoges are made of oak wood. The small geographic scale of  
81 our study area (<100 km radius) makes this explorative study particularly challenging given the fairly limited  
82 geologic, topographic, and climatic variability within the region. At the same time, if successful, this study  
83 would clearly enhance the significance of its results beyond the regional character. In other words, the  
84 development of an approach allowing high-resolution provenancing of historically forested areas would push  
85 timber analyses to new frontier and would allow comparative studies about the success and failure of historical  
86 forestry practices towards sustainable timber production across different geographic regions.

## 872. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 88 2.1 STUDY AREA AND SAMPLING SITES

89 This study was realized in the Haute-Vienne department of central France (Fig. 1a). Unlike coastal areas of  
90 continental Europe that have been deforested during the late Middle Ages and where timber provenance  
91 studies consequently have to address long-distance trade, the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region remained largely  
92 covered by broadleaf woodlands (Paradis-Grenouillet and Crouzevialle 2021). Wood drifting was thus limited to  
93 the rivers Taurion and Vienne, and it is attested from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Archival documents  
94 mention that forests located c. 30 km north and east of Limoges were intensively exploited to provide the city  
95 and the surrounding villages with firewood. Oak (*Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea*) timber employed in  
96 construction is never directly mentioned in the historical sources related to wood drifting, but it is reasonable  
97 to hypothesize that it was also collected from local forests and transported on the rivers (Paradis-Grenouillet  
98 and Crouzevialle 2021).

99 Within the study area, the sampling sites were chosen based on their potential to have supplied the city of  
100 Limoges with oak construction timber. Because archival documents referring to the transportation of oak  
101 timber products in Limoges do not contain any specific information on construction timber, we defined four  
102 areas of possible interest along the cardinal directions within a 30-km radius around Limoges. In each area,  
103 sites were identified according to three main criteria: (1) the age of oak trees (>50 yr) to maximize the chances  
104 to obtain robust, multi-decadal TRW and QWA chronologies; (2) limited micro-topography (i.e. relatively flat

105 areas) to avoid the occurrence of growth disturbances that are induced by factors other than climatic and  
106 would blur the climate signals in the tree-ring series; (3) comparable density and diameters of oak trees. To  
107 meet these criteria,—we analyzed times series of historical maps and aerial photographs (available at  
108 <https://geoportail.gouv.fr>) for a preliminary identification of private or public lots with a stable forest cover  
109 over the last three centuries. Although we initially considered limited anthropogenic disturbances as an  
110 additional, fourth selection criterion, we finally had to include in the site selection woodlands managed  
111 through the coppice-with-standards practice, as this was widespread in the region since ancient times. Four  
112 sites around Limoges met the above-mentioned criteria and were thus selected for analysis: Saint-Hilaire-les-  
113 Places (HIL), Bujaleuf (BUJ), Rochechouart (ROC), and Compreignac (COM). The characteristics and locations of  
114 the sites are provided in Fig. 1b and Table 1.

115 All stands are characterized by a predominance of pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur* L.) mixed with sweet  
116 chestnuts (*Castanea sativa* Mill.) and European beech trees (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) and a limited elevational  
117 gradient ranging from 260 (ROC) to 430 m a.s.l. (COM). According to the 0.1 × 0.1 lat/long E-OBS gridded  
118 climate dataset (Cornés et al., 2018), mean annual temperatures (1950-2020) range between 10.65°C (BUJ) and  
119 11.58°C (ROC). Precipitation totals average 914, 994, 1010, and 1078 mm at ROC, COM, HIL and BUJ,  
120 respectively. Temperature and precipitation conditions are characteristic of oceanic climate and are  
121 comparable among the four sites (Fig. 1c) with cool summers (15.5°C on average in June, July and August), mild  
122 winters (4°C in December, January and February) and the absence of a pronounced dry season. From a  
123 geological perspective, the substratum is composed primarily of plutonic rocks at all four sites, sometimes  
124 slightly metamorphized, on which more or less acidic soils of varying depth and fragmented rock content  
125 (depending on topographic context) have developed from granitic arenas (Table 2).

## 126 **2.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION**

127 At each site, 20 to 30 dominant pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur* L.) trees were sampled in October 2020 and in  
128 April 2021 based on their stem diameter and estimated age. For each tree, two 5.5 mm cores were extracted at  
129 breast height (c. 130 cm above ground) using a Pressler increment borer. At each site, five cores from five  
130 different trees were isolated and stored for geochemical analyses. All other samples were prepared using



131 standard dendrochronological procedures (Bräker, 2002): cores were air dried, glued onto wooden supports  
132 and sanded using progressively finer sandpaper (i.e. 120, 240, 400 and 600 grit) before they were scanned at  
133 2400 DPI using an Epson 10000 XL Scanner.

134 For wood anatomical measurements, we retained samples from those 10 trees showing the highest intra-site  
135 correlations (see cross-dating procedure, section 3.2) at each site. Sanding dust was removed from vessel  
136 lumina with a high-pressure air hose and cores were blackened with a permanent marker. Thereafter, vessels  
137 were filled with pulverized white chalk to enhance contrast between the black ink and the white vessels for a  
138 better quantification of vessel lumina. A series of high-resolution overlapping images of the tainted cores were  
139 then acquired with an ATRICS device (ADVANCE system; Levanič, 2007). The resulting high-resolution Images  
140 (i.e. four to seven depending on core length) were subsequently stitched together using Image Composite  
141 Editor ([https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/product/computational-photography-applications/image-](https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/product/computational-photography-applications/image-composite-editor/)  
142 [composite-editor/](https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/product/computational-photography-applications/image-composite-editor/)).

143 For each core previously stored for geochemical analyses, a 2g fragment of heartwood was cut and finely  
144 ground manually. The next steps were done in a clean room in order to avoid any contamination.  
145 Approximately 200 mg of wood chips of each sample were placed in a glass tube previously washed. Samples  
146 were suspended in ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for one night, then in ultra-pure nitric acid (69% Seastar) and mineralized  
147 using a microwave digester (UltraWave Milestone). The resulting solutions were diluted to 10 ml with ultrapure  
148 water.

### 149 **2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF TREE-RING AND WOOD ANATOMICAL CHRONOLOGIES**

150 Overall TRW as well as early- (EW) and latewood (LW) widths were measured and cross-dated using the  
151 CooRecorder / CDendro 7.6 software (Cybis 2016, <http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/index.htm>). The ring-  
152 porous structure of oak allowed for a clear distinction between EW and LW. Cross-dated series from the same  
153 trees were averaged into individual TRW, EW and LW series. To remove age trends and trends related to forest  
154 dynamics, series were detrended with a cubic smoothing spline (Cook et al., 1981) with a frequency response  
155 of 50% at a wavelength of 30 years.

156 Vessel size parameters were measured semi-automatically on the stitched images using the ROXAS software  
157 (Von Arx and Carrer, 2014). Because most of the climate signal appears to be recorded by the largest vessels  
158 (García-González et al., 2016), vessels smaller than  $10.000 \mu\text{m}^2$  – typically formed in the late growing season –  
159 were excluded from further analyses. In total, we developed chronologies for ten vessel-related variables  
160 available from ROXAS outputs, which are mean cell lumen area (MLA), maximum cell lumen area (MaxLA),  
161 minimum cell lumen area (MinLA), number of cells (CNo), cumulative area of all counted cells (CTA), mean  
162 percentage of conductive area within xylem (RCTA), cell density (CD), theoretical hydraulic conductivity (Kh),  
163 theoretical xylem-specific hydraulic conductivity per annual ring (Ks), and mean hydraulic diameter per ring  
164 (Dh) (Table 3). Similar detrending procedures were used for the vessel, TRW, EW and LW chronologies (García-  
165 González et al., 2016). Statistics were computed for all detrended series using the *dplR* package (Bunn, 2008) in  
166 R 4.1.1 (R Core Team, 2020). These included mean inter-series correlation (Rbar), expressed population signal  
167 (EPS; Bunn, 2008) and first-order autocorrelation (AC). Running Rbar and EPS values were computed at each  
168 site using a 30-year moving window with a 29-year overlap to illustrate changes in the strength of common  
169 patterns of radial growth over time. We used an  $\text{EPS} \geq 0.85$  threshold to attest the robustness of all site  
170 chronologies (Wigley et al., 1984; Buras, 2017).

171

## 172 **2.4 SPATIAL PATTERNS OF TIME SERIES AND GRADIENT ANALYSES**

173 Many of the 13 measured or derived variables (TRW, vessel variables) are correlated and carry redundant  
174 information (García-González et al., 2016; Akhmetzyanov et al., 2019). Therefore, we reduced the  
175 dimensionality of our dataset of interrelated site-series detrended chronologies with a principal component  
176 analysis (varimax-rotated PCA) and kept only those variables carrying the most complementary information  
177 based on their loadings on the first two principal components (González-González et al., 2016; Kniesel et al.,  
178 2015; García-González et al., 2016). To assess geographic patterns of annual variation in the PCA-selected  
179 proxies, we performed a Principal Component Gradient Analysis (PCGA; Buras et al., 2016) designed to identify  
180 clusters of shared growth patterns at the scale of individual trees and to visualize whether these clusters are  
181 related to available explanatory variables such as site or climatic parameters (Akhmetzyanov et al., 2020). The

182 PCGA makes use of polar coordinates of loadings from the first two axes obtained from a regular PCA to define  
183 tree-ring series of similar trends (Buras et al., 2016), thus allowing for a precise understanding of mechanisms  
184 causing population gradients. To test whether the PCGA-loadings indicate site specific growth signals, we  
185 applied a Wilcoxon rank-sum test which, when significant, indicates a difference in the non-parametric means  
186 between the PCGA loadings of site pairs.

187 In dendroprovenancing studies, the precise origin of timber is most of the time unknown. To test the legitimacy  
188 of the PCGA approach to pinpoint the origin of a tree, and hence evaluate its interest for dendroprovenancing,  
189 we sequentially removed one tree from our original dataset and recomputed the PCGA. To evaluate the  
190 geographic origin in the PCGA from this leave-one-out analysis, we (1) correlated the time series that was not  
191 included in the PCGA with the first two PCs and used the latter correlation values as PC loadings  
192 (Akhmetzyanov et al., 2019). For each site, we (2) averaged the Euclidean distances calculated between the PC-  
193 loadings of the left-out tree and the PC-loadings of each tree included in the PCGA. Lastly, (3) we assigned each  
194 left-out tree to a site based on the minimum mean Euclidean distance and computed a confusion matrix to  
195 assess the robustness of the PCGA for each TRW and vessel parameter.

## 196 **2.5 POSSIBLE CLIMATIC DRIVERS OF THE PCGA GRADIENTS**

197 We then explored whether climatic variables could explain possible gradients detected during the PCGA. To  
198 this end, we performed correlation analyses between the detrended TRW and vessel chronologies and monthly  
199 climatic variables (1951-2020) using bootstrapped correlation functions (BCF) from the Treeclim package (Zang  
200 and Biondi, 2015) in R (R Core Team, 2016). In BCF, correlation of precipitation - considered as primary variable  
201 – with tree-growth was computed as a Pearson's linear correlation coefficient. This linear correlation was then  
202 removed to compute the partial correlation of the secondary variable (monthly temperature in our case) with  
203 the predictand.

204 Following the approach developed by Akhmetzyanov et al. (2019), we then correlated climatic variables  
205 identified as significant from the BCF with each tree-ring series using Spearman's rank correlation so as to  
206 account for non-normally distributed data. We used (1) the Spearman's rank correlation performed between

207 climate correlations and the PCGA rank to detect potential variations of climate correlations along the PCGA  
208 gradient and (2) the Wilcoxon rank-sum tests to highlight potential effects of geographic origin on climate  
209 correlations. Meteorological data included both monthly temperature and precipitation series extracted at  
210 each site from the E-OBS gridded dataset ( $0.1 \times 0.1$  lat/long, [Cornes et al., 2018](#)) and monthly standardized  
211 precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI,  $0.5 \times 0.5$  lat/long, [Vicente-Serrano et al., 2012](#)).

## 212 **2.6 MAJOR AND TRACE ELEMENT CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS AND $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ RATIOS MEASUREMENTS IN**

### 213 **WOOD**

214 Geochemical analysis (major and trace element concentration analysis and  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios measurements) were  
215 performed at SARM (CRPG Nancy). Aliquots of each sample were analyzed for major (ICP-OES Icp 6500 radial,  
216 Thermo-Scientific) and trace (ICP-MS Icap-Q, Thermo-Scientific) element concentration. In order to purify the  
217 solution and isolate the Sr from the rest of the matrix before isotopes measurements, the remaining solutions  
218 were evaporated in Teflon vials (Savillex) and the dry residues were recovered in ultrapure 2M HNO<sub>3</sub> then  
219 passed through an ion exchange column ([Pin et al, 1997](#)). Sr isotope ratios were measured by Thermal  
220 Ionization Mass Spectrometry (TIMS Triton +, Thermo-Scientific). Samples were loaded (about 100ng of Sr) on  
221 a rhenium filament using 1  $\mu\text{l}$  of a mixture of TaO<sub>2</sub>, HF and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> as activator. Analysis was performed with 5  
222 blocks of 15 cycles. The isotopic ratios measured were corrected for the fractionation process in the mass  
223 spectrometer using normalization to the  $^{88}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio of 8.375209 and  $^{87}\text{Sr}$  was corrected for  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  by  
224 measuring  $^{85}\text{Rb}$ . During mass- spectrometer analysis, blank samples and control samples were routinely  
225 analyzed to check the quality of the upstream chromatographic separation. An international standard solution  
226 (NBS987) was analyzed during each set of measures to monitor and correct the isotopic ratios of the sample.  
227 For each analysis day, the standard error (2SE) was determined from reproducibility of NBS 987 standard  
228  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  measurements. Values of 2SE varied between  $8 * 10^{-6}$  to  $1*10^{-5}$ .

## 2293 **RESULTS**

### 230 **3.1 SELECTION OF VARIABLES**

231 The principal component analyses performed at the four sites (39 trees in total over the period 1951-2020) on  
232 the spline-detrended chronologies allowed identification of similar clusters across all sites, with variables  
233 referring to radial growth (TRW, LW), to vessel size (MLA, MaxLA, Dh and Kh) and number of vessels (CNo and  
234 CD) (Fig. S1). As TRW, CD and MLA showed the highest contributions to PC1 and PC2 at all sites amongst the 13  
235 ring-width and vessel chronologies available from tree-ring and wood anatomical analyses, they were retained  
236 for further analysis. Based on the PCA results, these variables belong to different clusters and are supposed to  
237 carry contrasting and site-specific information.

238 Higher Rbar, EPS and AC statistics were computed for TRW as compared to CD and MLA chronologies (Table 4).  
239 Despite the rather limited number of trees included in the four site chronologies, moving EPS, computed for  
240 TRW chronologies, exceeded the 0.85 threshold at all sites for most of the period 1951-2020 (Fig. 2). By  
241 contrast, CD and MLA chronologies failed to pass this threshold (Figs. S2, S3). The highest Rbar values were  
242 obtained for the TRW and CD series from Comprégnac whereas comparable, albeit slightly lower, values are  
243 found at Bujaleuf, Saint-Hilaire-les-Places and Rochechouart. By contrast, for MLA, mean inter-series  
244 correlation was weaker at Comprégnac (0.10) and Rochechouart (0.14). At the site scale, the correlation matrix  
245 computed between the three detrended chronologies (Fig. S4) showed that the TRW and CD chronologies  
246 share between 58 ( $r=-0.76$ ) and 77% ( $r=-0.88$ ) of common variability. By contrast, correlations between CD and  
247 MLA were only rarely significant. Inter-site correlations computed between TRW chronologies (0.58 - 0.7) were  
248 significantly higher than those found between MLA chronologies (0.26 - 0.42).

### 249 **3.2 GRADIENT DETECTION**

250 The principal component gradient analyses (PCGA) computed over the 1951-2020 period for the TRW, CD and  
251 MLA series showed diverging results (Fig. 3). For TRW, the PCGA differentiates three clusters that are  
252 composed primarily of the ring-width series from Bujaleuf, Comprégnac and Rochechouart (Fig. 3a). The  
253 Wilcoxon rank-sum test confirmed that the non-parametric means of the PCGA loadings of site pairs  
254 statistically differ between the three sites. By contrast, it failed to discriminate Saint-Hilaire-les-Places from  
255 Bujaleuf and Rochechouart. Results from the leave-one-out analysis showed that 100% of the trees from COM  
256 and ROC were assigned to their original sites. By contrast, only 50% of the trees sampled at Bujaleuf were

257 properly allocated, whereas 40% and 10% were considered to belong to Rochechouart and Compreignac,  
258 respectively. The PCGA performed on the spline detrended CD series and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test (Fig. 3b)  
259 isolated a cluster composed of trees from Bujaleuf from a second group that indifferently integrated trees from  
260 the three other sites. The confusion matrix from the leave-one-out analysis showed that 9 out of 10 trees from  
261 Bujaleuf and one tree from HIL were traced back to the above-mentioned cluster. In the case of the MLA series,  
262 the PCGA identified a cluster composed of Compreignac series that was distinct from a second group including  
263 trees from the three other sites (Fig. 4b). Yet, the leave-one-out analysis, which failed to assign MLA series from  
264 Compreignac trees to the correct cluster, confirmed the results.

### 265 **3.3. CLIMATIC DRIVERS OF THE PCGA GRADIENTS**

266 We then investigated oak climate–growth relationships at the four sites following a two-step procedure.  
267 Bootstrap correlation functions were computed in step 1 between the TRW and CD site chronologies over the  
268 1951-2020 period; they showed comparable, albeit inverted, profiles (Fig. S5a, c). At the four sites, TRW and CD  
269 are mainly driven by late spring and summer (May (n) – July (n)) and, to a lesser extent, previous August (n-1)  
270 and March (n) temperatures. Site comparison shows that RW and CD chronologies from Rochechouart and  
271 Saint-Hilaire-les-Places are more sensitive to precipitation than the ones from Bujaleuf and Compreignac. For  
272 MLA chronologies, BCFs show more complex and heterogeneous profiles (Fig. S5c) with vessel lumen area  
273 being primarily and negatively constrained by spring (march to May (n)) precipitation (Fig. S5b).

274 In a second step, we explored the climatic drivers of the three (TRW, CD and MLA) gradients retrieved from the  
275 PCGAs. In the case of TRW (Fig. 4a), correlation analyses between the gradient derived from the PCGA and  
276 climate variables indicate a significant effect of June precipitation and drought index as well as August  
277 temperatures on the PCGA gradient. Radial growth in trees from the eastern site (Bujaleuf) are most limited by  
278 summer conditions whereas those from the other sites, especially Compreignac, did not show clear  
279 dependency. The Wilcoxon rank-sum test shows that the difference between Compreignac and the other sites  
280 is statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Similarly, the strength of the climate correlations also varied along the PCGA  
281 gradient as derived from CD (Fig. 4b). CD series from the easternmost location (Bujaleuf) show significantly  
282 higher correlations with drought (May-Aug) than those from the three other sites. The Wilcoxon rank-sum test

283 also points to significant differences ( $p < 0.01$ ) between all site pairs with the exception of  
284 Compreignac/Rochechouart. Finally, winter (Feb-Mar) conditions as well as May (n) drought mostly explain the  
285 distinction between the MLA series obtained at Compreignac from those obtained at Bujaleuf, Saint-Hilaire-les-  
286 Places and Rochechouart (Fig. 4c).

### 287 3.4 ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS AND WOOD $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ RATIOS

288 We searched for the presence of a vast suite of major trace and rare earth elements in the twenty trees  
289 sampled for geochemical analyses. Due to concentrations below the detection limit, magnesium (Mg), sodium  
290 (Na) and silicon (Si) could not be retrieved at the sites. By contrast, concentrations of calcium (Ca) and  
291 potassium (K) – representing crucial nutrients of plants – ranged between 0.2 and 2.8  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ . The five trees  
292 sampled at Bujaleuf showed fairly low Ca concentrations with values  $< 0.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  whereas this value was  
293 exceeded in all trees sampled at Compreignac (Figure 5a). By contrast, no clear inter-site differentiation  
294 seemed to exist in terms of K concentrations. Strontium (Sr) and rubidium (Rb) concentrations – both trace  
295 elements considered as analogues of Ca and K, respectively – ranged between 1 and 8  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ . Concentrations of  
296 both elements allowed clear discrimination of all HIL trees – characterized by concentrations in  $\text{Sr} > 4.9$  and  
297  $\text{Rb} < 2.5 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  – from those of the other sites (Compreignac, Bujaleuf and Rochechouart). The other trace  
298 elements – i.e. barium (Ba), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo),  
299 niobium (Nb), lead (Pb) and lanthanum (La) – were systematically detected in trees but without any significant  
300 site signatures. Regarding rare elements, the most striking feature is their absence in trees sampled at  
301 Compreignac.

302 Fig. 5b illustrates the ratios of  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ , pointing to lower concentrations and the most homogeneous  
303 signatures at HIL (0.7096-0.7122,  $\sigma = 0.001$ ) and ROC (0.7158-0.7177,  $\sigma = 0.0008$ ). By contrast, trees from  
304 Bujaleuf and Compreignac have higher radiogenic signatures (0.7158-0.7177), but values are also more  
305 heterogeneous ( $\sigma = 0.003$  and 0.0013, respectively). The Wilcoxon rank sum test performed between pairs of  
306 sites showed that isotopic signatures at Saint-Hilaire-les-Places, Rochechouart and Bujaleuf/Compreignac are  
307 statistically different ( $p < 0.01$ ), whereas  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios did not differ statistically at Bujaleuf and Compreignac.

## 3084. DISCUSSION

309 Most studies on dendroprovenancing have hitherto been based on correlation analyses between tree-ring  
310 width (TRW) series of trees to be provenanced and networks of reference chronologies. These studies were  
311 also often devoted to long-distance timber trade (e.g. [Domínguez-Delmás et al., 2014](#); [Fraiture, 2009](#); [Bernabei  
312 et al., 2019](#); [Daly et al., 2022](#)), in which case growth patterns between regions may have differed enough to  
313 identify distinct growth patterns. In recent years, research on historic timber provenance has increasingly  
314 shifted from single-parameter studies to multiproxy approaches ([Akhmetzyanov et al., 2019](#); [Akhmetzyanov et  
315 al., 2020a](#); [Akhmetzyanov et al. 2020b](#); [Dominguez-Delmas et al., 2020b](#)). In this explorative study, we  
316 combined TRW, quantitative wood anatomy and stable strontium isotopes to pinpoint the provenance of wood  
317 within central France. The innovative approach has delivered very promising results and has the potential to  
318 allow dendroprovenancing at spatial scales that could not so far be addressed with the more conventional  
319 approaches.

### 320 4.1 THE SIGNAL RETAINED IN TREE-RING WIDTH SERIES

321 TRW-climate relations computed at the four stands sampled around the city of Limoges (Haute-Vienne, France)  
322 are comparable to those reported by [Bose et al. \(2021\)](#) for oak trees in the Atlantic regions of Europe,  
323 especially regarding the positive response of trees to current (n) spring to early summer and, to a lesser extent,  
324 to previous (n-1) winter (January) precipitation. This suggests that a macro-climatic signal prevails in this part of  
325 Europe ([Bose et al., 2021](#)), thereby paving the way for the development of macro-regional chronologies of oak  
326 for dating purposes. Yet, such a macro-climatic signal should also limit the potential of TRW chronologies for  
327 provenancing purposes ([Bridge, 2012](#)). Indeed, the principal component gradient analysis performed on TRW at  
328 the four sites only allowed differentiation of the series sampled at the northernmost site (COM) where  
329 sensitivity to precipitation as well as drought in spring and early summer seems to be less marked as compared  
330 to the three other stands. Yet, the leave-one-out approach in which one tree from BUJ and two trees from HIL  
331 sites were erroneously assigned to the COM cluster highlights the limited robustness of TRW-based



332 discriminations, thereby confirming the shortcoming of TRW series for short-distance, macro-regional  
333 dendroprovenancing in the area (Gut, 2018).

#### 334 4.2 CONTRIBUTION OF WOOD ANATOMICAL FEATURES TO DENDROPROVENANCING

335 Oak cell features (e.g. cell diameter or lumen area) have been demonstrated to differ between location or  
336 along climate gradients (Fonti and García-Gonzalez, 2004) and to record climatic information where TRW  
337 normally fails (for instance at non-marginal sites, where no particular limiting factor prevails, Davies and Loader  
338 2020). Therefore, cell features should – at least theoretically – present a valuable alternative to TRW as they  
339 could help to increase the precision of dendroprovenancing studies. Yet, at our sites, the common signal of  
340 mean lumen area (MLA) is lower than that of TRW and cell diameter (CD). The Rbar values obtained at HIL and  
341 ROC are comparable to those reported for *Quercus robur* L. in Spain (Garcia-Gonzalez and Eckstein, 2003),  
342 *Quercus rubra* L. and *Quercus alba* L. in Canada (Tardif et al, 2006), and higher than those obtained for  
343 *Castanea sativa* in the southern Swiss Alps (Fonti and Garcia, Gonzalez, 2004; Fonti et al., 2007). Furthermore,  
344 the MLA series are less affected by previous growth and consequently less autocorrelated than TRW (as shown  
345 in previous studies, for instance Fonti and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2004; Tardif et al., 2006). The MLA series show  
346 highly significant negative correlations with precipitation between current (n) March and June and positively  
347 correlate with March temperatures. Similar responses of oak trees to spring temperature and precipitation are  
348 reported by Fonti and Garcia-Gonzalez (2008) at mesic sites in the Swiss Alps. Despite the agreement with  
349 existing studies, PCGA and LOA approaches performed on MLA series successfully isolate trees from COM,  
350 more sensitive to winter precipitation (Feb-Mar) and spring (May) drought, but fail to discriminate trees  
351 originating from BUJ, HIL and ROC. Contrasted responses of oak vessel series – and thus their potential as a  
352 proxy for dendroprovenancing – have hitherto only been documented in regions with strongly contrasting  
353 climatic regimes. In Switzerland, Fonti and García-Gonzalez (2004) showed different responses of mean vessel  
354 lumen area to climate in oaks growing close to Locarno (1860 mm of annual precipitation), Zurich (1135 mm)  
355 and Sion (604 mm). Similarly, in Spain, Akhmetzyanov et al. (2019) used variation in latewood width (LW) and  
356 earlywood vessel size to differentiate oak trees growing in the Basque Country (189 mm of precipitation on  
357 average) from those living in Cantabrian (650 mm). At our sites, by contrast, the total difference between the

358 wettest (BUJ, 1078 mm) and the driest (ROC, 914 mm) sites is negligible with only 164 mm, i.e. ~15% of total  
359 precipitation. This very small difference in precipitation totals probably explains the lack of similar clear  
360 differences in vessel parameters, thereby preventing a clear discrimination of wood anatomical features  
361 between sites. Finally, we obtained the most robust and promising results using cell density (CD) series. To our  
362 knowledge, this composite index has not been tested so far in dendroprovenancing studies. Computed as the  
363 ratio between number of cells and the xylem area, CD series allowed discrimination of three clusters,  
364 composed of BUJ, HIL and COM/ROC trees respectively, based on differential correlations with spring/summer  
365 drought conditions. Therefore, this parameter has revealed itself as a key tool for the discrimination between  
366 sites and we recommend further studies to test it.

### 367 4.3 GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE AS WOOD PROVENANCE MARKER

368 Unlike variables dependent of climatic conditions, such as TRW, wood anatomical features and stable oxygen  
369 or carbon isotopes, inorganic constituents present in wood are controlled by geological and pedological  
370 processes. Through the weathering of rocks, they become available in the soil from where they are taken up by  
371 trees (Hajj et al., 2017). In particular, the analysis of strontium (Sr) isotopes in wood offers an interesting,  
372 climate-independent alternative to source the origin of wood (Hajj et al, 2017; Dominguez-Delmas et al.,  
373 2020b). In Chaco Canyon (New Mexico), for instance, English et al. (2001) and Reynolds et al. (2005) used the  
374  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio to trace the provenance of archeological wood samples from six Puebloan houses. In the Eastern  
375 Mediterranean region, Rich et al. (2012) showed distinct Sr signatures in cedar wood (*Cedrus* sp.) from different  
376 forests in Lebanon, Cyprus, and Turkey. Yet, this very promising approach to identify wood provenance is not  
377 readily applicable everywhere (Bridge, 2012), and it is supposed to be applied to trees that have been sampled  
378 at sites with distinct isotopic signatures.

379 At a given location,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  signature in trees depends on weathering fluxes from soils and bedrocks and on  
380 atmospheric inputs. In this study, all trees were sampled on old plutonic rocks which are supposed to be more  
381 radiogenic than atmospheric fluxes (~0.71, Haji et al., 2017) as they contain minerals with high Sr isotopic  
382 ratios. Although the rocks have the same origin and are of the same family, our results show that three of the  
383 four sites (BUJ-COM, HIL and ROC) are significantly discriminated using the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  signatures of living trees.

384 We hypothesize that this discrimination could be explained, on the one hand, by different richness in  
385 radiogenic alterable minerals between the different sites, and on the other hand, by a quite homogeneous  
386 signature within a given site. This assumption is further supported by field observations (Tab. 2). At COM and  
387 BUJ, Sr signatures in trees probably reflect the signatures of soils developed from rocks rich in ferro-magnesian  
388 minerals (biotite and/or phlogopite) known to have high Sr isotopic ratios (see Table 1 in [Hajj et al. 2017](#)).  
389 Conversely, at HIL and ROC, soils and trees developed on soils with low K and radiogenic weatherable minerals.

390 The limited intra-site variability also explains the discrimination we find in this study. Indeed, the most  
391 homogeneous intra-site signature, observed at ROC, probably reflects the relative vicinity of the five sampled  
392 trees (on average within 48 meters of each other) and the flat topography which in turn limits geological and  
393 edaphic variations. By contrast, the highest (albeit also small) variability observed at BUJ probably results from  
394 the larger spread of sampled trees (120 m on average between the sampled trees). At this site, the two trees  
395 (BUJ 12 and BUJ 14) with higher  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios were indeed sampled on a hilltop characterized by different  
396 lithology. At COM, trees were sampled at a site characterized by thick soils as well as comparable elevation and  
397 slope aspect. We hypothesize that the small intra-site variability observed in this case may result from a Sr  
398 isotopic gradient across the soil, with lower ratios resulting from atmospheric deposition at the soil surface and  
399 higher signatures explained by increasing weathering contribution closer to the bedrock. In such a setting, trees  
400 with deeper root systems will uptake water and nutrients with higher Sr isotopic ratios, and may thus have  
401 different isotopic signatures ([Dambrine et al., 1997](#); [Poszwa et al. 2002](#)). Yet, we do not have any information  
402 on the root system of the sampled trees, and therefore checked for potential relationships between Sr isotopic  
403 ratios, tree age (Fig. S6a) and diameter (Fig. S6b), and annual radial increment, with the latter being considered  
404 to indirectly reflect the dominance status of a tree (Fig. S6c). However, this analysis did not yield any clear  
405 trend that would support our assumption.

406 Finally, as  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios failed to discriminate trees from BUJ and COM, we tested Ca and K concentrations as  
407 potential geochemical tracers. Our results show that Ca concentrations differ significantly between BUJ and  
408 COM (Fig. 5a). When combined with Sr ratios (Fig. 5b), we argue that a multi-proxy approach combining Sr and  
409 Ca concentration ratios in historical woods represents a very valuable, additional tracer to increase the

410 precision of dendroprovenancing. In that respect, we encourage future studies to couple isotopic and major  
411 trace elements analyses more systematically.

## 4125 CONCLUSION

413 Over the last decade, the increasing need to identify the origin of wood from temperate and tropical forests  
414 with high geographical resolution has propelled the development of novel proxies for wood provenancing and  
415 implementation of combined scientific approaches. Here, we coupled tree-ring width measurements,  
416 quantitative wood anatomy and geochemical signatures to increase the precision of dendroprovenancing at  
417 the local scale, as this would inform science on the utilization of domestic forests as well as on historical  
418 management practices over the past millennium and beyond. We demonstrate that the coupling of cell density  
419 – a wood anatomical index introduced to dendroprovenancing in this study – with geochemical signatures (i.e.  
420 the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  isotopic and Sr/Ca element ratios) allows pinpointing to the origin of oak timbers originating from  
421 four stands sampled around the city of Limoges. This is a remarkable outcome in view of the small geographic  
422 scale of the research area, with very limited differences in elevation, temperature and rainfall between sites,  
423 and where complacent tree growth is only interrupted by signals that can be attributed to forest management  
424 (e.g., coppicing). The findings of this study are therefore considered to have great implications on studies  
425 focusing on historical timbers from domestic forests, as any determination of their origin with high  
426 geographical resolution will represent a crucial step forward in our understanding of the success or failure of  
427 forest management practices in past centuries; the lessons learnt can in turn serve to inform current policies in  
428 European forests. This study therefore also calls for replication in other regions and the inclusion of other  
429 species and tree-ring variables so as to ensure repeatability and reproducibility of the approach developed  
430 here. Although diffuse porous species are characterized by an early to latewood transition more difficult to  
431 identify, we believe that the approach used in this study could be adopted for such species as well. As regards  
432 conifers, maximum latewood density (MXD) and maximum latewood radial cell wall thickness (CWTrad) would  
433 be good variables to use for dendroprovenancing studies, as it was demonstrated that they are reliable proxies  
434 for past climate variability reconstruction (Björklund et al., 2020; Lopez-Saez et al., 2023). Nevertheless, it has

435 to be noted that the smaller size of cells in both diffuse porous and conifer species would require the  
436 preparation of thin sections, which would increase the time needed to complete the wood anatomical analysis.

#### 437 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

438 We thank Danièle Bartier for helping during fieldwork and for providing a detailed description and  
439 interpretation of the geological context; our colleagues Elise Guérin, Camille Kieffer, Delphine Yeghicheyan,  
440 Catherine Zimmermann and Christophe Cloquet (SARM Nancy) for the geochemical analyses; the C-CIA group  
441 of the University of Geneva for giving unvaluable advice on how to use the ROXAS and the R studio software;  
442 Allan Buras for providing the code of the principal component gradient analysis (PCGA), as well as an online  
443 video tutorial on how to use it (<https://dendroschool.org/multivariate-statistics-in-tree-ring-analyses-coming-soon/>). Finally, we would like to thank the Association for Tree-Ring Research (ATR) for organizing the 31<sup>st</sup>  
444 European Dendroecological Fieldweek (Val Müstair, September 2021), which represented a precious  
445 opportunity for scientific discussion, and for providing the travel fundings which made it possible to present  
446 these results at the congress “From Forests to Heritage” (Amsterdam, 19-21 April 2022).  
447

#### 448 **FUNDINGS**

449 This work has been supported by the Service *Régional de l’Archéologie* (SRA) of the Region Nouvelle-Aquitaine  
450 (France).

#### 451 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 452 • Akhmetzyanov, L., Buras, A., Sass-Klaassen, U., den Ouden, J., Mohren, F., Groenendijk, P., & García-  
453 González, I. (2019). Multi-variable approach pinpoints origin of oak wood with higher precision. *Journal of*  
454 *Biogeography*, 46(6), 1163–1177. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.13576>.
- 455 • Akhmetzyanov, L., Copini, P., Sass-Klaassen, U., Schroeder, H., de Groot, G. A., Laros, I., & Daly, A. (2020a).  
456 DNA of centuries-old timber can reveal its origin. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 1–10.  
457 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-77387-2>.

- 458 • Akhmetzyanov, L., Sánchez-Salguero, R., García-González, I., Buras, A., Dominguez-Delmás, M., Mohren, F.,  
459 den Ouden, J., & Sass-Klaassen, U. (2020b). Towards a new approach for dendroprovenancing pines in the  
460 Mediterranean Iberian Peninsula. *Dendrochronologia*, 60(January), 125688.  
461 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2020.125688>.
- 462 • Alla, A. Q., & Camarero, J. J. (2012). Contrasting responses of radial growth and wood anatomy to climate in  
463 a Mediterranean ring-porous oak: Implications for its future persistence or why the variance matters more  
464 than the mean. *European Journal of Forest Research*, 131(5), 1537–1550. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10342-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10342-012-0621-x)  
465 [012-0621-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10342-012-0621-x).
- 466 • Baillie M. G. L. (1982). *Tree-Ring Dating and Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 467 • Bernabei, M., Bontadi, J., Rea, R., Büntgen, U., & Tegel, W. (2019). Dendrochronological evidence for long-  
468 distance timber trading in the Roman Empire. *PLoS ONE*, 14(12).  
469 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224077>.
- 470 • Björklund, J., Seftigen, K., Fonti, P., Nievergelt, D., & von Arx, G. (2020). Dendroclimatic potential of  
471 dendroanatomy in temperature-sensitive *Pinus sylvestris*. *Dendrochronologia*, 60(February), 125673.  
472 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2020.125673>.
- 473 • Bose, A. K., Scherrer, D., Camarero, J. J., Ziche, D., Babst, F., Bigler, C., Bolte, A., Dorado-Liñán, I., Etzold, S.,  
474 Fonti, P., Forrester, D. I., Gavinet, J., Gazol, A., de Andrés, E. G., Karger, D. N., Lebourgeois, F., Lévesque, M.,  
475 Martínez-Sancho, E., Menzel, A., Rigling, A. (2021). Climate sensitivity and drought seasonality determine  
476 post-drought growth recovery of *Quercus petraea* and *Quercus robur* in Europe. *Science of the Total*  
477 *Environment*, 784, 147222. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.147222>.
- 478 • Bräker, O. U. (2002). Measuring and data processing in tree-ring research – a methodological introduction,  
479 *Dendrochronologia*, 20(2002), pp. 203–216. <https://doi.org/10.1078/1125-7865-00017>.
- 480 • Bridge, M. (2012). Locating the origins of wood resources: A review of dendroprovenancing. *Journal of*  
481 *Archaeological Science*, 39(8), 2828–2834. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2012.04.028>.
- 482 • Büntgen, U., Tegel, W., Nicolussi, K., McCormick, M., Frank, D., Trouet, V., Kaplan, J. O., Herzig, F., Heussner,  
483 K. U., Wanner, H., Luterbacher, J., & Esper, J. (2011). 2500 years of European climate variability and human  
484 susceptibility. *Science*, 331(6017), 578–582. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1197175>.

- 485 • Buras, A. (2017). A comment on the expressed population signal. *Dendrochronologia*, 44, 130–132.  
486 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2017.03.005>.
- 487 • Buras, A., Van Der Maaten-Theunissen, M., Van Der Maaten, E., Ahlgrimm, S., Hermann, P., Simard, S.,  
488 Heinrich, I., Helle, G., Unterseher, M., Schnittler, M., Eusemann, P., & Wilmking, M. (2016). Tuning the voices  
489 of a choir: Detecting ecological gradients in time-series populations. *PLoS ONE*, 11(7), 1–21.  
490 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0158346>.
- 491 • Bunn, A. G. (2008). A dendrochronology program library in R (dplR). *Dendrochronologia*, 26(2), 115–124.  
492 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2008.01.002>.
- 493 • Campelo, F., Nabais, C., Gutiérrez, E., Freitas, H., García González, I. (2010). Vessel features of *Quercus Ilex* L.  
494 growing under Mediterranean climate have a better climatic signal than tree-ring width. *Trees* 24: 463-470.  
495 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-010-0414-0>.
- 496 • Castagneri, D., Petit, G., & Carrer, M. (2015). Divergent climate response on hydraulic-related xylem  
497 anatomical traits of *Picea abies* along a 900-m altitudinal gradient. *Tree Physiology*, 35(12), 1378–1387.  
498 <https://doi.org/10.1093/treephys/tpv085>
- 499 • Crivellaro, A., & Ruffinatto, F. (2020). Wood identification to combat illegal timber trade: the situation in  
500 Italy. *Forest@ - Rivista Di Selvicoltura Ed Ecologia Forestale*, 17(1), 88–91. [https://doi.org/10.3832/efor3678-](https://doi.org/10.3832/efor3678-017)  
501 [017](https://doi.org/10.3832/efor3678-017).
- 502 • Crivellaro, A., Schweingruber, F. H., Christodoulou, C.S., Papachristophorou, T., Tsintides, T., Da Ros, A.  
503 (2013). Atlas of Wood, Bark and Pith Anatomy of Eastern Mediterranean Trees and Shrubs: with a special  
504 focus on Cyprus.
- 505 • Corcuera, L., Camarero, J. J., & Gil-Pelegrín, E. (2004). Effects of a severe drought on growth and wood  
506 anatomical properties of *Quercus faginea*. *IAWA Journal*, 25(2), 185–204.  
507 <https://doi.org/10.1163/22941932-90000360>.
- 508 • Cornes, R. C., van der Schrier, G., van den Besselaar, E. J. M., & Jones, P. D. (2018). An Ensemble Version of  
509 the E-OBS Temperature and Precipitation Data Sets. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 123(17),  
510 9391–9409. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2017JD028200>

- 511 • Daly, A., Domínguez-Delmás, M., & van Duivenvoorde, W. (2021). Batavia shipwreck timbers reveal a key to  
512 Dutch success in 17th-century world trade. *PLoS ONE*, 16(10 October), 1–17.  
513 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0259391>.
- 514 • Daly, A., & Tyers, I. (2022). The sources of Baltic oak. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 139(January),  
515 105550. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2022.105550>.
- 516 • Dambrine, E., Loubet, M., Vega, J. A., & Lissarague, A. (1997). Localisation of mineral uptake by roots using  
517 Sr isotopes. *Plant and Soil*, 192(1), 129–132. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1004294820733>.
- 518 • Davies, D., & Loader, N. J. (2020). An evaluation of english oak earlywood vessel area as a climate proxy in  
519 the UK. *Dendrochronologia*, 64(October), 125777. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2020.125777>.
- 520 • Domínguez-Delmás, M. (2020a). Seeing the forest for the trees: New approaches and challenges for  
521 dendroarchaeology in the 21st century. *Dendrochronologia*, 62(October 2019), 125731.  
522 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2020.125731>.
- 523 • Domínguez-Delmás, M., Rich, S., Traoré, M., Hajj, F., Poszwa, A., Akhmetzhanov, L., García-González, I., &  
524 Groenendijk, P. (2020b). Tree-ring chronologies, stable strontium isotopes and biochemical compounds:  
525 Towards reference datasets to provenance Iberian shipwreck timbers. *Journal of Archaeological Science:  
526 Reports*, 34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2020.102640>.
- 527 • Domínguez-Delmás, M., Driessen, M., García-González, I., van Helmond, N., Visser, R., & Jansma, E. (2014).  
528 Long-distance oak supply in mid-2nd century AD revealed: The case of a Roman harbour (Voorburg-  
529 Arentsburg) in the Netherlands. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 41, 642–654.  
530 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2013.09.009>.
- 531 • Dormontt, E. E., Boner, M., Braun, B., Breulmann, G., Degen, B., Espinoza, E., Gardner, S., Guillery, P.,  
532 Hermanson, J. C., Koch, G., Lee, S. L., Kanashiro, M., Rimbawanto, A., Thomas, D., Wiedenhoeft, A. C., Yin, Y.,  
533 Zahnen, J., & Lowe, A. J. (2015). Forensic timber identification: It's time to integrate disciplines to combat  
534 illegal logging. *Biological Conservation*, 191, 790–798. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2015.06.038>.
- 535 • Drake, B. L. (2018). Source & Sourceability: Towards a probabilistic framework for dendroprovenance based  
536 on hypothesis testing and Bayesian inference. *Dendrochronologia*, 47(March 2017), 38–47.  
537 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2017.12.004>.



- 538 • Eckstein, D., & Wrobel, S. (2007). Dendrochronological proof of origin of historic timber—retrospect and  
539 perspectives. *TRACE - Proceedings of the Symposium on Tree Rings in Archaeology, Climatology and Ecology*,  
540 5 (2007), pp. 8–20.
- 541 • Eilmann, B., Zweifel, R., Buchmann, N., Graf Pannatier, E., & Rigling, A. (2011). Drought alters timing,  
542 quantity, and quality of wood formation in Scots pine. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 62(8), 2763–2771.  
543 <https://doi.org/10.1093/jxb/erq443>.
- 544 • English, N. B., Betancourt, J. L., Dean, J. S., & Quade, J. (2001). Strontium isotopes reveal distant sources of  
545 architectural timber in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the*  
546 *United States of America*, 98(21), 11891–11896. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.211305498>.
- 547 • Fritts, H. C. (1976). *Tree Rings and Climate*. Academic Press, London.
- 548 • Fowler, A. M., & Bridge, M. C. (2015). Mining the British Isles oak tree-ring data set. Part A: Rationale, data,  
549 software, and proof of concept. *Dendrochronologia*, 35, 24–33.  
550 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2015.05.008>.
- 551 • Fraiture, P. (2009). Contribution of dendrochronology to understanding of wood procurement sources for  
552 panel paintings in the former Southern Netherlands from 1450 AD to 1650 AD. *Dendrochronologia*, 27(2),  
553 95–111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2009.06.002>.
- 554 • Fonti, P., & García-González, I. (2008). Earlywood vessel size of oak as a potential proxy for spring  
555 precipitation in mesic sites. *Journal of Biogeography*, 35(12), 2249–2257. [https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-  
556 2699.2008.01961.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2008.01961.x).
- 557 • Gasson, P., Baas, P. & Wheeler, E. (2011). Wood anatomy of cities-listed tree species. *IAWA J.*, 32(2), pp.  
558 155–198. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22941932-90000050>.
- 559 • García González, I., & Eckstein, D. (2003). Climatic signal of earlywood vessels of oak on a maritime site. *Tree*  
560 *Physiology*, 23(7), 497–504. <https://doi.org/10.1093/treephys/23.7.497>.
- 561 • García-González, I., Souto-Herrero, M., & Campelo, F. (2016). Ring-porosity and earlywood vessels: a review  
562 on extracting environmental information through time. *IAWA Journal*, 37(2), 295–314.  
563 <https://doi.org/10.1163/22941932-20160135>.

- 564 • Gori, Y., Wehrens, R., La Porta, N., & Camin, F. (2015). Oxygen and hydrogen stable isotope ratios of bulk  
565 needles reveal the geographic origin of Norway spruce in the European Alps. *PLoS ONE*, *10*(3).  
566 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0118941>.
- 567 • Gut, U. (2018). Evaluating the key assumptions underlying dendro-provenancing: How to spruce it up with a  
568 scissor plot. *Dendrochronologia*, *52*(April), 131–145. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2018.09.008>.
- 569 • Gut, U. (2020). Assessing site signal preservation in reference chronologies for dendro-provenancing. *PLoS*  
570 *ONE*, *15*(9 September), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0239425>.
- 571 • Hajj, F., Poszwa, A., Bouchez, J., & Guérol, F. (2017). Radiogenic and “stable” strontium isotopes in  
572 provenance studies: A review and first results on archaeological wood from shipwrecks. *Journal of*  
573 *Archaeological Science*, *86*, 24–49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2017.09.005>.
- 574 • Hao, Y., Wang, Q., Zhang, S. (2021). Rapid Identification of Wood Species Based on Portable Near-Infrared  
575 Spectrometry and Chemometrics Methods. *Spettroscopy Supplements, Advances in UV-vis-NIR Spectroscopy*,  
576 *36*(2021), pp. 7-13.
- 577 • Haneca, K., Čufar, K., & Beeckman, H. (2009). Oaks, tree-rings and wooden cultural heritage: a review of the  
578 main characteristics and applications of oak dendrochronology in Europe. *Journal of Archaeological Science*,  
579 *36*(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2008.07.005>.
- 580 • Haneca, K., Wazny, T., Van Acker, J., & Beeckman, H. (2005). Provenancing Baltic timber from art historical  
581 objects: Success and limitations. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *32*(2), 261–271.  
582 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2004.09.005>.
- 583 • Kagawa, A., & Leavitt, S. W. (2010). Stable carbon isotopes of tree rings as a tool to pinpoint the geographic  
584 origin of timber. *Journal of Wood Science*, *56*(3), 175–183. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10086-009-1085-6>.
- 585 • Kames, S., Tardif, J. C., & Bergeron, Y. (2011). Anomalous earlywood vessel lumen area in black ash (*Fraxinus*  
586 *nigra* Marsh.) tree rings as a potential indicator of forest fires. *Dendrochronologia*, *29*(2), 109–114.  
587 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2009.10.004>.
- 588 • Kelly, P.M., Munro, M.A.R., Hughes, M.K., Goodess, C.M. (1989). Climate and signature years in west  
589 European oaks. *Nature*, *340*(1989), pp. 57–60.

- 590 • Kniesel, B. M., Günther, B., Roloff, A., & von Arx, G. (2015). Defining ecologically relevant vessel parameters  
591 in *Quercus robur* L. for use in dendroecology: a pointer year and recovery time case study in Central  
592 Germany. *Trees - Structure and Function*, 29(4), 1041–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-015-1183-6>.
- 593 • Kolb, K. J., & Sperry, J. S. (1999). Transport constraints on water use by the Great Basin shrub, *Artemisia*  
594 *tridentata*. *Plant, Cell and Environment*, 22(8), 925–935. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-3040.1999.00458.x>.
- 595 • Jevšenak, J., Džeroski, S., & Levanic, T. (2018). Predicting the vessel lumen area tree-ring parameter of  
596 *Quercus robur* with linear and nonlinear machine learning algorithms. *Geochronometria*, 45(1), 211–222.  
597 <https://doi.org/10.1515/geochr-2015-0097>.
- 598 • Leavitt, S. W. (1993). Environmental information from 13C/12C ratios of wood. *Geophysical Monograph*, 78,  
599 325–331. <https://doi.org/10.1029/GM078p0325>.
- 600 • Levanič, T. (2007). ATRICS - A new system for image acquisition in dendrochronology. *Tree-Ring Research*,  
601 63(2), 117–122. <https://doi.org/10.3959/1536-1098-63.2.117>.
- 602 • Lopez-Saez, J., Corona, C., von Arx, G., Fonti, P., Slamova, L., & Stoffel, M. (2023). Tree-ring anatomy of *Pinus*  
603 *cembra* trees opens new avenues for climate reconstructions in the European Alps. *Science of the Total*  
604 *Environment*, 855(September 2022), 158605. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.158605>.
- 605 • Lowe, A. J., & Cross, H. B. (2011). The application of DNA methods to timber tracking and origin verification.  
606 *IAWA Journal*, 32(2), 251–262. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22941932-90000055>.
- 607 • Lugli, F., Cipriani, A., Bruno, L., Ronchetti, F., Cavazzuti, C., & Benazzi, S. (2022). A strontium isoscape of Italy  
608 for provenance studies. *Chemical Geology*, 587(October 2021), 120624.  
609 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemgeo.2021.120624>.
- 610 • Matisons, R., Elferts, D., & Brumelis, G. (2012). Changes in climatic signals of English oak tree-ring width and  
611 cross-section area of earlywood vessels in Latvia during the period 1900-2009. *Forest Ecology and*  
612 *Management*, 279, 34–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2012.05.029>.
- 613 • McCarroll, D., & Loader, N. J. (2004). Stable isotopes in tree rings. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 23(7–8),  
614 771–801. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2003.06.017>.

- 615 • Meko, M. D., & Therrell, M. D. (2020). A record of flooding on the White River, Arkansas derived from tree-  
616 ring anatomical variability and vessel width. *Physical Geography*, 41(1), 83–98.  
617 <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723646.2019.1677411>.
- 618 • Mickaël, H., Michaël, A., Fabrice, B., Pierre, M., & Thibaud, D. (2007). Soil detritivore macro-invertebrate  
619 assemblages throughout a managed beech rotation. *Annals of Forest Science*, 64, 219–228.  
620 <https://doi.org/10.1051/forest>.
- 621 • Paredes-Villanueva, K., de Groot, G. A., Laros, I., Bovenschen, J., Bongers, F., & Zuidema, P. A. (2019).  
622 Genetic differences among *Cedrela odorata* sites in Bolivia provide limited potential for fine-scale timber  
623 tracing. *Tree Genetics and Genomes*, 15(3). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11295-019-1339-4>.
- 624 • Poszwa, A., Dambrine, E., Ferry, B., Pollier, B., & Loubet, M. (2002). Do deep tree roots provide nutrients to  
625 the tropical rainforest? *Biogeochemistry*, 60(1), 97–118. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1016548113624>.
- 626 • Pritzkow, C., Wazny, T., Heußner, K. U., Słowiński, M., Bieber, A., Liñán, I. D., Helle, G., & Heinrich, I. (2016).  
627 Minimum winter temperature reconstruction from average earlywood vessel area of European oak (*Quercus*  
628 *robur*) in N-Poland. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 449, 520–530.  
629 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2016.02.046>.
- 630 • Puchałka, R., Koprowski, M., Przybylak, J., Przybylak, R., & Dąbrowski, H. P. (2016). Did the late spring frost in  
631 2007 and 2011 affect tree-ring width and earlywood vessel size in Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) in  
632 northern Poland? *International Journal of Biometeorology*, 60(8), 1143–1150.  
633 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-015-1107-6>.
- 634 • R Core Team (2016). R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical  
635 Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing: Vienna. <http://www.R-project.org/>.
- 636 • R Core Team (2020). R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical  
637 Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing: Vienna. <http://www.R-project.org/>.
- 638 • Reynolds, A. C., Betancourt, J. L., Quade, J., Patchett, P. J., Dean, J. S., & Stein, J. (2005). 87Sr/86Sr sourcing  
639 of ponderosa pine used in Anasazi great house construction at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. *Journal of*  
640 *Archaeological Science*, 32(7), 1061–1075. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2005.01.016>.

- 641 • Rich, S., Manning, S. W., Degryse, P., Vanhaecke, F., Latruwe, K., & Van Lerberghe, K. (2016a). To put a cedar  
642 ship in a bottle: Dendroprovenancing three ancient East Mediterranean watercraft with the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$   
643 isotope ratio. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, 9, 514–521.  
644 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2016.08.034>.
- 645 • Rich, S., Manning, S. W., Degryse, P., Vanhaecke, F., & Van Lerberghe, K. (2016b). Provenancing East  
646 Mediterranean cedar wood with the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  strontium isotope ratio. *Archaeological and Anthropological*  
647 *Sciences*, 8(3), 467–476. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-015-0242-7>.
- 648 • Ruffinatto, F., & Crivellaro, A. (2019). Atlas of Macroscopic Wood Identification. In *Atlas of Macroscopic*  
649 *Wood Identification*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-23566-6>.
- 650 • Scoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., Kienast, F. (2004). Wood anatomy of Central European Species.  
651 Online version. [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch).
- 652 • Schroeder, H., Cronn, R., Yanbaev, Y., Jennings, T., Mader, M., Degen, B., & Kersten, B. (2016). Development  
653 of molecular markers for determining continental origin of wood from White Oaks (*Quercus* L. sect.  
654 *Quercus*). *PLoS ONE*, 11(6), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0158221>.
- 655 • Schweingruber, F. H. (1996). Tree Rings and Environment. Dendroecology. Paul Haupt Verlag, Berne.
- 656 • Souto-Herrero, M., Rozas, V., & García-González, I. (2017). A 481-year chronology of oak earlywood vessels  
657 as an age-independent climatic proxy in NW Iberia. *Global and Planetary Change*, 155(May), 20–28.  
658 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2017.06.003>.
- 659 • Speirs, A. K., McConnachie, G., & Lowe, A. J. (2009). Chloroplast DNA from 16th century waterlogged oak in  
660 a marine environment: initial steps in sourcing the Mary Rose timbers. *Archaeological Science Under a*  
661 *Microscope: Studies in Residue and Ancient DNA Analysis in Honour of Thomas H. Loy*, 175–189.  
662 <https://doi.org/10.22459/ta30.07.2009.13>.
- 663 • Tardif, J. C., Conciatori, F., Nantel, P., & Gagnon, D. (2006). Radial growth and climate responses of white oak  
664 (*Quercus alba*) and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) at the northern distribution limit of white oak in  
665 Quebec, Canada. *Journal of Biogeography*, 33(9), 1657–1669. [https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2006.01541.x)  
666 [2699.2006.01541.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2006.01541.x).

- 667 • Tegel, W., Muigg, B., Skiadaresis, G., Vanmoerkerke, J., & Seim, A. (2022). Dendroarchaeology in Europe.  
668 *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 10(February). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2022.823622>.
- 669 • Traoré, M., Kaal, J., & Martínez Cortizas, A. (2018). Chemometric tools for identification of wood from  
670 different oak species and their potential for provenancing of Iberian shipwrecks (16th-18th centuries AD).  
671 *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 100(January), 62–73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2018.09.008>.
- 672 • Tyree, M. T., & Ewers, F. W. (1991). The hydraulic architecture of trees and other woody plants. *New Phytol.*  
673 119, 345–360.
- 674 • Van Ham-Meert, A., Rodler, A. S., Waight, T. E., & Daly, A. (2020). Determining the Sr isotopic composition of  
675 waterlogged wood – Cleaning more is not always better. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 124, 105261.  
676 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2020.105261>.
- 677 • Vicente-Serrano, S. M., Beguería, S., Lorenzo-Lacruz, J., Camarero, J. J., López-Moreno, J. I., Azorin-Molina,  
678 C., Revuelto, J., Morán-Tejeda, E., & Sanchez-Lorenzo, A. (2012). Performance of drought indices for  
679 ecological, agricultural, and hydrological applications. *Earth Interactions*, 16(10), 1–27.  
680 <https://doi.org/10.1175/2012EI000434.1>.
- 681 • von Arx, G., & Carrer, M. (2014). Roxas -A new tool to build centuries-long tracheid-lumen chronologies in  
682 conifers. *Dendrochronologia*, 32(3), 290–293. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dendro.2013.12.001>.
- 683 • Von Arx, G., Crivellaro, A., Prendin, A. L., Čufar, K., & Carrer, M. (2016). Quantitative wood anatomy —  
684 practical guidelines. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 7(June 2016), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2016.00781>.
- 685 • Wazny, T. (2002). Baltic timber in Western Europe - An exciting dendrochronological question.  
686 *Dendrochronologia*, 20(3), 313–320. <https://doi.org/10.1078/1125-7865-00024>.
- 687 • Wigley, T. M. L., Briffa, K. R. & Jones, P. D. (1984). On the average value of correlated time series, with  
688 applications in dendroclimatology and hydrometeorology. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*,  
689 23(2), 201-213. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450\(1984\)023<0201:OTAVOC>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450(1984)023<0201:OTAVOC>2.0.CO;2).
- 690 • Zang, C., & Biondi, F. (2015). Treeclim: An R package for the numerical calibration of proxy-climate  
691 relationships. *Ecography*, 38(4), 431–436. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecog.01335>.
- 692 • Ziaco, E., Liang, E. (2019). New perspectives on sub-seasonal xylem anatomical responses to climatic  
693 variability. *Trees* 33, 973–975 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-018-1786-9>.

- 694 • Ziaco, E., Biondi, F., Heinrich, I. (2016). Wood Cellular Dendroclimatology: Testing New Proxies in Great Basin  
695 Bristlecone Pine. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 1(7). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2016.01602>.
- 696 • Zweifel R., Zeugin F., Zimmermann L. & Newbery D.M. (2006). Intra-annual radial growth and water relations  
697 of trees – implications towards a growth mechanism. *Journal of Experimental Botany* 57(2006), pp. 1445–  
698 1459.
- 699

## 700 FIGURES

701 **Fig. 1.** The four study sites are located in the Nouvelle Aquitaine Region in a radius of 30 km around the city of  
702 Limoges (a). At each site, 20 to 30 dominant oak trees were sampled. Panel b shows the distribution of ● trees  
703 which have been sampled for tree-ring analyses; ● for tree-ring width and isotope analyses; ◆ for tree-ring  
704 width and wood anatomical analyses; ◆ for tree-ring width, wood anatomical and isotopic analyses. Panel c  
705 shows climate diagram of each site according to the 0.1 x 0.1 lat/long E-OBS gridded data set.

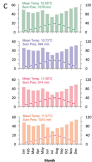
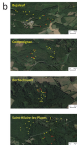
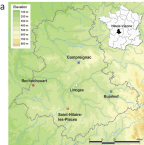
706 **Fig.2.** Ring- width spline detrended chronologies (lower panel) and Express Population Signal (EPS, upper panel)  
707 computed across a 30-year moving window with a 29-year overlap for the Bujaleuf (a), Compreignac (b), Saint-  
708 Hilaire-les-Places (c) and Rochechouart (d) sites.

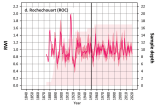
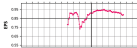
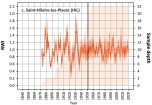
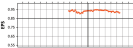
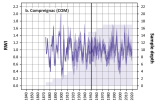
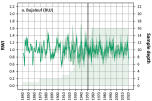
709 **Fig. 3.** Principal Component Gradient analysis (upper panel), Wilcoxon rank-sum test matrixes (central panel)  
710 and leave-one-out approaches computed for ring width (RW, left panel), cell density (CD, central panel) and  
711 mean lumen area (MLA, right) series of Bujaleuf (BUJ), Compreignac (COM), Rochechouart (ROC) and Saint-  
712 Hilaire-les-Places (HIL) sites.

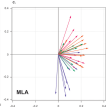
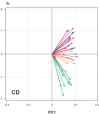
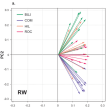
713 **Fig. 4.** Relationships between monthly climate variables and the principal component gradient analyses (PCGA)-  
714 rank (upper panel) derived from ring width (RW), cell density (CD) and mean lumen area (MLA) time series of  
715 Bujaleuf (BUJ), Compreignac (COM), Rochechouart (ROC) and Saint-Hilaire-les-Places (HIL). Correlations  
716 between individual TRW, CD and MLA series and August temperature (left lower panel), May-August SPEI  
717 (central lower panel) and May SPEI (right lower panel). Boxplots in the lower panel show the distributions of  
718 correlations of individual series with August temperature, May-August and May SPEI.

719 **Fig.5.** Geochemical and isotope analyses. Calcium concentrations (a) and strontium isotopic ratios (b) in the  
720 wood from trees sampled at Bujaleuf (BUJ), Compreignac (COM), Saint-Hilaire-les-Places (HIL) and  
721 Rochechouart (ROC) sites.



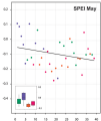
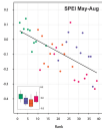
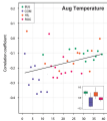
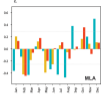
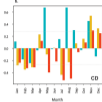
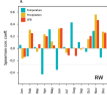






%, shapes from gear location assigned to each site







<b>Site</b>	<b>Location (Lat, Long, wrt Limoges, region)</b>	<b>Characteristic of lots</b>	<b>Stand characteristics</b>	<b>Stand management</b>
<b>Bujaleuf (BUJ)</b>	45.79° N, 1.63° E, 30 km E, Millevaches Regional Park.	One public-owned lot located on a south- facing slope.	Dense and narrow- spaced beech and chestnut coppice stools.	Not managed nowadays, intense past exploitation for fuel wood production.
<b>Compreignac (COM)</b>	45.99° N, 1.27° E, 20 km N, Ambrazac Mounts.	Valley bottom.	Oak, beech and chestnut coppice stools of varying characteristics.	Heavily exploited until 1930, regenerating ever since.
<b>Saint-Hilaire-les-Places (HIL)</b>	45.66° N, 1.16° E, 20 km S, Perigord-Limousin Regional Park.	Three private lots located in a flat area.	Oak and chestnut standard trees and coppice stools.	Still exploited for timber production.
<b>Rochechouart (ROC)</b>	45.82° N, 0.82° E, 30 km W, Perigord-Limousin Regional Park.	One private lot located in a flat area. Presence of wet areas.	Standard oak trees mixed with oak and chestnut coppice stools.	Absence of management for decades, charcoal production in the past

**Tab. 1.** Characteristics of the sampled sites

<b>Site</b>	<b>BUJ</b>	<b>COM</b>	<b>HIL</b>	<b>ROC</b>
<b>Topography</b>	On a hillside, trees from the top (430 m asl) to the bottom of a slope (405 m asl).	At mid slope (20%), all trees at the same altitude of about 370 m asl.	Trees on the top part of a gentle slope (420-425 m asl).	Trees in the middle of a gentle slope (between 265-270 m asl), not far from a wetland.
<b>Geology</b>	Colluvial weathered deposits. Dominant granite, very rich in biotite, almost gneissic.	Colluvial weathered deposits. Granite with 2 micas, medium grained.	All sites are very similar and positioned parallel to the front of a fault. Weathered granite with 2 micas.	Colluvial weathered deposits. Dominant granite with 2 micas.
<b>Depth of soils</b>	From thin (40 cm) at the top, to thick sandy loam soils (80 cm) down the slope.	Thick soils developed on a sandy granitic arena (70-80 cm).	Very thin and stony superficial soils (20 cm) to more thick ones (40-50 cm)	Very thin and stony superficial soils (20 cm).
<b>Soil water storage capacity</b>	From low (for thin soils with stones below 40 cm) to medium or high (for deep soils with few stones).	Relatively deep soils without stones but sandy.	Very low to low water storage capacity depending on the soil depth.	Very low (very thin soils with lot of stones below 20 cm).
<b>Soil acidity estimation</b>	Few plants indicative of acidic conditions, thin humus: assumption that the soil is not very acidic.	Few plants indicative of acidic conditions, thin humus: assumption that the soil is not very acidic.	Some plants indicating acidic conditions, thick humus: hypothesis of a fairly acidic soil.	Plants indicating acidic conditions and thick humus observed: hypothesis of a rather acidic soil.

**Tab. 2.** Description of site topography, geology and soils.

Variable	Acronym	Unit	Explanation of the variable	References
Mean cell lumen area	MLA	$\mu\text{m}^2$	Mean cell area of all measured cells in one ring	-
Maximum cell lumen area	MaxLA	$\mu\text{m}^2$	Maximum cell area of all measured cells in one ring	-
Minimum cell lumen area	MinLA	$\mu\text{m}^2$	Minimum cell area of all measured cells in one ring	-
Number of cells	CNo	No	Number of cells in one ring	-
Cumulative area of all counted cells	CTA	$\text{mm}^2$	Area of all counted cells in one ring	-
Mean percentage of conductive area within xylem	RCTA	%	Calculated dividing CTA by the xylem area ( $\text{mm}^2$ )	-
Cell density	CD	$\text{No}/\text{mm}^2$	Global mean cell density, calculated dividing the number of cells by the xylem area ( $\text{mm}^2$ )	-
Theoretical hydraulic conductivity	Kh	$\text{m}^3 \text{MPa}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	Accumulated potential hydraulic conductance [ $\text{m}^3 \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{MPa}^{-1}$ ] as approximated by Poiseuille's law and adjusted to elliptical tubes	<a href="#">Tyree and Zimmermann (2002)</a>
Theoretical xylem-specific hydraulic conductivity per annual ring	Ks	$\text{m}^2 \text{MPa}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	Xylem-specific potential hydraulic conductivity [ $\text{m}^2 \times \text{s}^{-1} \times \text{MPa}^{-1}$ ] assuming a tube length of 1 m: Kh divided by xylem area ( $\text{mm}^2$ )	<a href="#">Tyree and Zimmermann (2002)</a>
Mean hydraulic diameter per ring	Dh	$\mu\text{m}$	Mean hydraulic diameter per ring: $\frac{[\sum (2 \times (\text{cell lumen area}/\text{PI})^{0.5})^5]}{[\sum (2 \times (\text{cell lumen area}/\text{PI})^{0.5})^4]}$	<a href="#">Kolb and Sperry (1999)</a>

**Tab. 3.** Vessel-related variables for which chronologies have been developed.



<b>Chronologies</b>	<b>Ntrees</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>EPS</b>	<b>Rbar</b>	<b>AC</b>
<b>Bujaleuf (BUJ)</b>	10	TRW	0.84	0.36	0.1
		MLA	0.48	0.09	0.01
		CD	0.75	0.24	-0.03
<b>Compreignac (COM)</b>	9	TRW	0.89	0.5	0.324
		MLA	0.5	0.10	-0.03
		CD	0.83	0.36	0.26
<b>Saint-Hilaire- les-Places (HIL)</b>	10	TRW	0.82	0.33	0.04
		MLA	0.75	0.23	-0.02
		CD	0.76	0.24	0.004
<b>Rochechouart (ROC)</b>	10	TRW	0.86	0.4	0.17
		MLA	0.62	0.14	0.005
		CD	0.68	0.19	0.22

**Tab. 4.** Characteristics of the ring-width and anatomical trait chronologies.

# Combining conventional tree-ring measurements with wood anatomy and strontium isotope analyses enables dendroprovenancing at the local scale

D'Andrea et al., 2022



## METHODS

We combined 21-year-long (2001-2021) data, (2) quantitative wood anatomical (QWA) measurements and  $\delta^{87}\text{Sr}/\delta^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios from the eight sites sampled at four sites with limited differences in climate and elevation.



## (1) TRW



## (2) QWA



## (3) $\delta^{87}\text{Sr}/\delta^{86}\text{Sr}$



## CONCLUSION

We demonstrate that the combination of spatio-temporal variables (e.g. cell density) with  $\delta^{87}\text{Sr}/\delta^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratios allows to correctly pinpoint the origin of trees. We conclude that the multi-proxy approach adopted has the potential to increase the precision of dendroprovenancing studies at local and much larger scales.