

A 324-years temperature reconstruction from *Pinus latteri* Mason at highland in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand

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Abstract. Lumyai P, Palakit K, Suangsathaporn K, Wanthongchai K. 2020. A 324-years temperature reconstruction from *Pinus latteri* Mason at highland in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. *Biodiversitas* 21: 3938-3945. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between the growth of *Pinus latteri* and climate data in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. Dendrochronological techniques were used to analyze 35 sample cores. The cross dated ring width data could be extended back for up to 324 years (1692-2015). The relationship between ring-width index and climate data indicated a significant correlation ($p < 0.01$) with the monthly rainfall in January, monthly temperature in August and September, extreme maximum temperature in August and mean maximum temperature in March and August. The reconstructed average monthly temperature in August was estimated at around 27.35 °C, a warming period could have occurred in 1694-1702, 1834-1844, 1848-1866, 1873-1876, 1884-1890, 1896-1902, 1911-1927, 1942-1958, and 1986-1990, with cooling periods occurring in 1703-1722, 1739-1752, 1865-1872, 1877-1883, 1891-1895, 1903-1910, 1928-1941, 1959-1961, and 1968-1970, which could explain the high fluctuations in temperature. Periods in the range 2.1-2.5, 10.1, and 13.5 years were found to be common with the variations in El Niño-Southern Oscillation. In conclusion, the pine growth information can be used to monitor the variations in climate in Thailand.

Keywords: Chiang Mai, highland, *Pinus latteri*, temperature reconstructions, Thailand

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is drastically affecting human activities and natural resources, especially forest resources. In order to better understand climate change and its variability, having origins either in natural or anthropogenic sources, analyzing the historical climate and its behavior over time can give indicate future variations. However, the recorded climate data is not enough to explain the climatic dynamics at local and regional scales. Therefore, other techniques are needed to study past climate scenarios. Thus, there is an increasing demand to understand the past climate response using tree-ring analysis, and has encouraged dendroclimatologists to expand their research into looking at ring formation in trees from the tropical forests (Susatya and Yansen 2016). An increasing demand for paleoclimate estimations relating to the climate of a given geologic time in the past and information about natural disasters has stimulated scientists to extend their area of study from the southern and northern temperate zones towards the equator, including Thailand. Tree-ring studies have been gradually increasing in Thailand over the past decade. Dendroclimatologists in Thailand have conducted successful climate reconstruction studies using teak (*Tectona grandis*) and pine (*Pinus* spp.) (Pumijumnon and Wanyaphet 2006; Buckley et al. 2007; Pumijumnon and Eckstein 2011; Palakit et al. 2015, 2016; Buajan et al. 2016; Muangsong et al. 2016, 2018; Lumyai and

Duangstaporn 2017a,b; Preechamart et al. 2018; Yordtong et al. 2019; Rakthai et al. 2020; Buareal et al. 2020). They discovered that pine species and variation in teak ring width was related to changes in temperature and rainfall and strong relationship with the regional climate data of the Equatorial Southern Oscillation Index and the Equatorial Sea Surface Temperature. There are 2 native pine species in Thailand, which include *Pinus latteri* (Tenasserim pine) and *Pinus kesiya*. The Tenasserim pine is widely distributed in Southeast Asia and is considered as one of the most important tree species for reforestation of watershed areas. In Thailand, natural *P. latteri* forests are mainly distributed in the northern and northeastern regions. Nowadays, most of the remaining pine forests are mostly confined to the protected areas, i.e., national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. However, there is a natural pine forest outside such protected areas, namely the Wat Chan Pine Forest, located in Galyani Vadhana District, Chiang Mai, Thailand which is under the Ban Wat Chan Royal Project and the Forest Industry Organization (FIO). Climate reconstruction through dendrochronological analyses for time periods, prior to the existence of meteorological records, can be used to devise sustainable management of natural forests and plantations. The objective of the study was to investigate the relationships between tree-growth and climatic data in *Pinus latteri* growing at highlands in the Chiang Mai province in northern Thailand. The aim was to demonstrate the potential use of climatic reconstruction in Thailand.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Wat Chan Pine Forest is located in Galyani Vadhana District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand which is under the responsibility of "Ban Wat Chan Royal Project" and the "Forest Industry Organization" (FIO) is located at an average elevation of 900-1200 m a.s.l. (Figure 1.A). The agricultural research area at the station covers an area of approximately 151,833 rai (24293.28 ha), which includes nine villages. The government has been financially supporting the efforts to conserve and restore this pine forest through the FIO activities since 1997. Recently, around 3,040 hectares of the natural forest cover at Ban Wat Chan has been restored using the participation of the local community, while 224 hectares of pure native pine plantation stands was established and is maintained by the FIO (Northern Silvicultural Research Center. 2019, Wat Chan Royal Project Development Center 2019). Furthermore, Ban Wat Chan has cool weather throughout the year, with an average temperature of 18 °C (Ban Wat Chan Royal Project 2018). The tree-ring data used for this study was obtained from the Wat Chan Royal Project Development Center (Huai Ngoo substation). It is located at latitude 2107530N and longitude 429121E. The local climate data for the period of 1951 to 2015 were published by the Thai Meteorological Department, including total monthly rainfall, mean monthly relative humidity, mean monthly temperature (Tmean), extreme maximum monthly

temperature (TEmax), extreme minimum monthly temperature (TEmin), mean maximum monthly temperature (TMmax), and mean minimum monthly temperature (TMmin), were measured at the Mae hong son meteorological station (latitude 2134346N and longitude 391434E), which is located nearest (around 45 km from the study location) to the study site (Figure 1.B).

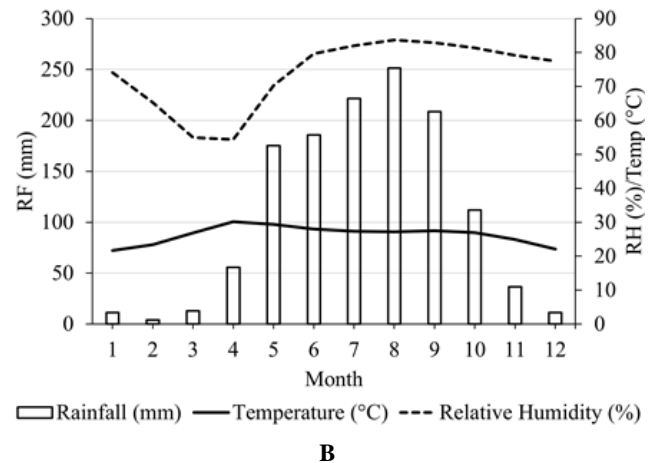


Figure 1.B. The local climate data, including total monthly rainfall, mean monthly relative humidity, mean monthly temperature was published by the Thai Meteorological Department.

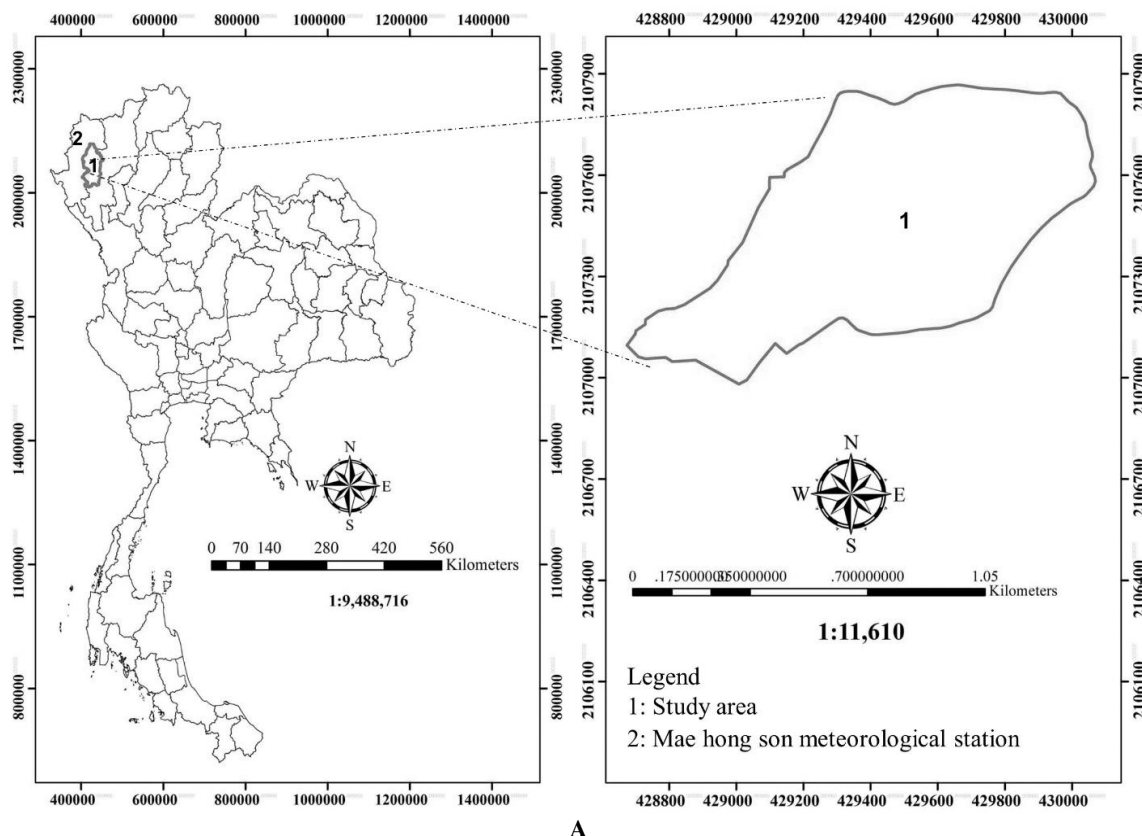


Figure 1. A. Map of Thailand showing the location of the *Pinus latteri* Mason study site; Wat Chan Royal Project Development Center (Huai Ngoo substation) (WJ) and the Mae hong son meteorological station (MH)

Sample collection

The *Pinus latteri* Mason increment core samples from 20 living trees were collected in 2016, with two cores sampled from each tree, in the opposite directions of the tree and across the slope. Specific dominant trees were selected for sampling to best target the oldest trees (i.e., trees with the largest diameter at breast height, DBH) so as to avoid obvious bruises, scars, and other effects such as fire or insect damage. In the laboratory, All core specimens were prepared following the standard methods of dendrochronology (Stokes and Smiley 1968). All samples were dried, glued, and mounted onto wooden supports with the cross-section (transverse view) facing upward. The mounted cores were then sanded to 1,000 grit (roughly 18-22 microns), until the boundary of each annual ring was clearly visible.

Ring width measurement and tree-ring index construction

The tree-rings were identified as either annual rings, false rings, or missing rings by using the techniques of visual cross-matching (Fritts, 1976). After a successful visual cross-dating of the ring width time series, the annual ring widths were measured using the TA Unislide Tree-Ring Measurement System (Velmex Inc., New York, USA), with an accuracy of 0.001 mm and a 4x-40x stereo microscope. The Velmex system was interfaced directly to a microcomputer, to record the measurements. Correlation statistics were used to evaluate the accuracy of the visual cross-dating using the COFECHA program (Holmes 1983). The ring width time series thus produced were analyzed using the general statistical tools used in dendrochronological studies, specifically series intercorrelation, standard deviation, and mean sensitivity (Fritts, 1976). Next, the standardization of ring-width measurements is necessary to remove the decrease in the ring width size associated with age and to allow faster-growing trees to be directly compared with slower growing trees. A standardized ring-width series called a ring-width index was constructed using the program ARSTAN, with the default settings. The chronological signal strength was also evaluated in order to estimate the acceptable number of the population and to measure the average correlation between ring-width series, using the calculated expressed population signal (EPS) and the running mean series intercorrelation (R_{bar}), respectively. An EPS value of > 0.85 was defined as acceptable for a noise-free chronology. (Wigley et al. 1984; Cook and Kairiukstis 1990).

Climate-growth response analysis, climate reconstruction, and spectral analysis.

The local climate data were published by the Thai Meteorological Department and The regional climate data of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) and the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) obtained from <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/climateindices/>, were regressed against the ring-width chronology, using a simple linear regression with the ring-width data as the dependent variables and the climatic data as the independent variables. The climate variables for the reconstruction were chosen on the basis of the response function. The data were

divided into an early period and a later period in order to assess the temporal model stability of the identified underlying model. Calibration-Verification statistics, commonly used in dendroclimatology (Cook and Kairiukstis 1990), was calculated to confirm the model reliability. The statistics included Pearson's correlation coefficient (r), the coefficient of determination (r^2), the verification reduction of error statistic (RE), the verification coefficient of efficiency (CE), the product means test (Pmt), and the sign test (ST) (s being number of incorrect signs) (Fritts 1976; Cook et al. 1994). The tests were computed using the verify routine (VFY), available in the Dendrochronology Program Library (DPL) software (Holmes 1994). Spectral analysis (Jenkins and Watts 1969) was used to evaluate the frequency domain properties of the reconstructed signal using the REDFIT procedure (Schulz and Mudelsee 2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Crossdating assessment and chronology development

Attempts were made to visually cross-date all the samples after inspection for non-annual growth bands (for e.g., false rings, also called inter-annual density fluctuations and missing (locally absent) rings). Cores from *Pinus latteri* Mason were successfully cross-dated visually and this cross-dating was verified using the COFECHA program (Holmes 1983). These sample cores passed the significance test at a 99% confidence level and a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.3281. A total of 35 cores from 18 trees were successfully cross-dated. The cross-dated ring-width data was extended back 324 years, covering a period from 1692 to 2015, as shown in Figure 2.A. The mean series intercorrelation, average mean sensitivity, standard deviation, autocorrelation, and mean length of series, as obtained from COFECHA program were 0.477, 0.289, 0.667, 0.690, and 174.7 years, respectively. The mean ring-width value was 0.113 cm per year.

Standardized ring-width series, also called the ring-width index, was obtained after dividing the ring-width by the value obtained from the fitted curve for a particular year (Cook and Peters 1981, Fritts 1976). These procedures were done using the ARSTAN program (Cook 1985). The ring-width index indicated a rapid growth during the period from 1930-1953 and a continuous decrease until 1973. The later growth rate seemed to be stable until the present time (Figure 2.B). We quantified the signal strength of the chronology using the EPS (Wigley et al. 1984), which indicates how well the study site chronology can estimate a theoretically infinite population. The part of the chronology, where the replication (n) was sufficient to accomplish an $\text{EPS} \geq 0.85$ was accepted as a reliable chronology for tree-ring analysis, and was regarded as a dependable proxy for climate reconstruction. The running R_{bar} (Cook and Kairiukstis 1990), which measures the correlation between ring-width series through time, was also calculated. However, the period from 1692-1750 had a low sample depth and was less reliable in estimating the mean annual growth (Figure 2.C).

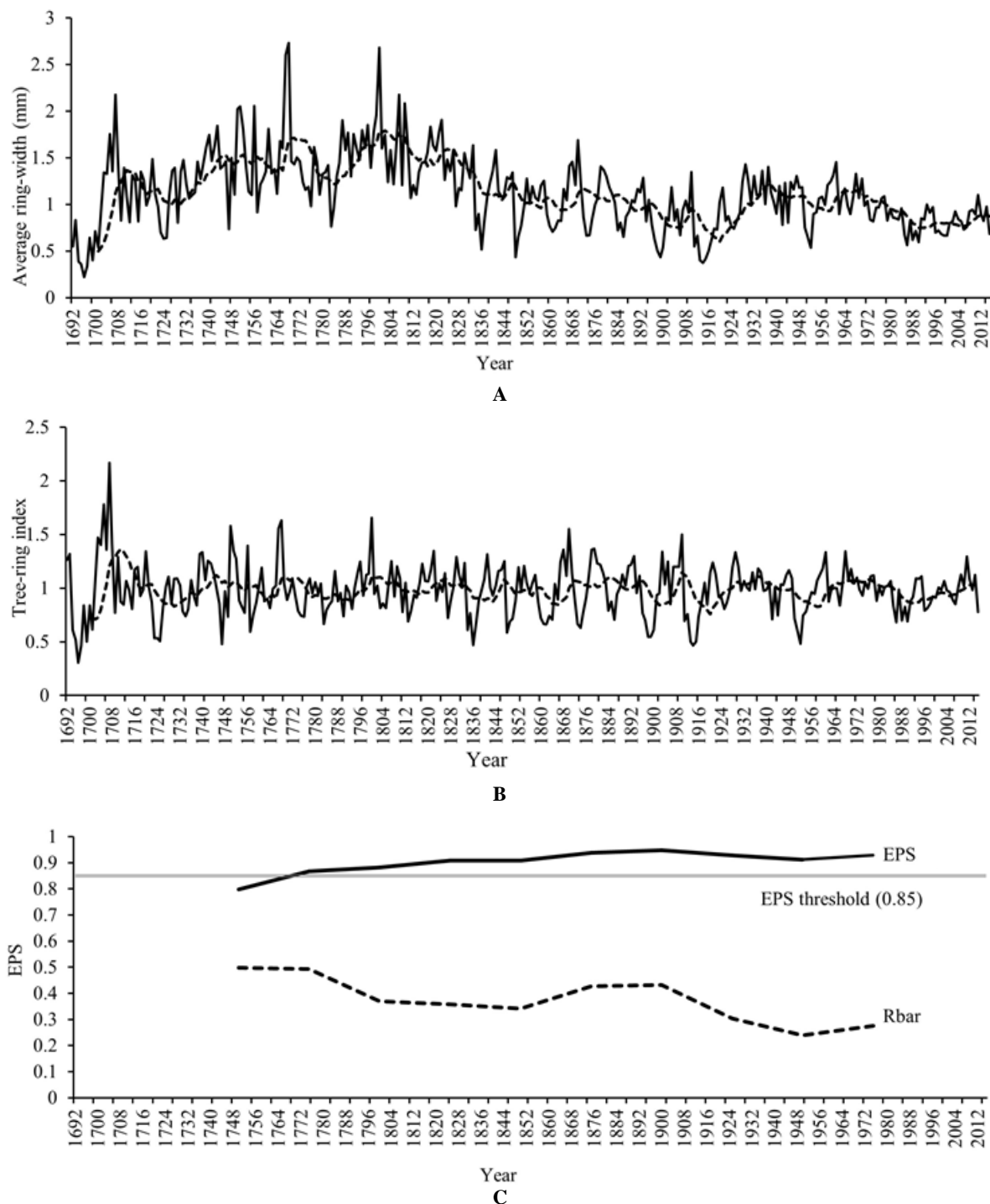


Figure 2. A. Mean ring-widths of *Pinus latteri* from Wat Chan Royal Project Development Center (Huai Ngoo substation) (plotted with a continuous line) and 10 years moving average (plotted with a dashed line). B. The standardized chronological index (plotted with a continuous line) and its 10-year moving average (plotted with a dashed line). C. Running EPS statistic and Rbar of tree-ring index which was accepted as a reliable chronology for tree-ring analysis

Climate response

In order to identify the relationship between growth and climate, data from the nearest meteorological station (Table 1) were correlated with each standardized tree-ring chronology. The *Pinus latteri* chronology indicated a strong significant positive correlation ($P < 0.01$) with rainfall

in January ($r = 0.328$) and significant positive correlation ($P < 0.05$) with rainfall and relative humidity in August ($r = 0.263$ and 0.290 , respectively). The chronology showed a strong significant negative correlation ($P < 0.01$) with Tmean in August and September ($r = -0.453$ and -0.362 , respectively) and a negative correlation ($P < 0.05$) with the

Tmean in March ($r = -0.281$). The chronology had a strong significant negative correlation ($P < 0.01$) with the TEmax in August ($r = -0.392$) and a negative correlation ($P < 0.05$) with the TEmax in January, March, May, and September ($r = -0.317, -0.313, -0.268$, and -0.299 , respectively). TEmin was negatively related to the growth of pine. The chronology had a strong significant negative correlation ($P < 0.01$) with the TMmax in March and August ($r = -0.340$ and -0.400 , respectively) and a negative correlation ($P < 0.05$) with the TMmin in January and September ($r = -0.307$ and -0.313 , respectively) and was negatively correlated with the Tmmin in January ($r = -0.322$). It was also found that the monthly rainfall in January of the previous year had positive correlation ($r = 0.313$, $P < 0.05$) with the tree-ring index. The chronology had a significant negative correlation with Tmean in March, August, September, and October ($r = -0.290, -0.288, -0.300$ and -0.261 , respectively) as well as the TMmax in August ($r = -0.262$) of the previous year.

To identify the regional climate-growth relationship of the pine, the Atlantic Tripole Sea Surface Temperature (SST) data (1948-2015) were correlated with the tree-ring chronology. The chronology showed a strong significant negative correlation ($P < 0.01$) with the SST in July ($r = 0.354$), and negative correlation ($P < 0.05$) with the SST in June ($r = 0.282$). Other climatic factors showed negative relationships with the growth of the pine.

Climate reconstruction

The variations in annual ring width of *Pinus latteri* were found to be related to the temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity, but was most strongly related to temperature. The result indicated that the current year temperature in August was the most important factor affecting the tree-ring width. Therefore, in this case, we chose the August temperature as the primary variable for climate reconstruction. The data was split into a late period (1986-2015) for calibration and an early (1954-1985) for verification (Figure 3). Linear regression was used to calculate the transfer function for the reconstruction of temperature in August from the tree ring chronology (1986-2015). The model for the reconstructed temperature can be mathematically represented as:

$$Y_t = 28.828 - 1.5032X_t \dots\dots\dots (\text{eq. 1})$$

Where; Y_t is the estimated August temperature value and X_t is the corresponding value of the tree-ring index (t indicates year in both cases).

The actual and reconstructed data were compared and the calibration-verification statistics was calculated. The statistical values of the calibration period indicated a significant correlation coefficient ($r = 0.475$, $P < 0.01$), reduction of error statistic ($RE = 0.22$), product means test ($PM = 3.144$), and the value of sign test ($s = 9$) as being significant. The verification period statistical values had a significant correlation coefficient ($r = 0.245$, $P < 0.05$), reduction of error statistic ($RE = 0.242$), the product means test ($PM = 1.447$), and sign test ($s = 9$). Using the reconstruction model equation (Eq. 1), we reconstructed the temperature during August in northern Thailand from 1692 to 2015, with the reconstructed average August temperature of 27.35°C and could also explain the high fluctuations in temperature. The pointer years (extreme growth fluctuations) of warm periods and cool periods derived using the Cropper's method (Cropper 1979; Palakit et al. 2015). The trends in the reconstructed temperature indicated to warm periods during the years 1694-1699, 1701, 1709, 1723-1725, 1733-1734, 1747, 1749, 1755, 1757-1758, 1774-1776, 1783-1784, 1790, 1811, 1813-1814, 1827, 1834-1837, 1848-1850, 1860-1864, 1873-1875, 1884, 1886, 1896-1900, 1911-1916, 1942, 1944, 1950-1954, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1996, 2015 and in cool period during 1692-1693, 1703-1710, 1716-1717, 1720, 1739-1740, 1742-1743, 1750-1752, 1756, 1761, 1767-1768, 1796, 1800, 1807, 1809, 1818, 1821-1822, 1830, 1833, 1841, 1846-1847, 1852, 1854, 1867-1868, 1870, 1878-1881, 1891-1893, 1903, 1905, 1907-1910, 1921, 1928-1930, 1937, 1948, 1960-1961, 1968, 1970, and 2011.

Based on the reconstructed temperature in August, derived from the spectral analysis, the tree-ring index indicated to a temperature cycle of 2.1-2.5 years. Significant peaks were also observed around 10.1 and 13.5 years (Figure 4).

Table 1. Measured climate data at the Mae hong son meteorological station and the correlation coefficients of *Pinus latteri* tree-ring index with the total monthly rainfall, mean monthly relative humidity, mean monthly temperature (Tmean), extreme maximum monthly temperature (TEmax), extreme minimum monthly temperature (TEmin), mean maximum monthly temperature (TMmax), and mean minimum monthly temperature (TMmin) indicating a significant correlation with the current year

Character	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	.328**	-.184	.165	.098	-.036	-.016	.127	.263*	.175	.080	-.242	-.030
Relative humidity	.226	.155	.247	.249	.070	.100	.064	.290*	.172	.133	-.153	.043
Tmean	-.002	-.140	-.281*	-.221	-.150	-.243	-.152	-.453**	-.362**	-.190	.018	.044
TEmax	-.317*	-.230	-.313*	-.210	-.268*	-.155	-.144	-.392**	-.299*	-.182	-.092	-.015
TEmin	.167	.022	-.012	-.099	.111	.018	.242	-.051	.222	-.020	-.027	.042
TMmax	-.307*	-.223	-.340**	-.202	-.122	-.212	-.139	-.400**	-.313*	-.173	.107	-.082
TMmin	.322*	.056	-.005	-.035	.016	.073	.078	-.059	.017	.032	-.018	.161

Note: *represents significant value at 0.05 level and ** represents significant value 0.01 level

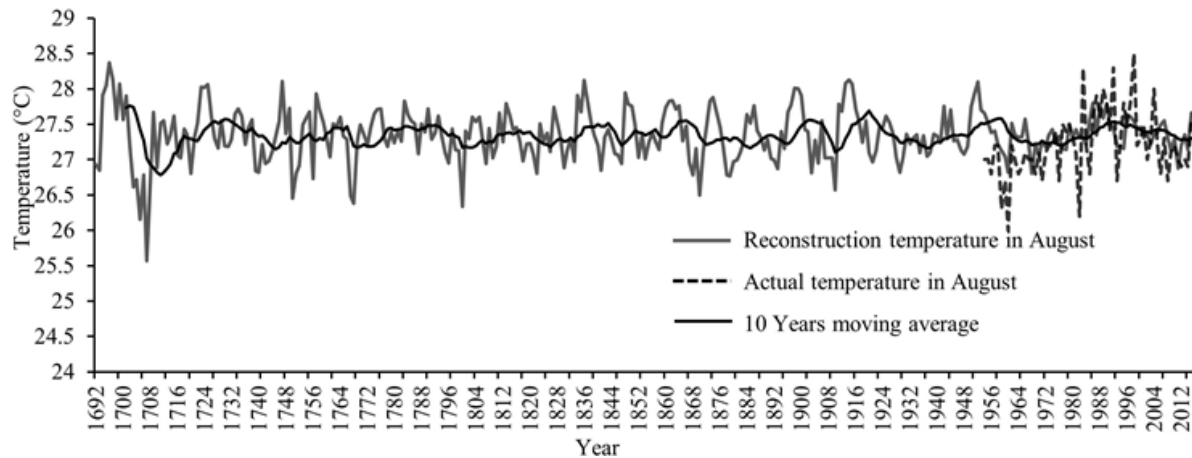


Figure 3. Reconstructed temperature in August. The late periods from 1986 to 2015 for calibration and an early period from 1954 to 1985 for verification

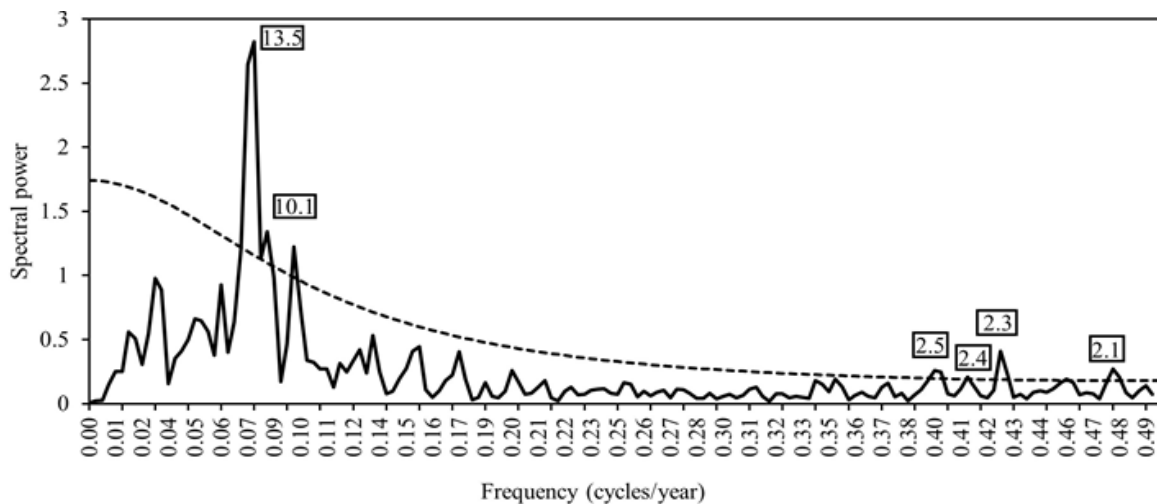


Figure 4. The power spectra of the reconstructed temperature in August using the REDFIT procedure (Schulz and Mudelsee 2002). Peaks above the dashed line are deemed significant at a 95% level of confidence ($P < 0.05$)

Discussion

Climate-related growth response studies of pine trees in Thailand have indicated considerable variability in the results. In a study done in the northern region, Hutameta and Pumijumnong (2003) found a positive correlation between rainfall in March and April and the growth of *Pinus latteri*. Pumijumnong and Wanyaphet (2006) studied the seasonal cambial activity and tree-ring formation of *Pinus latteri* and of *P. kesiya* and found that *Pinus latteri* had a significant positive correlation with rainfall in the transition season and a negative correlation with temperature in the remaining months. In the northeastern region, Buckley et al. (1995) and Duangsathaporn and Palakit (2013b) reconstructed 124 years chronology of *Pinus latteri* growing in the Pha-taem National Park, in the easternmost reaches of Thailand. The first epoch segment from 1882-1987 indicated to a significantly positive response to the forcing from Tropical Pacific Sea Surface

Temperature (SST) in July of the current year. The later segment from 1988-2005 indicated a significant positive response to Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) in February of the current year. Yordtong et al. 2019 reconstructed a 129-year chronology of *Pinus latteri* and found that the monthly average minimum temperature in October and the monthly average relative humidity in March, October, and November were significantly correlated ($p < 0.05$) and the monthly average relative humidity in February and the monthly average maximum temperature average relative humidity in March of the previous year had a significant correlation ($p < 0.01$) with the tree-ring index. In central Thailand, Lumyai and Duangsathaporn (2017a) reconstructed a *Pinus merkusii* chronology extending 230 years back in time. The chronology also had a high positive correlation ($p < 0.01$) with the current year temperature in October, the present year average temperature, and the previous year average temperature. Rakthai et al. (2020)

found that the growth of *Pinus latteri* at three sites had a significantly positive correlation with precipitation, relative humidity, and self-calibrated Palmer Drought Severity Index during the dry season and early rainy season, and significant negative correlation with temperatures (mean, maximum, and minimum) from April to August. Pumijumnong and Palakit (2020) reconstructed a 191-year chronology of *Pinus merkusii* growing in central Thailand and found that the extreme maximum temperature in April was the main driver inducing intra-annual ring formation. Formation in other species across several countries also indicates to temperature is the main factor leading to growth. Wang et al. (2015) studied Korean pines growing in northeast Asia and reported that temperature is the key limiting factor in controlling the growth of Korean pine. Shi et al. (2010) developed a tree ring chronology of *Sabina tibetica* located in Zaduo, Qinghai Province, China, and found a significant negative correlation with the mean maximum air temperature during May and June. In the southeastern Tibetan Plateau, it was reported that winter temperature is the major growth factor of the pine sp. trees (Liang et al. 2016; Huang et al. 2019; Li et al. 2020)

In this study, the current year temperature during August was the most important factor related to the ring width index of *Pinus latteri*. On the other hand, other climatic factors, for example, total monthly rainfall in January and August and average monthly relative humidity in August, had a positive relationship with the growth of *Pinus latteri*. However, the mean temperature, extreme maximum temperature, and mean maximum temperature was had a significant negative correlation with the index. Thus, it appears that the growth of *Pinus latteri* can be explained by temperature changes. This result is different from the previous studies in Thailand because climatic data at this study site indicates a different pattern from the other study sites. In August, the total monthly rainfall and the monthly average relative humidity peaked with an average number of rain days is estimated at 25. However, the average temperature dropped from July onwards. The results showed that the current year temperature in August was the limiting factor affecting the tree-ring widths in this highland. The reconstruction of August temperature indicated to an average temperature of 27.35 °C. A warm period occurred during the years 1694-1702, 1834-1844, 1848-1866, 1873-1876, 1884-1890, 1896-1902, 1911-1927, 1942-1958, and 1986-1990, cooling periods during in the years 1703-1722, 1739-1752, 1865-1872, 1877-1883, 1891-1895, 1903-1910, 1928-1941, 1959-1961, and 1968-1970, which could explain the high fluctuations in temperature of Thailand. Finally, the spectral analysis of the tree-ring index revealed a temperature cycle of 2.1-2.5 years, with significant peaks occurring around 10.1 and 13.5 years, which could be related to the influence of SST data indicated to a temperature cycle of 2.0-2.1 years.

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