

The potential for quantitative wood anatomy of dryland riparian trees to improve understanding of historic water availability in the USA Southwest

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Dendrochronology is an established tool for understanding changes in plant water availability through time

- Extend hydrologic records
- Establish baseline for water availability at a site
- Understand and predict how woody species respond to changes in water availability
- Investigate mortality related to reduced/diverted flows



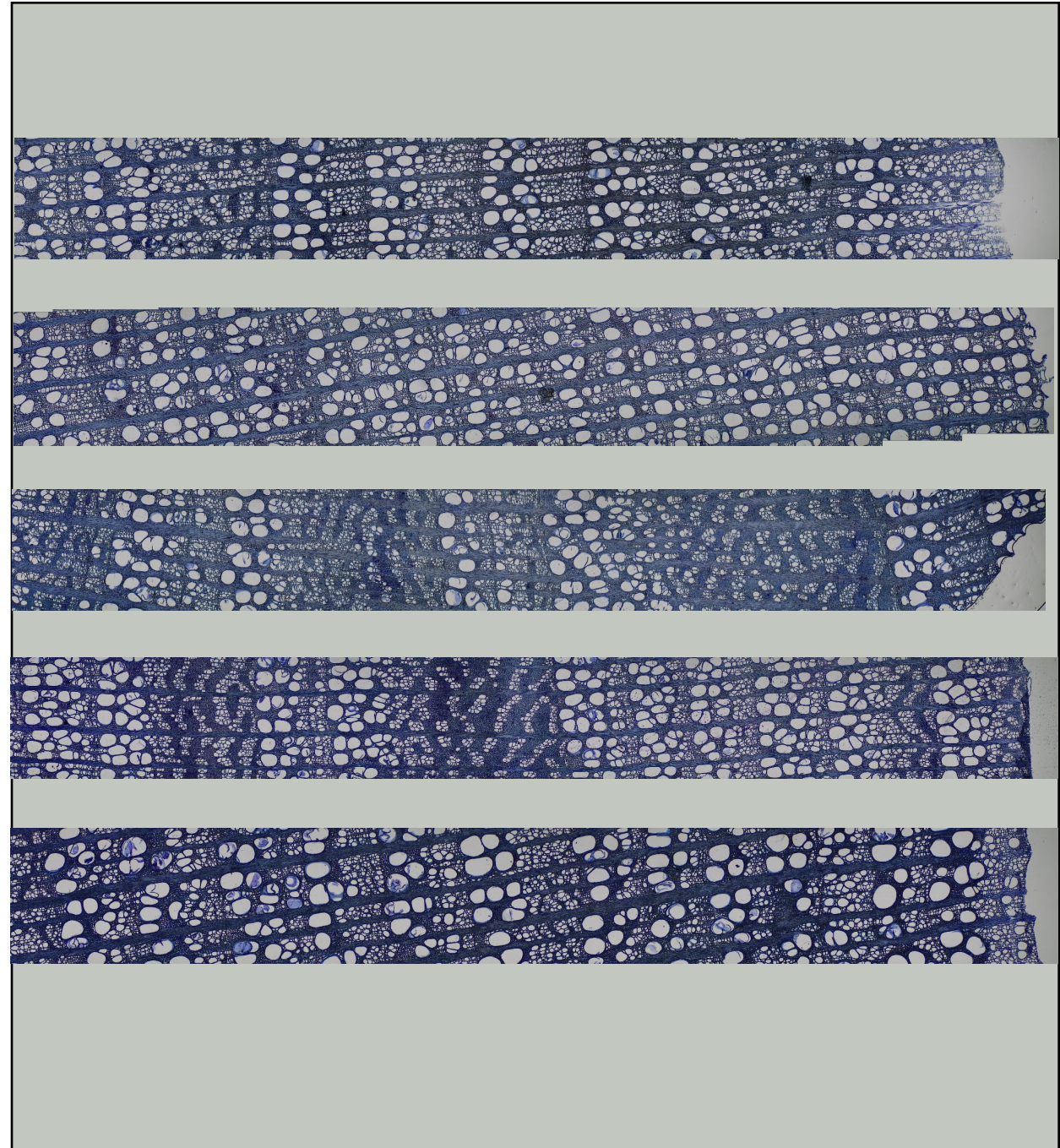
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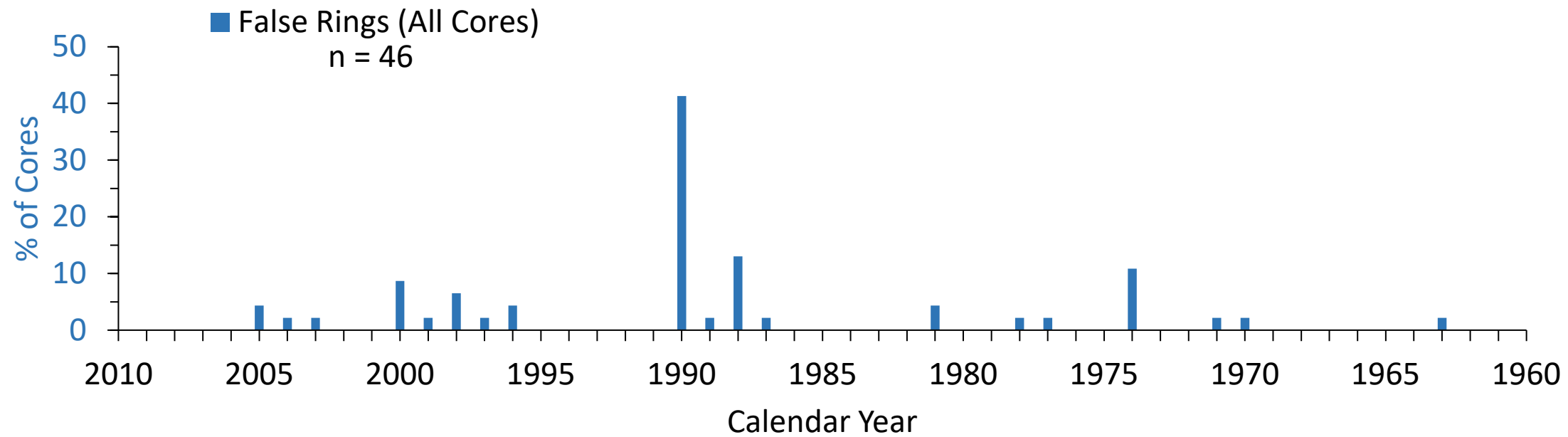
But we can do more!

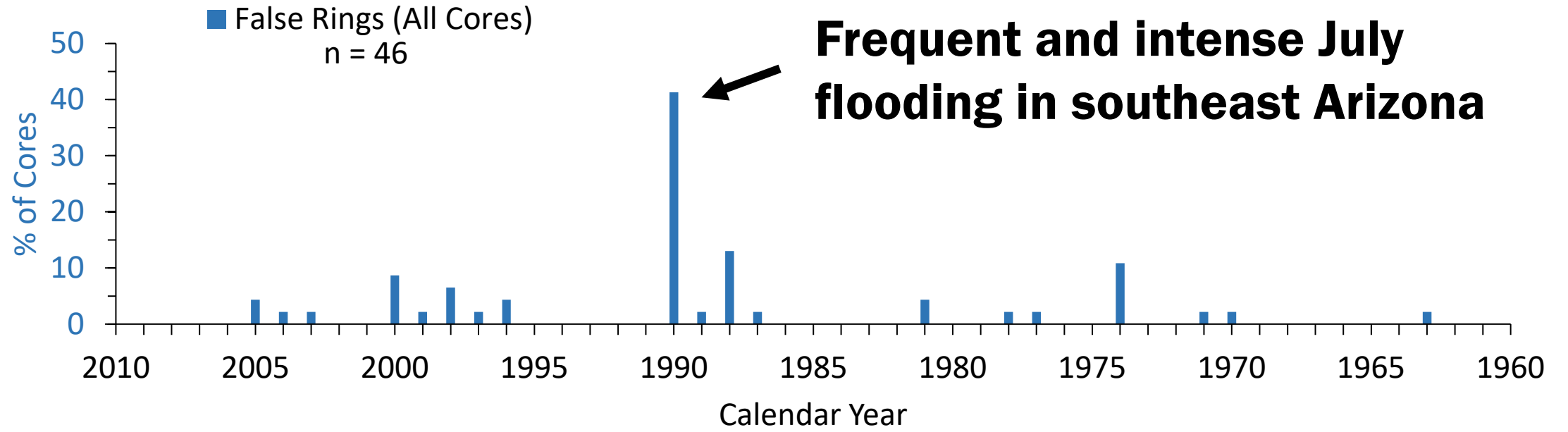
Can quantitative wood anatomy (QWA) of woody species help us better understand variations in plant water availability at higher resolutions?

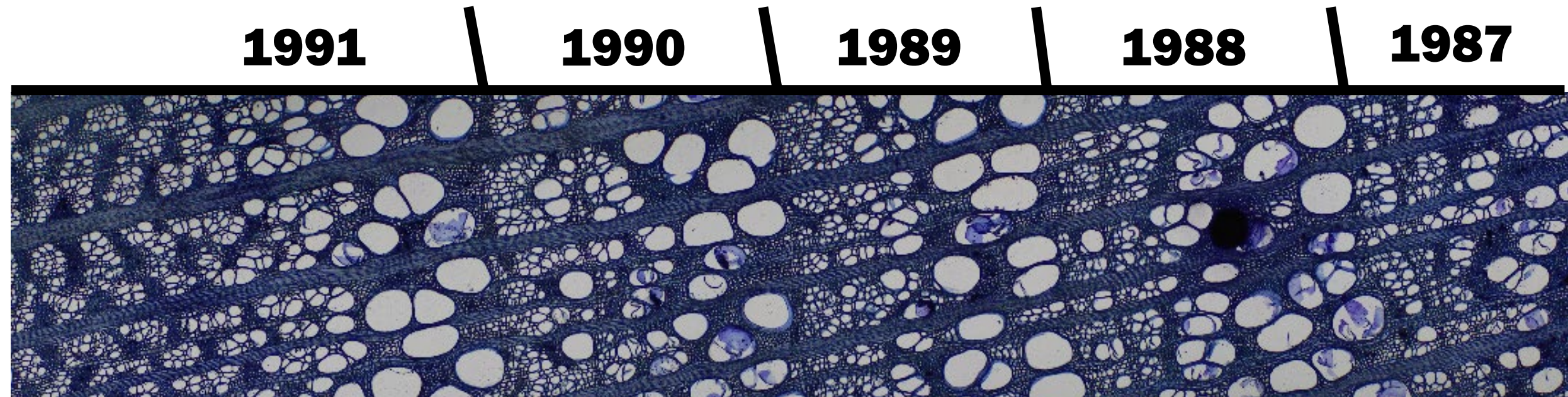
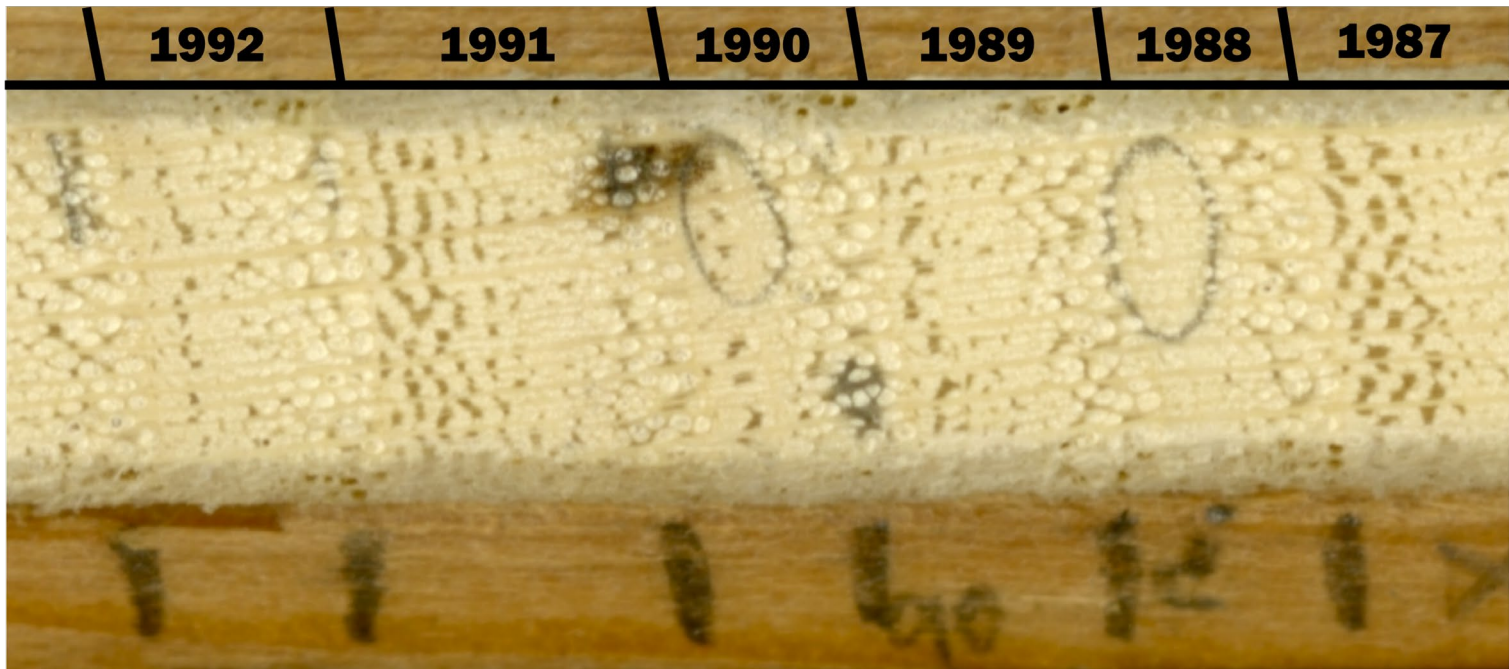
- QWA measures cellular characteristics in wood
- Allows us to probe growth at finer temporal resolutions
- Explore different cell types (vessels, fibers, etc.)

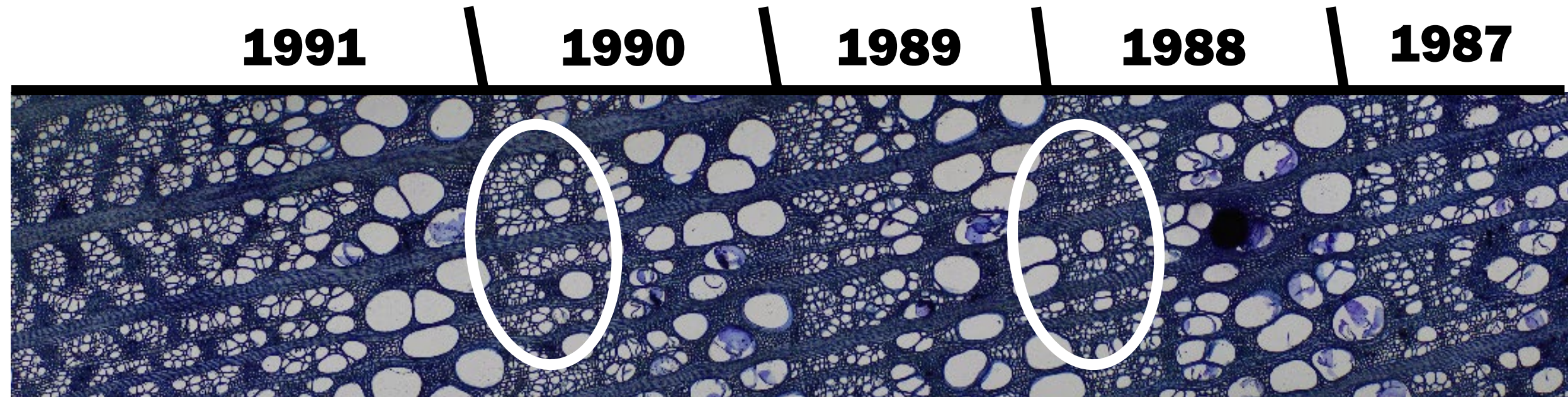
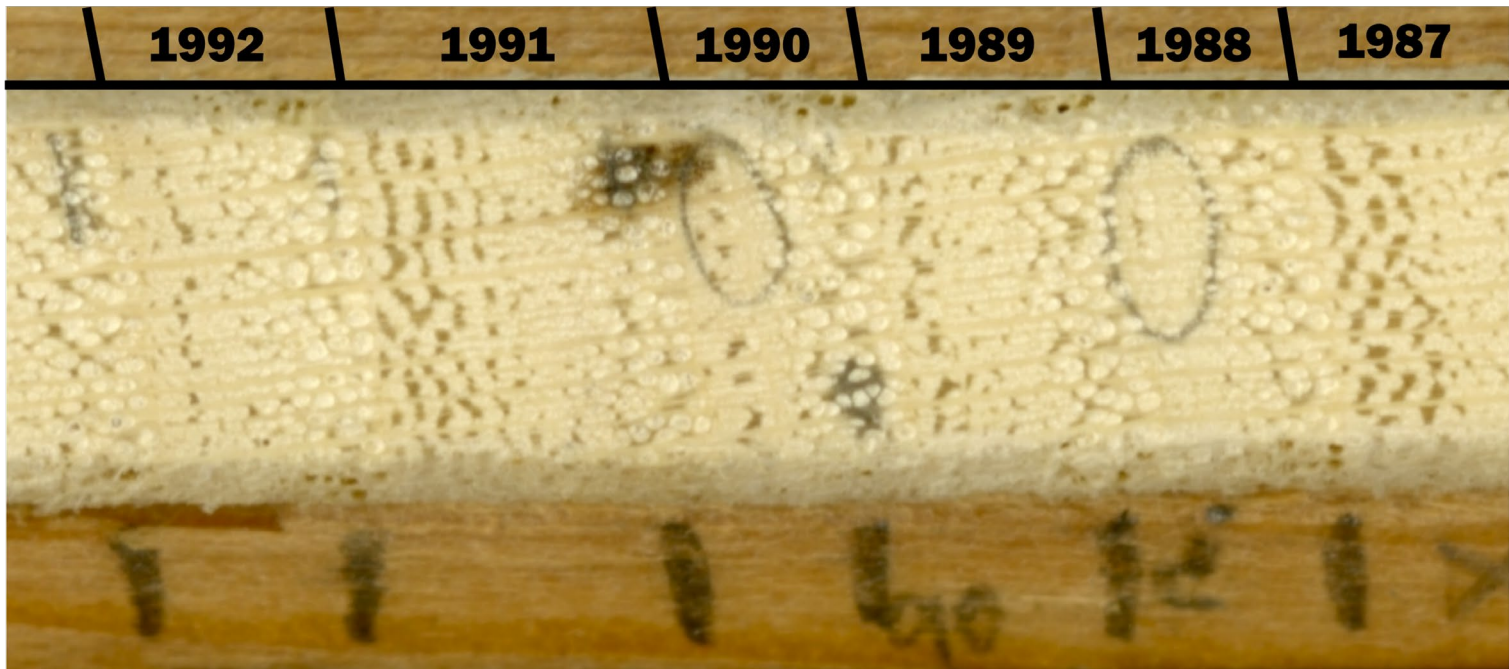


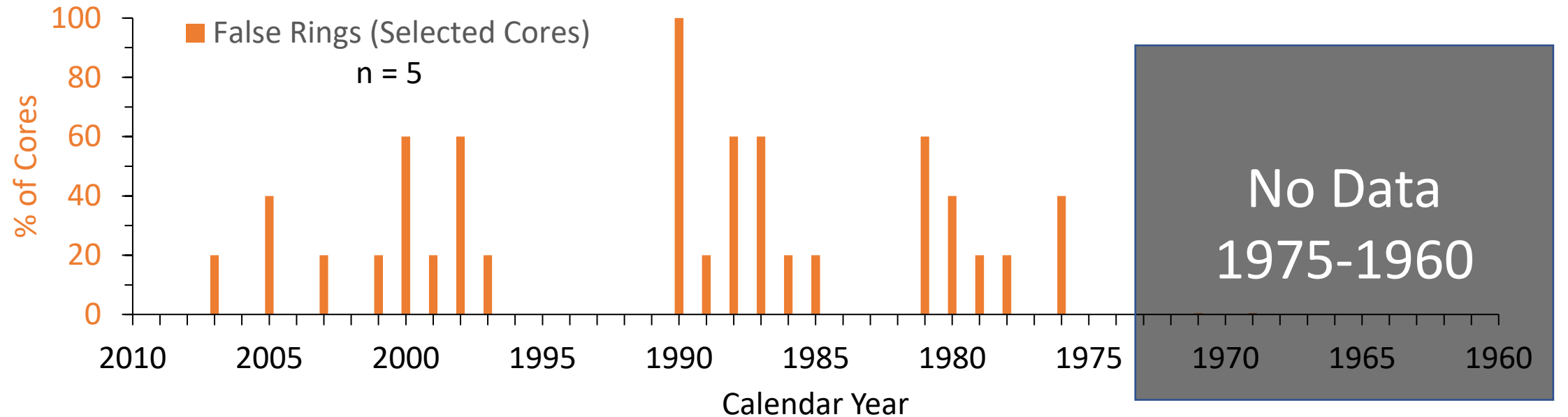
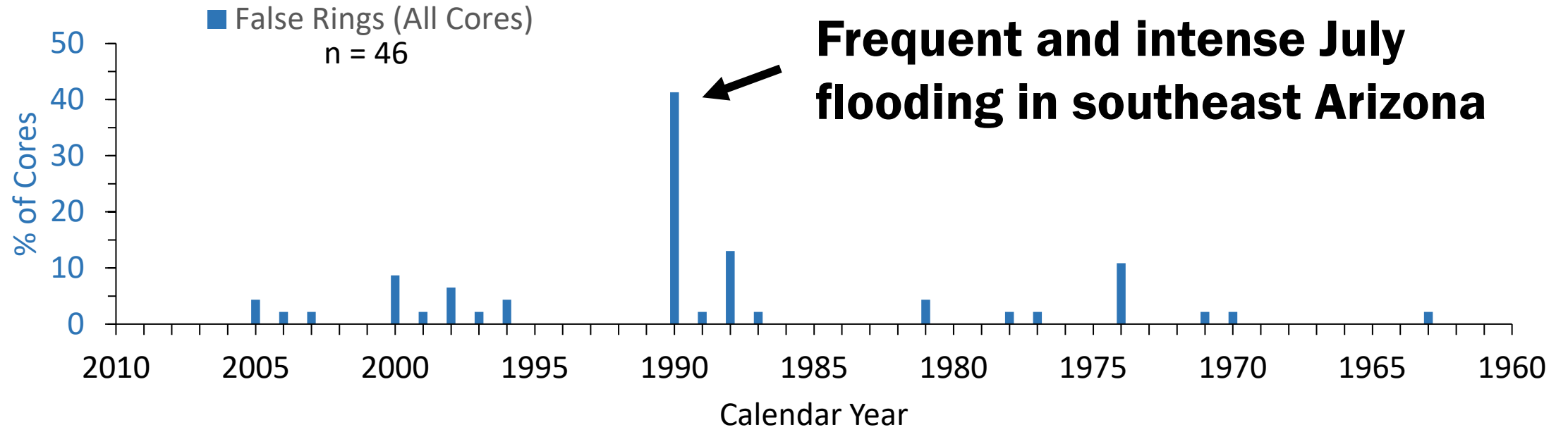




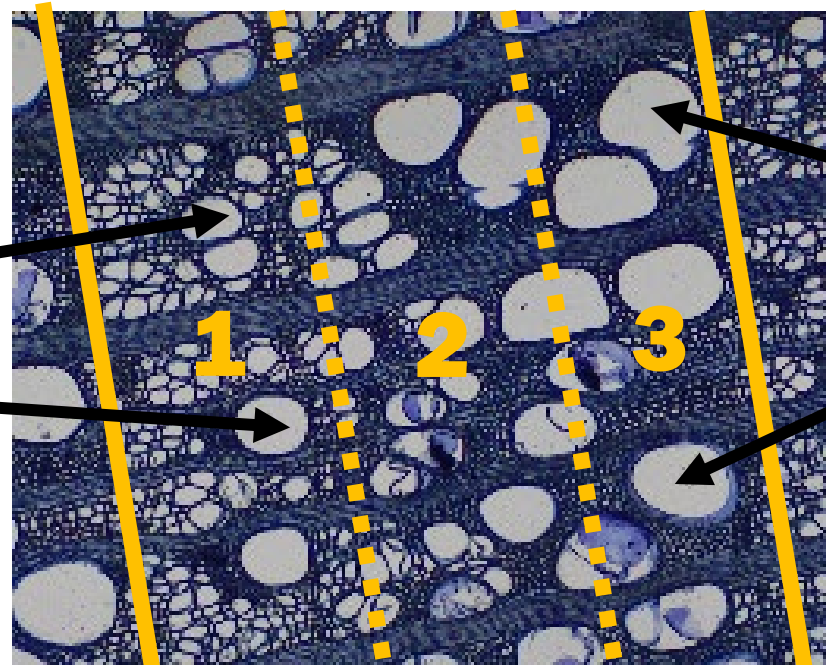




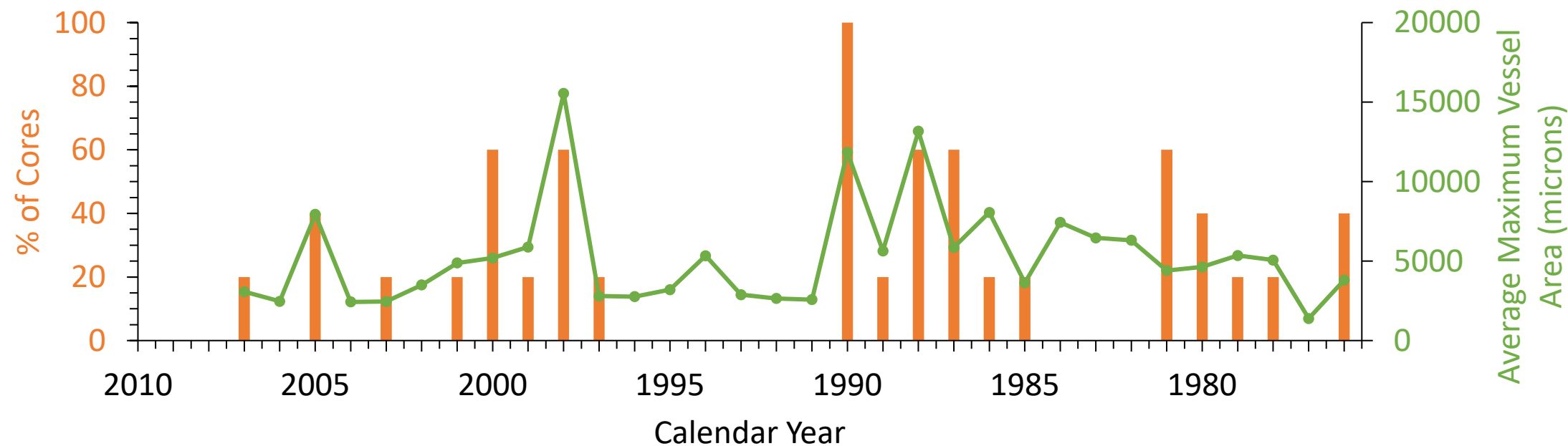




Largest
Vessels

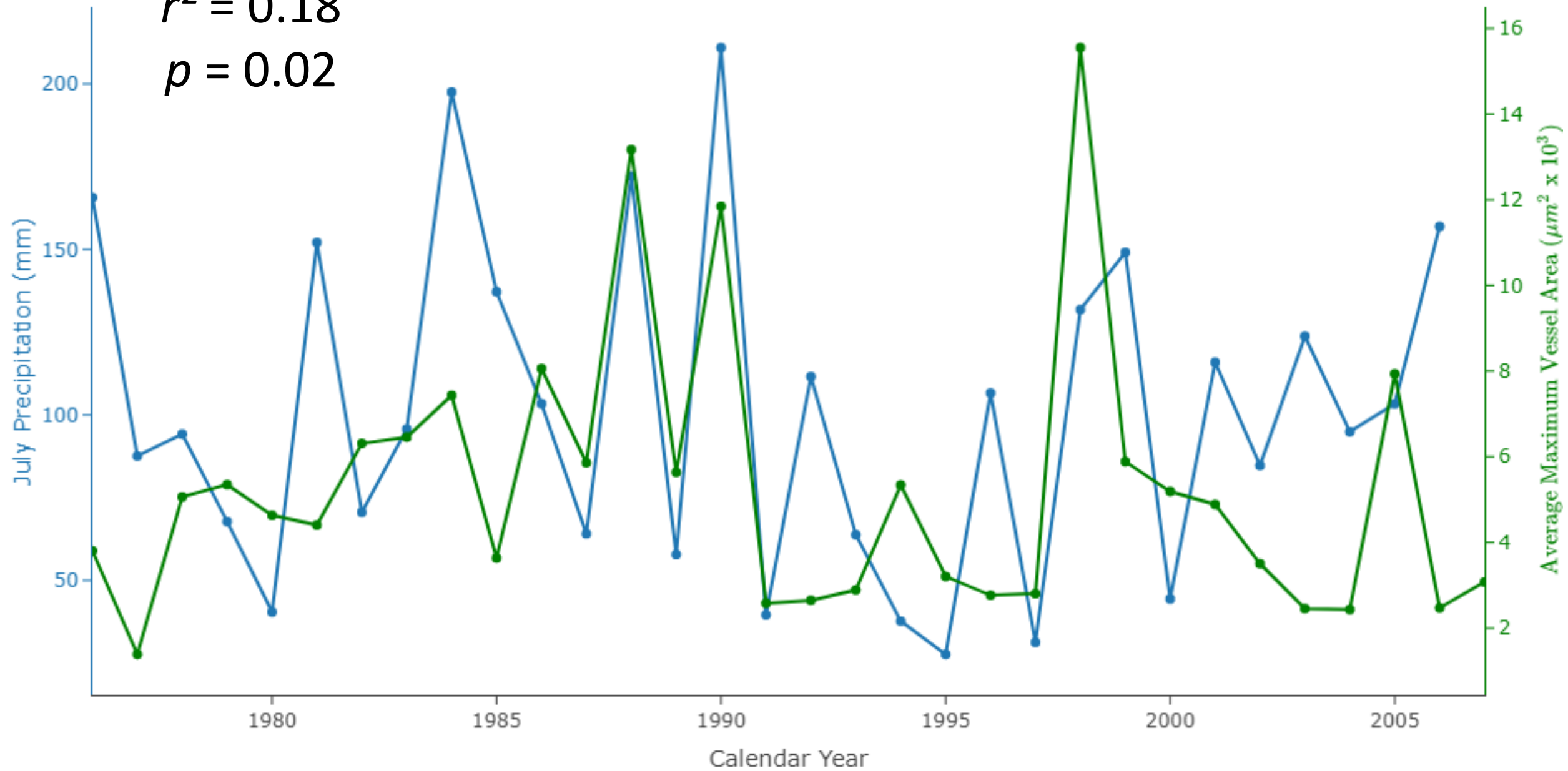


Largest
Vessels



$$r^2 = 0.18$$

$$p = 0.02$$



Takeaways

- False rings are more prevalent and variable in hackberry than at first glance
- Size of the largest vessels following false rings appear related to years with high July precipitation

Future Directions

- Can we use these measurements to extend monthly discharge records on ungauged streams?
- Other cell parameters?

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References

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