

WorldDendro2014

Accepted Abstracts

Theme: 005. Identifying discrete events in the tree-ring record

Presentation Type: Poster

SUBFOSSIL MACROREMAINS IN THE IBERIAN CENTRAL RANGE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM NEW SITES

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Compared with the northern latitudes of Europe, the Iberian Peninsula is not a territory suitable for the preservation of tree macroremains. Consequently, only a few sites with subfossil macroremains have been studied, the Iberian Central Range being the most notable of these, due to the large number of remains analyzed. The Gredos mountain range, in the west, has been investigated for some time, and more recently we have been studying the Ayllon mountain range, in the east. In Gredos, radiocarbon dating and tree ring analysis within floating chronologies of subfossil pines have demonstrated its dendroecological potential. Two new sites are currently being analyzed in Ayllon. Dozens of new samples have been examined, and the chronologies time span has extended to 10,000 calibrated years BP. In addition, more paleoecological data have become available to explain the dynamics of the holocene pine forest in Central Spain. In one of the sites (Valdojos, municipal district of Campisabalos, Guadalajara province), 15 wood samples have been dated representing the oldest Holocene plant macroremains in the Iberian Central range. The analyzed remains have been ascribed to the genus *Pinus* and some have been determined as *Pinus gr. sylvestris / nigra*. The bigger logs have been analyzed using dendrochronological methods, and many of them have been found to have more than 200 rings. For the first time in Spain, some of the floating chronologies have been crossdated successfully. These include those with a known radiocarbon age, as well as others that have not been dated by radiocarbon.

Theme: 011. Tree rings and radiocarbon

Presentation Type: Poster