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Published in:
Radiocarbon

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
1993

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
VANDERPLICHT, J. (1993). CALIBRATION CURVE FOR SHORT-LIVED SAMPLES, 1900-3900 BC. Radiocarbon, 35(1), 87-91.

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CALIBRATION CURVE FOR SHORT-LIVED SAMPLES, 1900-3900 BC

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Both the Pretoria and the Groningen radiocarbon laboratories performed high-precision analyses on 1-4 annual tree-ring samples made available by Bernd Becker from his South German oak dendrochronological series (Vogel *et al.* 1986; de Jong, Becker & Mook 1986). The Pretoria measurements were extended to overlap the Groningen set, and now cover the range from 1930 to 3350 BC (Vogel *et al.* 1993). The tree-ring dating of the Groningen samples has been adjusted and now ranges from 3200 to 3900 BC (de Jong, Mook & Becker 1989). Taken together, the data provide a calibration curve over two millennia, which is especially suitable for short-lived samples. The curve is shown in Figures 1A-D.

Comparison of the overlap period shows that the activity standards used in the two laboratories are nearly identical. On average, the Pretoria dates are 7.1 ± 6.4 yr older than the Groningen dates, or, if one apparent outlier is excluded, the difference reduces to 4.2 ± 6.0 yr (Vogel *et al.* 1993). Inclusion of this outlier, however, produces a better fit of the combined sets with the revised data of Stuiver and Becker (1993), so that it is not discarded. The whole set is highly compatible with the new and adjusted values of Stuiver and Becker (1993). For the range, 1900-3350 BC, the Pretoria dates average 2.9 ± 1.8 yr younger than the Seattle dates (Stuiver & Becker 1993). In addition to demonstrating compatibility, this analysis shows that little detail is sacrificed by using ten annual tree rings per sample, as was done in the Seattle laboratory.

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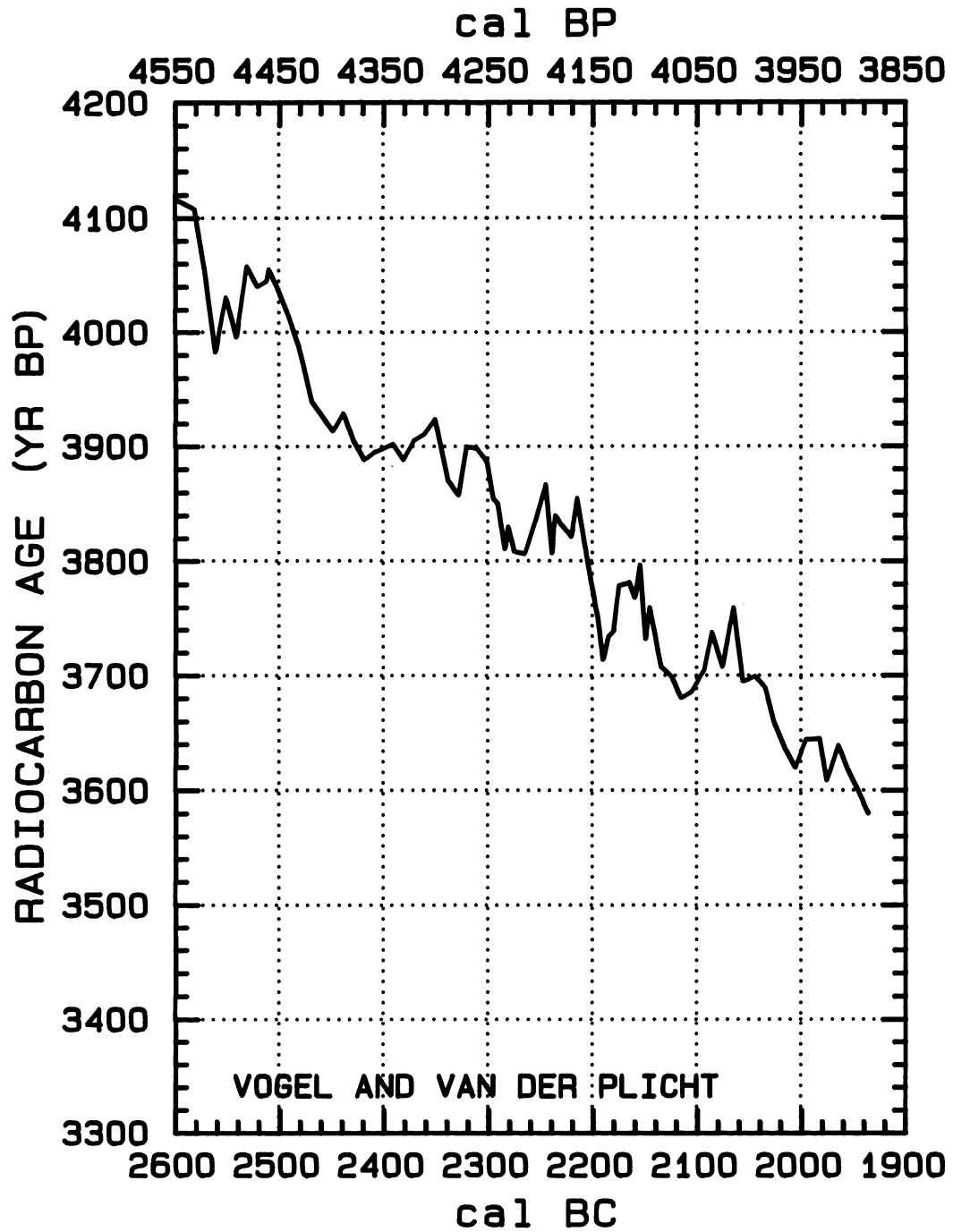


Fig. 1A-D. Combined Pretoria-Groningen calibration curve for radiocarbon dates of short-lived samples

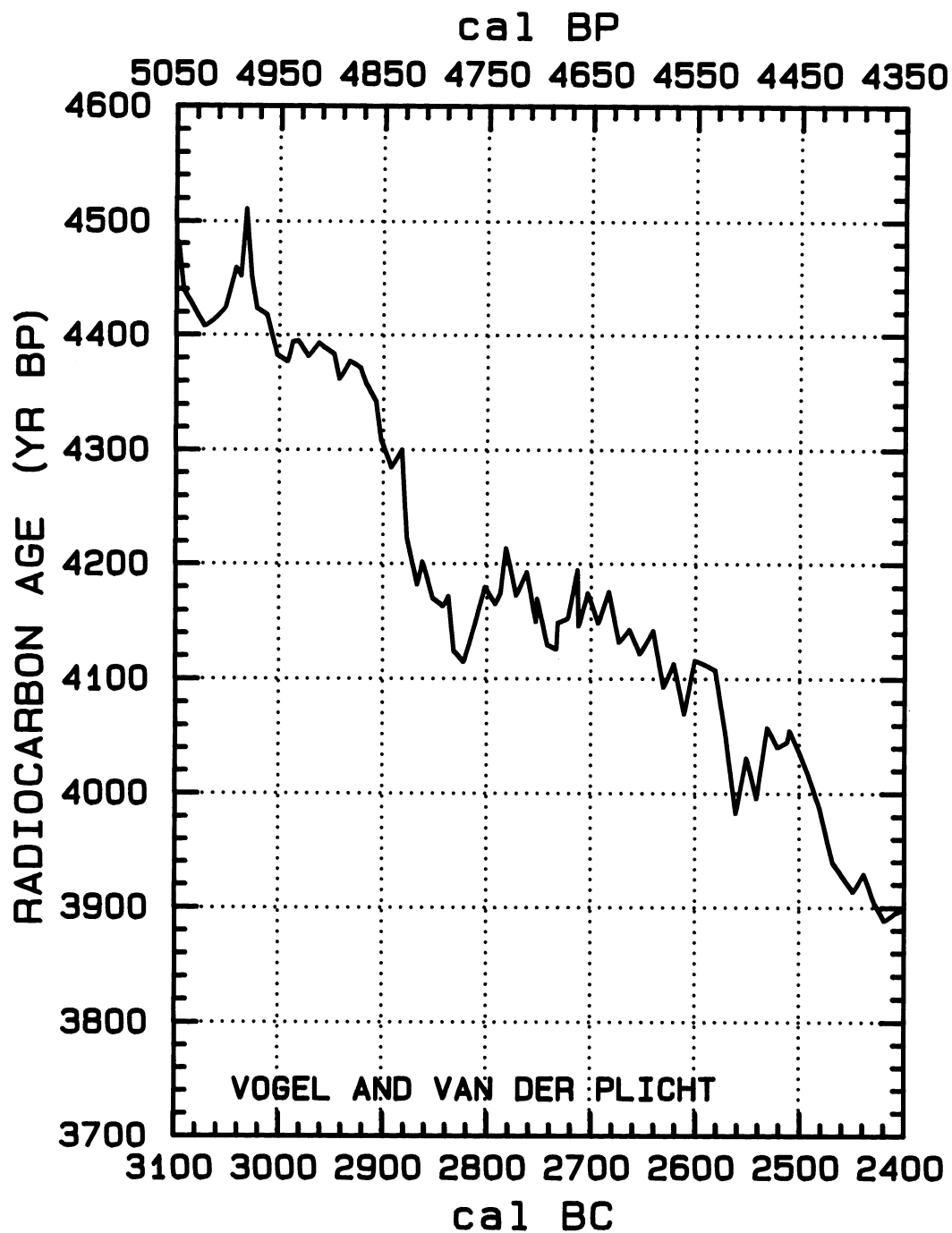


Fig. 1B

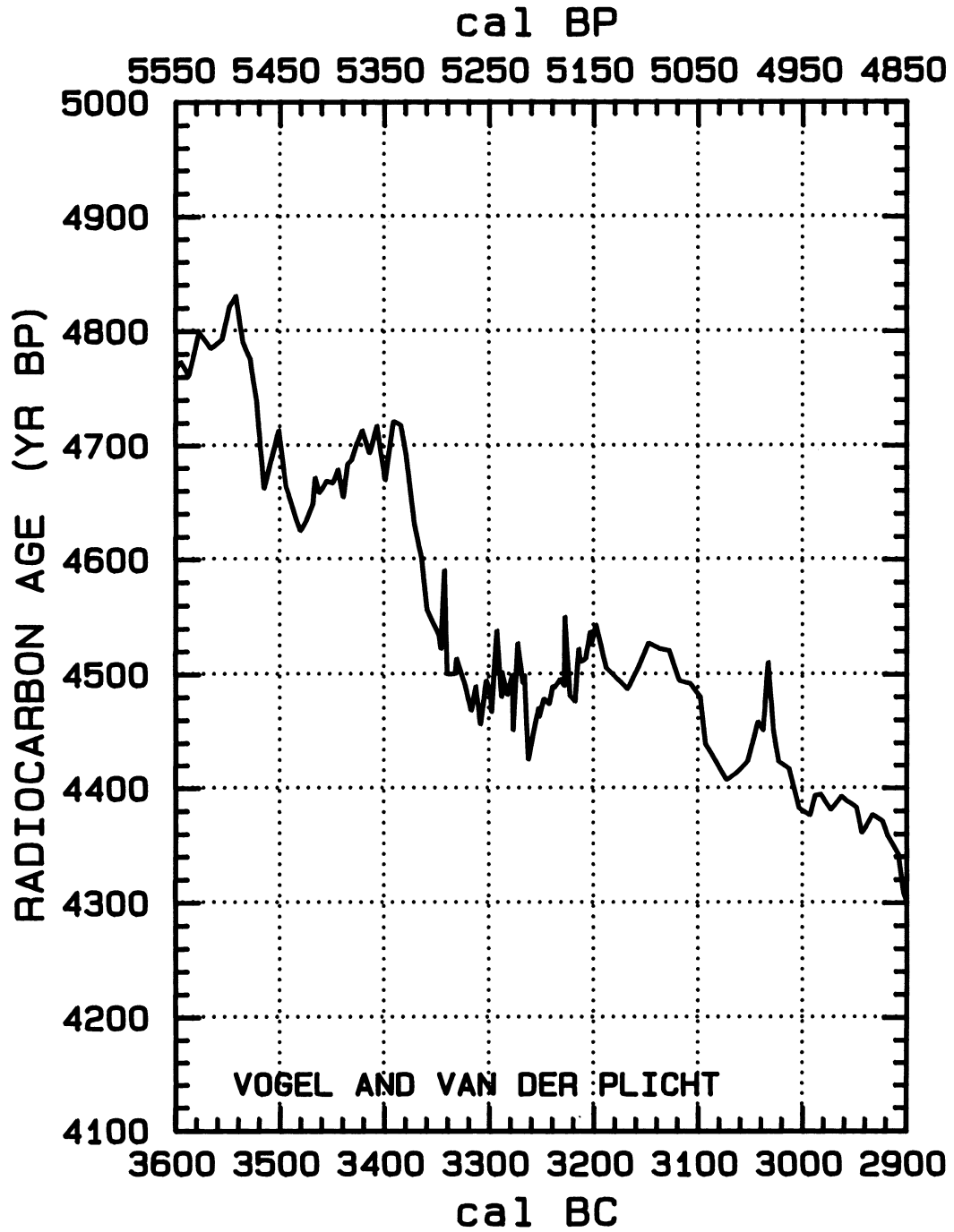


Fig. 1C

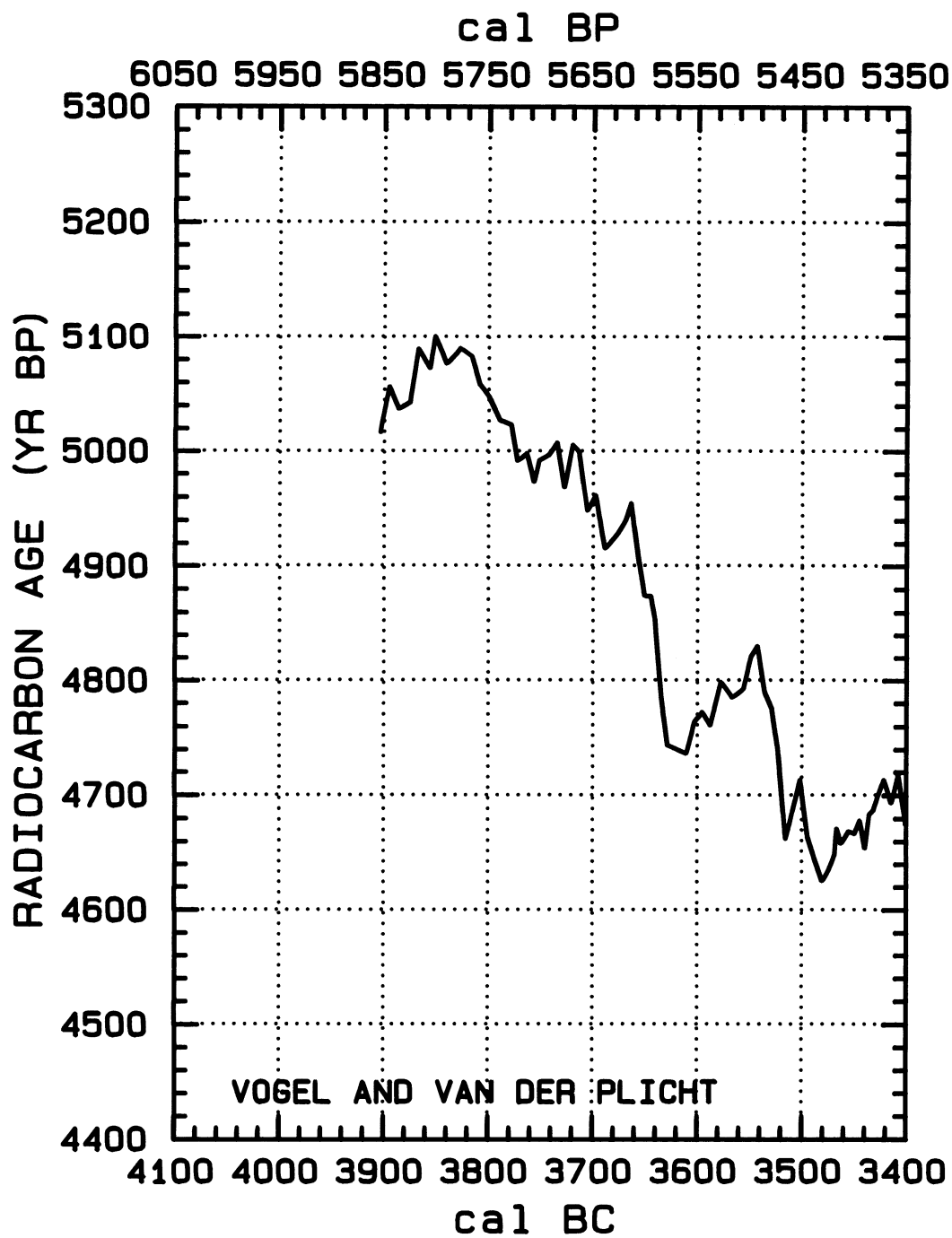


Fig. 1D