|  |
| --- |
| **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan High Bon - JUSP - ITRDB KYRG002](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/10713" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*604 cal yr BP (1346 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |
| 2. **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan High Hoc - JUSP - ITRDB KYRG005](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/12764" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*634 cal yr BP (1316 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |
| 3. **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan High Mur - JUSP - ITRDB KYRG007](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/12765" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*793 cal yr BP (1157 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |
| 4. **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan Low Gef - JUSP - ITRDB KYRG003](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/12762" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*359 cal yr BP (1591 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |
| 5. **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan Low Gra - JUSP - ITRDB KYGR004](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/12763" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*572 cal yr BP (1378 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |
| 6. **[Esper - Kyrgyzstan Low art - JUSP - KYRG001](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/10712" \t "_blank)** **Esper, J.; Treydte, K.; Schweingruber, F.H.; Winiger, M.**  *Earliest Year:*111 cal yr BP (1839 AD) \* *Most Recent Year:*-45 cal yr BP (1995 AD) \* *Location Bounds - North:*40.1667 \* *South:*40.1667 \* *East:*72.5833 \* *West:*72.5833 \*  We present an analysis of 28 juniper tree-ring sites sampled over the last decades by several research teams in the Tien Shan and Karakorum mountains of western central Asia. Ring-width chronologies were developed on a site-by-site basis, using a detrending technique designed to retain low-frequency climate variations. Site chronologies were grouped according to their distance from the upper timberline in the Tien Shan (~3,400 m a.s.l.) and Karakorum (~4,000 m), and low- and high-elevation composite chronologies combining data from both mountain systems developed. Comparison of these elevational subsets revealed significant coherence (r = 0.72) over the 1438–1995 common period, which is inconsistent with the concept of differing environmental signals captured in tree-ring data along elevational gradients. It is hypothesized that the uniform growth behavior in central Asian juniper trees has been forced by solar radiation variations controlled via cloud cover changes, but verification o... |