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Mapping the Distribution of Barrier Island Slash Pine Woodland and Determining Growth Responses of *Pinus elliottii* to Hurricane Katrina (2005) on Cat Island, Mississippi

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The University of Southern Mississippi

MAPPING THE DISTRIBUTION OF BARRIER ISLAND SLASH PINE
WOODLAND AND DETERMINING GROWTH RESPONSES OF
PINUS ELLIOTTII TO HURRICANE KATRINA (2005)
ON CAT ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI

by

William Richard Funderburk

A Thesis
Submitted to the Graduate School
of The University of Southern Mississippi
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science

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December 2014

ABSTRACT

MAPPING THE DISTRIBUTION OF BARRIER ISLAND SLASH PINE WOODLAND AND DETERMINING GROWTH RESPONSES OF *PINUS ELLIOTTII* TO HURRICANE KATRINA (2005) ON CAT ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI

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Barrier islands are ubiquitous features along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico North American coastline and are subjected disturbances such as extreme episodic events. The wind, waves, and storm surges of Hurricane Katrina heavily impacted the Mississippi–Alabama barrier island chain on August 29, 2005. Cat Island experienced a 7-m storm surge, the highest wind energy in the chain, but was estimated to have the least amount of forest mortality. The purpose of this study was to investigate the distribution of *Pinus elliottii* on Cat Island Mississippi and evaluate relationships of elevation with mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}), stem diameter (cm), and change in radial growth rate (% change) five years post Hurricane Katrina. The overarching hypothesis is that growth rate in *P. elliottii* on Cat Island, is a function of elevation. The two sub-hypotheses tested were 1) mean radial growth and stem diameter are functions of elevation and 2) growth response to Hurricane Katrina (% change) is a function of elevation. Remotely sensed data was used in conjunction with tree core and ground data to assess these relationships. Trees were selected for sampling using a point-centered quarter distance method. At each sample site, two to four radii were extracted from each tree then the stem diameter was measured. The GPS location and elevation were recorded. Decreased radial growth from Hurricane Katrina was observed in 92% of the sample population. Regression analysis

shows no relationship of radial growth and stem diameter versus elevation. The hypotheses were rejected and an alternate proposed.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my wife, Casey, for her unconditional love and support; my daughter Allyson for teaching me the beauty of innocence and curiosity; to my parents for never giving up on me and instilling in me a strong work ethic and commitment to my passion; my grandfather Henry T. Woodyard for teaching me to love the wonder and mystery of nature, and to my friends for their love, support, and humor.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>MRGR</i>	Mean Radial Growth Rate (mm y^{-1})
<i>GPS</i>	Global Positioning System
<i>MS-AL</i>	Mississippi–Alabama
<i>NGOM</i>	Northern Gulf of Mexico
<i>RTK</i>	Real-Time Kinematic
<i>RTN</i>	Real-Time Network
<i>UAVSAR</i>	Uninhabited Aerial Vehicle Synthetic Aperture Radar
<i>CORS</i>	Continually Operating Reference Station
<i>GCGC</i>	Gulf Coast Geospatial Center
<i>ML</i>	Maximum Likelihood
<i>NOAA</i>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<i>MSL</i>	Mean Sea-Level

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Barrier island ecosystems are key indicators of climate change and sea level rise (Pilkey, 2003). They offer mainland protection from extreme weather phenomena and open wave and wind energies (Snyder and Boss, 2002; Stive and Hammer-Klose, 2004). Along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, barrier islands constitute approximately 85% of the open-ocean shoreline (Stauble, 1989). Alterations in the elevations of the land, sea, and water table appear to be primary determinants of vegetation change on barrier islands (Hayden *et al.*, 1995). Biota modify geomorphic processes and landforms, and the interactions between geomorphic and ecological components are developmentally intertwined (Stallins, 2006). Bare sand is colonized by pioneer species that give rise to foredunes which are followed by transition to shrub thickets and possibly maritime forest with increasing distance from the ocean and decreasing frequency and severity of disturbance (Doing, 1985; Ehrenfeld, 1990). Saline water flooding adversely affects the distribution of many woody plants because it inhibits seed germination as well as vegetative and reproductive growth, alters plant anatomy, and induces plant mortality (Kozlowski, 1997). Plants inhabiting barrier islands tend to be highly adapted to salt spray, saltwater and freshwater flooding, drought, burial under sand, and low soil nutrient content (Lee and Ignaciuk, 1985; Oosting, 1954; Shao, Shugart, and Hayden, 1996).

Relatively little attention has been given to woody species on barrier islands; thus mechanisms controlling spatial patterns are poorly understood (Tolliver *et al.*, 1997). The resiliency barrier island Slash pine woodland ecosystems (Mississippi Natural Heritage Program, 2006) exhibit to the current 21st century climate regime is uncertain. These eco-

systems have adapted to open wave, wind, and current energies, as well as extreme episodic events such as hurricanes and nor'easters. The existence of barrier island slash-pine woodlands or maritime flat-wood savanna (Mississippi Natural Heritage Program, 2006) requires decadal scale environmental stability (Lucas and Carter, 2010). It has been recently discovered in the Florida Keys that Slash pine produces consistently annual growth rings and can be a useful species for various dendrochronological applications (Harley *et al.*, 2011). Tree-ring records from these areas are important because these data provide rare opportunities for understanding the ecological dynamics of tropical and sub-tropical areas (Brienen *et al.*, 2009). By investigating barrier island Slash pine woodland we can gain knowledge about previous effects of historic meteoric events and climate regime. We can also expand our understanding of the spatial pattern processes in the current 21st century climate regime, including hurricane impact, sea level rise, and subsidence which all affect barrier island forest ecosystems.

During Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Cat Island (Figure 1) experienced a seven meter storm surge and received the highest wind energy of all the islands along the MS-AL barrier island chain (Figure 2) (Otvos and Carter, 2008). Mysteriously, post-Hurricane Katrina tree mortality rates were estimated to be lower on Cat Island in comparison to Ship and Horn Islands (Otvos and Carter, 2008). Casual field observations during post-storm recovery investigations led to the belief that micro-differences in elevation were driving growth and resiliency in Slash pine. The purpose of this study was to investigate *Pinus elliottii* (Slash pine) on Cat Island Mississippi after Hurricane Katrina, by evaluating the relationship between elevation related to mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}), stem diameter (cm), and change in radial growth rate (% change). The overarching hypothesis is that growth rate in *P. elliottii* on Cat Island is a function of

elevation. The two sub-hypotheses tested were 1) mean radial growth and stem diameter are a function of elevation and 2) growth response to Hurricane Katrina (% change) is a function of elevation.

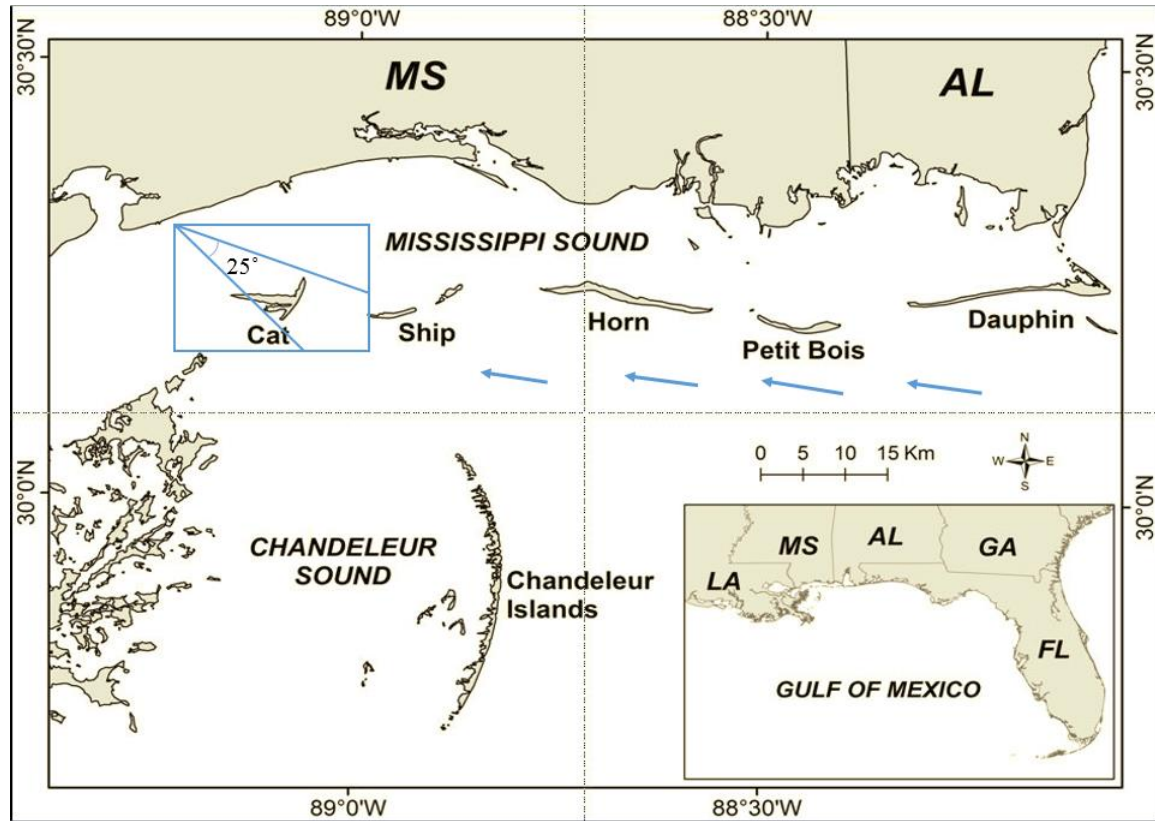


Figure 1. Map showing the Mississippi–Alabama barrier Island Chain. The blue directional arrows indicate dominant wind and wave approach as well as the 25 degree directional restriction of wave approach. The restrictive wave approach resulted in reworking the east shore, resulting in Cat Island’s unique “T” shape. (After Carter *et al.*, 2010; Rucker and Snowden 1989).

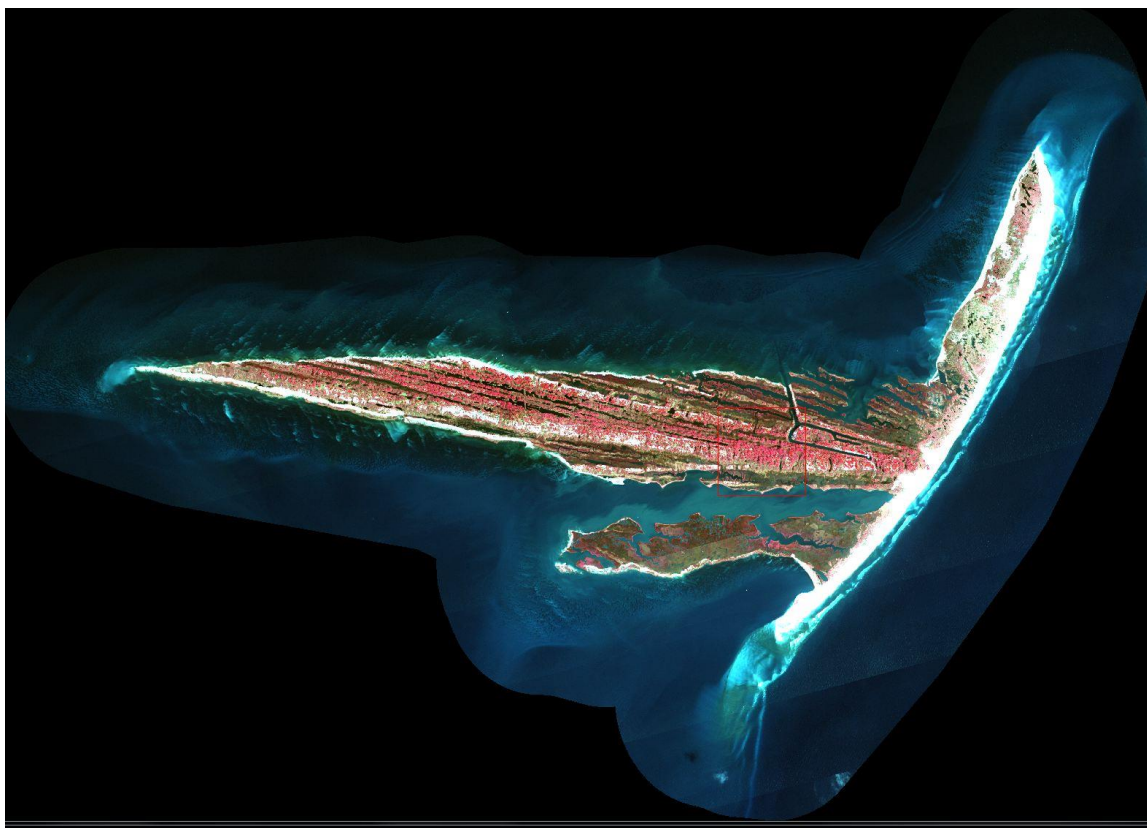


Figure 2. False color image of Cat Island. The red is accentuating Slash pine woodland habitat-type. Image produced from 2-m spatial resolution, 4.6nm spectral resolution, AISA EAGLE visible near-infrared (VNIR) sensor. This imagery was collected in October 2012 as part of an ongoing study.

Significance of Study

In the late 1700's the father of biogeography, Alexander Von Humbolt, began investigating the relationship of elevation and its influence on species distribution, growth, and biodiversity on terrigenous landscapes. Since then, macro-change elevation studies have become a familiar topic within biogeography and ecology. However, examining microtopographic differences driving growth and resiliency within forest communities on low-lying islands is much more difficult, requiring the capability of accurately and precisely measuring micro differences in elevation on the magnitude of centimeters. Cat Island, is a siliciclastic barrier island consisting primarily of alluvial

Appalachian quartz sand (Otvos and Carter 2008), while the Pine Rocklands of the Florida Keys are limestone rock-lands (Harley *et al.*, 2011). Through plot level data, the relationship of stem diameter and elevation in *Pinus elliottii* Var. *densa* was identified in the Pine-Rockland forests of the Florida Keys. The largest diameter trees are found at the highest elevation (Saha *et al.*, 2011).

Research identifies barrier island ecosystems as key indicators of global climate change and sea-level-rise. The ecosystems of different plant communities and corresponding ecotones are sensitive to increased salinities from salt spray, sea-level rise, and increasing occurrence and strength of extreme episodic events. However, understanding forest species and their ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions is important because of the likelihood that barrier island Slash pine woodland contributes to the slowing of erosion and slowing or reversal of sediment loss following heavy storms and hurricane impact. Understanding these natural processes and synergistic relationships is critical to the preservation of barrier island forest stands and barrier islands themselves. The long life and variable trees ameliorate to their island maritime landscapes affect the ecological adaptive strategies of associated plants and animals as well as aid in the islands' geomorphic stability. A better understanding of biogeomorphic relationships will aid in barrier island protection and conservation efforts.

Conservation of barrier islands is beneficial because barrier islands contribute as valuable economic coastal assets affecting tourism, fishing, and shipping. Results gathered from this work can be applied and compared to other biogeographic studies at local, regional, and global scales and would be advantageous in any biomass stress or change detection analysis with respect to extreme episodic events, global climate change, subsidence, and sea-level rise. *Pinus elliottii* will be referred to hereafter as Slash pine.

Geologic Background of the Northern Gulf of Mexico

The Northern Gulf of Mexico's geologic evolution has been controlled by eustatic glacial-interglacial cycles and corresponding changes in sea level (Boyd *et al.*, 1989; Curray, 1960; Fisk, 1947; Fisk, *et al.*, 1954; Kindinger, 1988, 1989; Kindinger *et al.*, 1989; Kulp *et al.*, 2002; Otvos, 2005; Wilkinson, 1975). Sea level fluctuation is a principal mechanism responsible for erosional and depositional cycles that affect the geomorphology of marginal-marine and marine sedimentary environments. The re-working and re-distribution of surficial sediment within the basin is primarily a product and function of transgressing and regressing shorelines. Fluctuating sea-levels influence sedimentary depocenters of marginal-marine environments to migrate landward or seaward and laterally. The resulting sediments found in the Northern Gulf are the product of the interactions among sea level fluctuation, sediment supply, and the underlying receiving basin geometry (Fisk, 1947; Fisk *et al.*, 1954; Morton and Suter, 1996). Throughout the late Quaternary, Northern Gulf of Mexico geology has been dominated by the Mississippi and Mobile River system, which, by means of delta switching, deposited multiple overlapping deltas across the continental shelf out to the shelf break. River avulsion, forced by changes in the gradient of the coastal plain, provides more favorable paths to the basin and shifts sedimentary depocenters to new locations. As active distributaries became progressively abandoned, vertically stacked units of deltaic sediments formed (Fisk *et al.*, 1954). A series of basin-ward sloping, stepped terraces across the coastal plain indicate faulting of the basin margin that occurred in response to regional sediment loading (Fisk, 1947; Otvos, 2005; Saucier, 1963). These terraces constitute the Plio-Pleistocene Prairie Formation extending across the continent above the northern Gulf, downwarping at the seaward margin where it is overlapped by recent

Holocene deposits in the Gulf basin. The downwarping occurred in response to Quaternary sediment loading of the basin, prior to the Holocene Mississippi River deltaic phases and construction of the southern Louisiana land mass (Otvos 2005 b; Saucier, 1963). The Gulf of Mexico encompasses six depositional provinces based on sediment mineralogy and texture, used to identify provenance and age, and amount of weathering and erosive re-working. Transition zones occur between provinces where type minerologies can be mixed vertically and laterally (Hsu, 1960; Isphording, 1989). The Mississippi River sediments are composed of amphiboles, dolomite, pyroxenes, epidote, ilmenite and biotite, abundant feldspar, and a montmorillonite-illite-kaolinite suite of clays (Hsu, 1960; Isphording, 1989).

Barrier Islands

Holocene barriers occur worldwide on tectonically active and passive margin coasts with wide, gently sloping continental shelves (Hayes, 1979; Stutz and Pilkey, 2002). The genesis and fate of Holocene coastal barrier islands along the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts have been the subject of ongoing debate in scientific literature (Curry and Moore, 1963; Field and Duane, 1976, 1977; Hoyt, 1967, 1968, 1970; Johnson 1919; Kwon 1969; Leont'yev and Nikiforov 1965; Otvos, 1970; Otvos 1981 Otvos and Giardino, 2004; Schwartz, 1971; Swift, 1975; Tanner, 1990). Investigation of barriers' geologic evolution provides insight as to previous environmental conditions, such as sea level, during barrier formation (Rodriguez *et al.*, 2004; Schwartz, 1971). Barrier Islands are separated from the mainland by a shallow bay, sound, or lagoon that differs markedly in hydrodynamics and ecology from the open ocean and so have a profound effect on the mainland coasts they fringe (Johnson, 1919; Shepard, 1960 a; Hoyt, 1967; Otvos, 1970). Geologist Elie de Beaumont (1845) is credited with

developing and advocating the first theory of barrier island formation. This theory suggested that submarine banks can aggrade above sea level by shore-normal wave action in the nearshore swash zone. He postulated that the aforementioned criteria coupled with the shallowing of water leads to barrier formation. Douglas W. Johnson published his 1919 *Shore Processes and Shoreline Development* which favored de Beaumont's (1845) hypothesis because it named a mechanism responsible for maintaining sedimentary nourishment, trans-location, and growth. Johnson believed de Beaumont's (1845) hypothesis lacked field evidence and advocated that the creation of barrier islands is a product of shoreline submergence, emergence, and beach ridge engulfment (Johnson 1919; Kwon 1969; Otvos 1981). Currently, barrier islands are recognized as having a multitude of factors that influence development and evolution (Schwartz, 1971; Swift, 1975). Due to their widespread distribution across varying climates and geologic settings, however, they are subject to a spectrum of modifying physical processes (Field and Duane, 1976; Hayes, 1979; Hoyt, 1967, 1970; Hoyt and Henry, 1967; Otvos, 1970, 1977; Schwartz, 1971; Shepard, 1960; Swift, 1975). Barrier islands are distinguished from offshore barrier bars, which are submerged at high tides, and from coral reefs, which are composed of carbonates (Hoyt, 1967). The current local climatic, hydrologic conditions, and underlying geology are, therefore, the dominant factors in continuing barrier evolution and survival (Field and Duane, 1976; Rosati and Stone, 2009).

Otvos and Giardino (2004) proposed an evolutionary model for the Mississippi Alabama Barrier Island Chain that incorporates ridge engulfment in the eastern Sound and an emergent bar model in the central Sound. In the central Mississippi Sound the underlying barrier island platform was constructed by nearshore sediment aggradation over muddy-sandy Holocene nearshore deposits (Otvos, 1981, 1985, 2005a; Otvos and

Giardino, 2004). This interpretation was supported by core interpretations showing increased sorting and decreased silt and clay concentrations upward in the 3-12 m thick muddy, brackish Holocene layer (Otvos, 1981, 1985, 2005). Open nearshore, inner shelf fauna assemblages were present throughout the unit over the muddy layer which lie in the barrier platform. This assemblage was composed of 7-12 m of poorly to moderately sorted sandy-to-muddy deposits with few fauna (Otvos, 1985). Interspersed lenses of moderate to well-sorted sands in this unit were interpreted as transient intertidal shoals (Otvos, 1981). The stabilizing barrier platform began to enclose the Sound, protecting the backbarrier environment from the high-energy waves of the open Gulf. Transition to a restricted bay hydrodynamic regime allowed fine-grained sediment to settle and accumulate as lagoonal facies. A low-salinity nearshore marine environment was maintained by high levels of freshwater influx from estuaries along the mainland prior to the enclosing of the Sound and was reinforced by the newly restricted exchange with the open Gulf waters, explaining the absence of open marine fauna (Otvos, 1985, 2005a; Otvos and Giardino, 2004).

Barrier Island Beach Ridges

Beach ridge strandplains form where abundant fine to medium sandy sediment is available in the nearshore swash zone of a shallow, gently sloping shoreface (Otvos, 2000; Tanner, 1995). Beach ridges are formed from accretion on moderate to low energy coasts. Beach ridges usually occur in sets of successive ridges, normally constructed over decades, forming a beach ridge strandplain (Otvos, 2000; Taylor and Stone, 1996; Tanner, 1995). Beach ridge strandplains exhibit a dune-swale topography characterized by sandy, vegetated ridges, often less than a meter high, interspersed by swales that can be flooded, intertidal, or subaerial (Otvos, 2000; Taylor and Stone, 1996; Tanner, 1995). Ridge

construction provides a mechanism for shoreline progradation and vertical aggradation of coasts and barriers (Hine, 1979; Otvos, 2000; Rodriguez and Meyer, 2006; Rodriguez *et al.*, 2004; Tanner, 1995; Taylor and Stone, 1996). Straight-crested ridge sets are constructed perpendicular to dominant shorenormal wave approach, while the ridges formed by longshore transport and recurved spit development exhibit recurved ridge crests (Otvos, 2000). The berms aggrade vertically as sediment eroded from the seaward slope of the berm is transported and deposited up the berm seaward slope face. Lateral aggradation of the berms occurs during higher tides as sediment is transported over the berm crest and deposited down the berm shoreward slope (Hine, 1979). Over several tidal cycles during extended fair weather periods, the berms aggrade to a permanently subaerial height. Continued deposition of sediment landward of the berm crest infills the zone between the berm and the previous shoreline, establishing a new, seaward shoreline (Hine, 1979). As the ridge construction cycle repeats, successive ridges weld to the shoreface, ultimately removing the inland ridges from the nearshore environment. Inland ridges are essentially relict shorelines (Otvos 2000). Offshore winds enable landward eolian sediment transport and deposition over the ridges, developing dunes deposits over the ridges (Otvos, 2000; Tanner, 1995). Colonization of ridges and dunes by vegetation enhances ridge stability and preservation (Otvos, 2000; Tanner, 1995). The orientation of beach ridges to each other and to the shoreline is principally determined by sediment supply and dominant wave approach (Lopez and Rink, 2008; Otvos, 2000; Rodriguez and Meyer, 2006; Rodriguez *et al.*, 2004; Tanner, 1995; Taylor and Stone, 1996). Beach ridge orientation has been used to infer the direction of historical shifts in dominant incident wave approach intervals (Otvos, 2000; Rodriguez and Meyer, 2006; Rodriguez *et al.*, 2004; Tanner, 1995; Taylor and Stone, 1996). Abundant sediment supply is crucial to the

development of beach ridge sets and must be able to sustain the multiple cycles of ridge formation over multi-decadal intervals (Otvos, 2000; Tanner, 1995; Taylor and Stone, 1996).

Barrier Island Vegetation Research

The well-developed Slash pine (*P. elliotii*, Engelm.) forests that occur on a chain of barrier islands in the Gulf of Mexico have been considered to be the result of sporadic fires (Penfound and O'Neill, 1934). Ecologists have eagerly seized the opportunity to study plant succession on relatively barren areas where the changes are rapid and plainly evident. Such an opportunity is provided at Cat Island (Penfound and O'Neil 1934). Penfound and O'Neil (1934) conducted a vegetation survey using a quadrat method and frequency index to compute type and amount of vegetation inhabiting the island. The aforementioned study gives insight to historic physiographic features as well as the type and amount of vegetation inhabiting the island. Furthermore, the study gives important information on climax communities, successional pathways, and plant relationships, such as those sympatric and symbiotic relationships among *Serenoa repens* (saw-palmetto), *Quercus geminata*, (sand live oak), *Q. virginiana* (live oak), and *P. elliotii* (Slash pine).

Stoneburner (1978) tested the hypothesis that hurricane impact maintained the pure pine forest stands on barrier islands. The study collected tree core samples from four islands in the chain that had trees at that time: Petit Bois, Horn, East Ship, and Cat Islands. Stoneburner (1978) sampled 16 Slash pine on Cat Island extracting duplicate cores from each tree. Stoneburner did not cross-date the samples, test for elevation and growth, nor mention where or how the trees were selected for coring. Instead of cross-dating the cores, which is currently the standard practice in dendrochronological analyses (Holmes, 1983; Grissino-Mayer, 2001), he used an analysis of variance (ANOVA) based

upon three groups of ring widths claimed to be attributed to hurricane impacts. Although the methods of Stoneburner's paper are not in practice with today's, the study provides insight to the effects hurricanes have on ring growth in Slash pine on Cat Island, revealing that there is a 1 to 2 year lag in growth response to hurricane impacts (Stoneburner, 1978).

The recovery of all vegetated, terrestrial habitats on barrier islands following tropical storms has not commonly been examined (Otvos and Carter, 2008). Otvos and Carter's (2008) study shows that through the comparison of geologic charts, aerial photography and satellite imagery, one can quantify geomorphic and vegetative responses and changes that occur post hurricane. Although this study is examining all habitat types in relation to hurricane impact, the aforementioned study gives insight to the devastating effects historical hurricanes have had on the Mississippi Gulf Coast Barrier island's genesis cycle and will contribute to furthering the understanding of the biogeomorphic patterns and processes pre and post hurricane on barrier islands.

Remotely sensed image interpretation is becoming an important tool in defining parameters of plant species and classifying habitats on barrier islands (Lucas and Carter, 2010). Lucas and Carter (2010) conducted a study using ground data in conjunction with hyperspectral data, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), and historical data to successfully classify, map, and study vegetation on Horn Island Mississippi. The aforementioned study is important because Horn Island and Cat Island are both located off the coast of Mississippi within the same immediate geographic location (approximately 30 km). This research allows inferences to be made about vegetation routines on Cat Island. The study shows vegetation changes on a decadal scale and a similar methodological approach will be taken on the Cat Island study with determining

growth response after Hurricane Katrina.

The environment on the barrier islands is harsh, so vegetation is ever-changing, resilient, and morphologically adapted to survive in harsh environments (Lucas and Carter, 2012). Lucas and Carter (2012) evaluated changes and distributions of vegetation on Horn Island Mississippi five years post-hurricane Katrina. The study states that the majority of habitat change post-hurricane occurred close to the shoreline in areas of over wash where elevation changes occurred. This study contributed to the understanding of habitat change on the barrier island after hurricane disturbance as well as to the understanding of native vegetation growth response time on barrier islands.

Relatively little attention has been given to woody species on barrier islands; thus, mechanisms controlling spatial patterns are poorly understood. Moreover, the impact of short-term flooding and salinity to small-scale distribution patterns of these woody species has not been thoroughly investigated (Tolliver *et al.*, 1997). Tolliver *et al.* (1997) examined the rate of stomatal conductance in relation to low, medium, and high treatments of saline water. This study shows that at low salinity treatments (2 and 5g L) for a duration of 30 days significantly reduced stomatal conductance in *Pinus taeda* (loblolly pine). Although growth was reduced, all samples recovered at this range of salinity. The experiment also shows *P. taeda* could also withstand medium treatments of salinity (10 g L⁻¹) for more than 25 days and recover. Furthermore, *P. taeda* withstood high salinity treatments (20, 30 g L⁻¹) for as long as approximately 1 to 5 days, after which 100% mortality occurred. Although this was a controlled experiment rather than a natural one, this research provides valuable understanding of the effects a hurricane induced storm surge as well as frequent salt and fresh water flooding likely has on growth in *P. elliotii* on Cat Island, Mississippi.

Although not a barrier island by definition, the relationship of stem diameter and elevation in *Pinus elliottii* Var. *densa* was identified in the Pine-Rockland forests of the Florida Keys. The largest diameter trees are found at the highest elevation (Saha *et al.*, 2011). The science of dendrochronology has generally been restricted to temperate regions where guaranteed anatomically distinct growth rings are produced in response to temperature and precipitation. High quality dendrochronological data has been produced for soft wood conifers such as Slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa*) in southern Florida (Harley, 2011). The mentioned study demonstrates that Slash pine forms anatomically distinct annual growth rings necessary for disturbance and climate analysis. Harley (2011) proved that *Pinus elliottii* can be used as a climate proxy showing that tree ring analysis is not limited to temperate regions and can be used in the subtropical, coastal, and island settings. Although the Florida Keys are not by definition barrier islands, they are low-lying islands in within a marginal marine setting. The ecosystems are not exactly same, but they are very similar allowing inferences to be made on like habitat-types. Harley and Saha (2011) studies provide insight to the behavior of the same species in a dynamic, resource constrained, hurricane-prone ecosystem.

Although there have been numerous studies investigating habitat-types, species richness, and effects of hurricane impacts upon barrier islands, this study is unique because it is investigating micro-differences in elevation of one habitat-type, Slash pine woodland, including driving growth and resiliency throughout the lifespan of the tree in relation to hurricane impact. Although Cat Island's ecosystem has been studied holistically on the island, forest stands and climax community species have not been individually studied in relation to their respective elevations. Studying the climax community Slash pine woodland provide insight to the historic effects hurricane impacts

have had and historical vegetative patterns that occurred within that specific location. Standard inferences can be made such as what the forest looked like, what vegetation has been there, and what will be there in the coming years if left undisturbed.

Study Area

Spanning 105-km-long, the Mississippi–Alabama Barrier Island Chain (Figure 1) begins at the mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, and along with East Dauphin Island, Alabama, forms the southern border of the Mississippi Sound, and ends with the most western, Cat Island, Mississippi (Figure 2). Located 14 km (3346161.242 N, 298830.6424 E, mean - 26.86 meters h.a.e.) seaward of the Mississippi mainland shore, Cat Island (Figures 2-3), approximately 730 hectares in size, was formed on a Holocene sand platform approximately 3800 years ago (Otvos and Giardino, 2004; Otvos and Carter, 2008). The soil type is primarily St. Lucie sand, St. Lucie sand, and hummocky with a high rate of drainage and infiltration (U.S.D.A. 1975). Cat Island is one of more than 50 barrier islands that border the Northern Gulf of Mexico, and it contains a variety of habitat types. These include: beach dunes, swales, lagoons, ponds, freshwater and saltwater marshes, and maritime forest (Lucas and Carter, 2010). The climate is humid and subtropical with an approximate average air temperature of 12°C in the winter and 27°C in the summer. Average annual precipitation is approximately 140 cm, with a peak in July due mainly to thunderstorms. The western portion of the east-west trending dune-swale system was placed under the jurisdiction of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, U.S. National Park Service (USNPS) in 1984. British Petroleum (BP) purchased a small portion of the shoreline on the North Spit after the 2010 Gulf oil spill. The remainder of private land (all but 60 acres) was sold to the state of Mississippi in 2013 (Boddie, *personal communication*). Cat Island is unique in comparison to its sister islands because

of its geomorphology and biogeography. It has a large number of forested beach ridges populated by century old stands of Sand live oak and Slash pine (Funderburk, *unpublished data*). The Cat Island ridge complex is composed of three distinct sets of sub-parallel east-west trending ridges. The ridge set on the south side of the island is younger and less well developed than the older two sets (Rucker and Snowden 1989). The ridges which form the main body of Cat Island are densely vegetated by pine forest and live oak with an understory characterized by sawtooth palmetto. The series of robust ridges on Cat Island, at the downdrift end of a long barrier island chain, seem enigmatic since updrift islands to the east generally do not display these prominent linear features (Rucker and Snowden, 1989). The other barrier islands do not currently exhibit dune swale systems or ridge complexes, nor such densely forested areas. Its shape and location make it unique within its chain. The relative lateral stability of Cat Island has been largely attributed to the protective environment sustained by the active St. Bernard Delta for a ~2000 year period (Otvos, 1985, 2005; Otvos and Carter, 2008; Otvos and Giardino, 2004; Rucker and Snowden, 1989, 1990). The geographic location of the island allows much more protection than the other islands receive: protection from the erosional effects of currents, waves, and swells of the open Gulf of Mexico (Rucker and Snowden, 1989; Otvos, 2005). Cat Island is vulnerable to open-ocean-wave activity only through a narrow 25 degree southeastern window between Ship Island to the east and the Chandeleur Islands to the south (Figure 1). This directional restriction of wave approach resulted in the reworking of the eastern shores thus giving it its unique “T” shape (Rucker and Snowden, 1989). Finally, Cat Island stands out by having a distinct land use history. Cat Island is the only island in the MS chain to have been privately owned since the original government geographic land survey in 1821. The Slash pine on the island were

tapped and their sap was harvested in the late 1800's and early 1900's (Funderburk, *unpublished data*; Boddie, *personal info*). A specific growth signature caused from the extraction process is evident and occurs throughout the stands of Slash pine on the island (Funderburk, *unpublished data*).

CHAPTER II

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Vegetation Mapping

Coastal vegetation communities have been successfully mapped using airborne and satellite spectral sensors; however, improvements to classification accuracy have been achieved when spectral data were combined with additional information, such as elevation, vegetation maps, ground reference data, or in situ spectral data (Bachmann *et al.*, 2002; Lee and Shan, 2003; Wang *et al.*, 2007). Using 2010 habitat-type GPS locations and 2010 fused multispectral and radar data sets, a supervised maximum likelihood habitat-type classification was produced. Habitat types include: beach dune, low, marsh, high marsh, estuarine shrubland, and maritime woodland (Figure 3).

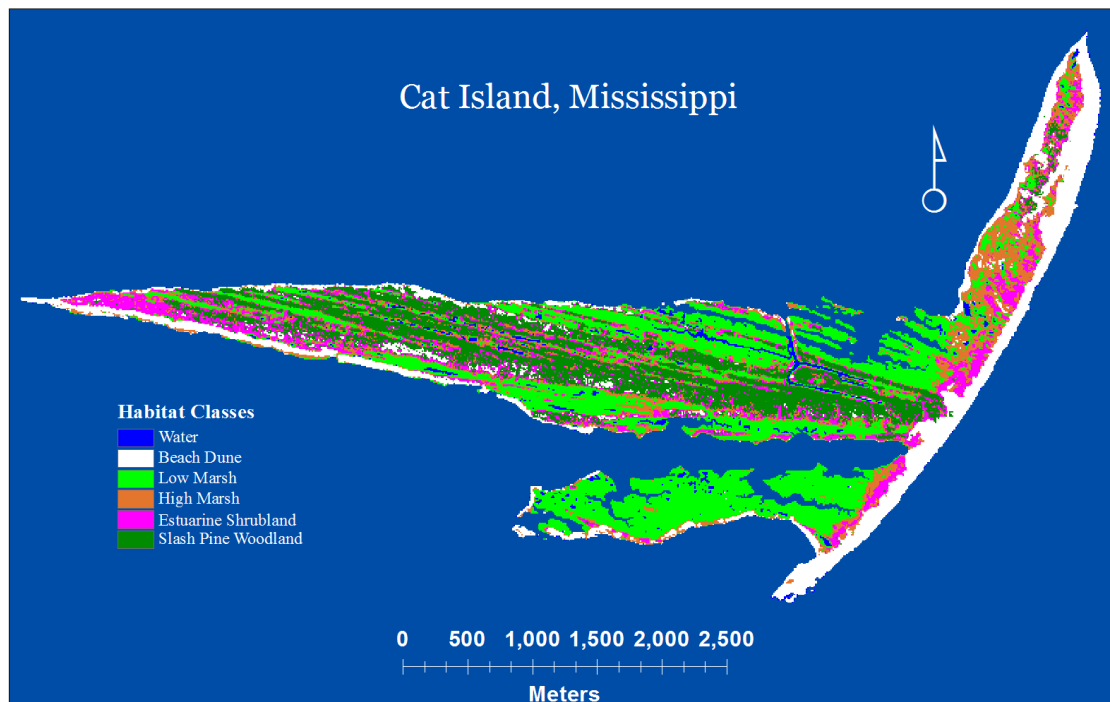


Figure 3. Hyperspectral-Radar fused, supervised maximum likelihood habitat-type classification of Cat Island MS, depicting 6 habitat-types.

Remotely Sensed Data

Remotely sensed data products for this project include: SPOT 5, high resolution visible infrared (HRVIR), 10 m multispectral coverage (April-July 2010 image acquisitions, North American Data Purchase, USGS EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD), and unmanned aerial vehicle synthetic aperture radar (UAVSAR), horizontal send, vertical receive (HV), cross-polarized, L-band, radio detection and ranging (radar) collected in May 2010 and provided by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). UAVSAR data came pre-geocoded as a cross-polarimetric product. Spot 5 is a multispectral electronic scanning radiometer operating at optical wavelengths with a separate objective lens and sensor for each of the four spectral bands: (blue = $0.43 - 0.47 \mu\text{m}$ used primarily for atmospheric correction; red = $0.61 - 0.68 \mu\text{m}$; near-infrared = $0.78 - 0.89 \mu\text{m}$; and SWIR = $1.58 - 1.75 \mu\text{m}$). Spot 5 utilizes a pushbroom, linear array sensor; each sensor is a 1,728 CCD linear array located at the focal plane of the corresponding objective lens (Jensen, 2007). Radar is an active microwave remote sensing system which is based on the transmission of long wavelength microwaves (e.g., 3–25 cm) through the atmosphere and then records the amount of energy backscattered from the terrain. L-band radar, which was used in this project, has a wavelength of approximately 23.5 cm and a frequency of 2.0–1.0 GHz (Jensen, 2007).

Ground Data Sets

Ground data sets include: 2010 GPS habitat-type database that contained primary and secondary species information, cardinal directional photos, and a fiberglass range pole with alternating 0.3 m (1 ft.) orange and white segments. Collected as part of this study, tree data set containing core samples from each tree (2–4), stem diameter measurements at breast height, GPS location taken at the base of each tree and measured

with a Trimble real-time-kinematic (RTK). The RTK allowed for the collection of precise (+ or – 2 cm) orthometric, geoidal, and ellipsoidal location and height. The RTK or real-time-system was equipped with a Trimble R-8 dome/antennae mounted atop 2 m carbon fiber pole with TSC3 handheld data logger attached. The Geoid model 2012A was used for acquisition of positional information. The Trimble system ties into a real-time-network of over 50 continually operating reference stations (CORS). This CORS system was emplaced and is currently managed by the Gulf Coast Geospatial Center (GCGC) (David Mooneyhan *personal communication*). The GCGC serves as the spatial reference center for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Both vertical and horizontal accuracy and precision reports of point data collected for this study are located in Appendix A. Nothing measured had an error of higher than 2 cm.

Habitat-Type Classification

Maximum likelihood (ML) was selected as the supervised classification method because it is widely accepted and generally provides the greatest accuracy among various supervised classification procedures (Jensen, 2005). The 2010 GPS habitat-type database, collected as part of a previous study, served as ground sample training points in the construction of a 6 class, supervised, maximum likelihood habitat-type classification map of Cat Island (Figure 3). Maximum likelihood computes the probability that a given pixel belongs to one of a predefined number of classes, taking into account the variability in each defined ROI and assuming that training data in each band for each class are normally distributed. The pixel is then assigned to the class to which it most likely belongs (Jensen, 2007). Using ENVI 4.8 image processing software, band 2 (red = 0.61 – 0.68 μm) and 3 (near-infrared = 0.78 – 0.89 μm) of SPOT 5 were used in combination with an L-band (23.5 cm) of synthetic aperture radar to produce a habitat-type

classification of Cat Island. Habitat types mapped included: beach dune, low, marsh, high marsh, estuarine shrubland, and Slash pine woodland. Classification accuracy was determined by an error matrix and coefficient of agreement (Jensen, 2005). The ML classification of the fused multispectral and radar data indicated an overall accuracy of 88% (Appendix B). This allowed the Slash pine habitat-type to be isolated and its distribution to be visualized. Visualizing the distribution of Slash pine woodland facilitated the selection of a nonbiased sampling design. Slash pine woodland habitat-type coverage was approximately 20%, or 150.75 hectares, of the island's 738 hectare total land area.

Ground Sampling

Increment cores were collected during late August and early September of 2013. This was done because the impact of Hurricane Katrina occurred on August 29, 2005. Sampling within the same relative time frame allows inferences to be made as well as gives insight to the behavior of the tree rings during that time of year. Trees were sampled using a proportional systematically aligned spatial sampling method (Figure 4) (McGrew and Monroe, 2000). Using geographical informational systems (GIS), a fishnet with centroids was created and projected onto the classified image of the island. This entire sampling scheme was installed onto the GPS unit (Trimble Geo-6000 transmitter/receiver) as a raster image was visible, and it was used in the field during sampling. Each complete cell of the fishnet is 250 m² (Figure 4) and was divided into four quadrants based upon cardinal direction.

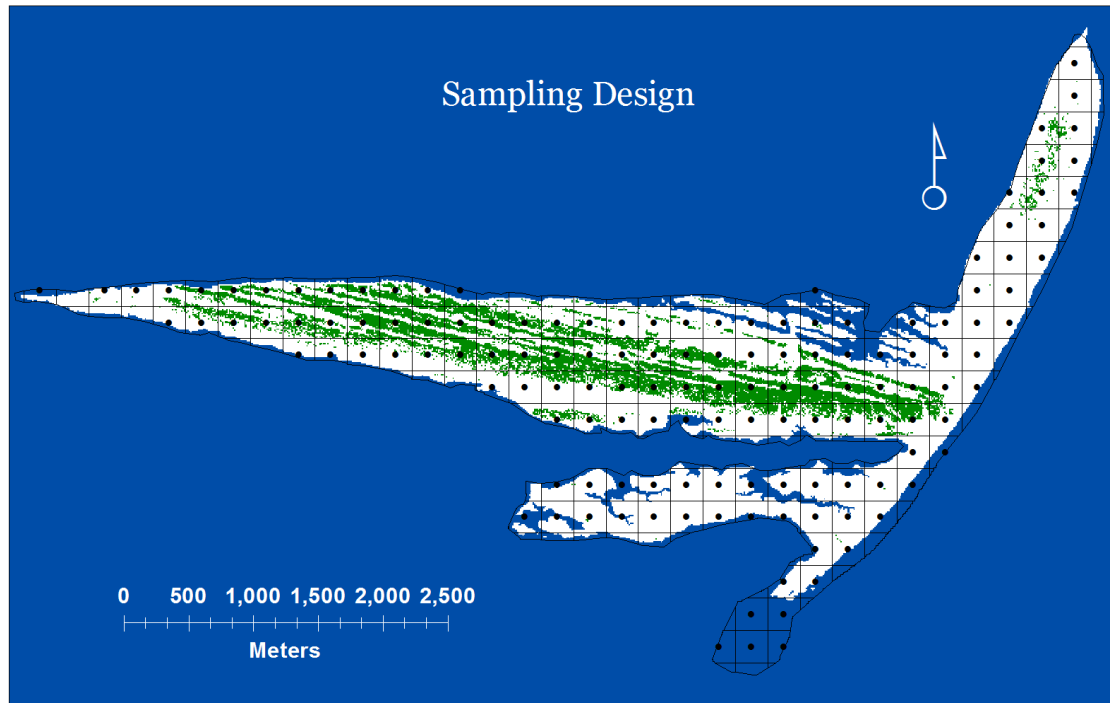


Figure 4. Point-centered quarter distance sampling design. 250 m² fishnet overlain the island. This map is depicting the distribution of Slash pine woodland habitat-type only; all other habitat-types have been whited out.

The nearest tree to the centroid in each quadrant was cored. There was a potential four sample maximum from each cell. Recorded at each sample site were: stem diameter at breast height, GPS location, and elevation. Mississippi State plane E (FIPS) NAD 1983 was used for all map projection, coordinate systems, and units (ft) converted to meters. GPS location and elevation were recorded at the base of each tree with RTK. Cores were extracted from trees if the cell contained a centroid and there could be a sample taken in any of the four quadrants. Cores were taken with a 5.15mm diameter Haglof increment borer. Two to four cores were extracted from each tree at no less than a 30cm height. Trees with less than 15-cm stem diameter were not sampled. Tree core samples were labeled and stored in plastic tubes until they were prepared for sanding and reading.

Dendrochronology Laboratory Methods

Tree core samples were dried, mounted, then sanded using progressively finer sandpaper, beginning with ANSI 100-grit (125–149 mm) and ending with ANSI 400-grit (20.6–23.6 mm) (Orvis and Grissino-Mayer, 2002). Cores were read from the bark-cambium interface, which was interpreted as the most recent year of full growth, to the pith which was interpreted as the first year of growth. The samples were visually cross-dated, then scanned with a high resolution digital scanner (EPSON, Expression 10000XL) at 1,200 dpi then measured and using the WinDENDRO™ system (version 2009C, Canada). Visual cross-dating was used to statistically confirm with COFECHA (Holmes, 1983; Grissino-Mayer, 2001). The computer program ARSTAN was used to cross-check manually computed mean radial growth rates and ages. The computer program JOLTS was run to check for suppression in growth. JOLTS was run to validate the manual technique discussed in the statistical analysis section.

Statistical Analyses

Linear regression was used to examine all relationships between the independent variable, elevation, and dependent variables; mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}), stem diameter (cm), and change in radial growth rate following Hurricane Katrina (% change). Change in radial growth rate (% change) was measured within a 10 year window: 2001–2010. Windows were split equally temporally; the first five years was 2001–2005 and the second five years are 2006–2010. The sum of five years pre – Katrina radial growth served as the base for comparing change in radial growth (Table 3). Percent change was derived for each sample by subtracting the sum of five years post-Katrina radial growth (2006–2010), from the sum of five years pre-Katrina radial growth (2001–2005), then dividing the difference by five years pre-Katrina radial growth (2001–2005) and finally

multiplying that product by 100, thus, arriving at percent change $((\text{post-pre})/(\text{pre}) \times 100)$. All statistical data were processed in Excel ver. 2012 and Sigma Plot ver. 12.5.

Results and Discussion

Through a series of eight trips from late August to September 2013, 55 Slash pine were sampled and cross-dated; eight preliminary tree cores, two cross-cut sections, and 45 grid sampled tree cores. The tree ring chronology extends from 2012 to 1883 and has an interseries correlation of .406 (Appendix C.); eight preliminary cores were retrieved on the first trip to assess the plausibility of the project and did not contain horizontal or vertical data. Neither did the cross cut sections. Only 45 trees contained core, stem diameter, and elevation data. These were the only samples used in the analysis of mean radial growth rate, stem diameter, and change in radial growth rate following post-Katrina versus elevation.

The relationship of mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}) (Figure 5), stem diameter (cm) (Figure 6), and change in radial growth rate (% change) following Hurricane Katrina (Figure 7) versus elevation proved to be statistically insignificant; $r^2 = .09$, $.06$, and $.02$, respectively. Although insignificant, showing these relationships is critical to accepting or rejecting the tested hypotheses. Furthermore, there is valuable information that can be interpreted from the data sets.

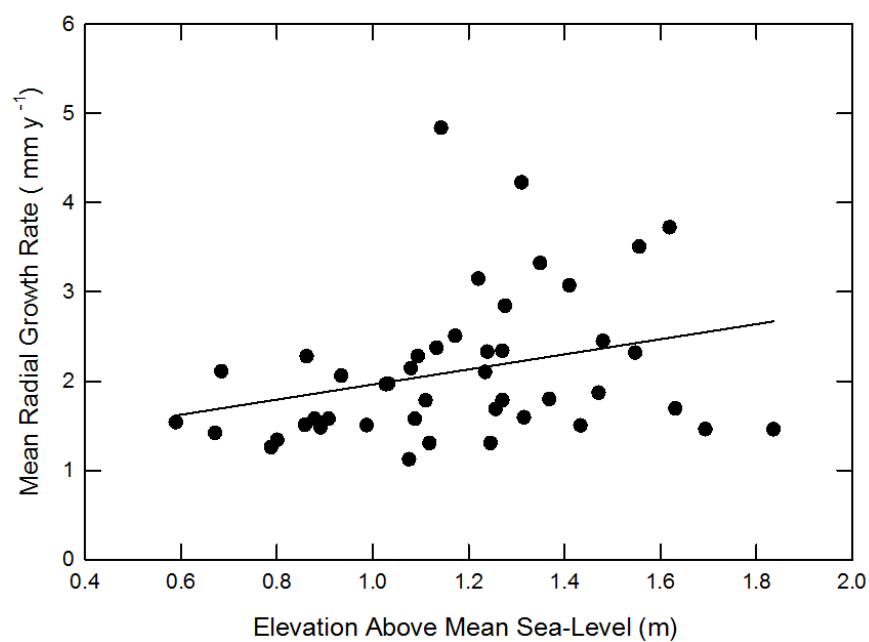


Figure 5. Linear regression of mean radial growth rate versus elevation above mean sea-level. Graph shows no relationship between the two variables; $r^2 = .09$.

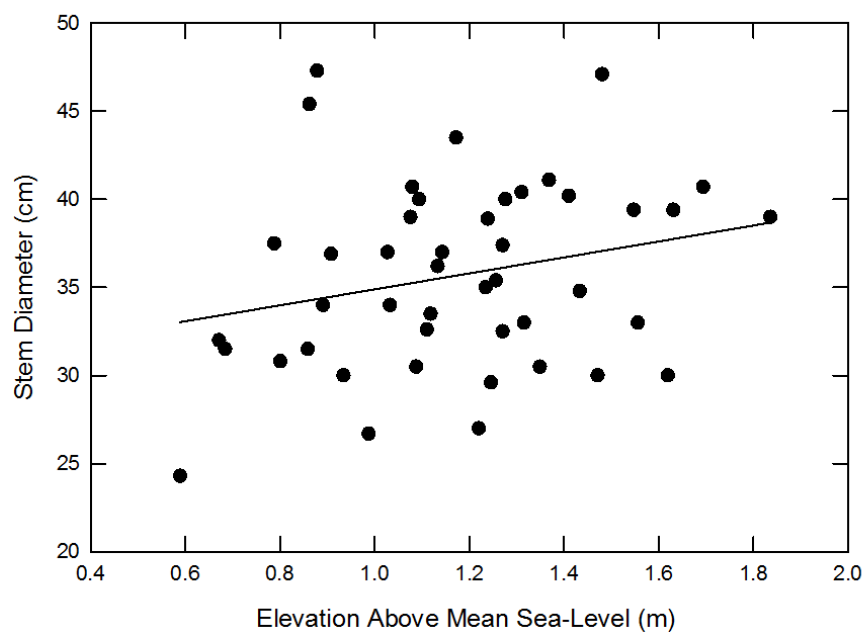


Figure 6. Linear Regression between stem diameter and elevation above mean sea-level. Graph shows no relationship between the two variables; $r^2 = .06$.

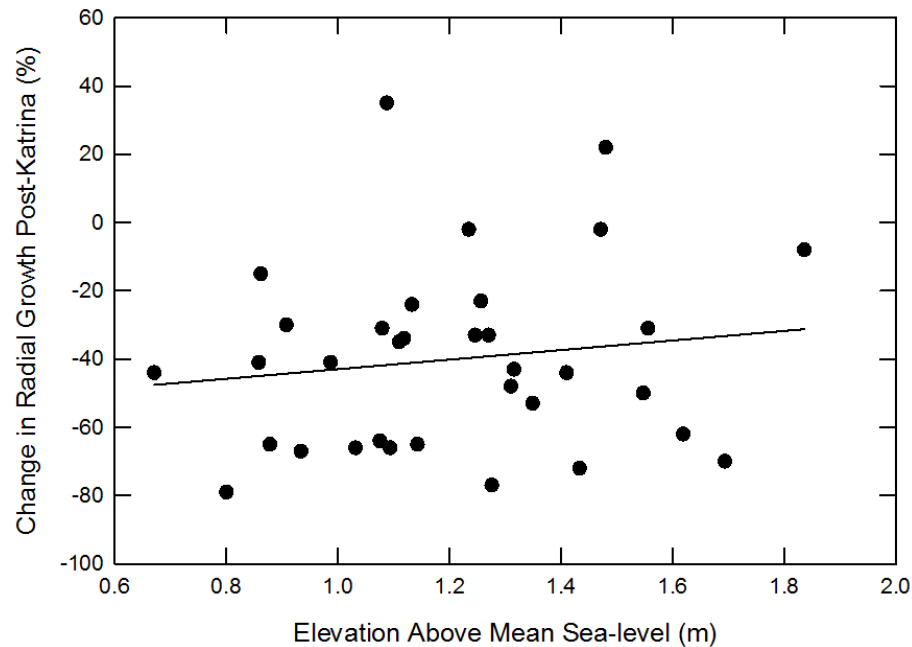


Figure 7. Linear regression between change in radial growth post-Katrina and elevation above mean sea-level. Graph shows no relationship between the two variables; $r^2 = .02$.

Elevation proved unsuccessful as a predictor of mean radial growth rate; however, there were significant results using age to model radial growth. For example, mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}) versus age (y) (Figure 8) produced a strong coefficient of determination ($r^2 = .6$). Furthermore, using the same linear equation ($y = ax + b$) and plotting mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}) versus inverse age ($1/\text{age y}^{-1}$), radial growth is predicted and modeled even better ($r^2 = .72$) (Figure 9). Radial growth rate is modeled better using the inverse age because the inversely proportional relationship of age and growth rate is taken into account; as age increases, growth rate decreases.

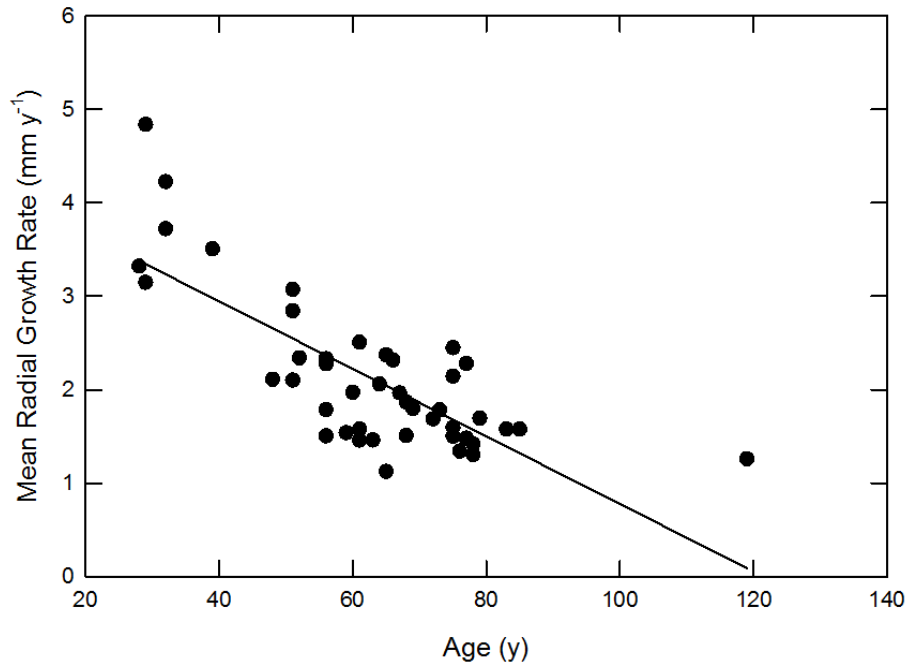


Figure 8. Linear regression between mean radial growth rate and age. Radial growth is predicted very well using age as the independent variable: $r^2 = .6$.

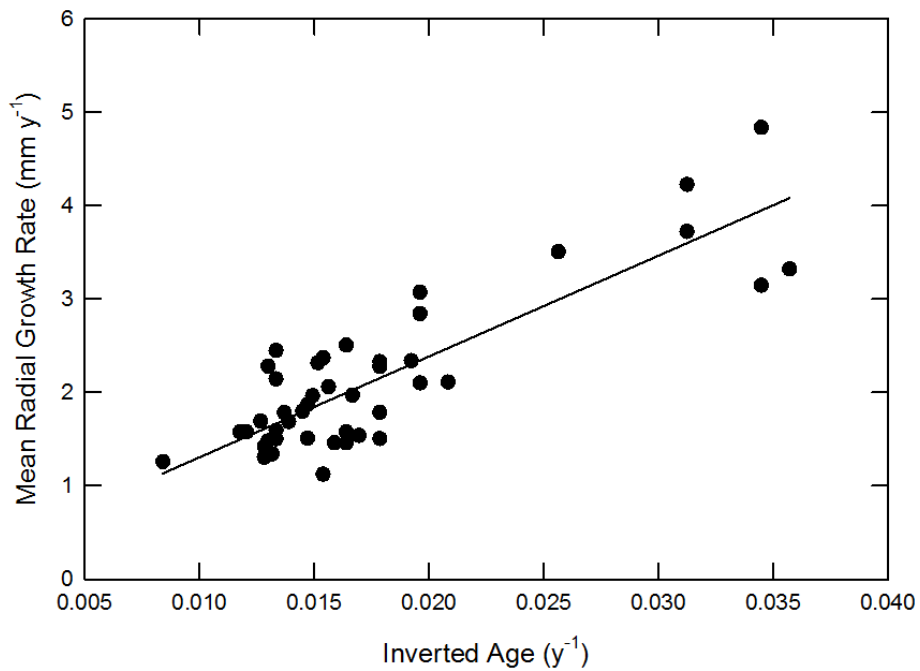


Figure 9. Linear regression between mean radial growth rate and inverted age (1/age). Among the variable measured, radial growth is modeled best here; $r^2 = .72$.

Although there was no relationship between change in radial growth rate following hurricane Katrina, Figure 7 shows that only two samples had an increased radial growth rate after the impact of Hurricane Katrina (2006–2010). One sample showed no change in radial growth, and the other 92% of the sample population (n=33) showed a decrease in radial growth rate following the impact of Hurricane Katrina. Growth response to Hurricane Katrina was cross-checked through the open-sourced dendrochronological software analysis package JOLTS (Table 1).

Table 1

JOLTS software output for Katrina suppression

Tree ID	Suppression Duration (y)	Years Suppressed	Max Year Suppression	Suppression (%)
Cat004	1	2005	2005	101
Cat006	6	2005-10	2005	117
Cat008	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP
Cat011	7	2005-11	2006	134
Cat013	1	2005	2005	106
Cat014	5	2006-10	2006	119
Cat017	7	2005-11	2005	181
Cat018	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP
cat019	2	2006-07	2006	121
Cat022	1	2005	2005	100

Table 1 (continued).

Cat023	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP	No Kat SUP
Cat024	1	2005	2005	100
Cat032	3	2005-07	2005	134
Cat033	5	2006-10	2006	144
Cat034	3	2005-07	2005	114
Cat035	3	2005-07	2005	109
Cat038	6	2005-10	2005	144
Cat040	5	2005-09	2006	157
Cat043	3	2005-07	2005	122
Cat044	8	2005-12	2006	182
Cat045	3	2005-07	2006	131
Cat047	4	2006-09	2006	107
Cat049	3	2006-08	2006	116
Cat055	9	2004-11	2005	132
Cat062	1	2006	2006	101
Cat064	2	2005-06	2005	128
Cat065	2	2006-07	2006	141
Cat067	4	2004-07	2005	136
Cat069	2	2006-07	2006	160
Cat070	2	2006-07	2006	109

Table 1 (continued).

Cat071	2	2005-06	2006	100
Cat072	1	2006	2006	100
Cat077	6	2004-09	2005	140
Cat078	5	2005-09	2005	170

Table 1 shows 92% of the sample population experienced a suppression in growth due to the impact of Hurricane Katrina. The use of JOLTS software reinforces the results pertaining to growth response of Hurricane Katrina and reinforces the manually computed findings. In this case, the reinforcement between JOLTS and manually computed change in radial growth solidifies the findings of this research. Based on these results, utilizing the sum of radial growth within a five year moving window appears to be a small enough window of time where the mandation to geometrically correct for the same amount of volume being put on to an ever increasing cylinder becomes unnecessary. More research and manipulation of window size needs to be done to determine the true nature of this technique. Elevation was not a part of the JOLTS analysis which resulted in one more samples than the manually computed change in radial growth analysis. Sample size was 34 for JOLTS software analysis whereas sample size was 33 for manual computations. The total sample population was not used in either analysis because the core samples' timeline did not extend to the impact of Hurricane Katrina or fit within the five year pre-and-post-analysis window.

Retardation in growth to the majority of the sample population was attributed to the 7 m storm surge Cat Island experienced during Hurricane Katrina. Storm surge from

the Gulf of Mexico inundated the Slash pine throughout the island, infiltrating the soil, breaching the fresh water lens, causing its salinity to increase and temporarily retarding growth in Slash pine. The exact salinity measurement the Slash pine community experienced during the impact of Hurricane Katrina can only be speculated upon and is actually insignificant. As indicated from Tolliver *et al.* (1997), it is the amount of time beyond the tolerable salinity threshold that determines the growth response to salt water flooding (Tolliver *et al.*, 1997). Tolliver *et al.* (1997) shows *Pinus taeda* able to withstand high treatments of salinity (20–30 g L⁻¹) for a duration of one to five days but then was able to recover. Exposure to high salinity treatments (20–30 g L⁻¹) longer than the aforementioned time frame (one to five days) resulted in mortality. Tolliver *et al.* (1997) show tolerance or resiliency to salt water being a unique characteristic of *P. taeda* in comparison to the other woody stemmed vegetation commonly found on barrier islands and used in the experiment: *Baccharis halimifolia*, and *Myrica cerifera*. The aforementioned woody shrub species could tolerate medium salinity treatment (10 g L⁻¹) for 11–16 days before immanent mortality. Whereas *P. taeda* could withstand medium salinity treatments (10 g L⁻¹) for more than 25 days before immanent mortality. Through this experimental data we can infer to the ability of Slash pine to withstand similar if not higher salinity treatments. It is probable that the inhabiting Slash pine would only experience salinity ranging between 20–30 g L⁻¹ and for only a short amount of time (< 3 days). However, damage and recovery was not uniform throughout the population. Some trees showed the most disruption in radial growth in 2005, and some display the most disruption in radial growth in 2006. This is a result of a combination of factors and can be explained.

Observations from increment cores taken during field sampling in late August and

early September of 2013 indicated that some samples had not completed the formation of their late wood ring, and some had. Thus, late wood cell growth may not have been complete when Katrina impacted. The aforementioned field evidence coupled with an eight month post-Katrina drought (Otvos and Carter, 2008) explains the variability in damage and recovery. The fact that terminal parenchyma of late-wood ring growth was not complete in all samples on the date Katrina impacted explain why some trees show the most disruption of radial growth in 2005 and some in 2006. According to the JOLTS output, the sample population experienced an average suppression time of 3.7 years. Moreover, throughout the sample population there appears to be a threshold of elevation where trees do not occur. Slash pine do not exist below the elevation of $\sim .5$ m (msl). Below this elevation threshold, it is probable that frequent salt or fresh water flooding, near the shoreline or interior ponds, inhibit germination of seedlings as well as retard growth in any mature tree that had been previously established. Hypothetically, if a seed were to germinate below this elevation, it has to contend with extreme forces of nature such as salt water and tidal flooding, meteoric flooding, and storm surge from extreme episodic events. The likelihood of survival to a mature tree is speculated to be very low.

Conclusions

This investigation was part of an ongoing study to assess post-Katrina change in geomorphic features and vegetation on the Mississippi–Alabama barrier island chain. All data have been stored and backed up with the Gulf Coast Geospatial Center and can serve as a benchmark for comparison in future studies of change and resiliency on Cat Island following storms and in response to continued sea-level rise and subsidence. Hypothesis one, mean radial growth rate and stem diameter are a function of elevation, was rejected. Using the current sample design and population, within the 1.25 m range of elevation

sampled, there was no observable statistical relationship of mean radial growth rate (mm y^{-1}) or stem diameter vs. elevation. Hypothesis two, growth response to Hurricane Katrina (% change) is a function of elevation, was also rejected. Within the 1.25 m range of elevation sampled, the observed post-Katrina change in radial growth rate was not related to elevation. In fact, among the variables measured, radial growth rate appeared to be most directly a function of tree age. The Slash pine population on Cat Island experienced a 3.7 year average suppression in growth from the impact of Hurricane Katrina. Furthermore, some trees are still exhibiting suppression from the impact of Katrina. Interestingly, 9% of trees remained unaffected showing no suppression to the impact of Hurricane Katrina; which is quite remarkable in terms of tolerance and resilience.

It was observed throughout the sample population that no samples fell below approximately .5 m (msl). This appears to be the threshold of elevation where germination and establishment occurs. Below the threshold elevation of $\sim .5$ m, Slash pine do not exist likely due to frequent flooding from salt, brackish, or fresh water; all of which affect germination in seeds. Although both hypotheses were rejected, this study facilitates the necessity for a more broad and in-depth investigation. Future research will likely reveal that radial growth rate may be modeled best using two or more independent variables. For example, growth may be heavily influenced by elevation and distance to nearest body of water (salt or fresh). Given the relationship of mean radial growth rate versus elevation was on the cusp of being statistically significant ($p\text{-value} = .066$), it is probable the relationship of radial growth versus elevation will change with an increased sample size. It is also likely that with a larger sample size the relationship of elevation and mean radial growth rates may be established. Under the premise that above an

elevation threshold of approximately .5 m mean sea-level, there is less frequent flooding and below the converse. The final conclusion of this thesis is the proposal of two alternate hypotheses: 1) seedling survival and establishment of *P. elliotii* on Cat Island, Mississippi, are dependent upon an elevation threshold of ~ .5 m and 2) Elevational dependence of growth rate in mature Slash pine (> 15 yrs.) on Cat Island, Mississippi, may be observed given a greater sample size.

APPENDIX A

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ACCURACY AND PRECISION REPORTS OF ALL
45 SAMPLES

Point PDOP Sats	North	East	Elev	Code	Hz Prec	Vt Prec
Gulfport, MS 57.050	314761.768	894838.145				
040114.52 1.4 17	270224.747	910236.341	4.087	?	0.028	0.046
040114.53 1.3 17	270518.976	910302.673	3.748		0.032	0.055
040114.54 1.5 16	270327.743	909979.279	3.541		0.037	0.063
040114.55 1.5 15	270281.916	909898.295	3.368		0.036	0.063
040114.56 1.8 15	270269.937	909779.493	3.844		0.040	0.065
040114.57 1.5 15	270238.921	909759.344	3.641		0.036	0.064
040114.58 2.2 12	270204.377	909899.290	3.668		0.059	0.076
040114.59 1.3 16	269520.757	909741.875	4.065		0.037	0.063
040114.60 1.3 16	269388.834	909768.952	4.856		0.043	0.071
040114.61 1.8 15	269342.223	909789.929	5.351		0.046	0.077
040114.62 1.5 16	268843.965	909496.442	4.003		0.041	0.077
040114.63 1.9 15	268462.197	909410.787	5.312		0.042	0.077
040114.64 1.4 16	268467.485	909308.803	3.588		0.036	0.066
040114.65 1.7 16	268361.529	909230.877	3.528		0.044	0.087
040114.66 1.8 14	268545.350	909166.018	4.121		0.047	0.097
040114.67 1.8 15	268565.942	909141.987	4.702		0.060	0.127
040114.68 1.9 13	268591.627	909068.411	4.426		0.056	0.115
040114.69 1.9 15	268591.635	909068.394	4.427		0.073	0.129
040114.70 1.7 15	265590.631	884772.656	3.760		0.045	0.063
040114.71 2.7 12	265876.797	889844.259	2.626		0.035	0.078
040114.72 1.7 15	265886.422	889176.465	2.978		0.062	0.108
040114.73 2.2 13	265900.910	889042.678	4.316		0.062	0.119
040114.74 1.8 14	265907.310	888859.235	4.167		0.059	0.101
040114.75 1.5 15	265837.749	890689.957	2.922		0.032	0.053
040114.76 1.8 12	265754.702	893939.916	2.881		0.037	0.060
040114.77 2.5 10	265581.736	894105.997	2.201		0.047	0.087
040114.78 1.3 16	263700.827	904523.078	5.556		0.069	0.103
040114.79 1.4 15	263634.983	904741.802	4.489		0.076	0.103
040114.80 1.9 12	263752.168	904804.787	4.299		0.073	0.130
040114.81	263569.054	905427.102	3.385		0.073	0.104

1.3 17					
040114.82	263628.400	905566.976	2.244	0.059	0.098
1.5 15					
040114.83	263300.953	906070.536	6.023	0.084	0.132
1.9 11					
040114.84	263285.129	906235.926	4.186	0.101	0.125
1.5 14					
040114.85	263281.635	906291.502	4.167	0.062	0.096
1.6 14					
040114.86	263359.312	906501.424	2.584	0.044	0.076
1.8 14					
040114.87	262960.508	905543.731	3.064	0.052	0.080
1.5 14					
040114.88	263289.202	903815.608	5.077	0.070	0.118
2.2 12					
040114.89	263540.970	903906.289	2.816	0.060	0.113
1.9 12					
040114.90	263602.115	903843.116	5.104	0.066	0.126
1.9 12					
040114.91	263587.384	903847.535	4.826	0.062	0.116
1.9 12					
040114.92	263651.344	903249.160	3.568	0.058	0.096
1.3 14					
040114.93	263505.831	903062.694	2.828	0.039	0.070
1.4 16					
040114.94	263395.802	902837.303	3.238	0.089	0.160
1.6 13					
040114.95	263448.331	902392.475	3.716	0.038	0.068
1.5 15					
040114.96	263548.381	902033.772	4.050	0.052	0.090
1.6 15					
040114.97	263725.361	905579.094	1.799	0.061	0.093
1.5 13					
040114.98	263240.810	905637.266	3.898	0.055	0.087
1.4 14					

APPENDIX B

CONFUSION MATRIX OUTPUT FOR CAT ISLAND MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD HABITAT-TYPE CLASSIFICATION AND CLASS STATISTICS

Confusion Matrix: C:\Barrier Islands\cat classifications\Cat_Island_classified_image

Overall Accuracy = (208/236) 88.1356%

Kappa Coefficient = 0.8341

Class	Ground Truth (Pixels)				
	EVF: Beach_du	Esturine_shru	High_marsh_ac	Low_marsh_acc	Water_accurac
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0
EVF: Layer: B	61	0	0	0	0
EVF: Layer: E	0	11	3	0	0
EVF: Layer: H	0	8	24	2	0
EVF: Layer: L	0	0	14	92	0
water_sample_	0	0	0	1	20
Total	61	19	41	95	20

Class	Ground Truth (Pixels)	
	Total	
Unclassified	0	
EVF: Layer: B	61	
EVF: Layer: E	14	
EVF: Layer: H	34	
EVF: Layer: L	106	
water_sample_	21	
Total	236	

Class	Ground Truth (Percent)				
	EVF: Beach_du	Esturine_shru	High_marsh_ac	Low_marsh_acc	Water_accurac
Unclassified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EVF: Layer: B	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EVF: Layer: E	0.00	57.89	7.32	0.00	0.00
EVF: Layer: H	0.00	42.11	58.54	2.11	0.00
EVF: Layer: L	0.00	0.00	34.15	96.84	0.00
water_sample_	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Class	Ground Truth (Percent)	
	Total	
Unclassified	0.00	
EVF: Layer: B	25.85	
EVF: Layer: E	5.93	
EVF: Layer: H	14.41	
EVF: Layer: L	44.92	
water_sample_	8.90	
Total	100.00	

Class	Commission		Omission	
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Pixels)	(Pixels)
EVF: Layer: B	0.00	0.00	0/61	0/61
EVF: Layer: E	21.43	42.11	3/14	8/19
EVF: Layer: H	29.41	41.46	10/34	17/41
EVF: Layer: L	13.21	3.16	14/106	3/95
water_sample_	4.76	0.00	1/21	0/20

Class	Prod. Acc.		User Acc.	
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Pixels)	(Pixels)
EVF: Layer: B	100.00	100.00	61/61	61/61

EVF: Layer: E	57.89	78.57	11/19	11/14
EVF: Layer: H	58.54	70.59	24/41	24/34
EVF: Layer: L	96.84	86.79	92/95	92/106
water_sample_	100.00	95.24	20/20	20/21

 Filename: C:\Barrier Islands\cat classifications\Cat_Island_classified_image
 Dims: Full Scene (505,197 points)

Class Distribution Summary

Unclassified: 0 points (0.000%) (0.0000 Meters²)
 EVF: Layer: Beach_dune.shp [White] 15 points: 13,483 points (2.669%) (1,348,300.0000 Meters²)
 EVF: Layer: Estuarine_shrubland.shp [White] 9 points: 9,364 points (1.854%) (936,400.0000 Meters²)
 EVF: Layer: High_marsh.shp [White] 16 points: 10,735 points (2.125%) (1,073,500.0000 Meters²)
 EVF: Layer: Low_marsh.shp [White] 35 points: 23,288 points (4.610%) (2,328,800.0000 Meters²)
 water_sample_points [Maroon] 11 points: 1,855 points (0.367%) (185,500.0000 Meters²)
 EVF: Layer: Slash_pine_woodland_flatwood_savanna_combo.shp [White] 22 points: 15,075 points (2.984%) (1,507,500.0000 Meters²)

Stats for Class: Unclassified

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	0	0	0.000000	0.000000

Stats for Class: EVF: Layer: Beach_dune.shp [White] 15 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	1	1	1.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	1	13483	13483	100.0000	100.0000

Stats for Class: EVF: Layer: Estuarine_shrubland.shp [White] 9 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	2	2	2.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	2	9364	9364	100.0000	100.0000

Stats for Class: EVF: Layer: High_marsh.shp [White] 16 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	3	3	3.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	3	10735	10735	100.0000	100.0000

Stats for Class: EVF: Layer: Low_marsh.shp [White] 35 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	4	4	4.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	4	23288	23288	100.0000	100.0000

Stats for Class: water_sample_points [Maroon] 11 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	5	5	5.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	5	1855	1855	100.0000	100.0000

Stats for Class: EVF: Layer: Slash_pine_woodland_flatwood_savanna_combo.shp [White] 22 points

Basic Stats	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev
Band 1	6	6	6.000000	0.000000

Histogram	DN	Npts	Total	Percent	Acc Pct
Band 1	6	15075	15075	100.0000	100.0000

COFECHA OUTPUT FOR SITE CHRONOLOGY, CAT ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI

PROGRAM COFECHA
Version 6.06P 29045

QUALITY CONTROL AND DATING CHECK OF TREE-RING MEASUREMENTS

File of DATED series: dated.txt

File of UNDATED series: undated.txt

```
*****
*C* Number of dated series          55 *C*
*O* Master series 1883 2012   130 yrs *O*
*F* Total rings in all series      3418 *F*
*E* Total dated rings checked      3385 *E*
*C* Series intercorrelation         .406 *C*
*H* Average mean sensitivity        .396 *H*
*A* Segments, possible problems     35 *A*
*** Mean length of series           62.1 ***
*****
```

ABSENT RINGS listed by SERIES: (See Master Dating Series for absent rings listed by year)

Cat033	1 absent rings:	2001	
Cat035	2 absent rings:	2005	2006
Cat044	1 absent rings:	2007	
Cat049	1 absent rings:	2007	
	5 absent rings	.146%	

PART 2: TIME PLOT OF TREE-RING SERIES:
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1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850
1900 1950 2000 2050 Ident   Seq Time-span Yrs
      :       :       :       :       :       :       :       :       :       :       :       :
      .       .       . ----- .----- .----- .-----

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.<====> . Cat062 41 1962 2012 51
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<====> . Cat067 44 1947 2012 66
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. <====> . Cat070 46 1974 2012 39
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1950 2000 2050
PART 2: TIME PLOT OF TREE-RING SERIES:
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1900 1950 2000 2050 Ident Seq Time-span Yrs
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: : : -----
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. . . . .
<====> . Cat080 53 1957 2012 56
. . . . .
<====> . Cat081 54 1918 1994 77
. . . . .
<====> . Cat090 55 1930 2012 83
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
: : :
1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850
1900 1950 2000 2050
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
: : :
1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850
1900 1950 2000 2050

```

PART 3: Master Dating Series:
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```

-----
Year Value No Ab Year Value No Ab Year Value No Ab Year Value No Ab
Year Value No Ab Year Value No Ab -----
-----
1900 .236 1 1950 -1.063 36 2000 -1.347 47
1901 .168 1 1951 -.995 37 2001 -1.006 47 1
1902 -.859 1 1952 -.085 39 2002 .568 45
1903 -3.535 1 1953 -.390 40 2003 .794 45
1904 .129 1 1954 .178 40 2004 .597 44
1905 2.108 1 1955 .096 41 2005 -.286 43 1<<
1906 .013 1 1956 .186 41 2006 -.509 43 1

```

			1907	.726	1		1957	.645	45		2007	-1.148	42	2
			1908	2.425	1		1958	.693	45		2008	.050	42	
			1909	2.124	1		1959	.607	45		2009	-.023	40	
			1910	-.006	1		1960	1.001	44		2010	.597	40	
			1911	-.041	1		1961	1.277	45		2011	.537	36	
			1912	1.591	1		1962	.730	47		2012	1.448	32	
			1913	-1.084	1		1963	-1.265	47					
			1914	-1.483	1		1964	-.397	47					
			1915	-.495	1		1965	.539	47					
			1916	-.377	2		1966	.312	47					
			1917	1.512	3		1967	-.254	47					
			1918	.726	4		1968	-.366	47					
			1919	.627	4		1969	-1.568	46					
			1920	-1.525	4		1970	-.260	46					
			1921	-1.236	4		1971	-1.066	46					
			1922	.744	4		1972	-.661	46					
			1923	-.002	4		1973	-.312	46					
			1924	.221	4		1974	.107	47					
			1925	.211	4		1975	-.985	47					
			1926	-.020	4		1976	1.072	47					
			1927	.426	4		1977	-.106	47					
			1928	-2.358	5		1978	1.248	48					
			1929	-.860	5		1979	.664	49					
			1930	.341	7		1980	.564	49					
			1931	.246	9		1981	.022	50					
			1932	.725	9		1982	-1.108	50					
1883	-.031	1	1933	.508	10		1983	.085	50					
1884	1.442	1	1934	-.032	10		1984	.926	51					
1885	1.626	1	1935	.101	16		1985	.202	52					
1886	1.580	1	1936	.263	18		1986	.145	52					
1887	-4.031	1	1937	-.619	20		1987	-1.586	52					
1888	-1.399	1	1938	.490	22		1988	-.806	52					
1889	.044	1	1939	.922	23		1989	.496	52					
1890	-1.435	1	1940	.590	25		1990	-.097	52					
1891	.048	1	1941	.382	26		1991	.348	52					
1892	.726	1	1942	.007	26		1992	.101	51					
1893	-1.568	1	1943	-.348	27		1993	.338	50					
1894	.827	1	1944	-.868	27		1994	.838	50					
1895	1.153	1	1945	-.810	29		1995	.223	49					
1896	2.617	1	1946	-.452	30		1996	.358	49					
PART 3: Master Dating Series (cont):														
1897	-.591	1	1947	-.133	31		1997	-.205	49					
1898	-1.016	1	1948	-.066	33		1998	-.117	49					
1899	-1.456	1	1949	-.325	34		1999	-.146	49					

PART 4: Master Bar Plot:

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Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year
Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year
	1900-----A	1950-d	2000e		
	1901-----A	1951-d	2001-d		
	1902-c	1952----@	2002-----B		
	1903n	1953---b	2003-----C		
	1904-----A	1954-----A	2004-----B		
	1905-----H	1955----@	2005---a		
	1906----@	1956-----A	2006--b		
	1907-----C	1957-----C	2007-e		
	1908-----J	1958-----C	2008----@		
	1909-----H	1959-----B	2009----@		
	1910----@	1960-----D	2010-----B		
	1911----@	1961-----E	2011-----B		
	1912-----F	1962-----C	2012-----F		
	1913-d	1963-e			
	1914f	1964---b			
	1915--b	1965-----B			

	1916---b	1966-----A
	1917-----F	1967---a
	1918-----C	1968---a
	1919-----C	1969f
	1920f	1970---a
	1921-e	1971-d
	1922-----C	1972--c
	1923----@	1973---a
	1924-----A	1974-----@
	1925-----A	1975-d
	1926----@	1976-----D
	1927-----B	1977----@
	1928i	1978-----E
	1929-c	1979-----C
	1930-----A	1980-----B
	1931-----A	1981----@
	1932-----C	1982-d
1883----@	1933-----B	1983-----@
1884-----F	1934----@	1984-----D
1885-----G	1935-----@	1985-----A
1886-----F	1936-----A	1986-----A
1887p	1937--b	1987f
1888f	1938-----B	1988--c
1889----@	1939-----D	1989-----B
1890f	1940-----B	1990----@
1891----@	1941-----B	1991-----A
1892-----C	1942----@	1992----@
1893f	1943---a	1993-----A
1894-----C	1944-c	1994-----C
1895-----E	1945--c	1995-----A
1896-----J	1946--b	1996-----A
1897--b	1947----a	1997---a
1898-d	1948----@	1998----@
1899f	1949---a	1999---a

CORRELATION OF SERIES BY SEGMENTS:

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Correlations of 50-year dated segments, lagged 25 years
 Flags: A = correlation under .3281 but highest as dated; B = correlation higher at
 other than dated position

Seq	Series	Time_span	1900	1925	1950	1975
			1949	1974	1999	2024
1	CIS001	1916 1959	.50			
2	CIS002	1951 1991			.36	
3	Cat003	1936 1980		.23B		
4	Cat004	1940 2012		.39	.42	.46
5	Cat006	1935 2012		.42B	.49	.62
6	Cat008	1946 2012		.25A	.29A	.34
7	Cat009	1945 2003		.34	.36	.37
8	Cat010	1957 2004			.29B	
9	Cat011	1952 2011			.37	.42
10	Cat012	1931 1999		.41	.33	
11	Cat013	1931 2010		.51	.71	.71
12	Cat014	1981 2012				.27A
13	Cat017	1950 2012			.44	.42
14	Cat018	1928 2012		.29B	.30A	.32A
15	cat019	1935 2012		.60	.64	.55
16	Cat022	1930 2008		.50	.65	.47
17	Cat023	1937 2011		.30B	.45	.46
18	Cat024	1953 2008			.41	.38
19	Cat026	1939 1999		.39	.52	
20	Cat027	1935 2001		.36	.46	.47
21	Cat029	1936 2010		.64	.66	.71
22	Cat031	1984 2012				.56
23	Cat032	1935 2012		.68	.73	.74
24	Cat033	1979 2012				.38

25	Cat034	1935	2012	.68	.73	.75
26	Cat035	1940	2012	.63	.66	.62
27	Cat037	1978	2006			.50
28	Cat038	1981	2012			.53
29	Cat039	1935	2011	.32A	.58	.66
30	Cat040	1948	2012	.46	.48	.50
31	Cat042	1933	1992	.44	.60	
32	Cat043	1941	2012	.30A	.29B	.42
33	Cat044	1938	2012	.46	.49	.41
34	Cat045	1985	2012			.54
35	Cat046	1883	2001	.35	.26B	.44
36	Cat047	1950	2010		.60	.45
37	Cat049	1962	2012		.39	.42
38	Cat051	1917	1968	.39	.35	
39	Cat054	1961	2011		.46	.43
40	Cat055	1949	2012	.35	.37	.42
41	Cat062	1962	2012		.44	.47
42	Cat064	1948	2012	.31B	.31B	.32A
43	Cat065	1957	2012		.22B	.25B
44	Cat067	1947	2012	.23A	.22B	.28A
45	Cat069	1945	2012	.57	.57	.53
46	Cat070	1974	2012		.19B	
47	Cat071	1943	2010	.54	.55	.45
Part 5: CORRELATION OF SERIES BY SEGMENTS (cont)						
48	Cat072	1955	2012		.40	.35
49	Cat074	1957	2012		.32A	.34
50	Cat076	1952	2012		.46	.49
51	Cat077	1938	2012	.25B	.37	.31A
52	Cat078	1937	2012	.21B	.13B	.25A
53	Cat080	1957	2012		.11B	.15B
54	Cat081	1918	1994	.28A	.27A	.21B
55	Cat090	1930	2012	.25A	.49	.50
Av segment correlation				.38	.40	.43
					.45	

PART 6: POTENTIAL PROBLEMS:

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For each series with potential problems the following diagnostics may appear:

[A] Correlations with master dating series of flagged 50-year segments of series filtered with 32-year spline,
at every point from ten years earlier (-10) to ten years later (+10) than dated

[B] Effect of those data values which most lower or raise correlation with master series
Symbol following year indicates value in series is greater (>) or lesser (<) than master series value

[C] Year-to-year changes very different from the mean change in other series

[D] Absent rings (zero values)

[E] Values which are statistical outliers from mean for the year

CIS001 1916 to 1959 44 years
Series 1

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.500) is:
Lower 1948< -.077 1950> -.038 1916> -.033 1940< -.032 1937> -.026 1951> -.023
Higher 1928 .206 1920 .049

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1948 -4.6 SD

CIS002 1951 to 1991 41 years
Series 2

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.359) is:
 Lower 1969> -.089 1963> -.039 1954< -.037 1957< -.037 1971> -.030
 1984< -.025 Higher 1987 .135 1975 .045

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1969 +3.1 SD; 1975 -5.6 SD

Cat003 1936 to 1980 45 years
 Series 3

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1936	1980	2	-.10	.03	-.12	-.29	.01	-.02	.03	.22	.09	.16	.23	-
.09	.27*	.13	.07	.13	-.01	-.28	-.06	.01	-.09					

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.232) is:
 Lower 1963> -.053 1954< -.049 1975> -.032 1944> -.031 1947< -.022 1950>
 -.019 Higher 1969 .072 1976 .046
 1936 to 1980 segment:
 Lower 1963> -.053 1954< -.049 1975> -.032 1944> -.031 1947< -.022 1950>
 -.019 Higher 1969 .072 1976 .046

Cat004 1940 to 2012 73 years
 Series 4

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.376) is:
 Lower 1963> -.051 1950> -.027 1947< -.026 2010< -.022 1972> -.016 2006>
 -.015 Higher 1969 .052 1987 .052

Cat006 1935 to 2012 78 years
 Series 5

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1935	1984	-9	-.19	.42*	.00	-.08	.13	-.01	.05	.19	.00	.00	.42	-.14
.17	-.09	.05	.01	-.18	.09	-.14	.13							

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.462) is:
 Lower 1937< -.056 1976< -.031 1994< -.016 1959< -.014 1951> -.013 1949>
 -.011 Higher 1963 .030 2012 .025
 1935 to 1984 segment:
 Lower 1937< -.059 1976< -.044 1951> -.020 1959< -.018 1949> -.016 1950>
 -.016 Higher 1963 .044 1969 .025

Cat008 1946 to 2012 67 years
 Series 6

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1946	1995	0	-.22	-.06	.00	-.18	-.02	-.43	-.11	.04	.19	.06	.25*	-
.01	.11	.12	.14	.12	.02	-.11	-.12	-.10	.12					
1950	1999	0	-.22	-.17	.05	-.13	.00	-.47	-.12	.04	.16	.03	.29*	-
.01	.14	.10	.04	.06	.06	-.17	-.11	-.12	.13					

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.215) is:
 Lower 1989< -.042 1982> -.029 1950> -.029 1959< -.024 1946< -.021
 1966< -.017 Higher 1969 .049 1987 .046
 1946 to 1995 segment:
 Lower 1989< -.052 1982> -.038 1950> -.038 1959< -.030 1946< -.030
 1966< -.021 Higher 1969 .056 1987 .051
 1950 to 1999 segment:
 Lower 1989< -.066 1982> -.044 1950> -.043 1959< -.038 1966< -.029 1951>
 -.022 Higher 1969 .066 1987 .062

[C] Year-to-year changes diverging by over 4.0 std deviations:
 1946 1947 4.1 SD

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1946 -5.4 SD

Cat009 1945 to 2003 59 years
 Series 7

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.355) is:
 Lower 1959< -.132 1963> -.035 1981< -.034 2001> -.017 1945> -.016 1977>
 -.013 Higher 1969 .059 1975 .025

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1959 -6.2 SD

Cat010 1957 to 2004 48 years
 Series 8

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

 -
 1957 2004 7 -.10 -.19 -.32 -.15 .11 -.01 .15 -.14 -.07 .35 .29| .08 .20 -
 .29 -.19 .14 -.10 .37* .07 - -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.286) is:
 Lower 1971> -.084 1963> -.045 1990> -.031 1964< -.031 1999< -.020
 1970< -.017 Higher 1975 .051 2000 .037
 1957 to 2004 segment:
 Lower 1971> -.084 1963> -.045 1990> -.031 1964< -.031 1999< -.020
 1970< -.017 Higher 1975 .051 2000 .037

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1971 +4.0 SD; 1990 +3.2 SD

Cat011 1952 to 2011 60 years
 Series 9

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.430) is:
 Lower 1966< -.079 1990> -.038 1997> -.026 1963> -.025 1957< -.024 1971>
 -.014 Higher 1969 .048 1976 .035

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1966 -4.6 SD; 1990 +3.2 SD

Cat012 1931 to 1999 69 years
 Series 10

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.345) is:
 Lower 1961< -.028 1956< -.027 1997> -.020 1990> -.014 1993< -.014
 1933< -.013 Higher 1971 .062 1937 .014

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year


```

1971 -6.2 SD
=====

Cat013    1931 to 2010      80 years
Series 11

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .594) is:
      Lower 1934< -.051 1936< -.029 2006> -.014 1995< -.010 1971> -.009
1983< -.009 Higher 1987 .053 1982 .018
=====

Cat014    1981 to 2012      32 years
Series 12

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
+3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10
-----
- 1981 2012 0 -.07 .16 .21 -.08 -.04 -.14 -.33 .21 -.08 .11 .27* - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .273) is:
      Lower 1987> -.208 1993< -.045 1996< -.038 2007> -.031 2005> -.023 2001>
-.023 Higher 2000 .156 2012 .068
1981 to 2012 segment:
      Lower 1987> -.208 1993< -.045 1996< -.038 2007> -.031 2005> -.023 2001>
-.023 Higher 2000 .156 2012 .068

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1987 +3.9 SD
=====

Cat017    1950 to 2012      63 years
Series 13

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .441) is:
      Lower 1987> -.049 2000> -.040 1969> -.027 1971> -.027 2008< -.012 1967>
-.012 Higher 1963 .055 2007 .020

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1975 -5.0 SD
=====

Cat018    1928 to 2012      85 years
Series 14

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
+3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10
-----
- 1928 1977 1 -.18 -.09 -.16 -.03 .12 .04 -.19 .04 .25 -
.15 .29| .39* .16 .19 -.11 -.28 .09 .13 -.06 -.04 -.20
1950 1999 0 -.15 -.01 -.32 -.26 .18 .10 -
.07 .11 .00 .07 .30* .25 .08 .00 -.09 -.13 -.04 -.02 -.04 -.02 -.13
1963 2012 0 -.09 .09 -.17 -.16 .23 .08 -.08 .02 -.03 .18 .32* - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .298) is:
      Lower 1996< -.048 2000> -.032 1962< -.028 1929> -.020 1977> -.018
1930< -.012 Higher 1969 .035 2012 .022
1928 to 1977 segment:
      Lower 1962< -.053 1929> -.032 1977> -.029 1930< -.023 1967> -.017
1974< -.014 Higher 1969 .058 1976 .030
1950 to 1999 segment:
      Lower 1996< -.082 1962< -.047 1977> -.033 1967> -.020 1995> -.018
1974< -.011 Higher 1969 .067 1978 .035
1963 to 2012 segment:

```

Lower 1996< -.088 2000> -.057 1977> -.031 1967> -.018 2008< -.018 1995>
 -.016 Higher 1969 .060 2012 .038

[C] Year-to-year changes diverging by over 4.0 std deviations:
 1929 1930 -4.0 SD

[E] Outliers 4 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1929 +3.7 SD; 1938 +3.0 SD; 1995 +3.0 SD; 2000 +3.2 SD

cat019 1935 to 2012 78 years
 Series 15

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.512) is:
 Lower 2012< -.059 1976< -.024 1949< -.021 1989< -.017 2005> -.013 1990>
 -.009 Higher 1969 .030 1971 .028

Cat022 1930 to 2008 79 years
 Series 16

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.394) is:
 Lower 2000> -.040 1930< -.029 2006> -.027 2003< -.022 1992< -.021 1937>
 -.018 Higher 1950 .028 1976 .022

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1950 -5.3 SD; 2006 +3.1 SD

Cat023 1937 to 2011 75 years
 Series 17

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

 - - - - -
 1937 1986 -1 -.08 -.23 -.07 -.21 .02 .04 -.06 -.08 .30 .34* .30|-
 .07 .15 .08 .15 .17 -.10 .17 .00 -.25 -.22

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.383) is:
 Lower 1946< -.038 1963> -.037 1937> -.026 2006> -.019 1989< -.016
 2011< -.012 Higher 1987 .039 1976 .029
 1937 to 1986 segment:
 Lower 1963> -.049 1946< -.049 1937> -.037 1938< -.013 1944> -.012
 1965< -.011 Higher 1976 .049 1978 .046

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1946 -6.4 SD

Cat024 1953 to 2008 56 years
 Series 18

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.395) is:
 Lower 1994< -.150 2002< -.026 2006> -.021 1977> -.016 2003< -.016
 1970< -.013 Higher 1969 .064 1963 .040

Cat026 1939 to 1999 61 years
 Series 19

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.397) is:
 Lower 1940< -.123 1987> -.053 1979< -.021 1971> -.015 1953> -.014
 1991< -.012 Higher 1982 .043 1976 .040

```

=====
Cat027    1935 to 2001      67 years
Series 20

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```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .443) is:
    Lower 1963> -.049 1937> -.034 1952< -.024 1942< -.012 1991< -.011 1967>
-.010 Higher 2000 .044 1978 .032

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[E] Outliers      1  3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
    2000 -5.1 SD
=====

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Cat029    1936 to 2010      75 years
Series 21

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[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .650) is:
    Lower 1958< -.019 2003< -.016 1955< -.015 1999> -.013 1969> -.013 1953>
-.011 Higher 1987 .047 1963 .027
=====

```

```

Cat031    1984 to 2012      29 years
Series 22

```

```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .561) is:
    Lower 2000> -.074 2001> -.041 2008< -.039 1997> -.031 1996< -.022 1995>
-.012 Higher 1987 .222 2007 .056
=====

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```

Cat032    1935 to 2012      78 years
Series 23

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[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .707) is:
    Lower 1963> -.013 1995< -.013 1937> -.010 1945< -.009 1949> -.009 1998>
-.008 Higher 1987 .036 1969 .013
=====

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```

Cat033    1979 to 2012      34 years
Series 24

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```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .409) is:
    Lower 2007> -.059 2008< -.049 2005> -.038 1987> -.027 1983< -.025
2012< -.019 Higher 2000 .128 1982 .085

```

```

[D]      1 Absent rings: Year  Master  N series Absent
                        2001  -1.006    47      1

```

```

[E] Outliers      1  3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
    2001 -4.9 SD
=====

```

```

Cat034    1935 to 2012      78 years
Series 25

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```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .709) is:
    Lower 1963> -.013 1995< -.012 1937> -.010 1945< -.009 1949> -.009 1998>
-.008 Higher 1987 .036 1969 .013
=====

```

```

Cat035    1940 to 2012      73 years
Series 26

```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.543) is:
 Lower 2005< -.035 1949> -.027 2007> -.019 2000> -.015 1975> -.012 1953>
 -.012 Higher 1963 .029 1976 .028

[D] 2 Absent rings: Year Master N series Absent
 2005 -.286 43 1 >> WARNING: Ring is not usually
 narrow
 2006 -.509 43 1

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 2005 -4.9 SD

Cat037 1978 to 2006 29 years
 Series 27

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.505) is:
 Lower 1988< -.060 1979< -.051 1999> -.030 2001> -.021 2000> -.019 2006>
 -.017 Higher 1987 .124 1978 .039

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1999 +3.3 SD

Cat038 1981 to 2012 32 years
 Series 28

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.531) is:
 Lower 1987> -.048 1988> -.026 2011< -.024 1983< -.021 1990> -.019
 2008< -.017 Higher 2000 .088 1982 .059

Cat039 1935 to 2011 77 years
 Series 29

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

 - - - - -
 1935 1984 0 -.01 -.30 -.02 -.21 .03 .00 .26 -.07 .03 -.05 .32*-
 .10 .10 .01 .05 .28 .15 -.18 .02 -.27 .08

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.440) is:
 Lower 1938< -.044 1957< -.041 1948< -.034 2003< -.023 1951> -.020
 1939< -.019 Higher 1987 .050 2000 .028
 1935 to 1984 segment:
 Lower 1938< -.057 1957< -.053 1948< -.036 1951> -.029 1939< -.024 1953>
 -.021 Higher 1978 .036 1961 .033

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1948 -5.5 SD

Cat040 1948 to 2012 65 years
 Series 30

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.500) is:
 Lower 1987> -.058 1971> -.048 1983< -.040 1988> -.019 1948> -.016 1972>
 -.012 Higher 1963 .032 1982 .031

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1983 -5.4 SD

Cat042 1933 to 1992 60 years

Series 31

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.482) is:
 Lower 1939< -.066 1992< -.039 1938< -.029 1955< -.027 1946> -.019
 1954< -.017 Higher 1987 .067 1976 .033

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1939 -4.8 SD

Cat043 1941 to 2012 72 years
 Series 32

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1941 1990	0	.17	-.04	.25	-.17	-.01	-.21	.05	-.18	.04	-.20	.30*	-.06	.03 -
1950 1999	-8	.13	-.05	.32*	-.14	-.03	-.10	.05	-.24	.00	-.29	.29	-.05	.10 -
	.01	.26	.14	.21	-.18	-.03	.04	.08						

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.373) is:
 Lower 1987> -.042 1962< -.029 1949> -.023 1994< -.017 1954< -.016 2006>
 -.012 Higher 2007 .031 1971 .025
 1941 to 1990 segment:
 Lower 1962< -.050 1987> -.049 1949> -.030 1954< -.029 1983< -.019
 1979< -.009 Higher 1971 .044 1976 .031
 1950 to 1999 segment:
 Lower 1987> -.058 1962< -.043 1994< -.024 1954< -.023 1983< -.015
 1995< -.014 Higher 1971 .047 1976 .035

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1949 +3.0 SD; 1987 +3.5 SD

Cat044 1938 to 2012 75 years
 Series 33

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.425) is:
 Lower 2010< -.054 1946> -.022 1975> -.019 1944> -.014 1980< -.013
 1978< -.012 Higher 2007 .032 1976 .029

[D] 1 Absent rings: Year Master N series Absent
 2007 -1.148 42 2

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 2007 -6.1 SD

Cat045 1985 to 2012 28 years
 Series 34

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.536) is:
 Lower 1992< -.099 1998< -.041 2005> -.030 1988> -.026 1990> -.015
 1991< -.010 Higher 1987 .162 2000 .059

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1992 -4.8 SD

Cat046 1883 to 2001 119 years
 Series 35

[*] Early part of series cannot be checked from 1883 to 1915 -- not matched by another series

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
-------------	------	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

```

+3      +4      +5      +6      +7      +8      +9      +10
-  -----
-      1925 1974      8      -.20 -.01 .19 .09 .04 -.18 -.13 .03 -.33 -.10 .26| .09 .04 -
.12 -.13 .05 .01 .01 .28* .09 .02

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .353) is:
      Lower 1969> -.041 1945> -.015 1990< -.012 1947> -.011 1926< -.011
1918< -.010 Higher 1963 .056 2000 .027
      1925 to 1974 segment:
      Lower 1969> -.070 1945> -.023 1926< -.018 1936< -.017 1974< -.015 1947>
-.015 Higher 1963 .132 1957 .023

[E] Outliers      1      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
      1969 +3.8 SD
=====
=====

Cat047      1950 to 2010      61 years
Series 36

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .483) is:
      Lower 2008< -.092 1985< -.036 1982> -.026 2007> -.022 1967> -.011 2005>
-.011 Higher 1987 .045 1978 .025
=====
=====

Cat049      1962 to 2012      51 years
Series 37

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .431) is:
      Lower 1971> -.093 1984< -.090 1994< -.039 1986< -.019 2005> -.015
1981< -.014 Higher 1987 .102 1963 .048

[D]      1 Absent rings: Year Master N series Absent
                        2007 -1.148 42 2

[E] Outliers      1      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
      1971 +3.9 SD
=====
=====

Cat051      1917 to 1968      52 years
Series 38

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .372) is:
      Lower 1925< -.072 1950> -.049 1931< -.027 1926> -.024 1927> -.019 1949>
-.019 Higher 1928 .207 1917 .017

[E] Outliers      2      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
      1927 +3.6 SD; 1950 +3.5 SD
=====
=====

Cat054      1961 to 2011      51 years
Series 39

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .461) is:
      Lower 1988< -.049 1975> -.039 2003< -.034 1998> -.018 1962< -.017
1989< -.017 Higher 1961 .028 2000 .028

[E] Outliers      1      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
      1988 -5.1 SD
=====
=====

Cat055      1949 to 2012      64 years
Series 40

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .323) is:
      Lower 1954< -.065 1969> -.027 1971> -.022 2004< -.018 2001> -.018 2000>

```

-.017 Higher 1987 .080 1975 .031

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1954 -5.3 SD

Cat062 1962 to 2012 51 years
Series 41

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.473) is:
Lower 1963> -.028 2007> -.026 1977> -.021 2002< -.020 1983< -.019
2010< -.015 Higher 1987 .031 2012 .029

Cat064 1948 to 2012 65 years
Series 42

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1948 1997	1	-.27	.06	-.01	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.02	-.03	.11	.16	.31	.38*	-.04 -
1950 1999	1	-.29	.05	-.02	-.01	-.02	.00	.01	-.02	.13	.15	.31	.36*	-.06 -
1963 2012	0	-.20	.06	.05	.07	-.09	-.04	.03	-.08	.06	.05	.32*	-	-

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.297) is:
Lower 1996< -.034 2006> -.025 1952< -.022 1977> -.019 2004< -.017 1975>
-.016 Higher 1971 .064 1969 .031
1948 to 1997 segment:
Lower 1996< -.042 1952< -.027 1977> -.025 1975> -.021 1963> -.021
1962< -.016 Higher 1971 .080 1969 .037
1950 to 1999 segment:
Lower 1996< -.042 1952< -.027 1977> -.025 1975> -.021 1963> -.021
1962< -.016 Higher 1971 .082 1969 .038
1963 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1996< -.047 2006> -.030 2004< -.023 1977> -.023 1975> -.019 1963>
-.017 Higher 1971 .068 1969 .036

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
2006 +3.2 SD

Cat065 1957 to 2012 56 years
Series 43

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1957 2006	1	-.07	.31	.01	-.03	-.08	.06	-.23	-.14	-.18	.15	.22	.32*	-.24 -
1963 2012	-9	-.01	.37*	-.02	-.04	-.06	.00	-.23	-.19	-.20	.11	.25	-	-

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.261) is:
Lower 1969> -.042 1987> -.036 1984< -.030 1977> -.029 1978< -.018
1996< -.017 Higher 1963 .052 2000 .033
1957 to 2006 segment:
Lower 1969> -.044 1987> -.037 1984< -.032 1977> -.030 1978< -.019
1996< -.018 Higher 1963 .059 2000 .037
1963 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1969> -.044 1987> -.038 1984< -.035 1977> -.029 1996< -.021
2006< -.021 Higher 1963 .054 2000 .033

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year

```

2006 -4.9 SD
=====

Cat067    1947 to 2012    66 years
Series 44

[A] Segment    High    -10    -9    -8    -7    -6    -5    -4    -3    -2    -1    +0    +1    +2
+3    +4    +5    +6    +7    +8    +9    +10
-----
-    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -
1947 1996    0    .10 -.12 .07 -.29 -.03 -.01 .02 -.16 -.22 -.18 .23* .03 .15 -
.11 .12 .06 .13 .03 .22 .01 .02
1950 1999    8    .08 -.11 .09 -.30 -.03 -.03 .00 -.15 -.22 -.17 .22| .02 .13 -
.15 .10 .06 .17 .05 .23* .03 .00
1963 2012    0    .09 -.04 .22 -.17 .04 .00 .07 -.19 -.27 -.16 .28* - -
-    -    -    -    -    -    -    -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .243) is:
Lower 1969> -.041 2000> -.033 1960< -.022 1982> -.019 1961< -.018
1986< -.017 Higher 1963 .128 1984 .030
1947 to 1996 segment:
Lower 1969> -.054 1960< -.027 1982> -.026 1961< -.022 1971> -.022
1986< -.020 Higher 1963 .175 1984 .040
1950 to 1999 segment:
Lower 1969> -.053 1960< -.027 1982> -.024 1961< -.022 1971> -.020
1986< -.020 Higher 1963 .184 1984 .040
1963 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1969> -.051 2000> -.041 1982> -.024 1986< -.022 1971> -.021
1983< -.020 Higher 1963 .137 1984 .036

[E] Outliers    2    3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1963 -5.8 SD; 1969 +3.0 SD
=====

Cat069    1945 to 2012    68 years
Series 45

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .541) is:
Lower 2000> -.020 1987> -.019 1976< -.018 2005> -.017 1960< -.015
1971< -.012 Higher 1963 .038 1950 .018
=====

Cat070    1974 to 2012    39 years
Series 46

[A] Segment    High    -10    -9    -8    -7    -6    -5    -4    -3    -2    -1    +0    +1    +2
+3    +4    +5    +6    +7    +8    +9    +10
-----
-    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -
1974 2012    -6    .14 .09 .23 .05 .27*-.12 .09 -.41 .13 -.27 .19| - -
-    -    -    -    -    -    -    -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .190) is:
Lower 1982> -.065 1979< -.047 1975> -.045 2005> -.044 1988> -.017
1999< -.015 Higher 2007 .058 1977 .040
1974 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1982> -.065 1979< -.047 1975> -.045 2005> -.044 1988> -.017
1999< -.015 Higher 2007 .058 1977 .040

[E] Outliers    1    3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
2005 +3.2 SD
=====

Cat071    1943 to 2010    68 years
Series 47

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .447) is:

```


Lower 2007> -.038 1989< -.031 1949> -.027 1998< -.017 1995< -.017 2001>
 -.016 Higher 1963 .054 1976 .026

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1949 +3.2 SD

Cat072 1955 to 2012 58 years
 Series 48

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.321) is:
 Lower 2012< -.084 1960< -.046 1975> -.040 2005> -.029 2001> -.020
 2004< -.014 Higher 1987 .088 1963 .031

Cat074 1957 to 2012 56 years
 Series 49

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

 - 1957 2006 0 -.08 -.23 -.08 -.05 -.20 -.11 -.05 -.14 -.02 .05 .32* .17 -.02 -
 .04 .22 -.22 .13 - - - -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.337) is:
 Lower 1972> -.053 1977> -.030 1983< -.025 1969> -.022 1984< -.019
 1960< -.013 Higher 1963 .116 1971 .042
 1957 to 2006 segment:
 Lower 1972> -.057 1977> -.032 1983< -.028 1969> -.025 1984< -.021
 1960< -.014 Higher 1963 .132 1971 .046

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1963 -5.1 SD; 1972 +4.1 SD

Cat076 1952 to 2012 61 years
 Series 50

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.443) is:
 Lower 1978< -.031 1962< -.029 2002< -.021 1957< -.019 1992< -.016 1981>
 -.010 Higher 1963 .036 1975 .027

Cat077 1938 to 2012 75 years
 Series 51

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2
 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

 - 1938 1987 -4 .21 .09 -.06 .16 .10 .21 .28*-.09 .13 -.02 .25|-.11 -.07 -
 .21 .00 -.15 -.03 -.23 .09 .09 .10
 1963 2012 0 .19 .16 .06 .03 .04 .17 .18 -.10 .04 -.21 .31* - -

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.264) is:
 Lower 1973< -.039 1978< -.027 1941< -.025 1938< -.023 2012< -.014 1985>
 -.013 Higher 1982 .044 1960 .016
 1938 to 1987 segment:
 Lower 1973< -.053 1978< -.035 1941< -.033 1938< -.031 1969> -.017 1985>
 -.016 Higher 1982 .057 1960 .025
 1963 to 2012 segment:
 Lower 1973< -.068 1978< -.035 1969> -.020 1985> -.018 1988> -.017
 2012< -.017 Higher 1982 .051 1994 .021

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1973 -6.4 SD; 1985 +3.1 SD

Cat078 1937 to 2012 76 years
Series 52

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1937 1986	2	-.17	-.38	-.12	-.18	.12	.05	.03	.15	.13	-			
.04	.21	.18	.35*	.21	-.22	-.05	-.02	-.21	.21	-.32	-.22			
1950 1999	2	-.09	-.32	-.12	-.16	-.01	-.08	-						
.04	.10	.28	.01	.13	.21	.33*	.19	-.18	-.07	.00	-.23	.24	-.30	-.20
1963 2012	0	-.02	-.24	-.01	-.11	.00	-.14	-.08	.06	.20	.01	.25*	-	-

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.208) is:
Lower 1987> -.075 1963> -.044 1989< -.017 1955< -.016 1974< -.015
1962< -.013 Higher 1969 .085 2012 .035
1937 to 1986 segment:
Lower 1963> -.072 1955< -.020 1974< -.019 1951> -.019 1982> -.017
1962< -.017 Higher 1969 .126 1978 .050
1950 to 1999 segment:
Lower 1987> -.100 1963> -.058 1989< -.021 1974< -.017 1955< -.016 1951>
-.016 Higher 1969 .137 1978 .049
1963 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1987> -.109 1963> -.063 1989< -.026 1974< -.024 1985< -.016
1976< -.014 Higher 1969 .111 2012 .050

[C] Year-to-year changes diverging by over 4.0 std deviations:
1986 1987 5.3 SD

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1985 -5.3 SD; 1987 +3.3 SD

Cat080 1957 to 2012 56 years
Series 53

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2
+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10							
1957 2006	2	-.09	-.03	-.35	-.39	.09	-.04	-.06	-					
.04	.00	.18	.11	.23	.30*	.06	.04	-.22	.00	-	-	-	-	
1963 2012	-1	-.08	.05	-.26	-.33	.09	-.10	-.07	-.09	.01	.15*	.15	-	-

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.169) is:
Lower 1965< -.119 1971> -.049 1982> -.048 1977> -.032 1988> -.016
1961< -.015 Higher 1969 .065 2012 .035
1957 to 2006 segment:
Lower 1965< -.119 1971> -.052 1982> -.051 1977> -.033 1988> -.016
1961< -.014 Higher 1969 .074 1987 .038
1963 to 2012 segment:
Lower 1965< -.134 1971> -.052 1982> -.051 1977> -.032 1986< -.017 1988>
-.015 Higher 1969 .067 2012 .044

[C] Year-to-year changes diverging by over 4.0 std deviations:
1964 1965 -4.3 SD

[E] Outliers 2 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1965 -6.4 SD; 1971 +3.2 SD

Cat081 1918 to 1994 77 years
Series 54

```

[A] Segment      High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2
+3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
- 1918 1967      0  -.07 .14 .15 .15 .11 -.24 -.09 -.05 -.08 .27 .28* .09 -.14 -
.23 -.05 .16 .13 -.03 .08 -.18 -.18
1925 1974      0  -.23 .21 .20 -.01 .08 -.15 -.06 .02 -.09 .26 .27* .12 -.09 -
.16 -.13 .08 .14 -.12 .01 -.18 -.04
1945 1994     -5  -.15 .06 .11 .07 .21 .26*-.05 .07 -.07 -.04 .21|-.02 -.20 -
.10 -.14 .03 .21 .02 -.02 -.17 .00

```

```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .191) is:
    Lower 1958< -.036 1929< -.029 1976< -.029 1993< -.028 1982> -.027 1928>
-.017 Higher 1963 .060 1950 .030
    1918 to 1967 segment:
    Lower 1958< -.059 1928> -.057 1929< -.047 1945> -.014 1965< -.013
1932< -.013 Higher 1963 .082 1950 .039
    1925 to 1974 segment:
    Lower 1928> -.064 1958< -.062 1929< -.049 1965< -.014 1932< -.014 1945>
-.013 Higher 1963 .080 1950 .037
    1945 to 1994 segment:
    Lower 1958< -.062 1976< -.050 1982> -.049 1993< -.048 1945> -.017 1987>
-.017 Higher 1963 .106 1950 .052

```

```

[C] Year-to-year changes diverging by over 4.0 std deviations:
    1928 1929 -4.5 SD

```

```

[E] Outliers      1      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
    1993 -4.6 SD
=====
=====

```

```

Cat090      1930 to 2012      83 years
Series      55

```

```

[A] Segment      High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2
+3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
- 1930 1979      0  -.09 .05 -.12 -.08 .21 -.03 -.27 -.08 -.19 -.07 .25*-.15 -.07 -
.05 .05 .04 .17 .06 .21 -.03 .06

```

```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.377) is:
    Lower 1995< -.026 1939< -.021 1945> -.019 1938< -.019 1977> -.019
1958< -.018 Higher 1987 .072 1969 .045
    1930 to 1979 segment:
    Lower 1939< -.037 1938< -.034 1945> -.033 1977> -.032 1958< -.032 1944>
-.027 Higher 1969 .107 1963 .088

```

```

[E] Outliers      2      3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
    1945 +3.1 SD; 1952 +3.8 SD
=====
=====

```

```

PART 7: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS:
15:15 Tue 08 Jul 2014 Page 7

```

```

//---- Filtered ----\\
Corr //----- Unfiltered -----\\
No. No. No. with Mean Max Std Auto Mean
Max Seq Series Auto AR
value Series dev Interval corr ()
Years Segmt Flags Master msmt msmt dev corr sens
-----
1 CIS001 1916 1959 44 1 0 .500 1.25 3.64 .712 .777 .369
2.56 .529 .058 1
2 CIS002 1951 1991 41 1 0 .359 2.00 5.78 1.536 .762 .452
2.45 .526 -.026 3
3 Cat003 1936 1980 45 1 1 .232 1.33 3.14 .650 .263 .488

```

2.73	.610	-.022	2									
4	Cat004	1940	2012	73	3	0	.376	1.44	4.76	.830	.571	.396
2.86	.579	.045	3									
5	Cat006	1935	2012	78	3	1	.462	1.80	7.10	1.620	.560	.530
2.55	.373	-.108	2									
6	Cat008	1946	2012	67	3	2	.215	2.01	8.49	1.523	.609	.442
2.73	.482	-.039	2									
7	Cat009	1945	2003	59	3	0	.355	1.54	3.79	.825	.443	.437
2.60	.489	-.079	1									
8	Cat010	1957	2004	48	1	1	.286	2.11	5.18	1.035	.376	.360
2.82	.611	.006	1									
9	Cat011	1952	2011	60	2	0	.430	1.97	5.40	1.179	.755	.372
2.85	.520	.039	1									
10	Cat012	1931	1999	69	2	0	.345	1.80	4.53	.966	.651	.316
2.50	.399	-.081	1									
11	Cat013	1931	2010	80	3	0	.594	1.86	9.03	1.902	.881	.500
2.62	.547	.007	1									
12	Cat014	1981	2012	32	1	1	.273	4.23	11.93	3.060	.843	.256
2.68	.622	-.036	1									
13	Cat017	1950	2012	63	2	0	.441	1.46	2.66	.622	.469	.369
2.42	.450	-.032	1									
14	Cat018	1928	2012	85	3	3	.298	1.58	10.79	1.601	.136	.693
3.11	.543	-.019	1									
15	Cat019	1935	2012	78	3	0	.512	1.42	4.51	.811	.792	.323
2.65	.573	-.035	1									
16	Cat022	1930	2008	79	3	0	.394	1.69	8.18	1.915	.884	.481
2.75	.554	.126	1									
17	Cat023	1937	2011	75	3	1	.383	2.45	10.30	2.085	.877	.377
2.66	.488	.104	1									
18	Cat024	1953	2008	56	2	0	.395	2.33	8.74	1.927	.769	.522
2.76	.528	.008	1									
19	Cat026	1939	1999	61	2	0	.397	2.51	5.59	1.147	.634	.306
2.75	.476	-.046	1									
20	Cat027	1935	2001	67	3	0	.443	1.96	6.96	1.467	.619	.450
2.59	.381	-.063	1									
21	Cat029	1936	2010	75	3	0	.650	2.14	11.35	2.025	.706	.453
2.68	.533	-.049	3									
22	Cat031	1984	2012	29	1	0	.561	4.84	10.61	2.873	.620	.424
2.47	.519	.114	2									
23	Cat032	1935	2012	78	3	0	.707	1.31	6.75	1.228	.858	.448
2.72	.577	.016	1									
24	Cat033	1979	2012	34	1	0	.409	2.27	4.97	1.416	.694	.485
2.41	.582	.089	2									
25	Cat034	1935	2012	78	3	0	.709	1.31	6.75	1.229	.857	.453
2.67	.570	.016	1									
26	Cat035	1940	2012	73	3	0	.543	1.78	7.06	1.399	.564	.447
2.85	.451	.067	1									
27	Cat037	1978	2006	29	1	0	.505	3.15	9.84	2.057	.673	.337
2.68	.590	.118	2									
28	Cat038	1981	2012	32	1	0	.531	3.72	7.79	1.994	.808	.356
2.52	.573	.008	2									
29	Cat039	1935	2011	77	3	1	.440	2.28	9.16	1.628	.816	.359
2.74	.555	-.087	1									
30	Cat040	1948	2012	65	3	0	.500	1.12	3.73	.706	.679	.429
2.72	.541	.073	1									
31	Cat042	1933	1992	60	2	0	.482	2.11	7.14	1.538	.689	.472
2.98	.690	.007	1									
32	Cat043	1941	2012	72	3	2	.373	1.69	4.65	.902	.557	.405
2.69	.495	-.053	2									
33	Cat044	1938	2012	75	3	0	.425	1.50	5.99	.944	.743	.343
2.67	.434	-.036	1									
34	Cat045	1985	2012	28	1	0	.536	3.32	8.54	2.187	.777	.402
2.61	.697	-.126	2									
35	Cat046	1883	2001	119	4	1	.353	1.26	3.70	.772	.734	.328
2.68	.454	-.032	2									
36	Cat047	1950	2010	61	2	0	.483	1.46	3.07	.518	.489	.292
2.66	.559	-.045	1									
37	Cat049	1962	2012	51	2	0	.431	2.84	9.67	2.161	.798	.410
2.79	.563	.039	2									
38	Cat051	1917	1968	52	2	0	.372	2.34	6.26	1.301	.715	.268
2.52	.433	-.084	2									
39	Cat054	1961	2011	51	2	0	.461	3.07	28.70	4.073	.409	.464

APPENDIX D

JOLTS OUTPUT FOR SUPPRESSION IN TREE GROWTH OF SITE CHRONOLOGY
ON CAT ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI

SUPPRESSIONS IN TREE GROWTH
Version 6.01P 29132

```
-----
File of tree-ring measurements: dated.txt
Menu of run control parameters:
1 Find occurrences of      Values
    by method              SUP
                          RUNNING MEAN
                          (Search for SUPPRESSIONS)
2 RUNNING MEAN SUP factor  1.000
3 RUNNING MEAN window     5 yrs before
                          5 yrs after
```

```
RUNNING MEAN method:
    5 years running mean prior to each year tested, and
    5 years running mean starting at each year tested
4 Min years between reported SUP events      1
5 ENTIRE TIME SPAN analyzed
6 Tree age span analyzed                      0      0
7 File types created                          Out Sum Gra Fhx
8 Run title:
```

Columns of spreadsheet files contain:

```
1, 2, 3, 4:      Year, Count of trees, Count of trees recording, Mean tree radius
5, 6, 7, 8, 9:   Trees in first year of SUP, Mean SUP value, Std dev of SUP value,
                  Mean tree radius at first year of SUP, Percent of trees recording
10,11,12,13:     Trees in maximum year of SUP, Mean SUP value, Std dev of SUP value,
Percent of trees recording
14,15,16,17:     Trees within SUP, Mean SUP value, Std dev of SUP value, Percent of
trees recording
```

File ZZ SUP.GRM is in column format

File ZZ SUP.FHM is in Fire History (FHX2) format

```
-----
Series 1 CIS001      1916 to 1959      44 years
  SUP_time_span
  Begin End Years   Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
  Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
1916 1923      8   1922 4.173    -.32      1
1925 1929      5   1926 2.121    2.71     10
1932 1932      1   1932 1.109   11.95     17
1934 1938      5   1934 1.305   14.55     19
1940 1941      2   1940 1.093   24.13     25
1943 1948      6   1944 1.321   28.38     28
-----
```

```
-----
Series 2 CIS002      1951 to 1991      41 years
  SUP_time_span
  Begin End Years   Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
  Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
1951 1955      5   1951 1.000    3.05      1
1957 1957      1   1957 1.000   18.05      7
1963 1968      6   1967 13.824  13.39     13
1970 1970      1   1970 2.159   19.80     20
1972 1977      6   1972 2.472   23.42     22
1981 1984      4   1981 1.121   50.40     31
1987 1988      2   1987 1.030   69.71     37
-----
```

```
-----
Series 3 Cat003      1936 to 1980      45 years
```

SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean					
1936	1943	8	1941 1.307	.31 1	
1945	1945	1	1945 1.218	14.98 10	
1947	1947	1	1947 1.047	18.88 12	
1954	1955	2	1954 1.488	28.96 19	
1963	1966	4	1965 2.100	38.22 28	
1969	1969	1	1969 1.239	47.13 34	
R 1977	1980	4	1977 1.000	55.30 42	

SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year slope
Series 4 Cat004 1940 to 2012 73 years					
[] Running mean					
1940	1948	9	1945 3.437	-.81 1	
1953	1955	3	1953 1.170	17.36 14	
1964	1967	4	1966 1.566	31.56 25	
1981	1983	3	1981 15.225	49.25 42	
1986	1988	3	1987 1.781	53.39 47	
1991	1994	4	1991 1.333	60.77 52	
1997	2001	5	1998 1.409	70.85 58	
2005	2005	1	2005 1.012	89.32 66	
2007	2007	1	2007 1.043	93.78 68	
2009	2010	2	2009 1.000	98.02 70	

SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year slope
Series 5 Cat006 1935 to 2012 78 years					
[] Running mean					
1935	1945	11	1945 1.703	-1.51 1	
1952	1955	4	1952 2.645	7.45 18	
1963	1963	1	1963 1.049	27.03 29	
1967	1967	1	1967 3.715	31.05 33	
1969	1973	5	1969 2.676	35.06 35	
1981	1983	3	1982 1.981	59.82 47	
1987	1990	4	1987 1.632	70.10 53	
1994	1994	1	1994 1.121	86.19 60	
1997	2001	5	1998 1.518	91.81 63	
2005	2010	6	2005 1.173	113.29 70	
2011	2011	1	2011 1.000	137.25 77	

SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year slope
Series 6 Cat008 1946 to 2012 67 years					
[] Running mean					
1946	1950	5	1946 1.000	1.41 1	
1952	1954	3	1952 1.465	7.80 7	
1957	1959	3	1957 1.590	15.35 12	
1966	1967	2	1966 1.326	35.22 21	
1969	1969	1	1969 1.686	42.22 24	
1977	1977	1	1977 1.000	49.58 32	
1979	1979	1	1979 1.000	48.42 34	
1981	1985	5	1984 4.109	48.34 36	
1987	1989	3	1987 1.767	57.89 42	
1994	2001	8	1996 1.607	73.61 49	
2007	2010	4	2007 1.149	116.10 62	

SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year slope
Series 7 Cat009 1945 to 2003 59 years					
[] Running mean					
1945	1950	6	1950 1.247	1.21 1	
1952	1952	1	1952 1.093	14.63 8	
1962	1963	2	1962 1.243	30.38 18	
1965	1969	5	1965 1.647	35.03 21	
1981	1982	2	1981 19.712	56.58 37	
1986	1988	3	1987 1.764	59.80 42	

	1990	1993	4	1993	1.588	64.18	46
	1995	2000	6	1996	1.663	71.57	51
R	2003	2003	1	2003	1.000	90.80	59

Series	8	Cat010		1957 to 2004	48 years		
	<u>SUP_time_span</u>			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1957	1964	8	1964	1.542	1.19	1
	1967	1968	2	1967	1.151	17.28	11
	1972	1973	2	1972	1.184	26.87	16
	1981	1982	2	1981	1.130	44.28	25
	1985	1987	3	1985	1.552	50.46	29
	1991	1994	4	1991	1.397	62.09	35
	1997	2003	7	1998	1.617	76.15	41

Series	9	Cat011		1952 to 2011	60 years		
	<u>SUP_time_span</u>			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1952	1957	6	1952	1.000	.39	1
	1962	1970	9	1965	10.316	.96	11
	1977	1977	1	1977	1.038	31.14	26
	1979	1983	5	1981	1.396	34.52	28
	1985	1985	1	1985	1.207	48.16	34
	1992	1996	5	1992	1.295	63.70	41
	1999	2001	3	1999	1.292	81.08	48
R	2005	2011	7	2006	1.339	97.30	54

Series	10	Cat012		1931 to 1999	69 years		
	<u>SUP_time_span</u>			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1931	1935	5	1931	1.000	2.20	1
	1942	1947	6	1942	4.435	8.26	12
	1949	1950	2	1949	1.457	18.44	19
	1952	1952	1	1952	1.056	23.60	22
	1963	1963	1	1963	1.068	38.92	33
	1967	1971	5	1967	2.667	42.65	37
	1973	1973	1	1973	1.054	55.26	43
	1977	1977	1	1977	1.046	63.81	47
	1981	1985	5	1981	1.272	72.37	51
	1992	1996	5	1992	1.247	101.69	62
R	1998	1999	2	1998	1.000	120.73	68

Series	11	Cat013		1931 to 2010	80 years		
	<u>SUP_time_span</u>			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1931	1937	7	1931	1.000	-5.31	1
	1940	1946	7	1945	8.668	-22.23	10
	1950	1953	4	1951	1.609	-9.12	20
	1962	1964	3	1962	1.480	17.70	32
	1967	1971	5	1967	1.375	29.56	37
	1980	1984	5	1981	1.869	61.36	50
	1991	1991	1	1991	1.019	89.42	61
	1993	2003	11	1995	1.295	93.94	63
	2005	2005	1	2005	1.061	131.23	75
R	2007	2010	4	2007	1.000	138.16	77

Series	12	Cat014		1981 to 2012	32 years		
	<u>SUP_time_span</u>			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1981	1986	6	1981	1.000	1.75	1
	1988	2002	15	1990	5.192	.07	8
	2006	2010	5	2006	1.189	92.64	26


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-----
Series 17 Cat023      1937 to 2011      75 years
  SUP_time_span      Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
Begin End Years      Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
  1937 1948      12      1947 2.387      -5.41      1
  1956 1956      1      1956 1.192      2.04      20
  1963 1966      4      1964 2.530      10.96      27
  1968 1971      4      1968 1.293      25.66      32
  1973 1973      1      1973 1.003      42.93      37
  1979 1980      2      1980 1.200      60.39      43
  1982 1983      2      1983 1.288      69.74      46
  1986 1990      5      1986 1.272      83.22      50
  1997 2001      5      1997 1.184      125.77     61
  2007 2007      1      2007 1.038      167.01     71
  2009 2009      1      2009 1.000      175.11     73
R   2011 2011      1      2011 1.000      183.61     75
-----

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Series 18 Cat024      1953 to 2008      56 years
  SUP_time_span      Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
Begin End Years      Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
  1953 1957      5      1953 1.000      -.03      1
  1959 1966      8      1965 4.596      -9.24      7
  1968 1971      4      1969 1.828      1.09      16
  1981 1987      7      1982 1.681      40.00      29
  1997 1997      1      1997 1.153      94.51      45
  2000 2003      4      2001 1.625      102.65     48
  2005 2005      1      2005 1.000      121.97     53
-----

```

```

-----
Series 19 Cat026      1939 to 1999      61 years
  SUP_time_span      Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
Begin End Years      Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
  1939 1944      6      1944 1.026      2.20      1
  1946 1946      1      1946 1.095      27.76      8
  1958 1958      1      1958 1.038      60.75      20
  1962 1968      7      1962 1.928      67.53      24
  1978 1979      2      1979 1.461      112.52     40
  1988 1991      4      1989 2.234      128.20     50
R   1995 1999      5      1995 1.455      141.37     57
-----

```

```

-----
Series 20 Cat027      1935 to 2001      67 years
  SUP_time_span      Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
Begin End Years      Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
  1935 1945      11      1943 7.836      -.77      1
  1950 1951      2      1950 1.122      21.06      16
  1959 1961      3      1960 1.112      43.76      25
  1964 1964      1      1964 1.010      55.01      30
  1968 1971      4      1968 1.482      63.09      34
  1980 1983      4      1980 82.341     81.91      46
  1987 1988      2      1988 1.610      94.94      53
  1990 1993      4      1990 1.667      101.09     56
  1995 1995      1      1995 1.106      113.71     61
R   1997 2001      5      1997 1.244      119.18     63
-----

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Series 21 Cat029      1936 to 2010      75 years
  SUP_time_span      Before/after Begin_year_SUP Spline_steepest
Begin End Years      Year max_dif Radius Ring_no Year slope
[ ] Running mean
  1936 1951      16      1946 19.827     -2.55      1
  1955 1958      4      1955 1.811      -1.69      20
  1967 1971      5      1969 1.559      25.25      32
  1975 1975      1      1975 1.004      48.48      40
  1977 1977      1      1977 1.087      53.56      42
  1979 1979      1      1979 1.126      58.66      44
  1982 1983      2      1983 1.072      67.13      47
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	1985	1985	1	1985	1.113	75.40	50
	1987	1988	2	1987	1.147	81.68	52
	1995	1998	4	1995	1.336	104.24	60
	2000	2005	6	2001	1.153	121.16	65
R	2007	2010	4	2007	1.000	148.65	72

Series	22	Cat031		1984 to 2012	29 years		
	SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1984	1988	5	1984	1.000	5.12	1
	1996	1997	2	1996	2.064	47.18	13
	1999	2000	2	1999	2.229	55.08	16
	2003	2009	7	2003	2.037	70.49	20
R	2011	2012	2	2011	1.000	131.63	28

Series	23	Cat032		1935 to 2012	78 years		
	SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1935	1939	5	1935	1.000	-2.24	1
	1941	1947	7	1945	100.896	-14.78	7
	1950	1953	4	1951	1.383	-1.74	16
	1963	1964	2	1964	1.070	21.75	29
	1967	1969	3	1967	1.371	27.97	33
	1977	1977	1	1977	1.094	44.40	43
	1979	1980	2	1979	1.350	46.64	45
	1986	1987	2	1986	1.212	55.55	52
	1994	1997	4	1994	1.532	66.21	60
	2000	2003	4	2001	1.359	75.88	66
	2005	2007	3	2005	1.134	86.33	71
	2009	2009	1	2009	1.000	95.44	75
	2011	2011	1	2011	1.000	100.09	77

Series	24	Cat033		1979 to 2012	34 years		
	SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1979	1983	5	1979	1.000	-.42	1
	1991	1991	1	1991	1.374	16.43	13
	1993	2001	9	1995	3.080	18.42	15
	2006	2010	5	2008	1.442	53.68	28
R	2012	2012	1	2012	1.000	77.34	34

Series	25	Cat034		1935 to 2012	78 years		
	SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1935	1939	5	1935	1.000	-2.24	1
	1941	1947	7	1945	101.216	-14.78	7
	1950	1953	4	1951	1.383	-1.75	16
	1963	1964	2	1964	1.070	21.74	29
	1967	1969	3	1967	1.372	27.97	33
	1977	1977	1	1977	1.094	44.40	43
	1979	1980	2	1979	1.350	46.64	45
	1986	1987	2	1986	1.212	55.55	52
	1994	1997	4	1994	1.532	66.21	60
	2000	2003	4	2001	1.352	75.92	66
	2005	2007	3	2005	1.139	86.38	71
	2009	2009	1	2009	1.000	95.44	75
	2011	2011	1	2011	1.000	100.11	77

Series	26	Cat035		1940 to 2012	73 years		
	SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1940	1944	5	1940	1.000	.05	1

	1955	1956	2	1956	1.780	21.15	16
	1963	1965	3	1963	9.712	25.12	24
	1967	1969	3	1967	2.569	29.06	28
	1977	1981	5	1980	4.366	38.16	38
	1986	1993	8	1987	1.671	52.62	47
	1995	1995	1	1995	1.057	76.32	56
	1997	2002	6	1997	1.138	81.93	58
	2005	2007	3	2005	1.093	106.75	66
	2009	2009	1	2009	1.000	119.95	70
R	2011	2012	2	2011	1.000	126.67	72

	Series 27 Cat037		1978 to 2006		29 years		
	SUP_time_span		Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1978	1983	6	1983	27.408	-3.55	1
	1985	1988	4	1985	5.188	3.72	8
	1990	1990	1	1990	1.160	21.48	13
	1992	1993	2	1993	1.240	28.38	15
	1995	1997	3	1995	1.114	40.95	18
	2000	2001	2	2000	1.165	62.27	23
R	2003	2006	4	2003	1.000	75.88	26

	Series 28 Cat038		1981 to 2012		32 years		
	SUP_time_span		Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1981	1985	5	1981	1.000	2.40	1
	1991	1995	5	1991	1.883	23.14	11
	1997	1998	2	1998	1.663	38.57	17
	2000	2001	2	2000	1.507	50.57	20
	2005	2010	6	2005	1.437	67.90	24
R	2011	2012	2	2011	1.000	111.88	31

	Series 29 Cat039		1935 to 2011		77 years		
	SUP_time_span		Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1935	1942	8	1942	1.767	-3.29	1
	1944	1945	2	1945	1.690	-1.59	10
	1947	1948	2	1947	1.975	2.36	13
	1954	1957	4	1956	1.782	13.43	20
	1963	1970	8	1963	2.006	28.23	29
	1981	1983	3	1981	1.363	73.78	47
	1985	1985	1	1985	1.119	84.44	51
	1987	1988	2	1987	1.153	90.21	53
	1996	2010	15	1997	1.652	113.19	62

	Series 30 Cat040		1948 to 2012		65 years		
	SUP_time_span		Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1948	1953	6	1948	1.000	-1.48	1
	1956	1960	5	1957	1.824	1.41	9
	1967	1970	4	1967	2.447	7.50	20
	1973	1975	3	1973	1.121	14.74	26
	1981	1983	3	1981	1.669	24.18	34
	1989	1993	5	1989	1.270	35.57	42
	1995	1995	1	1995	1.250	44.12	48
	1997	1998	2	1997	1.402	47.27	50
	2005	2009	5	2006	1.574	59.59	58

	Series 31 Cat042		1933 to 1992		60 years		
	SUP_time_span		Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
	Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[]	Running mean						
	1933	1940	8	1940	1.994	-1.66	1

1950	1954	5	1950	1.000	1.89	1
1962	1964	3	1962	2.408	14.79	13
1966	1966	1	1966	1.205	21.30	17
1969	1972	4	1970	1.445	25.57	20
1981	1987	7	1983	1.840	44.20	32
1997	1998	2	1997	1.548	68.03	48
2000	2001	2	2000	1.225	72.93	51
2006	2009	4	2006	1.069	82.29	57

Series 37 Cat049 1962 to 2012 51 years						
SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[] Running mean						
1962	1966	5	1962	1.000	-.76	1
1969	1969	1	1969	1.000	7.44	8
1974	1977	4	1977	2.785	3.95	13
1980	1987	8	1981	6.655	9.10	19
1994	2004	11	1994	1.237	58.52	33
2006	2008	3	2006	1.157	112.68	45
2010	2010	1	2010	1.000	134.53	49

Series 38 Cat051 1917 to 1968 52 years						
SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[] Running mean						
1917	1921	5	1917	1.000	-1.58	1
1923	1925	3	1923	24.222	-.06	7
1928	1931	4	1928	2.690	7.54	12
1935	1935	1	1935	1.069	25.51	19
1937	1937	1	1937	1.046	30.64	21
1943	1945	3	1944	1.341	44.04	27
1951	1954	4	1951	1.321	65.70	35
1961	1966	6	1962	1.319	95.67	45

Series 39 Cat054 1961 to 2011 51 years						
SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[] Running mean						
1961	1970	10	1969	1.651	-22.55	1
1977	1977	1	1977	1.195	19.32	17
1979	1983	5	1979	24.941	20.79	19
1985	1985	1	1985	1.649	36.59	25
1987	1989	3	1988	1.396	43.27	27
1991	1991	1	1991	1.036	59.57	31
1997	1997	1	1997	1.149	83.71	37
1999	2005	7	2000	1.381	90.80	39
2007	2007	1	2007	1.102	133.44	47
R 2009	2011	3	2009	1.000	144.79	49

Series 40 Cat055 1949 to 2012 64 years						
SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[] Running mean						
1949	1955	7	1955	2.477	-4.61	1
1962	1966	5	1963	1.809	8.24	14
1974	1975	2	1974	1.701	29.80	26
1981	1988	8	1984	1.373	43.80	33
1993	1994	2	1994	1.075	71.92	45
1996	2000	5	1996	1.287	78.83	48
R 2004	2012	9	2005	1.318	101.66	56

Series 41 Cat062 1962 to 2012 51 years						
SUP_time_span			Before/after	Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year max_dif	Radius Ring_no	Year	slope
[] Running mean						
1962	1974	13	1969	14.647	-.26	1
1981	1984	4	1982	1.447	27.09	20

Series 46 Cat070			1974 to 2012		39 years		
SUP_time_span			Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year	max_dif	Radius	Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean							
1974	1979	6	1974	1.000	-4.32	1	
1986	1996	11	1986	6.139	7.22	13	
1999	2001	3	1999	1.154	62.00	26	
2006	2007	2	2006	1.086	101.45	33	
2009	2009	1	2009	1.000	119.76	36	

Series 47 Cat071			1943 to 2010		68 years		
SUP_time_span			Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year	max_dif	Radius	Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean							
1943	1947	5	1943	1.000	1.17	1	
1950	1950	1	1950	1.044	16.14	8	
1960	1960	1	1960	1.099	32.07	18	
1963	1964	2	1963	1.893	35.58	21	
1966	1967	2	1966	1.423	41.34	24	
1979	1983	5	1982	12.839	54.47	37	
1985	2000	16	1985	3.523	58.19	43	
2003	2003	1	2003	1.008	104.60	61	
2005	2006	2	2006	1.003	111.11	63	
R	2010	2010	1	2010	1.000	127.15	68

Series 48 Cat072			1955 to 2012		58 years		
SUP_time_span			Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year	max_dif	Radius	Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean							
1955	1964	10	1960	1.574	2.05	1	
1966	1967	2	1966	1.093	22.60	12	
1972	1972	1	1972	1.000	36.58	18	
1979	1982	4	1979	1.000	29.72	25	
1984	1993	10	1986	351.743	27.08	30	
1995	2000	6	1996	1.133	58.30	41	
2004	2004	1	2004	1.001	90.06	50	
2006	2006	1	2006	1.001	96.98	52	
2009	2009	1	2009	1.000	107.85	55	
R	2011	2012	2	2011	1.000	114.19	57

Series 49 Cat074			1957 to 2012		56 years		
SUP_time_span			Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year	max_dif	Radius	Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean							
1957	1963	7	1962	3.279	-1.15	1	
1966	1967	2	1967	1.903	6.71	10	
1970	1970	1	1970	1.012	13.03	14	
1973	1975	3	1973	2.156	15.08	17	
1980	1984	5	1980	2.174	27.00	24	
1986	1987	2	1986	1.195	44.73	30	
1995	2001	7	1997	1.816	67.48	39	
2003	2006	4	2003	1.077	94.50	47	
2010	2010	1	2010	1.000	121.35	54	

Series 50 Cat076			1952 to 2012		61 years		
SUP_time_span			Before/after		Begin_year_SUP	Spline_steepest	
Begin	End	Years	Year	max_dif	Radius	Ring_no	Year slope
[] Running mean							
1952	1958	7	1957	2.037	.35	1	
1960	1960	1	1960	1.939	5.86	9	
1962	1963	2	1962	1.660	8.64	11	
1969	1969	1	1969	1.514	17.93	18	
1971	1973	3	1971	1.660	20.24	20	
1975	1975	1	1975	1.363	27.93	24	
1984	1988	5	1986	2.788	38.59	33	
1990	1990	1	1990	1.125	49.42	39	
1997	1997	1	1997	1.329	59.56	46	
1999	2007	9	2000	2.086	62.25	48	

First year of running mean factor is always smaller than prior mean

SUMMARY OF SERIES

55 ring measurement series in file
55 ring measurement series analyzed

RUNNING MEAN method:

55 series with SUPs
489 SUPs in all trees
8.891 SUPs per tree, all trees
8.891 SUPs per tree with SUPs

SUP Summary

Mean	St Dev
3.534	17.828 SUP factor, Running mean method

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