

ERRATUM

Errata for: Fowler, A., A. Lorrey, and P. Crossley, 2005. Seasonal growth characteristics of kauri. *Tree-Ring Research* 61: 3–19.

Fowler *et al.* (2005) presented results of a dendrometer band study of the seasonal growth response of 43 *Agathis australis* (kauri) trees growing at Huapai Scientific Reserve, near Auckland, New Zealand. A range of tree sizes was included in the analysis in order to investigate if seasonal growth characteristics, such as the length of the growing season and the timing of peak growth, are dependent on tree size. Analysis was largely based on comparisons of results within and between three size cohorts, based on tree diameter at breast height (DBH). Key findings were a) the strong dominance of spring growth, b) a tendency for large trees to experience peak growth rates about a month later than small

and medium sized trees, and c) otherwise high inter-tree variance in seasonal growth characteristics, little of which was explained by tree size. The authors concluded that size-related differences were small, but sufficient to warrant a precautionary approach in the development of tree-ring chronologies for climate reconstruction purposes.

The DBH values for 16 of the 43 trees were incorrect. For 15 (≤ 0.7 m DBH) the radius had been used instead, and for the largest tree (2.35 m DBH) an underestimate of 2.0 m had been used. These errors had three implications: a) tabled DBH values incorrectly represented the size-distribution of the sample (Figure 1), b) thermal expansion corrections for the vernier bands on the 16 trees were incorrect, and c) some trees were incorrectly assigned to small and middle age classes.

DBH values were corrected and all analyses redone. Because the revised size distribution is shifted right at low DBH (Figure 1), the DBH threshold used to separate small- and middle-sized trees was raised from 0.30 to 0.39 m to get the same sample sizes used in the original study. The combined effect of the DBH corrections and the threshold change was that five trees classified as small in the original study were re-classified as medium, and five trees previously classified medium were re-classified as small.

Table S3 in the **Supplementary Material** identifies all DBH corrections and the associated allocation of trees to size classes. Figures S4, S5, S6, S7, and Table S3 update all original figures and tables influenced by the corrections. In general, the revised analyses are only marginally different to the original results and, most critically, all key results and conclusions of the original study (above) are still valid.

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Supplementary Material is available at <http://www.treeringsociety.org/TRBTRR/TRBTRR.htm>

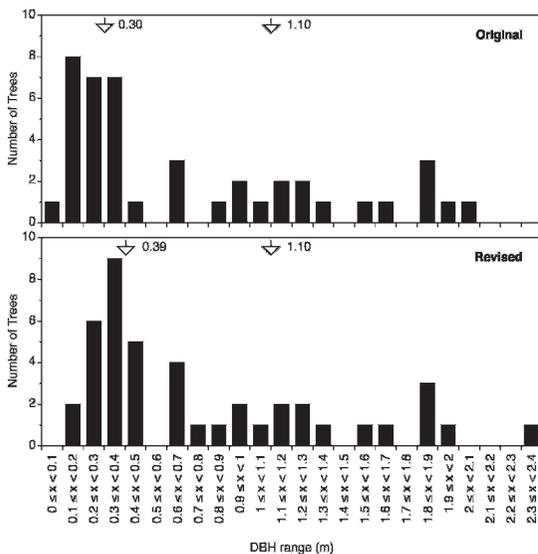


Figure 1. Frequency distribution of tree sizes (DBH) indicated by the original Fowler *et al.* (2005) Table 1 and corrected (see Table S1). Arrows show the original and revised DBH values separating the small, middle, and large size classes.