

RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION DATA FOR THE 6TH TO THE 8TH MILLENNIA BC

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ABSTRACT. ^{14}C calibration curves derived from South German oak tree-ring series are presented. They cover the interval between 4400 and 7200 BC complementing existing data sets and extending them to older periods. The atmospheric ^{14}C level before 6200 BC no longer follows the long-term sinusoidal trend fitted to the bristlecone data. This observation is supported by a tentative match of the Main 9 series.

INTRODUCTION

The Hohenheim oak series Donau 8, Main 6, Donau 6 and Main 4 have been measured by the ^{14}C laboratories of Heidelberg, La Jolla, and Seattle (see eg, Bruns *et al*, 1983; Linick, Suess & Becker, 1985; Stuiver *et al*, 1986). These series are floating but have been linked dendrochronologically in the past three years, resulting in a 3100-year floating series with ^{14}C ages in the interval 5200 to 8200 BP. Recently, this unified series has been matched to bristlecone pine (Linick, Suess & Becker, 1985; Stuiver *et al*, 1986) accurately enough to permit its use as a calibration data base and to permit an assessment of past atmospheric ^{14}C levels.

We report here the ^{14}C data obtained in Heidelberg on this series and compare them with results of other laboratories.

DATA

The tree-ring samples were prepared at the Hohenheim tree-ring laboratory. They were pretreated for ^{14}C dating as follows: samples measured before 1982 (lab numbers lower than 7000) were kept in hot HCl for two hours. Later, the samples were pretreated in the standard AAA sequence. All ^{14}C ages are normalized to oxalic acid, *ie*, all Heidelberg data obtained prior to June, 1982 were recalculated (Kromer, 1984).

The data of the unified series are given in Table 1. The absolute age was obtained using 7230 BC as zero point of the series. This is the best estimate using the matching to the bristlecone series mentioned above and comparing the Heidelberg data ca 6000 BP (Hd-9304 to Hd-9360 of Table 1) to the Irish oak series (Pearson *et al*, 1986).

For calibration purposes, the data are plotted in Figures 1-4 in the standard format. The uncertainty in the dendro-scale due to the matching to bristlecone pine has been estimated to 25 years (Stuiver *et al*, 1986).

The data points are connected by a cubic spline (Reinsch, 1967) using maximum smoothing ($S = N + (2N)^{1/2}$) in Eq (2) of Reinsch (1967). Confidence limits of ± 30 yr are indicated. Spline plotting has been suppressed for those periods when data coverage is < 1 per 60 yr.

The spacing of the samples is not uniform; at some intervals (eg, 7400 BP, 8150 BP) many samples were measured to identify new trees, filling gaps

between the series. After successful dendrochronologic identification, these ^{14}C data were incorporated in the data set.

ATMOSPHERIC ^{14}C LEVEL

Delta ^{14}C values of the series and an interpolating spline function are shown in Figure 5 (solid curve labeled "Hd"). The data are compared to the measurements in La Jolla (Linick, Suess & Becker, 1985) ("LJ") and Seattle ("S") (Stuiver *et al*, 1986). There is good agreement in the long-term trend in all data sets; on a short time scale (100 yr) differences of up to delta $^{14}\text{C} = 15$ ‰ do exist.

The unified series discussed so far yields atmospheric ^{14}C levels back to 7200 BC. Thus, it can be checked whether the sinusoidal trend fitted to the bristlecone pine data up to 5400 BC (eg, Neftel, Oeschger & Suess, 1981; Carmi, Sirkes & Magaritz, 1984) is still maintained to older ages. It is obvious from Figure 5 that before 6200 BC the ^{14}C level is consistently higher than what is to be expected by the already declining sinusoidal trend. This observation is supported by a tentative match of the floating series Main 9, which extends from 8200 to 8700 ^{14}C yr BP and thus overlaps in ^{14}C years with the old end of the unified Donau/Main series. From the slope of the respective ends of both series, a minimum zero point of 7750 BC for the Main 9 series is obtained; the delta ^{14}C plots of both series show a smooth transition if 7825 BC is assumed as a zero point. Using this value, delta ^{14}C data of the Main 9 series are shown in Figure 5 (curve labeled "M9").

Evidently, the delta ^{14}C values of the Main 9 series are subject to the final absolute placement of this series but for the present argument it is essential only that the series cannot be shifted by more than 10‰ to lower values excluding the sinusoidal trend as a valid representation of the atmospheric ^{14}C level prior to 6200 BC.

It should be noted that the ^{14}C pattern derived from fixing the Main 9 series in the interval given above is fully consistent with the data obtained on the varve series of the Lake of the Clouds (Stuiver, 1970).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

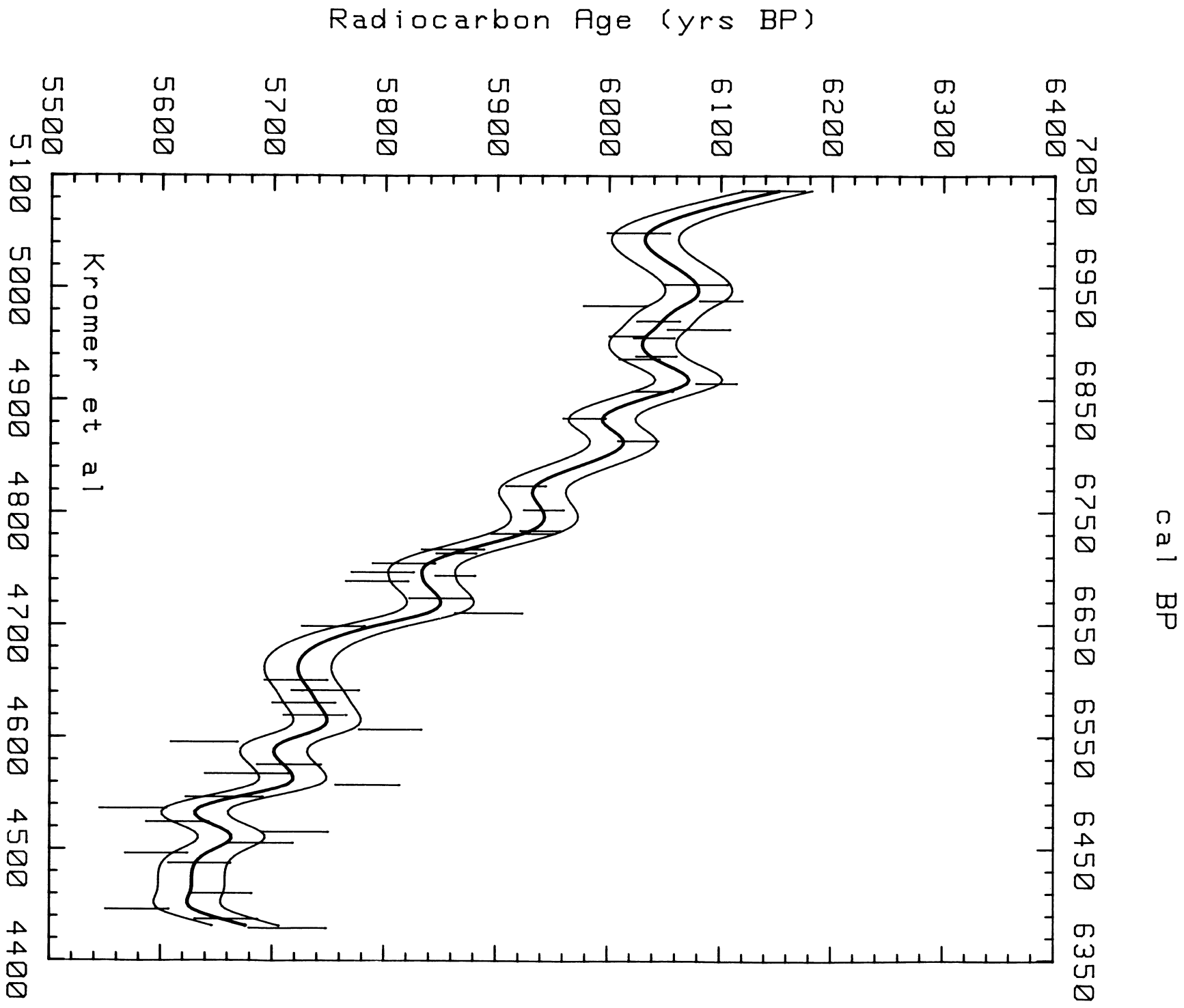
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Carmi, I, Sirkes, Z and Magaritz, M, 1985, Radiocarbon—a direct calculation of the period of the grand trend: Radiocarbon, v 26, no. 1, p 149-151.

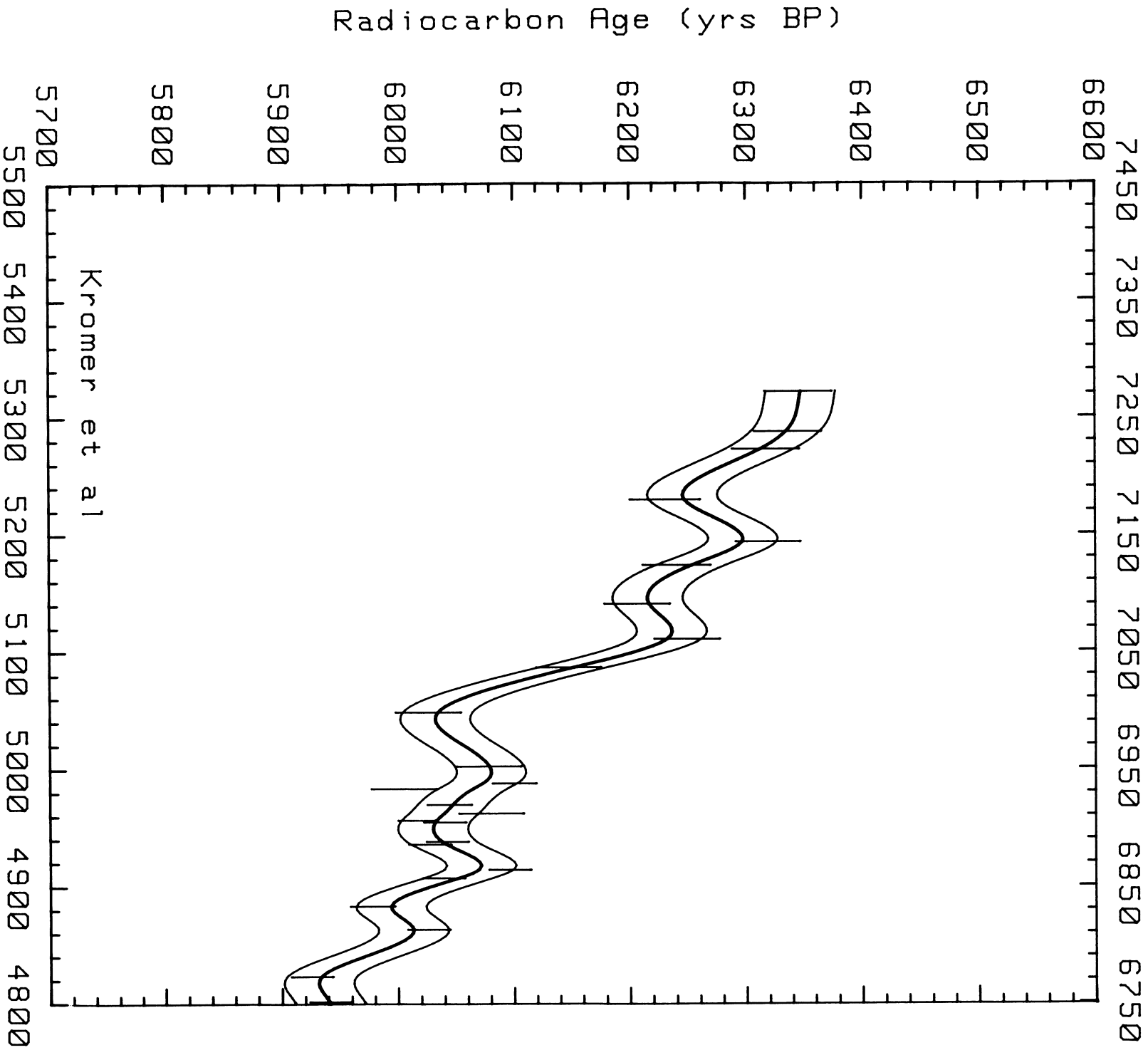
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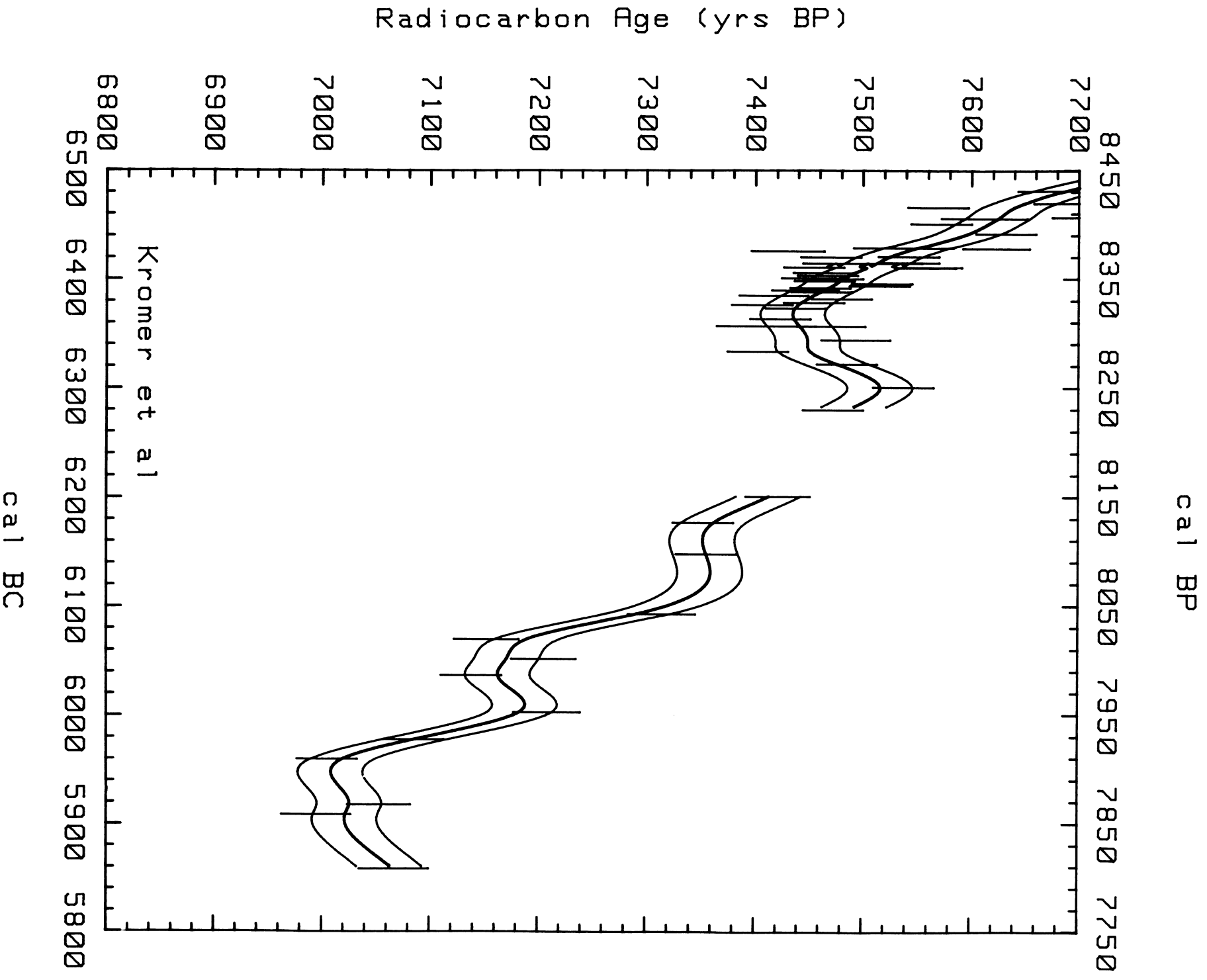


Figs 1-4. ^{14}C age vs dendro-age of the unified German oak tree-ring series and spline function through the data. Error band of ± 30 yr is indicated. The dendro-scale is considered to be accurate to ± 25 yr.

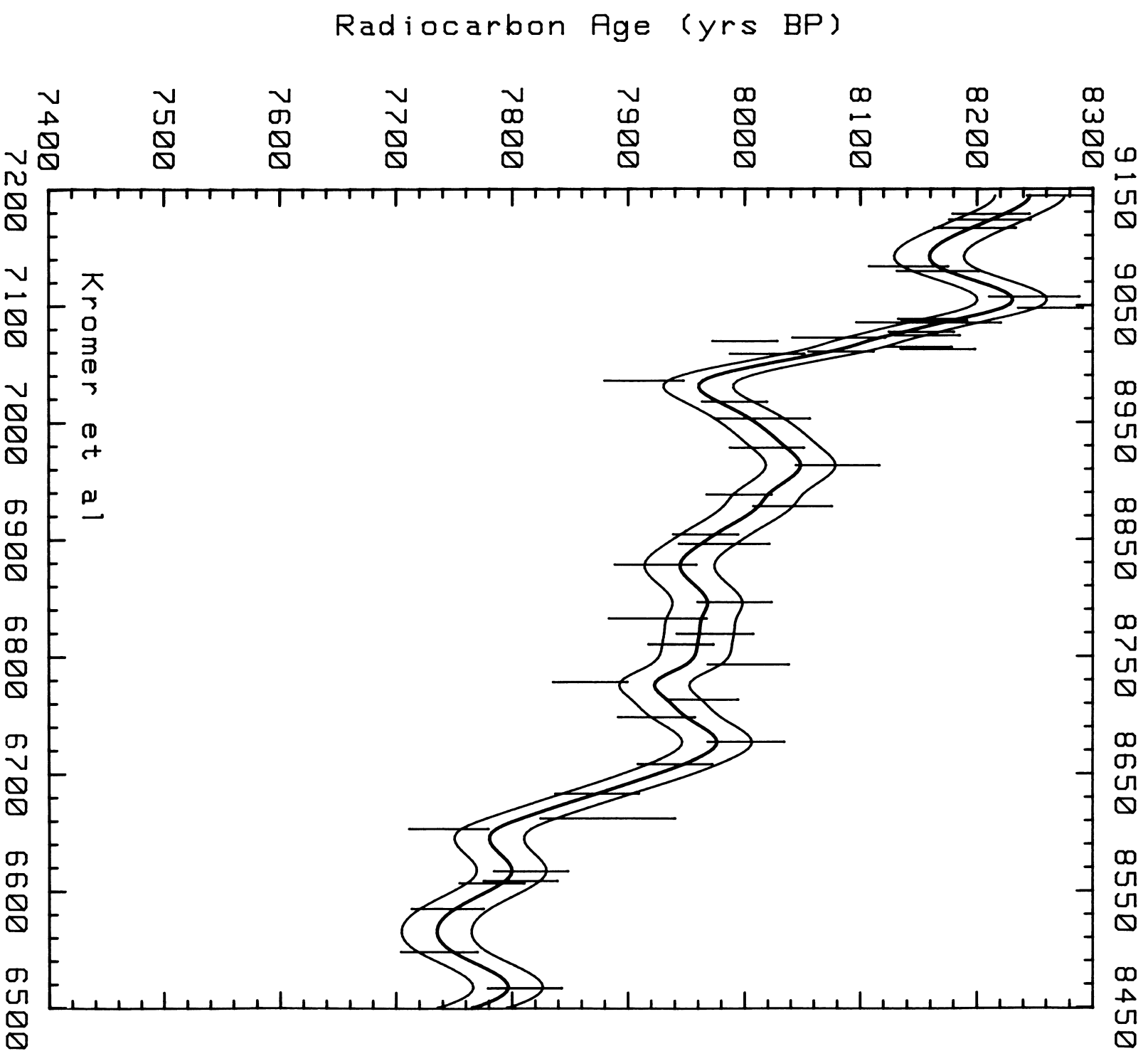
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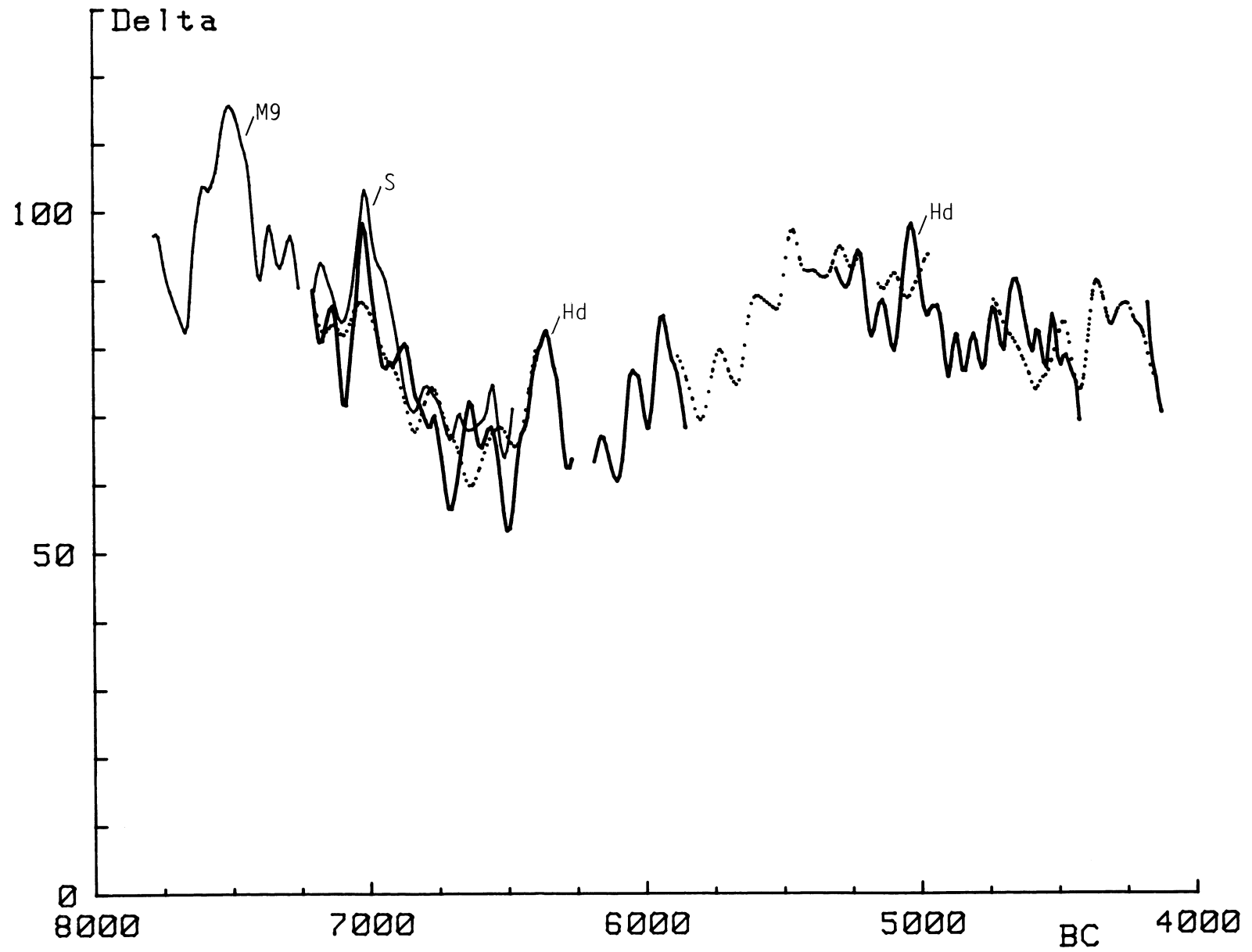


Fig 5. Delta ^{14}C values obtained from the unified German oak series
Solid curve (bold) labeled "Hd" = Heidelberg data (Table 1)
Solid curve labeled "S" = Seattle data (Stuiver *et al.*, 1986)
Solid curve labeled "M9" = Heidelberg Main 9 data, delta values approximate (see text)
Dotted curve labeled "LJ" = La Jolla data (Linick, Suess & Becker, 1986)