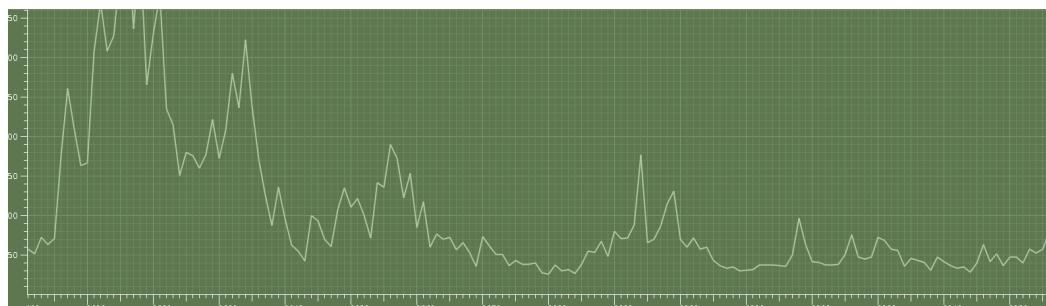




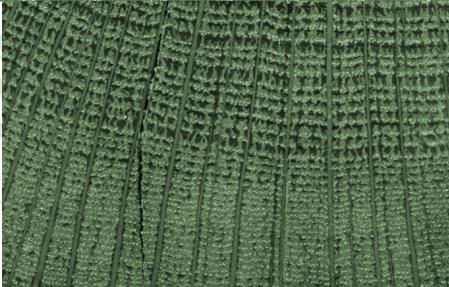
Corina

A guide for users and developers

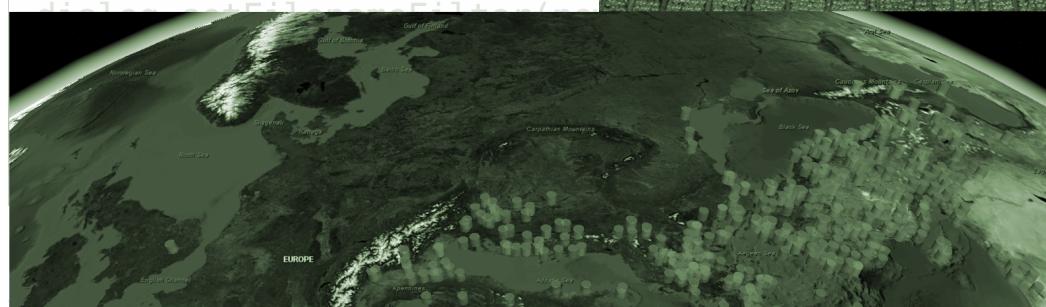


```
public void execute(MVCEvent args) {
    GPXBrowse event = (GPXBrowse) args;
    HashModel model = event.getModel();
```

```
FileDialog dialog = new FileDialog(this);
dialog.setTitle("Choose GPX file");
String file = dialog.getFile();
```



```
<lastModifiedTimestamp>
- <woodCompleteness>
<pith presence="absent">
<heartwood presence="present">
<sapwood presence="present">
<check presence="present">
```



$$s_{xy} = \sum x_i y_i - N(x_i - x_{avg})(y_i - y_{avg})$$
$$s_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - N(x_i - x_{avg})^2$$
$$s_{yy} = \sum y_i^2 - N(y_i - y_{avg})^2$$

By Peter W. Brewer and Ken Harris

For Corina server and desktop
version 2.12



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CORINA

A guide for users and developers

By Peter W. Brewer and Ken Harris

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Preface

Corina is the tree ring measuring and analysis program developed at the Cornell Tree-Ring Laboratory. It is focused primarily on the measurement of tree ring widths and the organization and curation of the data, metadata and physical samples. It is cross-platform (running on all Java 6 enabled operating systems including Windows, MacOSX and Linux) and open-source. It includes support for Velmex, Lintab and Hensen measuring platforms.

Corina has been developed since 2000 as a desktop Java application, following an earlier DOS-based version which itself was derived from a collection of FORTRAN and C utilities. Earlier iterations of Corina (version 0.x and 1.x) were built around a standard file-based data management system. In 2007, work began on a major rewrite of the software whereby this file-based data management was replaced with an object-relational database management system (ORDBMS) and server/client webservice infrastructure. This series of releases (versions 2.x) are what are described in this manual.

This manual is divided into two main sections, the first for users, the second for developers. Corina is open source software (see the details of the license on pages 129–134) so you are welcome to inspect and edit the code. The second part of this manual will help you do that.

Over the years Corina has been developed by a number of people: Peter Brewer, Chris Dunham, Aaron Hamid, Ken Harris, Drew Kalina, Lucas Madar, Daniel Murphy, Robert 'Mecki' Pohl and Kit Sturgeon. We would like to thank the many people that have tested Corina especially: Charlotte Pearson; Carol Griggs; Brita Lorentzen; Jess Herlich; LeAnn Canady; and many undergraduate and postgraduates students at Cornell.

We would also like to thank the support of the many patrons of the Malcolm and Carolyn Wiener Laboratory for Aegean and Near Eastern Dendrochronology at Cornell University.

We hope that you find Corina useful and look forward to hearing your feedback.

Part I

User Guide

Chapter 1

Installation

Corina is made up of two packages; the Corina desktop application and the Corina database server. Corina was designed primarily for laboratories with multiple users, each running the Corina desktop application on their own computer connecting to a single central server containing the lab's data. In this situation the Corina server would be run on a separate computer to those running the desktop client, but this need not necessarily be the case. It is perfectly possible to run both the server and the client on the same computer. This is likely to be the situation if you simply want to try out Corina, if you don't have a separate server, or if you do not work in a multi-user laboratory.

1.1 Desktop application

Installation packages for the Corina desktop application are available for Windows, Mac OSX and Ubuntu Linux. Corina can also be run on other operating systems as long as they support Java¹.

To install Corina, download the installation file for your operating system from <http://dendro.cornell.edu/corina/download.php>. The website should provide you with a link to the installer for your current operating system:

 **Windows** – Run the setup.exe and follow the instructions. If you do not have Java installed the installer will direct you to the Java website where you can get the latest version. Once installed, Corina can be launched via the Start menu.

 **Mac OS X** – As mentioned above, Corina requires Java 6. Although Mac OSX ships with Java installed, unfortunately Apple have been very slow to provide Java 6. Although it was released in 2006, it was not until August 2009 that Apple made Java 6 available as part of v10.6 (Snow Leopard). Corina can therefore only be run on Snow Leopard or later. To do so, download the dmg disk image file and mount it by double clicking on it. Drag the Corina.app into your applications folder and copy the manual and license files to somewhere convenient in your documents folder. For the more adventurous there is the possibility that you could run Corina using SoyLatte instead of the standard Java installation that comes with the operating system. This could be a possible method for running Corina even on earlier versions of Mac OSX but is unsupported and largely untested.

 **Ubuntu Linux** – A deb file is available which was designed for use on Ubuntu distributions but should work on any Debian based system. Install using your favorite package management system or from the command line like this: e.g.

```
 sudo dpkg --install corina_2.xx-1_all.deb
```

On Ubuntu and similar distributions, the package should add a Corina shortcut to your applications menu. Alternatively you can start Corina from the command line by typing corina.

¹Corina was designed to run using the Sun Java 6 JRE, however, it should be possible to use a pure open source equivalent such as OpenJDK. See section 12.9, page 56 for more information.

 **Other operating systems** – Make sure you have Java 6 installed, then download the Corina jar file to your hard disk. You can run Corina from the command line by typing:

```
 java -jar corina.jar
```

1.1.1 Mapping support

Corina includes 3D mapping for visualization of sampling locations. Although this is not necessary for most tasks, to make use of the mapping functions you will require a OpenGL 3D capable graphics card. To check whether your computer already supports 3D mapping, open Corina, go to Admin, then Site map. Corina will warn you if your graphics card is not supported.

All MacOSX computers should automatically support OpenGL. Most Windows and Linux computers made since 2006 should also support OpenGL, however, this does require proper drivers to be installed. In some cases Windows computers may include a compatible graphics card, but may only have the default Windows video drivers installed. If you are having trouble with the mapping in Corina make sure you have installed the most recent drivers for your graphics card. Linux users may be required to install proprietary graphics drivers.

The mapping component of Corina makes use of NASA's open source World Wind Java. NASA's website <http://worldwind.arc.nasa.gov/> contains further information and instructions that you may find helpful if you are having problems getting the mapping to work.

1.2 Server installation

For the Corina desktop application to be useful you will also require access to a Corina server. If you are running Corina in a lab where the Corina server has already been set up by your systems administrator, you can skip this section.

The Corina server is made up of a number of components, which unlike the desktop client, can not be easily combined together into cross-platform packages. Although all the constituent components are open-source and available for all major platforms, building and maintaining separate packages for each platform is too large a task for a small development team. To conserve resources, we therefore made the decision to utilize Virtual Machine technology to ensure that the Corina server could still be run on all major operating systems. This means that we can package the Corina server for a single operating system (Ubuntu Linux) and then distribute it as a Virtual Appliance that can be run as a program on your normal operating system.

The Corina server is therefore available via two main methods. The first is as a VirtualBox Virtual Appliance which can be run on any major operating system, the second is as an Ubuntu package for running natively on a Linux server. The source code for the server is also available so it is perfectly possible for more experienced users to set up the Corina server to run natively on other platforms. But to do this you will require a good knowledge of Apache 2, PHP and PostgreSQL.

1.2.1 Virtual Appliance - all operating systems

To run the Corina server Virtual Appliance, you will first need to download and install VirtualBox from <http://www.virtualbox.org>. Installation packages are available for Windows, MacOSX, OpenSolaris and many Linux distributions.

Once you have VirtualBox installed, you will then need to download the Corina server from the Cornell website <http://dendro.cornell.edu/corina>. This package contains a bare-bones Ubuntu Linux server with everything required to run the Corina server installed and ready to use. As VirtualBox, the entire Ubuntu operating system and Corina server components are all open source there are no license fees to pay.

Open VirtualBox and go to File, Import Appliance, then follow the wizard selecting the Corina server appliance file when prompted. Once installed you can run your server by highlighting it in the list and pressing start. The server will boot up in a window alongside your normal operating system and eventually reach a login

prompt. To save on download size and disk space only the essential packages to make the server run have been installed. This means there is no graphical interface just a command line. Hopefully this should not be a problem as once set up, the only interaction needed with the Virtual Appliance will be through the normal Corina desktop application. If you would prefer to use a graphical interface to the server this can be easily installed. See chapter 10 for further details.

Before you can use your server you will need to know the IP address that the server has been assigned by your network. To do this login at the prompt with the default admin credentials: user – corina; password – w3l0v3tr33s. Once logged in, type `corina --test` and a basic configuration test will be performed. If all is well, all tests will be passed and it will tell you the URL of your new server. You will need to set your Corina client to point at this webservice to use your server.

1.2.2 Ubuntu native installation

If you are fortunate enough to be running Ubuntu then the native Ubuntu deb package is the best and easiest method for installing the Corina server, otherwise see section 1.2.1 to install the server as a Virtual Appliance.

To install the Corina server in Ubuntu simply download the deb package from the Cornell server <http://dendro.cornell.edu/corina> and install with your favourite package manager. For instance, to install from the command line simply type:

```
 sudo dpkg --install corina-server.deb
```

The package will automatically run a configuration script to assist with creating a database user, building the Corina PostgreSQL database, setting database permissions and setting up the Apache webservice. The configuration ends with a test routine to check all services are set up correctly and if so, will provide you with the URL of the newly configured Corina webservice.

1.2.3 Advanced install on other operating systems

As mentioned previously, the limited resources available for Corina development means that we have been unable to produce native installers for platforms other than Ubuntu. If you are an experienced systems administrator though, it should not be too difficult to set up the Corina server manually.

The Corina server is essentially a PostgreSQL database accessed via a PHP webservice running on Apache 2. The following dependencies are therefore required: postgresql-8.4; postgis; postgresql-contrib-8.4; postgresql-8.4-pljava; sun-java6-jre; apache2; php5; php5-pgsql; php5-curl; php5-mhash.

The basic procedure for installation is as follows:

- ▶ Install all dependencies
- ▶ Create PostgreSQL database from Corina template SQL file
- ▶ Set up a database user and provide access to the server in the pg_hba.conf file
- ▶ Give this user read and write permissions to the database
- ▶ Copy the webservice code into a web accessible folder
- ▶ Set up Apache to see this folder by creating an entry in the sites-enabled folder
- ▶ Restart PostgreSQL and Apache and check you can access the webservice from a web browser

1.3 Uninstalling

We understand that Corina will never suit the requirements of all users, but as an open source product, we would really appreciate feedback as to why it didn't work for you. Without this feedback it is difficult to prioritize future development.

1.3.1 Corina desktop application

For Windows users, Corina desktop can be uninstalled using the standard add/remove programs feature in control panel, or via the item in the Corina start menu. Mac users should simply delete the application from their applications folder. Linux users should use their preferred package management tool e.g. from the command line:

 sudo dpkg --remove corina

1.3.2 Corina server

 *Please note that uninstalling the Corina server will delete your Corina database and all the data it contains. Make sure that you export any data you need before doing uninstalling.*

If you are running the Corina server as a virtual appliance simply follow the uninstall instructions for VirtualBox. If you are running Corina server as a native Linux server, you should use your preferred package management tool e.g. from the command line:

 sudo dpkg --remove corina-server

Chapter 2

Getting started

Once you have installed your Corina Desktop application and you have access to a Corina server you are now ready to launch Corina for the first time.

2.1 First time launch

When you launch Corina you will be presented with a dialog (figure 2.1) for logging in to your the Corina webservice.

You must fill in the 'Login to' field with the URL of the Corina webservice that you would like to connect to. This should have been provided to you by your Corina systems administrator (if you are using a centralized lab database) otherwise if you are using a Corina Virtual Appliance it can be obtained from your Corina command line (see the Virtual Appliance installation instructions on page 6). The username and password are your Corina login credentials (not your system or network credentials) provided to you by your systems administrator. Details of the default administrator credentials for Virtual Appliance users are also provided on page 6. The dialog gives you the option for saving your username and/or password if you prefer. We recommend using this feature only on personal machines. You may choose to cancel the login if you like and Corina will continue to load, however, you will not have access to the Corina database therefore very few functions will be available to you.

Once you have logged in you will be presented with the Corina home screen. This contains the main menus for the program as well as three quick-link icons for creating new records, opening existing records and importing existing data files to the database.



Figure 2.1: Corina webservice login dialog.

2.2 Configuring measuring platforms

Although it is possible to manually enter the ring widths of your samples into Corina, it is normal to automate this process using a measuring platform. Corina supports the most common measuring platforms including Velmex and Lintab. However, please note that standard Lintab platforms use a proprietary communications protocol. Rinntech—the manufacturers of Lintab platforms—claim intellectual property rights over this protocol. During discussions between the Corina development team and Rinntech an agreement was reached whereby the Corina developers agreed not to release details of the protocol. In turn Rinntech has agreed to produce an adapter that can be attached to Lintab platforms so that they communicate with an open ASCII protocol.

Users wishing to use Lintab platforms with Corina (or any software not developed by Rinntech) must therefore contact Rinntech and purchase an adapter.

Measuring platforms typically use serial ports to communicate to computers. In recent years computer manufacturers have been phasing out serial ports so you may need to purchase a serial-USB converter. Modern MacOSX, Linux as well as Windows 7 should support most serial-USB adapters out of the box, otherwise you must install the relevant drivers before continuing. Recent Lintab USB platforms use internal serial-USB converters so are treated in exactly the same way by Corina.

To begin, shut down your computer, attach your platform, then reboot and launch Corina. Next, go to the preferences window and open the hardware tab and you should see an interface that looks like figure 2.2.

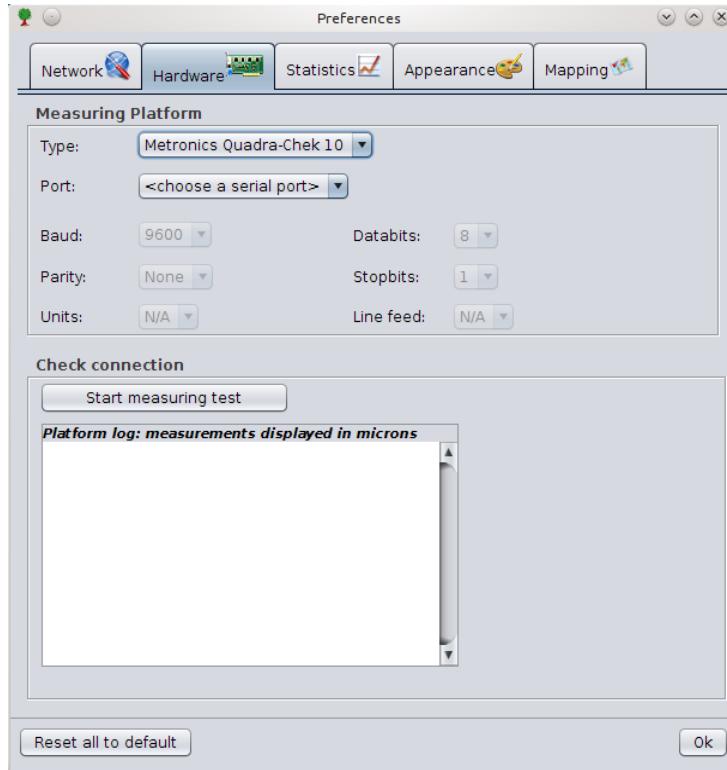


Figure 2.2: The hardware preferences dialog.

In the type pull down menu, select the type of measuring equipment you are using. Note that this refers to the equipment that the computer is attached to, and not necessarily the measuring platform itself. For instance, Velmex platforms are typically connected through a Metronics digital readout device. Included in this list is the EvelO device which is an open-source device designed for the Cornell Tree-Ring Laboratory. Circuit drawings for this device can be obtained from the Cornell lab to enable Hensen measuring platforms to be used with Corina (and other software).

Next you must choose the port that your platform is connected to from the pull down menu. In Windows this will be a COM port, in Linux and Mac this will be a /dev/xxx port. Depending on the type of platform you choose, you may also need to set various communication parameters. If these boxes are enabled, please check the documentation that came with your measuring platform to ensure these values are set correctly.

To check whether your platform is working, click the 'Start measuring test' button and attempt to measure a few rings. Once you are satisfied, click OK on the preferences window and you will be returned to the Corina home screen.

Different measuring platforms have different capabilities. For instance, some include a physical switch for firing measurement events, others also include switches for resetting measurements to zero. Some platforms (e.g. Lintab) also continuously report the measurement values to the computer. So depending on the hardware you use, Corina will present the you with slightly different options.

Please note that the architecture of Corina is such that providing support for additional measuring platforms is a relatively simple task. If you have equipment that is not currently supported, please contact the developers to see if it can be included.

2.3 Measuring a new sample

Once your measuring platform has been configured, measuring your first sample is simple. To start a new measurement go to *File* → *New* or click the 'new' icon on the home screen. A dialog will appear where you can scan your sample's barcode, or press the button to enter metadata for your sample later. Barcodes minimize data entry errors and also speed up the process of measuring your samples. See section 7.2 for more information. Once you have scanned your barcode or pressed the button, you will then be presented with an empty Corina data screen (figure 2.3).

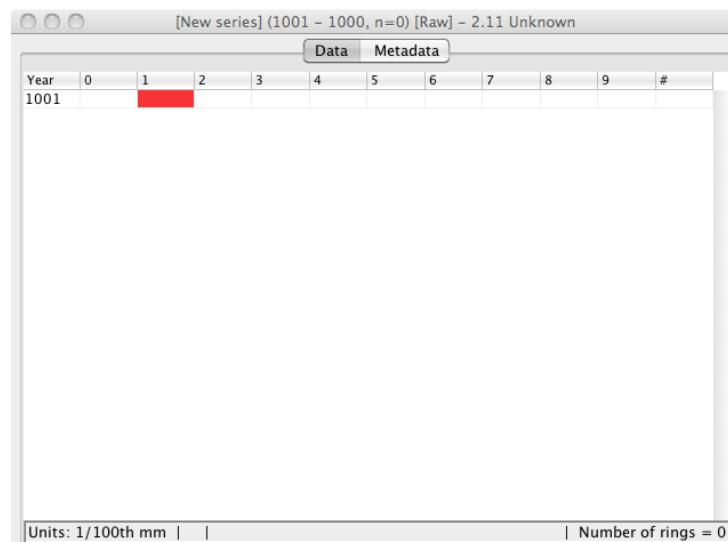


Figure 2.3: An empty data window ready to receive measurements. Note the status bar at the bottom includes buttons for changing the display units and cumulative statistics.

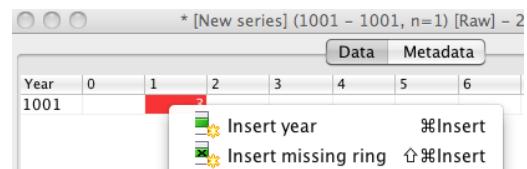
The next step is to fill out the metadata tab. If you have used a barcode, nearly all of this metadata will be filled in for you, otherwise you will need to fill this out yourself. Details about metadata can be found in chapter 3, page 15.

To begin measuring your sample you can now go to *Edit* → *Start measuring* or you can press F5. While measuring you should be provided with audible feedback for each ring measured with a more pronounced sound made every 10th ring. If there is a problem communicating with your measuring hardware, check your settings in the preferences dialog. If you still have problems contact the Corina developers by going to *Help* → *Report bug on last transaction*, making sure you include your email address and any further information.

While you measure your sample you can flag features in a ring by right clicking on any cell in the table and selecting one or more of the standard notes (see figure 2.4).

Corina supports all standard TRiDaS remarks including: fire damage; frost damage; crack; false ring(s); compression wood; tension wood; traumatic ducts; single pinned; double pinned; triple pinned and many others. Rings that include remarks are indicated by the relevant icon in the data screen. Depending on your method of work, this can be useful for keeping track of sample pin holes. For instance, if a missing or false ring is discovered after a sample has been pinholed, the offset in pinholes can be easily seen without resurfacing the sample. In the future Corina will also include support for user defined ring remarks.

The data screen also contains a status bar at the bottom. By click on the units section, you can switch



between micron and 1/100th mm units. Corina understands the units being supplied by the measuring platform, therefore changes here are purely for display purposes only. If you have a platform that measures in microns, but prefer to see the values in 1/100th mm then you can use this feature. At the bottom ring of the status bar you can choose one of a variety of summary information about your series.

Once you have finished measuring your sample, you should then go to *File* → *Save* to save your series to the database.

2.4 Opening existing data

If you have used traditional dendrochronology software, you are probably used to opening existing dendro data files from your computer. Corina works in a different way. All data accessed by Corina is stored within the central Corina database rather than from files. The database provides many benefits over file based storage, most importantly it means there is a high degree of security and integrity in your data.

To use data that you have stored in existing data files you must first *import* your data into the Corina database. This gives you the opportunity to clean-up your data! For details of how to import your data see chapter 6, page 29.

Once you have data in your database, either by importing existing data files or measuring new samples, you can access your data through the database browser. This is accessed through the *File* → *Open* or *File* → *Open multiple* menus and an example of the dialog is shown in figure 2.5. The same database browser dialog is used in multiple places throughout Corina, e.g. when adding addition series to graphs and when choosing chronologies to crossdate against.

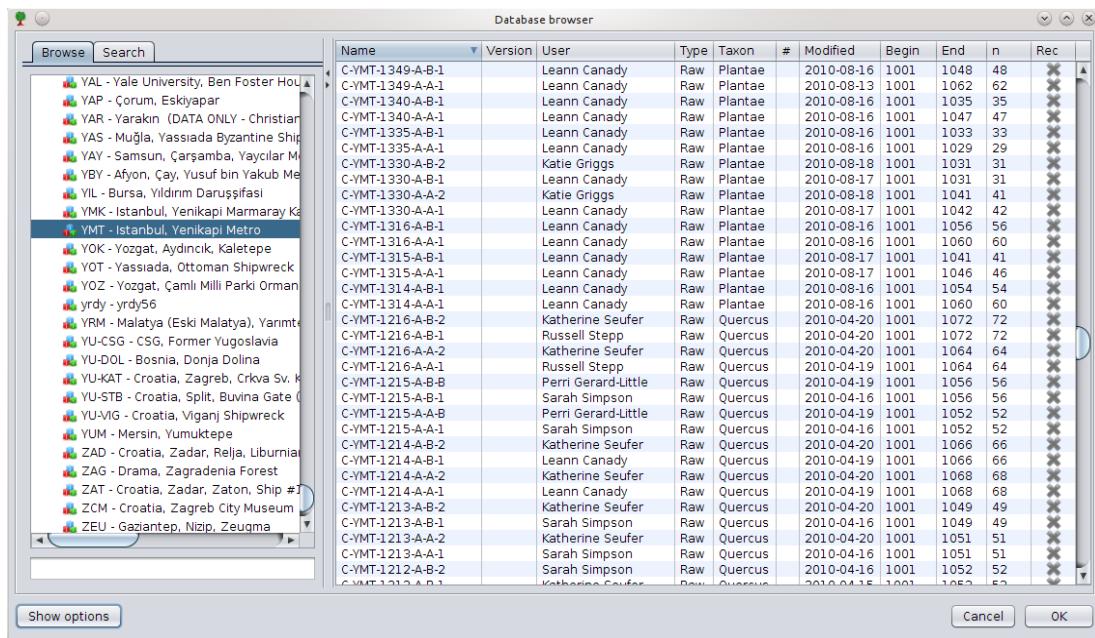


Figure 2.5: Screenshot of the database browser dialog.

The database browser is divided into two main parts. On the left is the browse and search tabs, and on the right is the series table. Selecting options in the browse or search tab populates the series table on the right with all the series that match the specified criteria.

⚠ The search tab is currently a 'work-in-progress' so we recommend you use the browse tab until further notice.

The browse tab shows a hierarchical tree view of the contents of your Corina database based upon the TRiDaS data model. The panel will be pre-populated with all the objects in your database but it is possible to 'drill-down' by right clicking on an object and choosing 'Expand branch'. Expanding an object for instance, will show all the elements associated with that object, and expanding an element will show all the samples associated with the specified element. To better understand the TRiDaS terminology please read chapter 3, page 15.

By double clicking (or right clicking and choosing 'Search for associated series') on an item in the browse panel Corina will search the database for all series that are associated with the specified entity. The results of the search will be shown in the series table on the right of the screen. This table shows basic metadata about each search and is sortable by click on any of the column headers. To open a series, simply select one of these series and click 'OK'. If the database browser is open in 'multiple series' mode, then you can use the arrow buttons to select multiple series to open in one go.

There is also a 'Show options' button on the database browser dialog. This adds additional advanced methods for filtering the series table to help you find the data you are interested in.

2.5 Reconciling data

Corina has been developed not only for experience dendrochronologists, but as a tool for teaching students. It therefore includes a comprehensive 'reconciling' tool for supervisors to check the quality of measurements made by students. The reconcile dialog does a comparison of a measurement series made by a student with a references series of the same radius measured by the supervisor. The same dialog can also prove useful for comparing measurements from two experienced dendrochronologists when handling particularly difficult samples.

Chapter 3

Metadata

Metadata is ‘data about data’. In Corina this means all the information associated with your physical samples and measurement series e.g. species, location, who measured it, dimensions, slope, soil type etc.

The metadata in Corina, and in fact the entire Corina data model, is based on the Tree Ring Data Standard (TRiDaS). Before you use Corina you may find it useful to read [?](#) so that you get a better understanding of the principles of TRiDaS, but a summary is also provided here.

3.1 Tree Ring Data Standard - TRiDaS

TRiDaS is an XML-based data standard for recording dendrochronological data and metadata. More than 80 dendrochronologists, computer scientists and specialists from research disciplines that rely on dendrochronology have so far contributed to its development, including dendroarchaeologists, art and architecture historians, ecologists, geologists and climatologists. The standard is therefore capable of recording the wide variety of metadata required by these different fields. TRiDaS builds upon other established standards, such as GML for the recording of locality information. The extensible nature of XML also means that TRiDaS can evolve to accommodate the changing needs of dendrochronologists over time.

TRiDaS includes a total of eight data entities: project; object; element; sample; radius; measurementSeries; derivedSeries; and value. Detailed descriptions of each of these entities are given below and their relationships are illustrated in figure 3.1.

A project – is defined by a laboratory and encompasses dendrochronological research of a particular object or group of objects. Examples include: the dating of a building; the research of forest dynamics in a stand of living trees; the dating of all Rembrandt paintings in a museum. What is considered a “project” is up to the laboratory performing the research. It could be the dating of a group of objects, but the laboratory can also decide to define a separate project for each object. Therefore, a project can have one or more objects associated with it. Due to the way research is conducted at the Cornell Tree-Ring Lab, TRiDaS projects are not currently supported within Corina, although future plans include adding project support.

[./src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/128x128/object.png](#) **An object** – is the item to be investigated. Examples include: violin; excavation site; painting on a wooden panel; water well; church; carving; ship; forest. An object could also be more specific, for example: mast of a ship; roof of a church. Depending on the object type various descriptions are made possible. An object can have one or more elements and can also refer to another (sub) object. For instance a single file may contain three objects: an archaeological site object, within which there is a building object, within which there is a beam object. The list of possible object types is extensible and is thus flexible enough to incorporate the diversity of data required by the dendro community. Only information that is essential for dendrochronological research is recorded here. Other related data may be provided in the form of a link to an external database such as a museum catalogue.

[./src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/48x48/element.png](#) **An element** – is a piece of wood originating from a single tree. Examples include: one plank of a water well; a single wooden panel in a painting; the left-hand back plate of a violin; one beam in a roof; a

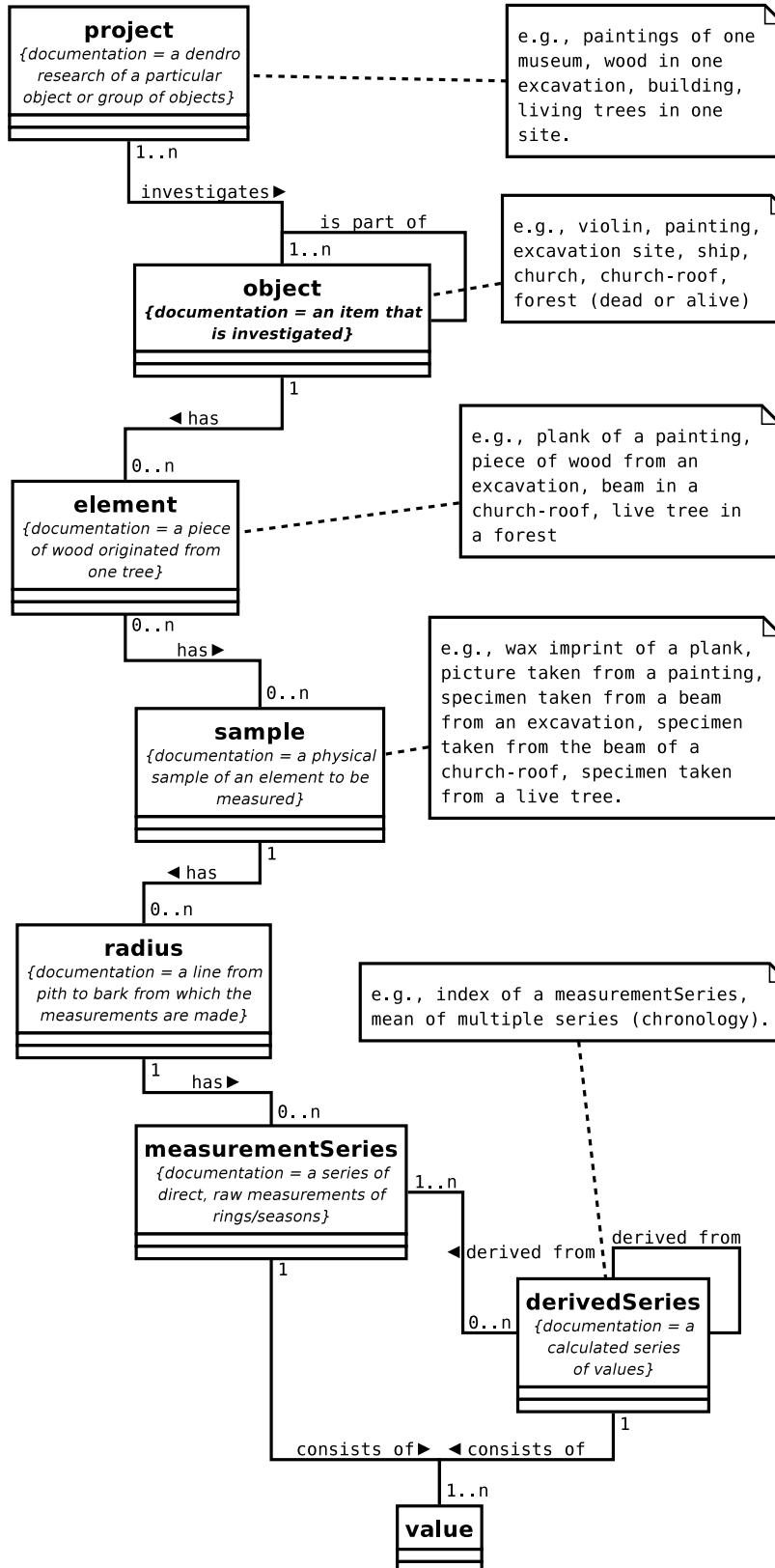


Figure 3.1: TRiDaS data model showing the relationships between data entities. Most of the entities having a simple hierarchical relationship (a project has one or more objects, an element has one or more samples).

tree trunk preserved in the soil; a living tree. The element is a specific part of exactly one object or sub object. An object will often consist of more than one element, e.g., when dealing with the staves (elements) of a barrel (object). One or more samples can be taken from an element and an element may be dated using one or more derivedSeries.

-  **A sample** – is a physical specimen or non-physical representation of an element. Examples include: core from a living tree; core from a rafter in a church roof; piece of charcoal from an archaeological trench; slice from a pile used in a pile foundation; wax imprint of the outer end of a plank; photo of a back plate of a string instrument. Note that a sample always exists and that it can either be physical (e.g. a core) or representative (e.g. a picture). A sample is taken from exactly one element and can be represented by one or more radii.
-  **A radius** – is a line from pith to bark along which the measurements are taken. A radius is derived from exactly one sample. It can be measured more than once resulting in multiple measurementSeries.
-  **A measurementSeries** – is a series of direct, raw measurements along a radius. A single measurementSeries can be standardised or a collection of measurementSeries can be combined into a derivedSeries. The measurements themselves are stored separately as values.
-  **A derivedSeries** – is a calculated series of values and is a minor modification of the “v-series” concept proposed by ?. Examples include: index; average of a collection of measurementSeries such as a chronology. A derivedSeries is derived from one or more measurementSeries and has multiple values associated with it.

A value – is the result of a single ring measurement. Examples include: total ring width; earlywood width; latewood width. The values are related to a measurementSeries or a derivedSeries. In case of a measurementSeries the variable and its measurement unit (e.g. microns, 1/100th mm etc) are recorded as well. Corina currently only supports total ring width values. Support for other variables is planned for a future version.

Working top to bottom, the TRiDaS entities are nested within each other. For instance a project contains one or more objects, which in turn contains one or more elements, and so on. The benefit of this is that you record data once and once only. In standard file-based dendrochronological software, when creating measurement series you are typically required to type the name of the site, the species of tree etc over and over again. This is not only time consuming, but very error prone.

Keeping data consistent is also difficult. For instance, if it was determined that a tree species was identified incorrectly, in existing file-based software, the user would need to locate all data series from this tree and manually update the metadata. This is not the case in Corina. A tree is represented just once in Corina and samples of this tree, and the subsequent measurement series reference this one entry. If metadata for this tree needs to be changed, the tree record is updated in just this one place. Because the measurement series obtain this information by reference, then all associated series are automatically kept up to date.

3.2 Entering sample metadata

The metadata for a series is viewed and edited on the ‘Metadata’ tab of the main window such as that shown in figure 3.2. You can see the interface is organized according to the TRiDaS data model with separate screens for object, through to series.

When creating a new series, the metadata screens must be populated in order. This is necessary because of the nesting of entities described above. For instance, an element is associated with an object, so an object must be chosen because an element can be defined. Likewise, an element must be chosen before any samples of this element can be defined.

Much of the time the entities that you need will already be stored within the database. Instead of re-entering data, you simply need to select the existing entry from the database, saving a great deal of time. Depending on the situation buttons will appear at the top of the dialog to let you ‘choose’ an entry from the database,

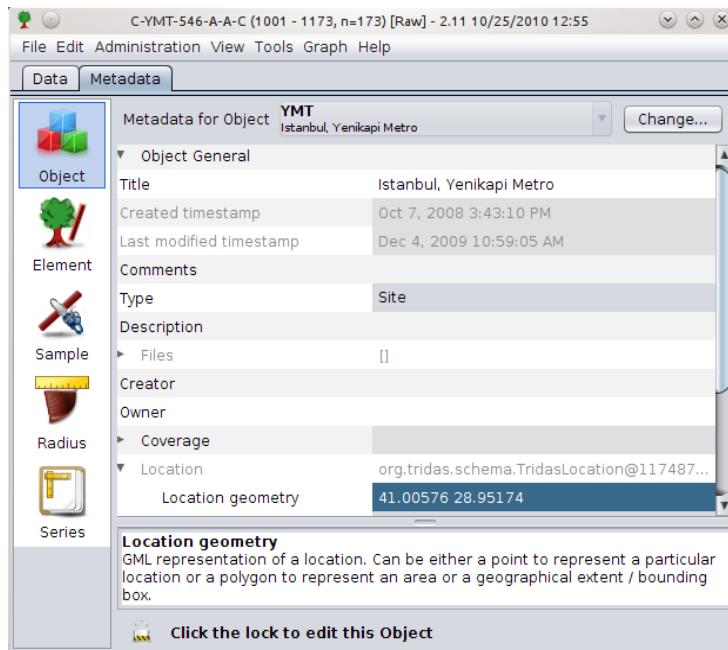


Figure 3.2: Example of the metadata dialog. The screen is showing the details of a TRiDaS object. Note that the location geometry field is highlighted and so a description of what is expected in this field is given below.

'revert' to the previously chosen entry, 'change' the existing entry to a different one from the database, or create a 'new' record.

Please note that the content of these metadata screens is kept read-only by default. To edit the values, you must first click the padlock icon to unlock the fields. When you have finished making changes you need to press the save button to write the changes to the database before moving to another metadata screen.

Very few of the metadata fields in the TRiDaS data model are mandatory, but a few are. In this case, these fields are highlighted with a red background. Note that whether a field is mandatory or not can depend on the other fields that have been filled in. For instance, the dimensions of an element are not required, but if dimensions are given then the units for these measurements must also be provided.

A number of the metadata fields are restricted with regards the values that you can enter. These are known as 'controlled vocabularies' in TRiDaS terms. Controlled vocabulary fields are represented by drop down menus. Similarly fields that expect numerical values (such as element dimensions) will only allow numbers. The final method data entry method is through custom dialogs. The only custom dialog currently implemented is for locations. This accepts coordinates in either decimal degrees or degrees minutes and seconds. Alternatively you can use data from a GPS handset by providing a GPS Exchange (GPX) format file containing the waypoints. The GPX format is the most common interchange format for GPS data. You can pick the relevant waypoint from the drop down menu. You can also preview the defined coordinates on a map using the 'view on map' button.

 A popular open source GPS communication tool is GPS Babel. It is an easy to use application which can download data from the majority of GPS handsets. See <http://www.gpsbabel.org> for more information.

3.3 Entering bulk metadata

Entering metadata on a sample-by-sample basis works perfectly well, but does not necessarily fit best with the typical workflow of a laboratory. Samples do not typically arrive in a lab in ones and twos, rather in large quantities following a field excursion. In this case it is most efficient to enter all the metadata for the samples

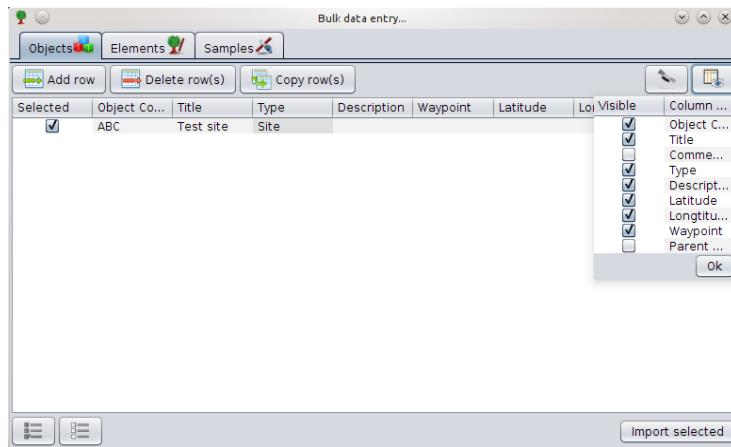


Figure 3.3: The bulk metadata entry screen. The ‘show/hide columns’ button has been pressed showing how the user can turn on and off particular columns.

as they arrive. This is often best in terms of data accuracy as the metadata can be entered while the field notes are still fresh in the mind.

To enable the efficient entry of lots of metadata Corina includes the bulk data entry interface. This can be accessed from the file menu and is illustrated in figure 3.3. There are three pages, one each for objects, elements and samples.

The interface is designed like a spreadsheet so as to be as familiar to users as possible. Each row of the table represents a new entry in the Corina database. Which columns are shown to the user is determined by the ‘show/hide columns’ button on the top right of the screen.

The bulk entry interface also includes support for reading GPS units. By pressing the satellite button on the toolbar, the user can provide a GPS Exchange (GPX) format file containing the waypoint locations recorded in the field. Corina will add a waypoint column to the spreadsheet with a drop down menu which will automatically populate the latitude and longitude fields for the record.

It is common for many of the metadata fields to be same in a single field collection. For instance, when coring trees in a forest, they are often of the same species. Rather than requiring the user to repeatedly type the same data over and over, the ‘copy row’ button can be used to duplicate a record, and then the user can change the few fields that are different.

When you have entered all the data you want, you can press the ‘Import selected’ button to write the records to the database.

3.4 Metadata browser

The metadata browser interface provides a convenient way to view all the metadata within your Corina database. It can be accessed through the ‘Administration’ menu.

The metadata browser contains two parts: a hierarchical representation of all TRiDaS entities in your database on the left; and a metadata viewer for the selected entry on the right. This interface is also the best method for fixing mistakes in your database.

Although Corina’s database architecture maintains integrity within your data, it does come at the price of being a little more complicated to fix mislabelled series. For instance, what if you were to measure a series ‘B’ and assign it to sample ABC-138-A only later to realize you misread the label and it was in fact ABC-188-A. In a traditional file-based system, you would probably just need to rename the file you’d just created. In Corina however, you need to redefine the relationship of the series within the database and reassign it to the correct sample. This is best understood when looking at the hierarchical tree in the metadata browser. Hopefully you

will see that you what you need to do is to move the series from its current position in the database to the correct one.

The reorganization of data in this way is achieved by right clicking on items in the hierarchical tree and choosing with 'merge' or 'reassign'.

3.5 Laboratory codes

Corina uses lab codes to refer to the hierarchical nature of the TRiDaS entities in the database. The separate parts of the code are delimited by hyphens and depending on the level of the entity you are referring to, will have a different number of parts. For instance, if you are referring to a tree (an 'element' in TRiDaS terminology) then the lab code will consist of just two parts: the object code and the element code. See figure 3.4 for an illustrated example.

Lab codes are used throughout Corina to describe TRiDaS entities. They can also be used in many places to specify entities that the user would like to choose. For instance, in the database browser, you can type the lab code for an object, element, sample, radius or series to search the system for all the series that match the specified entity. For instance entering 'ABC-5' would search for all series associated with element '5' from object 'ABC'.

Example: ABC-1-A-A-1

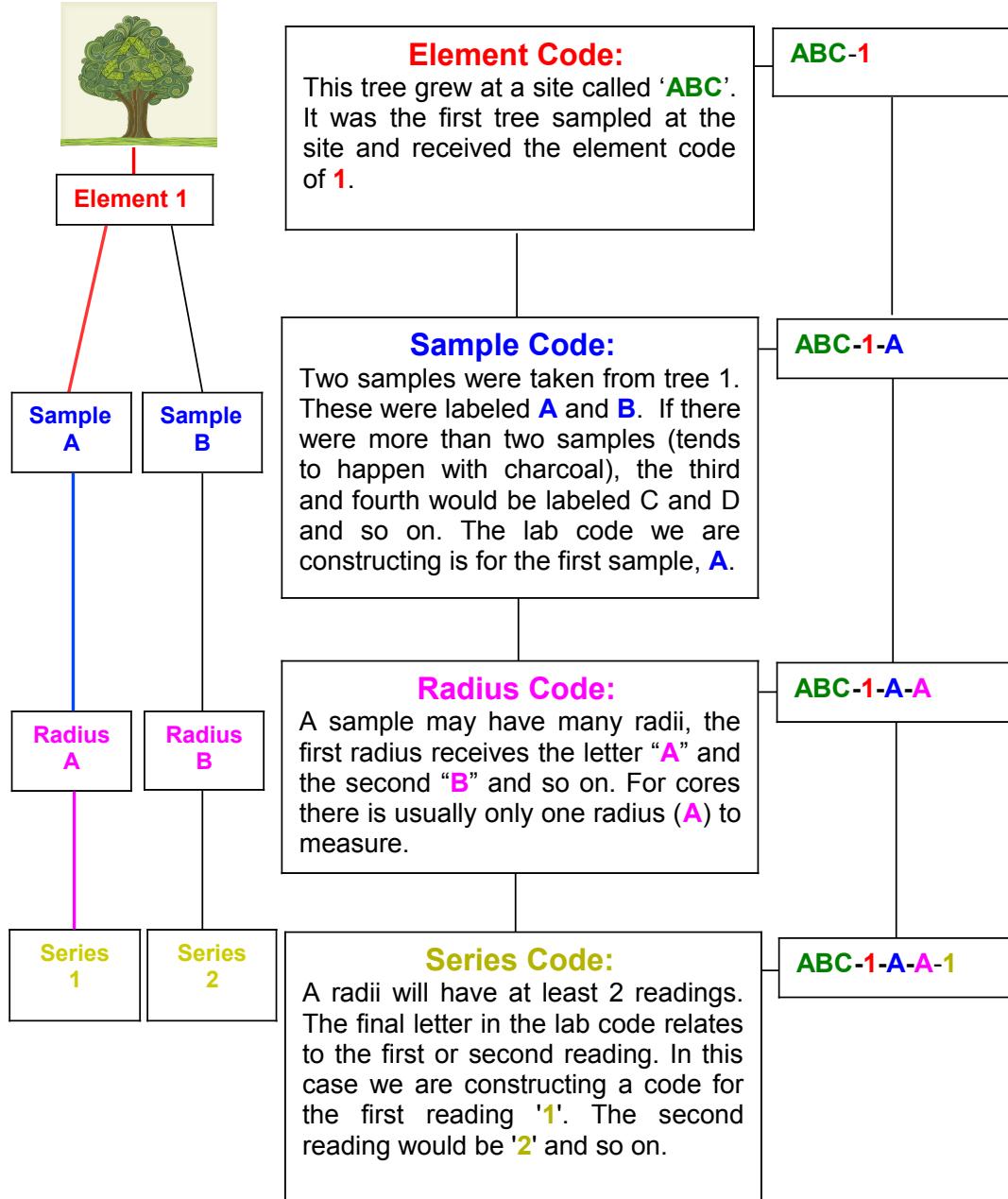


Figure 3.4: Illustration of the how lab codes are built in Corina. Figure courtesy of Charlotte Pearson.

Chapter 4

Mapping

Corina includes an integrated open source 3D mapping system (based on NASA's award winning World Wind Java SDK) similar to the program Google Earth which you're no doubt familiar with. As mentioned in the installation chapter, this mapping system requires an OpenGL 3D capable graphics card. Before you can use the mapping in Corina, you must also have something to map! See the chapter on Metadata (page 15) for information about adding coordinates to your system.

There are two ways to map data from your database. First of all, you can see a map of all the sites (i.e. TRiDaS objects) by going to *Administration* → *Site map*. This will give you a screen like this:

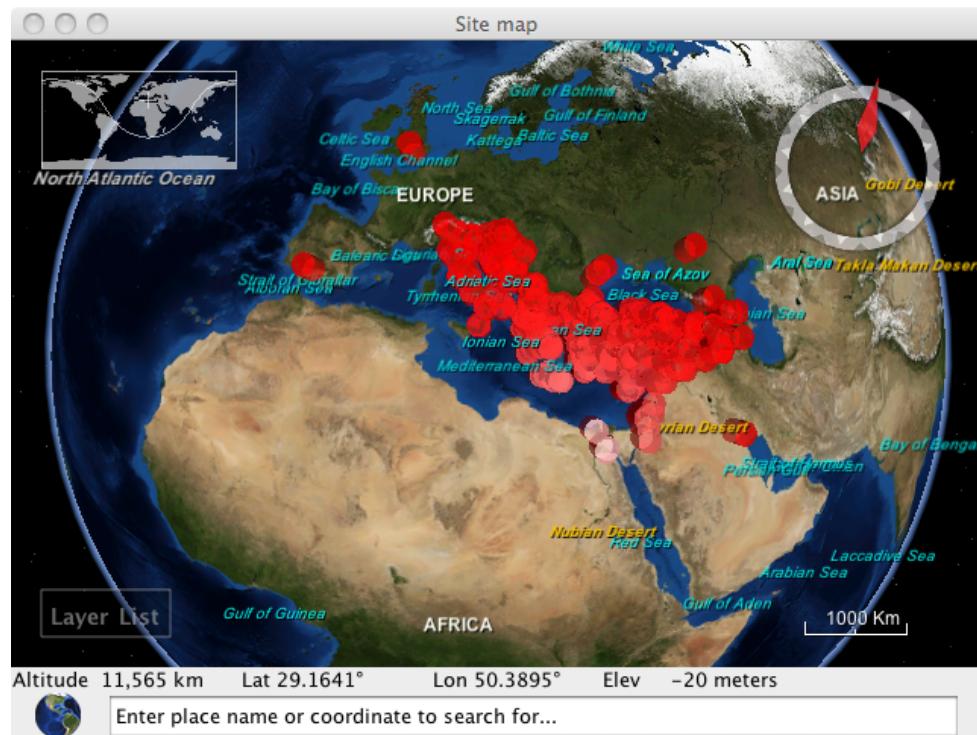


Figure 4.1: Screenshot showing an example of a site map.

You can also see a map of your current series if you have latitude/longitude metadata by clicking on the map tab on the main data screen.

4.1 Navigation

You can navigate around your maps using both your mouse and keyboard.

4.1.1 Mouse with scroll wheel

Pan Left mouse button click and drag – all directions

Zoom Use the scroll wheel on the mouse or Left and Right mouse (both buttons) click and drag up and down

Tilt Right mouse button click and drag – up and down or use 'Page Up' and 'Page Down' on the keyboard.

Rotate Right mouse button click and drag – left and right Note: Crossing the top and bottom half of the screen while rotating will change direction.

Stop Spacebar

Reset Heading N

Reset all R

4.1.2 Single button mouse

Pan Left mouse button click and drag - all directions. L left mouse button click once to center view.

Zoom Hold 'Ctrl' on the keyboard and Left mouse button click and drag - up and down

Tilt Hold 'Shift' on the keyboard and Left mouse button click and drag - up and down or use "Page Up" and "Page Down" on the keyboard.

Rotate Hold 'Shift' on the keyboard and Left mouse button click and drag - left and right

Stop Spacebar

Reset Heading N

Reset all R

These controls enable you to explore your location information in 3D such as the example of Mount Vesuvius in figure 4.2.



Figure 4.2: Example of 3D mapping in Corina.

Another method of navigating around the map is by using the built in gazetteer. You can enter and place name or coordinate information into the box at the bottom of the screen and you will fly to the requested location.

4.2 Interacting with data

Each marker on the map represents either a TRiDaS object or element in your Corina database. By clicking on these pins you can get more information from the database (see figure 4.3).

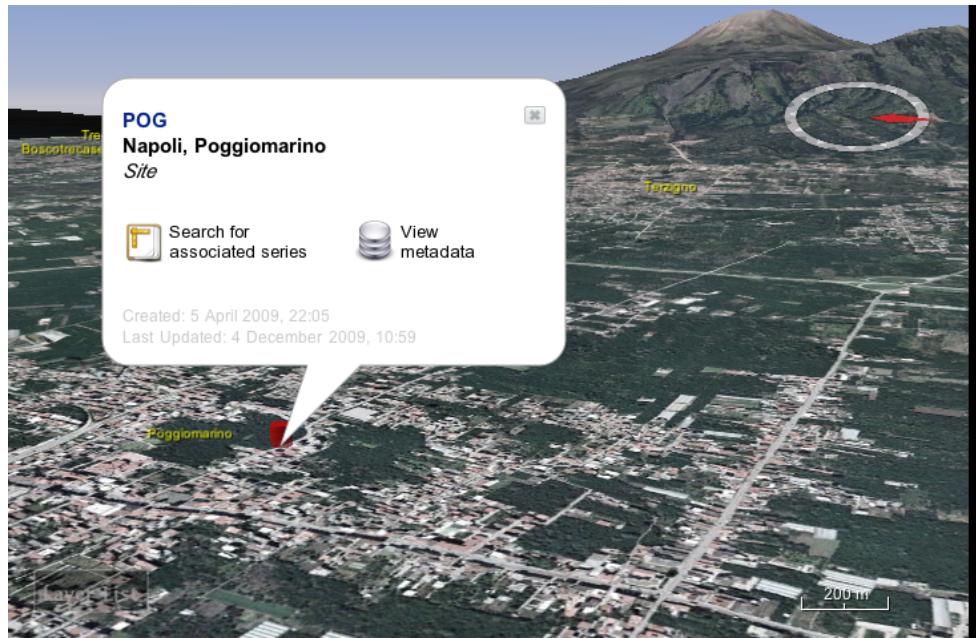


Figure 4.3: Screenshot of a map with information pin expanded

The example above shows the ring marker is of a site in Napoli called Poggiomarino (code name POG). You can see the option for searching for all series in the database associated with this site, and also the option for viewing all the metadata.

4.3 Background map layers

Corina comes ready configured with basic map layers, including high resolution satellite imagery and basic political features. You can turn background layers on and off by going to *View → Layers*.

Map layers are downloaded on-the-fly so there is likely to be a delay when you initially visit to a new region. However, up to 2Gb of map data can be cache locally to your hard disk, so on future visits, maps should load quickly.

The mapping system in Corina includes support for remote map servers that use the OGC Web Mapping Service (WMS) standard. If you go to *View → Layers → Add remote layers*, you will get a dialog with a tab for each WMS server configured for your system. By default this includes the NASA Earth Observation and Jet Propulsion Lab servers. By ticking layers in this list you can add data layers to your map.

You can add map data from other WMS servers by clicking the '+' tab and entering the URL of the server you would like to use. This will give an additional tab with all the available map layers. This server will only be available for the duration of your current session so will need to be added each time you start Corina. If you would like a particular WMS server to be made permanently available, your Corina administrator can do this (see 'Managing map services', on page 46 for further details). Additional WMS servers added in this way will be available to all users the next time they connect to your Corina server.

Your system administrator may host a map server specifically for your lab, for instance, containing high resolution plans of an archaeological site that you are working on, or environmental data for your study region. Figure 4.4 shows an example overlay of sea surfaces temperatures loaded dynamically from the NASA EO server.

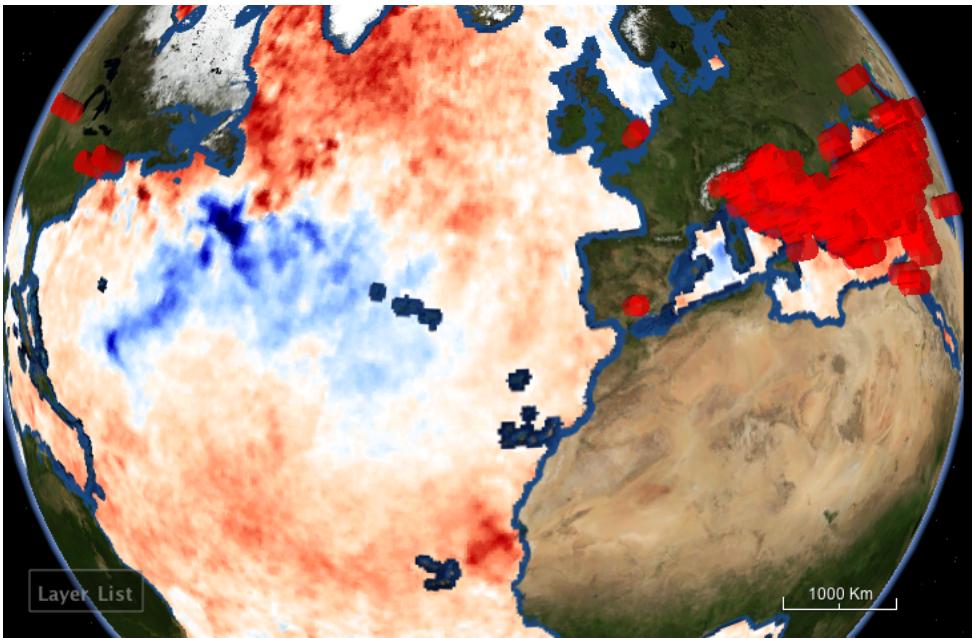


Figure 4.4: Map screenshot with a NASA sea surface temperature overlay dynamically loaded from the NASA WMS server.

4.4 Data map layers

Data map layers (i.e. site and sample locations) are controlled with the layer list in the bottom left of the screen. When viewing series, you will have the option of adding layers containing points for all the other series at the current site, and showing all the sites in the database.

4.5 Exporting maps

You can export maps by going to *File → Export map as image*. For best results, maximize your map window first. You may also like to turn off various map widgets by going to the View menu. The exported image will include everything you can see on your map screen.

Chapter 5

Graphing

The graphing component is reused in many places throughout the Corina desktop application. The following description although based on the main graphing screen in Corina is largely applicable to all dialogs that include graphs (e.g. crossdating, indexing and reconciliation).

The main method for graphing your tree-ring data is by choosing an option from the Graph menu. Depending on the type of series you have open, the options available to you will be different. For raw measurement series, you will just have the option to 'Graph active series'. This will give you a simple graph of the current series that you have open. If you have a derived series open, then you may also choose 'Graph component series' which will plot all the series that go to create this series, or 'Graph all series' which graphs all the component series as well as the current series.

5.1 Controlling graphs

When newly created graphs are plotted according to the scale on the axes. A feature of Corina graphs though is that they can be manipulated directly on the screen. Both dendrochronology was computerized, dendrochronologists would plot rings manually on to graph paper. These paper graphs were then placed on lightboxes and moved around to enable comparisons. The graph function in Corina emulates this behaviour allowing users to click and drag graphs around to test for visual matches.

Figure 5.1 shows an example graph dialog. The mouse is hovering over the blue measurement series at relative year 1040 illustrating Corina's highlighting and guide line capabilities. A feature not shown in this screenshot is the illustration of sapwood rings. When sapwood rings are present the corresponding years on the chart are denoted via a heavier line.

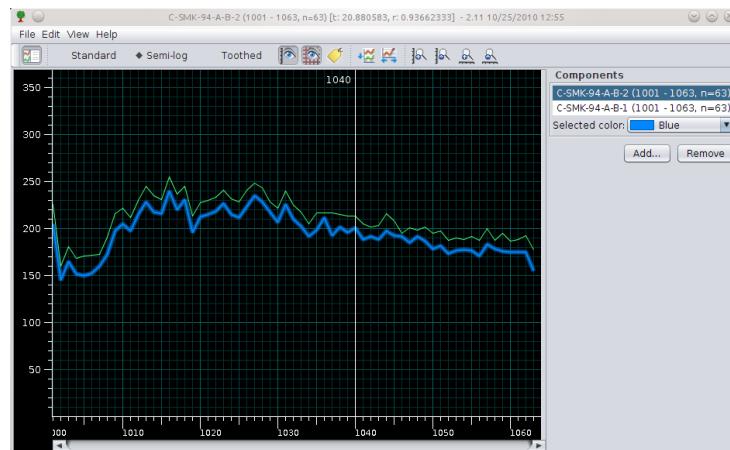


Figure 5.1: An example graph window containing two undated series of the same sample on a semi-log graph. Note the legend is visible with the options for adding or removing series.

The layout of graphs can be changed using both the toolbar buttons and menu options. The type of graph can be changed between a standard line graph, a semi-log graph and a toothed graph using the radio buttons. The remaining buttons are as follows:

- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/haxiszoomin.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/haxiszoomout.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/vaxiszoomin.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/vaxiszoomout.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/showgrid.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/label.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/vaxisshow.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/spreadvertically.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/squeezevertically.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/fitcharthoriz.png
- /src/edu/cornell/dendro/corina_resources/Icons/22x22/legend.png

There are also a number of keyboard shortcuts that you might find useful:

Tab : Cycles through each graph component

Ctrl+W : Increase vertical scale

Ctrl+S : Decrease vertical scale

Ctrl+A : Increase horizontal scale

Ctrl+D : Decrease horizontal scale

Up arrow : Moves selected graph up by 10 units

Down arrow : Moves selected graph down by 10 units

+ : Moves selected graph up by 1 unit

- : Moves selected graph down by 1 unit

HOME : Scroll to first year of series

END : Scroll to last year of series

PAGE UP : Scroll left by one page width

PAGE DOWN : Scroll right by one page width

SPACE : Sets horizontal origin of all graphs to the same value

5.2 Exporting graphs

To export your graphs for use in reports you can go to *File* → *Export plot as PDF file*, or *File* → *Export plot as PNG file*. This presents you with a dialog for setting the colors, labels and size of the exported image. This functionality is due for an overhaul in the future to provide more flexible support for publication quality graphics.

Chapter 6

Importing and exporting

Importing and exporting of dendro data in Corina is provided through the TRiCYCLE libraries. TRiCYCLE is a universal dendro data conversion application for converting back and forth between over 20 supported data formats (?). The open source libraries that provide the functionality to TRiCYCLE are incorporated directly into Corina providing support for all these formats.

Belfast Apple	Oxford
Belfast Archive	PAST4
Besancon (including SYLPHE variants)	Sheffield D-Format (Dendro for Windows)
CATRAS	Topham
Comma delimited text files (CSV)	TRiDaS
Corina Legacy	TRIMS
DendroDB	Tucson (RWL and CRN)
Heidelberg (TSAP-Win)	Tucson Compact
Microsoft Excel 97/2000/XP	VFormat
Microsoft Excel 2007	WinDENDRO
Nottingham	

Table 6.1: List of the twenty-one formats supported by Corina. See appendices A – V (pages 65 – 127) for full descriptions.

6.1 Exporting data

Exporting data is initiated by the *File → Export data menu*. If this is called from the main Corina data window, it will export the current series. If it is called from the Corina home screen, then it will present you with the database browser and allow you to pick one or more series to export.

6.2 Exporting graphs

6.3 Exporting maps

6.4 Importing data

Chapter 7

Curation and Administration

7.1 Laboratory workflow

Corina includes a number of functions to assist you with the curation of your physical sample collection. To understand how these are designed to assist users, we must first consider the workflow within a laboratory.

In research laboratories, samples generally come to the lab in large batches following field collection. In this case the typical workflow may be as follows:

1. Collect samples and record field notes as accurately as possible
2. On returning to the lab enter field notes as soon as possible into the 'bulk data entry' interface
3. Print sample barcode labels
4. Prepare physical samples and label with barcodes
5. Assign samples to storage boxes
6. Measure samples, using barcodes to recall metadata from database
7. Crossdate samples / build chronologies
8. When all samples from a box are completed register box as archived and then store

For commercial labs offering dendrochronological dating as a service, samples more likely to arrive in smaller batches. In this case, the bulk data entry interface may not be the most efficient method for entering metadata. In this case the user may simply prefer to use the *File → New* method for each sample.

Either way, the concept behind the curation of a collection in Corina revolves around the accurately recording as much metadata about a sample as possible, then labelling the physical sample with a label containing a barcode for Corina and sample code for the user. By entering a sample into the database as soon as it enters the lab, it can be traced throughout the workflow. When a chronology is built, it is easily to quickly and efficiently locate all samples that have been used. By assigning samples to boxes, groups of similar samples (e.g. from the same site) can also be easily stored together and located quickly and efficiently.

7.2 Barcodes

Barcodes allow you to keep track of what samples you have and where they are stored. Although it is not essential to use the barcode functions, we strongly suggest you do because they save time and money, but most importantly they greatly reduce the scope for erroneous data entry. For instance, when measuring a sample a user simply scans its barcode and all the relevant metadata is retrieved from the database, rather than relying on them to enter data manually. Barcodes have been routinely used in the retail industry since the 1980s. They can be equally as useful in dendrochronology laboratories.

Corina creates and reads barcodes for samples, measurement series and boxes. Each barcode encodes the unique identification code stored in the Corina database for each of these entities. Due to Corina use of universally unique identifiers (UUIDs), these codes are guaranteed to be unique opening the opportunity of labs to loan samples, much like libraries do with books. There are many styles (or 'symbologies') of barcodes in

use today, but Corina uses one of the most common (Code 128) which is supported by the vast majority of barcode readers. For a detailed discussion on the specifications of the Corina barcode see section 14.4.

Basic barcode readers are now cheap and widely available, with basic devices retailing for a few tens of dollars. Most are characterised as 'keyboard interface devices' and work like an automated keyboard, typing in a string of characters when a label is scanned.

Within the Corina application, whenever the user is required to specify a box, sample or series, they have the option of typing the human readable lab code or scanning the barcode. By using the barcode, the user can be sure they are not entering typographic errors so we recommend using barcodes whenever possible.

The most important barcode is the label for the physical wood sample. These are easily generated through the *Administration* → *Labels* → *Sample labels* menu entry. Currently the layout of these labels is fixed, but in the future we aim to provide different styles.

7.2.1 Sample labels

Before labels can be generated, metadata entries the sample level must have been made in the database. This is typically done using the 'bulk data entry' interface (see page 18). If samples are already in the database, the user needs to select the object of interest in the label creation dialog to see all the available samples. It is then just a matter of selecting the samples of interest and moving them into the 'selected' column. Once the list is populated (samples from multiple objects can be included), then you can either click 'Preview' to see a PDF of the labels, or 'Print' to print directly.

The current label style is designed to fit on standard core mounts and most samples. There are no widely available die-cut labels that fulfill this need, so the labels are intended to be printed on archival grade full page sheet labels (e.g. Avery® layout 6575), and then manually guillotined.

7.2.2 Box labels

The procedure for printing box labels is the same as for samples. Samples must have already been assigned to boxes before the label is printed (see section 7.3 for details). To print (or preview) box labels go to *Administration* → *Labels* → *Box labels*. The label style is designed to be printed on $5'' \times 8\frac{1}{8}''$ labels, two per sheet such as the Avery® 6579 layout.

 Until dynamic label styles have been implemented, box labels will print one per page. To make use of the second label on the page, the same sheet should be fed through the printer a second time.

7.2.3 Series barcodes

Series barcodes are printed at the top of a standard series report. These are produced through the *File* → *Print*, or *File* → *Print preview*, menus.

7.3 Storage boxes

Corina uses the term 'box' to refer to the collection of samples you archive. Many labs (including Cornell) use cardboard bankers boxes to store samples once they are completed, but the same box concept could refer to draws or shelves in your collection.

7.3.1 Creating and editing boxes

Records for boxes in the system are created and edited through the *Administration* → *Curation* → *Box details* menu. To editing an existing box, you can scan the barcode label on the box, or select from the list. To create

a new box, click the 'Create new box' button and enter its details. There is no restriction on what boxes should be called, but it is probably easiest if you use some sort of numerical sequence to assist with organizing the boxes in your store. At Cornell, we use a two part name for each, the first being the year of collection, the second being a sequential number (e.g. 2009-11).

The contents tab lists all the samples that have been assigned to this box. To add new samples, simply click the 'Add sample to box' button and scan the sample's barcode.

7.3.2 *Inventory*

An important feature of any collection management system is the ability to perform an inventory on the collection. Even with the most robust system, samples will always go astray so its important to be able to periodically check that the boxes contain what you expect.

The 'Contents' tab of the Box details dialog contains a feature to assist with this. Next to the list of samples that are recorded as present, there is a temporary checklist column. By checking the boxes for each sample actually stored in the box it is easy to see which samples have been mislaid. If the 'Mark unchecked as missing from box' button is then pressed, the date and time the discrepancy was noted is then recorded in the comments field for the box.

7.3.3 *Checking boxes in and out*

Corina includes function for checking boxes in and out of a store, much like when a book is borrowed from a library. The *Administration* → *Curation* → *Check out box from store* and *Administration* → *Curation* → *Return box to store* menus do just this. You can either scan the box barcode or select the box from the drop down menu. These options record when a box is checked out/in and by whom. These details can be seen by users in the box details dialog.

7.3.4 *Locating samples*

As you might expect, Corina also includes a function for locating your physical samples. This is available in the *Administration* → *Curation* → *Find a sample* menu. There are three methods for locating a sample: via barcode; via lab code; and manually by object/element/sample.

If you have the sample in your hand and you simply want to know which box it should be returned to you can scan the barcode. If you are looking for a sample and you know its lab code then you can enter this instead. Alternatively, you can use the drop down menus to search for one or more samples at once. For instance, you can locate all the samples for a particular object and element.

Chapter 8

Indexing

Trees tend to put on big rings when they're young, and smaller rings when they get older. Some trees put on very large rings, while others put on very small rings. These variations in growth can make it difficult to crossdate samples. Some dendrochronologists therefore prefer to index or normalize their ring width data before combining into chronologies.

Indexing is a manipulation you can perform on your data to make it easier to crossdate.

The procedure for indexing is as follows:

1. You open a series (raw data)
2. You ask Corina to index it
3. Corina shows you some possible curves
4. You pick a curve (based on its graph, statistical scores, and your expectation of how the tree is growing)
5. Corina converts each year's ring width to a ratio of actual growth to expected growth for that year
6. You save the series (indexed data)

Indexing changes the units of a dataset. A raw sample has units of hundredths of a millimeter (0.01 mm) or microns. An indexed sample has units of parts per thousand (0.1%, or ‰).

This doesn't cause a problem with crossdating. The t-score normalizes all samples as part of its test, and the trend only cares if the values are increasing or decreasing. For more information on crossdating and chronology building, see chapter 9. It does, however, cause a problem with 'summing' since summing needs to take the average (what's the average of 1mm and 75%?). Therefore, the samples in a sum must be either all raw, or all indexed.

8.1 Types of index

There are a total of six different indexing methods available in Corina:

8.1.1 Exponential Index

This is the most commonly used index as it matches the way trees typically grow. Quickly when young and then gradually slower. An exponential index is therefore by far the most common index you'll use as 9 times out of 10 this will be the best choice.

This index tries to fit an equation of the following form to your data, searching for the best values of a , b and p .

$$\blacktriangleright y = a + be - px$$

 This is sometimes called a negative exponential index, because the exponent is negative. Corina doesn't require that the exponent is negative, but if it's not, using this index probably isn't such a good idea; it means the tree is generally getting bigger, not smaller.

The least-squares algorithm used comes from ?; the matrix solving function comes from ?.

Sometimes the exponential index does a lousy job. If a tree is living in a crowded area and the trees around it get cut down, suddenly it has much better growing conditions, so it might grow faster as it gets older, instead of slower. If you tried to use an exponential curve on a tree like this, it would exaggerate this growth, and useful data would get flattened out.

The result is you're looking at the growing conditions of this one tree, so it's not going to crossdate as well.

Alternatively, imagine you are working on a tree with a fire scar that has a few very large rings. An exponential index wouldn't take much notice of this, because most of the sample is still shaped like an exponential curve, but when you applied it they would be grossly out of proportion. For these types of samples, there are other indexing algorithms available.

8.1.2 Polynomial Index

When you ask Corina to perform a Polynomical Index it tries to fit a polynomial curve to your data using the following equation:

$$\blacktriangleright \quad y = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

You decide what degree polynomial, n, to use and Corina automatically finds the best values of $a_0, a_1 \dots a_n$, to fit your data.

8.1.3 Horizontal Line Index

This only changes the magnitude not shape of the curve and is used when you would link to combine raw and indexed data together. It is a special case of polynomial where the horizontal line is equal to the average value.

$$\blacktriangleright \quad y = x_{avg}$$

This index is not used for crossdataing because dividing each value by the same value doesn't change the shape of the curve, only its magnitude. A horizontal line index is, however, useful because every element in a sum must use the same units, either raw or indexed. Therefore if you want to include a raw sample with an indexed sample then a horizontal line index can be used to convert the raw sample without otherwise altering the shape of the curve.

8.1.4 Floating Index

This is a running average of the 11 surrounding years. The adaptive index is generally used as a "last resort" when both exponential and a high-degree polynomial have failed. It is simply the average of the eleven surrounding years:

$$\blacktriangleright \quad ind_i = 1/11(data - i - 5 + data_{i-4} + \dots + data_{i+4} + data_{i+5})$$

This index was originally called floating average, probably in reference to the fact that the index curve "floats" around, not following any explicit $y = f(x)$ -type formula. But people tended to call it floating, and then floating-point, which means something very different. You might still hear people calling this index by these other names.

8.1.5 High-Pass Filter Index

The high-pass index is a more general case of the adaptive index. Instead of simply taking the average of 11 values, it takes a weighted average. It's an example of a "high-pass" filter because high-frequency signals can pass through, but low-frequency signals are filtered out.

The default is "1-2-4-2-1", meaning:

$$\blacktriangleright \text{ind}_i = 1/10(\text{data}_{i-2} + 2\cdot\text{data}_{i-1} + 4\cdot\text{data}_i + 2\cdot\text{data}_{i+1} + \text{data}_{i+2})$$

This comes from ? who used it as a discrete filter before moving to a cubic spline. Note that almost half (4/10) of the computed value is simply its old value. The high-pass index is nearly the same as the input, so the χ^2 values are usually the lowest, therefore do not choose this index solely on a low χ^2 value.

8.1.6 Cubic Spline Index

Cubic splines are a very specific type of high-pass filter. A cubic spline curve is created by combining a collection of cubic (3rd degree polynomial) functions.

There are many methods for constructing cubic splines through a dataset. The algorithm used by Corina has a parameter, s, which controls how tightly the spline fits the data. A lower value fits the data more tightly, a higher value fits the data more loosely. Therefore, s=0 fits the data exactly while s=1 is a simple line. A good starting point for dendro data seems to be around $s = 1x10^{16}$.

Cubic splines were first used for dendro by ? using an algorithm from ?.

You can change the s-value used for the cubic spline in the preferences. You might use a cubic spline in the same cases you would use a high-pass filter e.g. when the sample doesn't generally follow an exponential or polynomial curve very well, perhaps due to a fire scar.

8.2 Indexing data

To index your data, first you need to open the series you would like to index. Next choose *Tools* → *Index* to display the indexing dialog (figure 8.1).

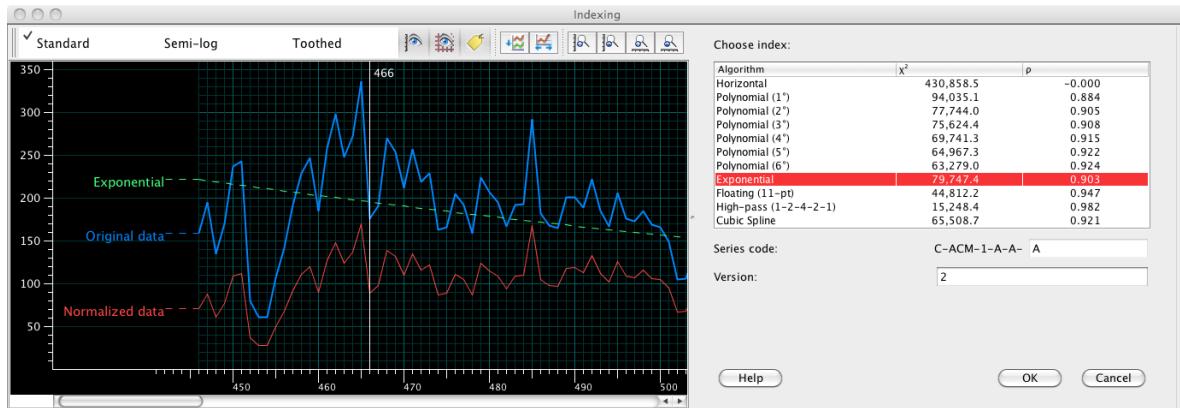


Figure 8.1: Indexing dialog showing the original data in blue, the exponential index of this data in green, and the normalized data in red.

From the indexing dialog you can then choose which type of index to apply to your data. The table on the right show the available options along with the χ^2 and p values to help you choose the correct index to use. The graph shows your original data, the index line and the result of applying the index to the data and changes dynamically as you pick between different indexing methods. Once you have decided which index you want to use, select it, and click OK ensuring that you have given your data series a new version number.

Chapter 9

Crossdating and chronology building

All algorithms work in pretty much the same way. There's a "fixed" sample, and there's a "moving" sample. Imagine you have printouts of their graphs on translucent paper. The fixed graph is taped to a table, and you can slide the moving sample left and right. This is actually how it was originally done, on graph paper, with one inch per decade. Start with the moving sample to the left of the fixed sample, overlapping it by 10 years. Look at how well the graphs match: this is the first score that's computed. Slide the moving sample to the right one year and so on until you reach the end.

You could do it all simply by moving graphs and eyeballing the crossdates like this but there are hundreds of sites and millennia of chronologies you'll want to crossdate your samples against, so that would take a while. Corina has a few algorithms to find likely crossdates almost instantaneously. They aren't perfect, though, and all crossdates should be inspected visually to ensure they are a good fit.

9.1 Algorithms

Corina includes a total of five different algorithms for crossdating:

9.1.1 T-Score

The t-score is the classic crossdate. Everybody quotes t-scores: if you want to brag about how good a cross is, you tell them your t-score. Unfortunately, every dendro program seems to have a slightly different implementation of tscore, so the numbers you get from Corina might not be exactly comparable to the numbers from other programs.

The version Corina uses is based on the algorithms given in ?, though with some apparent bugs corrected. In the following equations, x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots are the data of the fixed sample in the overlap, y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots are the data of the moving sample in the overlap, and N is the length of the overlap.

The first step is to make each dataset bivariate normal by replacing each value with the mean of the values around it, and then taking its natural logarithm. The preparation for the T-Score is therefore done as follows and is done to both the fixed and moving series:

- ▶ $x_i \leftarrow \frac{x_{i-2} + x_i + x_{i+1} + x_{i+2}}{5}$
- ▶ $x_i \leftarrow \ln(x_i)$

The student's T computation is then done as follows:

- ▶ $s_{xy} = \sum x_i y_i - N(x_i - x_{avg})(y_i - y_{avg})$
- ▶ $s_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - N(x_i - x_{avg})^2$
- ▶ $s_{yy} = \sum y_i^2 - N(y_i - y_{avg})^2$
- ▶ $r = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{(s_{xx}s_{yy})}}$

$$\blacktriangleright t = r \sqrt{\frac{N-2}{1-r^2}}$$

The t-score is called a “parametric” algorithm, because it takes into account the magnitudes of the samples.

A t-score is considered statistically significant if it's greater than a certain value. Just what this value is varies with the length of the overlap between the samples: a 500 year overlap can have a t-score of 2.6 and pass, but an overlap of only 15 years would have to be higher, like 3.0. In reality most dendrochronologists require t-scores to be much higher than this, and would also insist on overlaps of many decades.

9.1.2 Trend

Trend is another popular crossdate statistic. It computes the percentage of years with the same trend (going-up- or going-down-ness). Scores greater than 60%-70% are good. Trend is also referred to as ufigkeitsko-Gleichläufigkeit, Gleichläufigkeit and Eckstein's W.

The trend is the simplest crossdate. For each sample, it computes the trend of each 2-year interval (1001-1002, 1002-1003, and so on). The trend of a 2-year interval is simply whether the next ring is larger, smaller, or the same. The trend score is the percentage of intervals in the overlap which are the same. For example, a 75% trend (a very good score, by the way) means that for 75% of the intervals in the overlap, both samples went up in the same years and down in the same years.

If one sample stays the same, and the other increases or decreases, Corina considers that to be halfway between a same-trend and different-trend, and gives it half a point. Trend is a “non-parametric” algorithm, because it only takes into account if a given ring is bigger or smaller than the previous one, not by how much. To the trend, a drop of “100 1” looks exactly the same as a drop of “100 99”. Two completely random samples will have a trend of 50%, on average. So you'd expect a trend must be greater than 50% to be significant.

According to ?, a trend is significant if:

1. $tr > 50\% + \frac{50}{\sqrt{N}}$ - For example a pair of samples with a 50-year overlap needs a $50 + 50\sqrt{50} = 57.1\%$ trend to be significant, but at a 400-year overlap need only a $50 + 50\sqrt{400} = 52.5\%$ trend. In practice, however, this doesn't tend to work terribly well. Using this scheme, there are typically about three times as many “significant” trend scores as t-scores, and users want this narrowed down a bit more. So take $\sigma = 3$ and use:
2. $tr > 50\% + \frac{50\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$ - This gives about the same number of significant trend scores as t-scores.

Trends are also used in reconciliation. After they've been reconciled, both readings of a sample should have 100% trend.

9.1.3 Weiserjahre

The Weiserjahre algorithm is used for crossdating summed samples (chronologies) against single samples. All of the algorithms that have been mentioned so far only compare the ring widths. This works fine for raw samples, but when crossdating summed samples, there's a lot more information available, namely, the Weiserjahre data. Wouldn't it make sense to count a [20] 19 × 1 ring more heavily than a [1] 1 ÷ 0 ring? 19 out of 20 samples think it's an increasing year, not just 1.

This is what the Weiserjahre cross does: for each possible overlap, it starts by counting the number of significant intervals of the master for that overlap. A significant interval is one with at least 3 samples, where at least 75% of them have the same trend. Then it computes the percent agreement (like the trend) between the master and the raw sample for only those significant years of the overlap. Of course, for the trend of the master, it doesn't use the trend of the master; it uses the trend of the majority of its elements. They're usually the same, but not necessarily.

Another way to think about the Weiserjahre crossdate is: it's like a trend, but ignoring years where the sum has only 1 or 2 samples, or where there isn't an overwhelming trend in the sum. Also like the trend, the results are given as a percentage.

9.1.4 R-Value

The R-value, or correlation coefficient, is a crossdate which you'll almost never use. It's not terribly useful to dendrochronologists, but statisticians might want to know its value, so Corina makes it available.

The R-value is used in the T-Score, the T-score being defined in terms of the r-value and the overlap, N. If you look at the equations for calculating a T-Score you will see on the penultimate line:

$$\blacktriangleright r = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{(s_{xx}s_{yy})}}$$

An r-value can range from 0.0 (no correlation) to 1.0 (perfect correlation).

9.1.5 D-Score

The D-score (AXE), is a combination of the T-Score and Trend.

$$\blacktriangleright D = (tr - 50\%) \times t$$

Corina considers 40 to be the threshold for significant AXE.

9.2 Crossdating series

9.3 Managing chronologies

Chapter 10

The Corina server

For basic day-to-day running of the Corina server, you simply need to make sure that the server is running. All other interaction and management (creating users, granting permissions, accessing data) is done through the Corina desktop application. This section, however, outlines a number of aspects of the server that advanced users may find useful.

10.1 Extending the Virtual Appliance

For those of you that are unfamiliar with Linux, the basic command line prompt is not likely to be very comfortable. If you are interesting in looking at the server in more detail you may therefore prefer to install a full graphical interface. Unlike Windows, there are a number of different graphical interfaces (or desktops) to choose from in Linux, the most popular being Gnome and KDE. To install one of these you need to type one commands listed below. The first line installs Gnome and the second KDE. Windows users that are new to Linux may find KDE more familiar than Gnome.

```
✍ sudo apt-get install ubuntu-desktop  
✍ sudo apt-get install kubuntu-desktop
```

10.2 Security

The basic installation of the Corina server includes the standard configuration for Apache, PHP and PostgreSQL. Although these products are considered secure by default, there are a number of measures that can be taken to make them more so. If your server is only accessible within your local intranet (e.g. behind a robust firewall) then you may not feel it necessary to modify the standard setup. Precautions may be deemed more important if you server is accessible from the internet. In this case it would be wise to contact your local network administrator for further information.

10.2.1 Usernames and passwords

There are a number of default usernames and passwords setup on your server. If your server is accessible for the internet we strongly advise you to change these defaults and anyone with knowledge of the Corina server could access and compromise your machine.

System user - these are the credentials you use to log in to the command prompt in your Corina Virtual Appliance. By default the user is 'corina' and the password is 'w3l0v3tr33s'. To change this log in to the command prompt and type passwd and follow the instructions.

Database user - these are the credentials used by the webservice to read and write to the database.

Corina admin user - these are the admin credentials that you use to log in with in your Corina desktop application. Be default the user is '???' and the password is '???'. To change these open the Corina desktop application, then go to Admin then Change password.

10.2.2 Authentication and encryption

Corina uses a relatively sophisticated method to ensure that unauthorised users cannot access the Corina database through the webservice. It is loosely based around http digest authentication and uses a challenge and response scheme. This makes use of cryptographic hashes (a relatively short digital fingerprint of some data but which cannot be decompiled to retrieve the original data) and nonces (a pseudo-random string used just once). All hashes used in the Corina webservice use the MD5 algorithm. This decision will be periodically reviewed to ensure that MD5 is the most appropriate and secure algorithm to use. Whilst an MD5 hash of a short phrase can be compromised, the length and randomness of the original data means with current cracking techniques this is essentially impossible. For a complete description of Corina's authentication procedure see section 14.1.

The default Corina server setup, however, uses standard HTTP protocol to communicate between the server and the desktop application. This is the same protocol used for the majority of web pages on the internet and a determined hacker could eavesdrop on this communication. Depending on how important and private you perceive your data you may choose to use Secure Socket Layer (SSL) to encrypt this communication. This is the same technology used by websites such as online banking. To make full use of this upgrade in security you will however also require a SSL certificate from an official licensing authority. These certificates typically cost several hundred dollars per year.

10.3 Directly accessing the database

Although the Corina database is designed to only be accessed by the Corina desktop application via the Corina server's webservice, you may decide that you'd like to directly access the database yourself. For instance, you may like to write complicated SQL queries to probe your database in ways not currently supported by the Corina desktop client.

 Any changes made to the database may have drastic consequences. We strongly recommend that you never write changes directly to the database as this can cause loss of data and corrupt future upgrades to Corina.

10.3.1 PGAdminIII

One of the easiest ways to access the PostgreSQL database is through the application PGAdminIII. This is a cross-platform open source application for communicating with PostgreSQL databases. You can install PGAdminIII on your desktop computer and access the remotely running database using your database user credentials.

For security reasons by default the Corina database cannot be accessed from computers outside of the Corina server. This may sound peculiar because the webservice can be accessed from computers anywhere on the web, but the database is actually accessed by the webservice, which is essentially a user running on the same computer as the database. To access the database *directly* from a remote computer you must therefore open access first. This is done by adding an entry to the file '/etc/postgresql/8.4/main/pg_hba.conf'. My personal command line text editor of choice is vim, but it is a little confusing to the uninitiated. If you are unfamiliar with command line text editing you are probably best to use pico:

 sudo pico /etc/postgresql/8.4/main/pg_hba.conf

Scroll down passed all the comments, to the bottom of the file. Add the following line:

 host all all IPADDRESS/32 md5

Make sure you replace IPADDRESS with the IP address of the computer you are trying to connect from. This is just one style of pg_hba.conf entry. There are many others which allow you to restrict to specific users, computers, networks etc. See the online PostgreSQL documentation for more details. Save your changes and exit by doing CTRL+X, then restart the Corina server:

```
 sudo corina-server --restart
```

You should now be able to access your database through PGAdminIII. To do this open the application and go to *File* → *Add server*. Specify your server's IP address is the host field, and your database username and password.

10.3.2 ODBC

It is also possible to connect to your Corina database via an ODBC connection. This allows limited access to the database from a variety of database applications including programs like Microsoft Access for which further details are given here. To use ODBC you will need to install the PostgreSQL ODBC driver (<http://www.postgresql.org/ftp/odbc/>) on your desktop computer.

Once you've installed the driver you can then open a blank database in Access and go to Files, Get external data then Link tables. In the file dialog box change the file type to ODBC Databases(). Next, select the PostgreSQL Unicode driver, then fill out the server details. You should then be able to open the tables and views from the Corina server database directly from within Access as if they were local tables. Be warned though that Access and ODBC have many limitations compared to PostgreSQL, especially with regards data types. For this reason we *strongly* recommend using this for read only purposes. Using the ODBC connection to write changes to your PostgreSQL database is quite likely to cause serious issues.

10.3.3 PSQL

The final, and most advanced method is to use the psql client on your server. This is a command line client which can be used to interrogate the database. If you're not already familiar with psql it is unlikely that this is a good method for you to use!

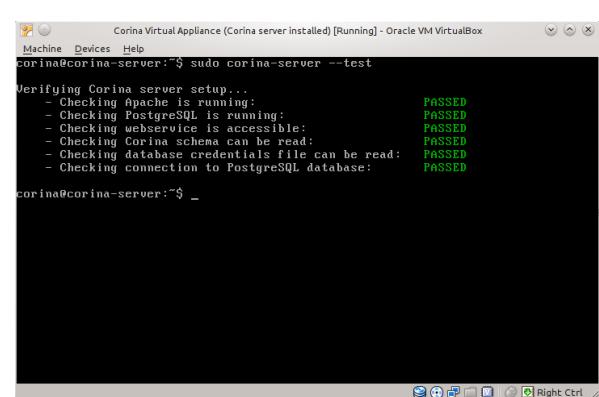
10.4 Corina server configuration

The Corina server can be configured using the command line tool that is installed on both the Virtual Appliance and native server installs. It is the same tool that is run at the end of the native server install, but can be run at any time to reconfigure or test your system. It must be run with superuser privileges therefore sudo is required before the command. For instance to get help on usage type:

```
 sudo corina-server --help
```

Possible options to pass the server are:

- ▶ ‘--help’ – Display a list of the possible options
- ▶ ‘--test’ – Run tests on the current configuration
- ▶ ‘--configure’ – Configure the Corina server from scratch.
- ▶ ‘--reconfigure’ – Reconfigure the Corina server. This should be done if the database name or user credentials change, or if the IP address of the machine is altered.
- ▶ ‘--start’ – Start the Corina server
- ▶ ‘--stop’ – Stop the Corina server
- ▶ ‘--restart’ – Restart the Corina server



```
Corina Virtual Appliance (Corina server installed) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Machine Devices Help
corina@corina-server:~$ sudo corina-server --test
Verifying Corina server setup...
- Checking Apache is running: PASSED
- Checking PostgreSQL is running: PASSED
- Checking port 5432 is accessible: PASSED
- Checking Corina schema can be read: PASSED
- Checking database credentials file can be read: PASSED
corina@corina-server:~$ _
```

Figure 10.1: Example of the output from the corina-server test.

Figure 10.1 shows an example of asking the server to test the configuration, with all tests passed successfully.

10.5 Managing map services

There is currently no interface in Corina that lets you specify the WMS mapping services that should automatically be available to your Corina users. Each user can add servers temporarily (see section 4.3) but these will disappear at the end of each session.

Chapter 11

Help

Part II

Developers guide

Chapter 12

Developing Corina Desktop

Corina is open source software and we actively encourage collaboration and assistance from others in the community. There is always lots to do, even for people with little or no programming experience. Please get in touch with the development team as we'd love to hear from you.

12.1 Source code

This section describes how to access the Corina source code, but as you are no doubt aware it is normal (if not essential) to use a integrated development environment for developing any more than the most simplistic applications. If you plan to do any development work, it is probably best to skip this section and move straight on to the 'Development environment' section which includes instructions for accessing the source code directly from your IDE. If, however, you just want to browse the source code please continue reading.

The Corina source code is maintained in a Subversion repository at Cornell. The simplest way to see the source code is via the web viewer on the Cornell website: <http://dendro.cornell.edu/svn/corina/>. You can also examine the Javadoc documentation of the code here <http://dendro.cornell.edu/corina/developers.php>

If you have Subversion installed you can do an anonymous checkout of the code as follows:

 `svn co http://dendro.cornell.edu/svn/corina/`

An overview of the development can be seen through the Corina Ohloh pages at <http://www.ohloh.net/p/corina/>. Ohloh provides graphics summarizing the code over time, including timelines of commits by user.

12.2 Development environment

The IDE of choice of the main Corina developers is Eclipse (<http://www.eclipse.org>). There are many other IDEs around and there is no reason you can't use them instead. Either way, the following instructions will hopefully be of use.

We have successfully developed Corina on Mac, Windows and Linux computers over the years. The methods for setting up are almost identical.

The first step is to install Eclipse, Sun Java6 JDK, Subversion and Maven. These are all readily available from their respective websites. On Ubuntu they can be install from the command line easily as follows:

 `sudo apt-get install eclipse subversion sun-java6-jdk maven2`

Once installed, you can then launch Eclipse. To access the Corina source code you will need to install the Subversive plugin to Eclipse. As of Eclipse v3.5 this can be done by going to *Help → Install new software*. Select the main Update site in the 'Work with' box, then locate the 'Subversive SVN Team Provider' plugin under 'Collaboration'. If you are using an earlier version of Eclipse you may need to add a specific Subversive

update site. See the Subversive website (<http://www.eclipse.org/subversive/>) for more details. Once installed you will need to restart Eclipse.

Next you will need to install the m2eclipse Maven plugin to Eclipse. This can also be installed by going to *Help → Install new software*, however, you will also need to add the Maven update site as this plugin is not currently available in the main Eclipse repository. You can do this by click the 'Add' button and using the URL <http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/sites/m2e>. Once again you will need to restart Eclipse before continuing.

Next you need to get the Corina source code. Go to *File New → Project*, then in the dialog select *SVN → Project from SVN*. There are two methods of accessing the Corina repository: anonymously, in which case you will have read only access; or with a username provided by the Corina development team. Anonymous users will need to add a repository in the form: <http://dendro.cornell.edu/svn/corina/> and full users will need to use <svn+ssh://dendro.cornell.edu/home/svn/corina/>.

Once the project has downloaded to your workspace, you may need to set the compliance level. This can be done by going to *Project → Properties → Java compiler* and choosing compliance level of 6.0. Corina uses a handful of Java 6 specific functions, particularly with regards JAXB, so will not run successfully with Java 5.

To launch Corina, you will need to *Run → Run Java application*. Create a new run configuration with the main class set to 'edu.cornell.dendro.corina.gui.Startup'.

12.3 Dependencies

As of June 2011, Maven is used to build Corina rather than the original Ant. One of the main benefits of Maven is that it handles dependencies much more dynamically than Ant. This has become more of an issue as the Corina project as grown, as it is now dependent on over 80 different open source libraries.

In an ideal world, any libraries that your code is dependent on should be available in central Maven repositories and downloaded and installed seamlessly as part of the build process. Maven should also handle transient dependencies (i.e. dependencies or dependencies) automatically. Therefore if a developer knows he needs the functions within a particular library, he simply needs to supply the details of this library without having to worry about the other libraries that this new library is in turn dependent on. Maven also manages versions much more efficiently. If a library is dependent on a particular version of another library this is specified within the Maven build mechanism. This means it is much easier to keep dependencies up-to-date without having to worry about the cascading issues that upgrades often have. In short, Maven is intended to save developers from 'JAR hell'.

In practice, life is not necessarily that simple. Although Maven assists developers in many ways, it also has its own particular quirks and annoyances. The main problem is how to handle the situation when the dependencies you need are not available in central repositories. To solve this you either need to install these jars into your local Maven repository, or make them available in a 3rd party Maven repository. For the ease of development we have set up a Maven repository as part of the TRiDaS project which can be browsed at <http://maven.tridas.org/>. This repository is already configured within the Corina project so assuming this repository is still alive, then your Corina project should automatically build. If not, then you will need to install the few non-standard jars. These jars will continue to be maintained in the Corina SVN repository and can be installed as follows:

1. On your command line navigate to the Libraries folder of your Corina source code
2. On Linux and Mac you can then simply run the `MavenInstallCommands` script
3. On Windows you will need to manually run the commands located in this file

For the record, Corina currently depends upon the libraries listed in table 12.1. The table also specifies the licenses that these libraries are made available under.

Library	License
Apache commons lang	Apache 2.0
TridasJLib	Apache 2.0
Batik	Apache 2.0
RXTXcomm	LGPL
JDOM	Apache 2.0
Swing layout	LGPL
Log4J	Apache 2.0
JNA	LGPL
Apache mime 4J	Apache 2.0
Commons codec	Apache 2.0
Http Client	LGPL
Http core	Apache 2.0
Http mime	Apache 2.0
Jsyntaxpane	Apache 2.0
L2prod-common-shared	Apache 2.0
L2prod-common-sheet	Apache 2.0
I2fprod common buttonbar	Apache 2.0
iText	GPL
PDFRenderer	LGPL
DendroFileIO	Apache 2.0
Java Simple MVC	MIT
JGoogleAnalyticsTracker	MIT
gluegen	BSD
JOGL	BSD+ nuclear clause
WorldWindJava	NASA
SLF4J	MIT
JFontChooser	LGPL
MigLayout	BSD
PLJava	BSD
PostgreSQL	PostgreSQL License (BSD/MIT)
Forms	BSD
Simplelog	GPLv3
JXL	LGPL
Wizard	GPLv2
Netbeans Swing Outline	GPLv2

Table 12.1: Corina's primary and major first order dependencies along with the licenses under which they are used. Note there are a total of 82 libraries upon which Corina draws.

Library	License
Apache commons lang	Apache 2.0
Launch4J	BSD/MIT
NSIS	zlib/libpng
Ant	Apache 2.0
Eclipse	Eclipse Public License - v1.0
ResourceBundle Editor	LGPL
M2Eclipse	Eclipse Public License - v1.0
Subversive	Eclipse Public License - v1.0

Table 12.2: Additional tools/libraries typically used in the development of Corina.

12.4 Code layout

Corina has been actively developed since 2000, so has seen contributions by many different developers. Coding practices have also changed in this time so inevitably there are some inconsistencies with how the source code is organized. For instance, the most recent interfaces have been implemented using the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture whereas earlier interfaces contain both domain and user logic in single monolithic classes.

Perhaps the most important inconsistency to understand is due to the transition to the TRiDaS data model. In earlier versions of Corina used the concept of a ‘Sample¹’ to represent each data file. Although large portions of Corina have been refactored to use the TRiDaS data model classes, there are still some places where the Corina Sample remain.

12.5 Multimedia resources

Corina includes infrastructure for multimedia resources such as icons, images and sounds within the Maven resource folder ‘src/main/resources’. The most extensive is the Icons folder which contains many icons at various sizes ranging from 16×16 to 512×512 as PNG format files. The icons are accessed via the static Builder class. This has various accessor functions which take the filename and the size required, and return the icon itself or a URI of the icon from within the Jar.

12.6 Translations

There is internationalization infrastructure in place to enable Corina to be offered in multiple languages. This is done through the use of Resource Bundles, one for each language. Within the code, whenever a string is required, it is provided using the `I18n.getText()` function which then retrieves the correct string for the current locale. If no string is found, then the default language (English) string is returned. There is an Eclipse plugin to assist with this task called ResourceBundle Editor and it can be downloaded from <http://eclipse-rbe.sourceforge.net>. Once installed it provides a GUI that allows you to simultaneously update all languages at once.

The `I18n.getText()` function can be passed variables for insertion into the translation next e.g. file name, data value, line number etc. These can be passed either as a string array, or as one or more strings. The values are inserted into the translation string at the points marked 0, 1 etc. For instance, the translation string “File 0 exists. Rename to 1?” would accept two strings the first being the original filename and the second being the filename to rename to. For obvious reasons, only non-translateable strings should be passed in this way as they will be inserted identically in all languages.

The Resource Bundle also includes support for menu mnemonics (to enable navigation of the menus with the keyboard) and accelerator keys (to enable keyboard shortcuts to bypass menus). Mnemonic are set by adding an ampersand before the letter of interest (e.g. &File for File) in the resource bundle. Accelerators are set by adding the keyword ‘accel’ with the key of interest inside square brackets after the resource bundle entry. Some examples include:

- ▶ &Graph active series [accel G]
- ▶ Graph &component series [accel shift G]

What key the ‘accel’ keyword refers to depends on the operating system Corina is being run on. In Windows and Linux it is normally ‘ALT’ whereas on a Mac it is usually the Apple [U+2318] command key.

There are currently minimal translations for UK English, German, French, Dutch, Polish and Turkish. These are by no means complete, and there are number of interfaces that are not internationalized at all. Further assistance is required from native speakers to complete this task.

¹To avoid confusing the original Corina class named ‘Sample’ will be referred to as ‘Corina Sample’ throughout this documentation. Within the code all TRiDaS data model classes are prefixed with ‘Tridas’ to help avoid confusion. The ‘Sample’ class is therefore not at all associated with the ‘TridasSample’ class.

12.7 Build script

Corina is built using Maven and is controlled through the pom.xml file stored in the base of the Corina source code. Earlier versions of Corina used Ant but managing the increasing number of dependencies as Corina has grown become too onerous (see section 12.3 for more details).

Earlier version of Corina were deployed using Java WebStart technology primarily because this is platform independent and requires just a single click for a user to install. However, this has since been replaced with native installers for the major platforms due to various complications largely associated with Native libraries required for 3D graphics and serial port hardware. We have also found most users are more comfortable with the standard install procedures that they are used to on their operating systems.

While you develop Maven should automatically build Corina for you in the background. Specific build commands are only required as you approach a release. We use the standard Maven 'life cycle' for building, packaging and deploying Corina. The method for doing this in Eclipse is by right clicking on the pom.xml file and selecting *Run as → Maven package* etc. The main 'phases' are as follows:

clean - This deletes any previously compiled classes and packages in the target folder. It should only be necessary to run this occasionally if Maven has got a bit confused. If this is the case you may also need to force Eclipse to clean too by going to *Project → Clean...*

package - This compiles Corina and builds a single executable JAR containing all dependencies (thanks to the maven-shade-plugin) along with native Windows, MacOSX and Linux packages. These are all placed in the 'target' folder.

install - This installs the compiled jar in your local Maven repository.

deploy - This uploads the compiled jar into the maven.tridas.org repository. Note that you will need to either run this phase from the command line or by setting up a customer run configuration in Eclipse.

12.7.1 Windows installer

Maven generates the Windows executable for the Corina application through the 'launch4j' plugin. Windows users, however, expect an installer that will create menu entries and add uninstall options to the control panel. An installer is also required to install the user manual and the native libraries required for the serial-port and 3D graphics features in Corina.

The best open source tool for creating Windows installer scripts is NSIS (see <http://nsis.sourceforge.net>). This is an extremely flexible scripting system that does all we need, although unfortunately it is only officially released for Windows development platforms. It is possible to install on Linux/MacOSX but this requires a lot of hoop jumping.

Once installed NSIS can be run using the script 'native/WinBuild/nsis.script.nsi'.

12.7.2 Mac package

The Maven osxappbundle plugin is able to produce both .app and .dmg files. Unfortunately, the libraries for producing .dmg files are proprietary to Apple, as are the libraries that integrate applications into the standard Apple look and feel (e.g. menus at top of screen, integrated quit, preferences and help etc). When Maven is run on Windows or Linux, it is therefore only able to produce a slightly degraded .app file, and not .dmg. We therefore recommend producing the Mac release on OSX, either natively or under a virtual machine.

12.7.3 Linux Deb package

12.7.4 Linux RPM package

12.7.5 Native libraries

Although Corina is written in Java, it requires a number of native libraries to make use of OpenGL 3D graphics capabilities and to access the serial port of the computer. These libraries are different for Windows compared to POSIX systems like Linux and MacOSX. The correct libraries must be installed to OS specific locations and not within the Corina jar. They must therefore be included as part of each native installer.

On Windows these libraries take the form of Dynamic Link Libraries (DLL) files which need to be installed in the same folder as the Corina executable:

- ▶ gluegen-rt.dll
- ▶ jogl_awt.dll
- ▶ jogl_cg.dll
- ▶ jogl.dll
- ▶ rxtxSerial.dll

On POSIX systems the libraries come as pairs of JNILIB and SO files:

- ▶ libgluegen-rt.jnilib and libgluegen-rt.so
- ▶ libjogl_awt.jnilib and libjogl_awt.so
- ▶ libjogl_cg.jnilib and libjogl_cg.so
- ▶ libjogl.jnilib and libjogl.so
- ▶ librxtxSerial.jnilib and librxtxSerial.so

On Linux systems these are installed into the /usr/lib folder and on MacOSX they are included within the .app file.

12.8 Java Architecture for XML Binding - JAXB

Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB) is a technology that automatically maps Java classes to XML schemas and vice versa. It includes the ability to *marshall* data from Java classes to XML files and *unmarshall* data from XML files into Java class representations.

JAXB is used by TridasJLib to create Java class representations of the TRiDaS data model. It is also used directly in Corina to create classes for the Corina web service. Although the Corina webservice is based heavily on TRiDaS (the two were developed in parallel), the Corina schema extends TRiDaS by including classes such as dictionaries and the 'box' concept which are required for a lab data management application.

The Corina JAXB classes are automatically built by Maven using the 'maven-jaxb2-plugin' and placed within the 'src/main/generated' folder. Please note that any manual changes to these classes will automatically be overridden the next time Maven is run. If you feel that changes are necessary to these classes then it is likely that one or more of the following needs modification:

- ▶ The Corina schema located in 'src/main/resources/schemas'
- ▶ The Corina JAXB bindings located in 'src/main/resources/binding'
- ▶ The specification for how JAXB is run located in the 'pom.xml' file

Please note that JAXB supports plugins and extensions for enhancing the classes that it produces. One thing to note in the Maven pom.xml is a nasty workaround when running JAXB. As the Corina schema depends on the GML and TRiDaS schemas, these classes are also built by JAXB. These classes however are already provided by the DendroFileIO library. It should be possible to use a feature called 'episodes' to handle this but this seems buggy and causes issues. For now, we use an antrun task to delete the duplicate classes immediately after they are produced.

12.9 Java version

Although we would like Corina to run on older versions of Java (specifically Java 5), there are a number of features of Java 6 such as JAXB that we really need. This isn't really a problem on Linux and Windows as Java 6 has been around for a long time now, but it is a bit problematic for Mac OSX users. For reasons unknown Apple was extremely slow bringing Java 6 to Mac OSX, only releasing it with 10.6 (Snow Leopard) several years after Windows and Linux. Corina will therefore not run on older Mac machines. This will gradually become less of an issue as machines age and "Snow Leopard or later" becomes less difficult for users to fulfill.

Corina has been developed against the Sun JDK. Although Sun re-released much of its JDK under the GPL license there are still portions that are only available under proprietary licenses due to various plugins being the copyright of third parties. Although it is still distributed at no cost, it is not 'free' under the terms required by the Free Software Foundation. Corina can still legally be used with the Sun JDK even though it is regarded as proprietary software due to the 'Major components' exception of the GPL license. However, open source purists find this undesirable and so you may prefer to use open equivalents such as OpenJDK, IcedTea or Apache Harmony. Basic tests have been performed using OpenJDK and there are some aspects of the Corina code that still need attention. As Sun continues to open source the JDK, differences between it and OpenJDK will become less and the potential for issues reduced. We will continue to review the situation and will release an OpenJDK compatible version of Corina as soon as is practical.

12.10 Developing graphical interfaces

Like the rest of the code, a number of different styles and methods have been used for the creation of interfaces in Corina. Many of the earlier interfaces were hand coded, but in recent years WYSIWYG graphical designers have been used to enable the creation of more complex designs. Most interfaces are now Swing-based although AWT widgets are used in places.

Some interfaces were created using the graphical designer in Netbeans IDE. These can be identified by the presence of companion .form files and warning comments in the code indicating which sections are autogenerated. The major drawback with the Netbeans form designer is that it cannot cope with externally made changes. If changes are made to the files outside of Netbeans, then the Netbeans form designer can no longer edit these files so please make sure you are certain this is how you want to proceed. The classes generated by Netbeans are typically used by a subclass via inheritance so that any changes can be external to the form designer generated files.

More recently the Google WindowBuilder Pro tool has been used for interface design. This has the benefit of (usually) being able to parse existing code enabling the modification of existing dialogs. WindowBuilder does have its quirks though so make sure you keep up-to-date with new releases.

12.11 Making a new release

Making a new release should be a relatively quick and simple process, but there are still a few things to remember:

- ▶ Make sure this documentation is up-to-date! Use a L^AT_EX editor to update and compile to PDF.
- ▶ If this release relies upon a certain version of the Corina server, make sure you set this correctly in '/corina-desktop/src/main/java/edu/cornell/dendro/corina/core/App.java'. This is important to ensure that users aren't working against an old version of the server which could have unexpected side-effects.
- ▶ Increment the build version number in the pom.xml
- ▶ Update the splash screen and background graphics.
- ▶ Check the code in Eclipse and eliminate as many warnings as possible.

- ▶ Make sure the developers metadata is correct in the pom.xml. Add any new developers that have joined the project since the last release.
- ▶ Go ahead and run Maven package, then build the Windows installer and MacOSX dmg packages.
- ▶ TEST!
- ▶ Deploy to maven.tridas.org using Maven.
- ▶ Copy native packages to the <http://dendro.cornell.edu/corina> website .
- ▶ Update the Corina website to include the new release.

Chapter 13

Developing Corina Server

The Corina server is made up of a PHP webservice run by Apache, connecting to a PostGreSQL database.

The Corina webservice is written entirely in PHP. Like the Desktop Client, the server is developed with Eclipse so most of the setup steps are identical (see chapter 12). You will, however, probably want to install the PHP development plugin so that you get syntax highlighting etc. See the Eclipse PDT website (<http://www.eclipse.org/pdt/>) for further information.

13.1 Server package

The Ubuntu server package can be built using the server-package Ant target described in section 12.7. This script is considerably more complicated than the desktop packager so is worth describing further here in case alterations are required.

The script makes use of Ubuntu's excellent package management system to handle the dependencies. Adding or editing dependencies is simply a matter of changing the 'depends' attribute in the build.xml file.

The database files are installed to '/usr/share/corina-server' and the webservices files to '/var/www/corina-webservice'. The bulk of the complicated work is done by the script specified in the postinst attribute in the build.xml file (i.e. native/LinBuild/corina-server). This is an interactive PHP command line script that can also be run by users at a later date. After the server package has been installed this script is automatically run and asks the users questions to assist with setting up the server. The configuration steps are:

- ▶ Generated scripts from templates
- ▶ Configure PostgreSQL database, creating users and/or database if requested otherwise obtaining details if they already exist
- ▶ Configure PostgreSQL to allow access to the specified database user
- ▶ Configure Apache to access the webservice
- ▶ Verify setup by checking Apache and PostgreSQL are running, that the webservice is accessible, the database is accessible and that various configuration files can be read

This configuration script is therefore where the majority of alterations are made to the way the server is packaged.

Chapter 14

Systems architecture

The centralised nature of the Cornell Tree-Ring Lab data required a server-client architecture of some type. In the original Corina v1 this was achieved simply by having users save their data in a network folder saved on a central server. Whilst this method was adequate, it has many data storage issues that can be largely solved by moving the data storage infrastructure to a relational database management system.

Although it would be possible (and arguably simpler) to refactor Corina to talk directly to one central database server it was decided to go a step further and implement a Web Services orientated server-client architecture for Corina v2.

A web services approach decouples the desktop client from the server so that the server can work on its

14.1 Authentication design

The authentication mechanism is loosely based around http digest authentication and uses a challenge and response scheme. This makes use of cryptographic hashes (a relatively short digital fingerprint of some data but which cannot be decompiled to retrieve the original data) and nonces (a pseudo-random string used just once). All hashes used in the Corina webservice use the MD5 algorithm. This decision will be periodically reviewed to ensure that MD5 is the most appropriate and secure algorithm to use. Whilst an MD5 hash of a short phrase can be compromised, the length and randomness of the original data means with current cracking techniques this is essentially impossible.

The first time a client attempts to retrieve data from the webservice (or when the client's credentials are incorrect or have expired) the following events occur:

- ▶ Server returns an message requesting authentication. This message includes a nonce (a hash of the current date and time to the nearest minute) which we will call 'server nonce'.
- ▶ The client creates a second nonce (client nonce) which is a random hash of it's choosing, and a response which is a hash of "username:hashofpassword:servernonce:clientnonce". It sends this response, along with the username and client nonce back to the server but does not send the original server nonce.
- ▶ The server computes the same "username:hashofpassword:servernonce:clientnonce" hash using the information it has stored in the database. As the server nonce is constant for a minute the two response should match. If not the server recomputes the server nonce for one minute ago and tries again. This ensures that the server nonce sent to the client is valid for between 1 and 2 minutes.
- ▶ Once the server authenticates the user a session cookie is sent to the client. On subsequent requests the server recognises the session id and doesn't request authentication again.

As the user's password is hashed at all points, even if the communication is hijacked the attacker will not be able to derive the users password. The user's password is also stored in hash form within the database. This also means that system administrators do not have access to the passwords either.

The use of the server nonce within the response means that it will only be valid for a maximum of two minutes. This removes the possibility of a replay attack.

14.2 Database permissions design

The database has a user and group based security scheme at three object levels: site, tree and measurement. A user can be a member of one or more groups, and groups can be members of zero or more other groups. The current implementation allows for one nested level of groups within groups however this could be extended if required. Security is set on a group-by-group basis rather than on a single user to ensure ease of management.

There are five types of permissions granted: create, read, update, delete and no permission. Each permission is independent of each other with the exception of 'no permission' which overrides all other permissions.

A group can be assigned one or more of the permissions types to any of the sites, trees or measurements in the database. Intermediate objects such as subsites, specimens and radii inherit permissions from their parent object. For instance if a group has permission to read a site then it will have permission to read all subsites from that site.

It is envisaged that most of the time, permissions will be set on a site-by-site basis. It will not be necessary to explicitly assign permissions to trees and measurements as all permissions will be inherited. So assuming that no permissions are set on a tree for a particular group, the permissions for the tree will be derived from the site from which the tree was found. If, however, permissions are assigned to the tree, then these will override those of the site. In this way it will be possible to allow a group to read the data from one particular tree from a site in which there otherwise do not have permission to access.

Privileges are cumulative. This means that if a user is a member of multiple groups then they will gain all the privileges assigned to those groups. If one of the groups that the user is a member of has 'no privileges' set on an object it will however override all other privileges. Therefore if a user is a member of groups A and B, and group A has read privilege and group B has 'no privilege' then the user will not be able to access the record.

A special 'admin group' has been created into which only the most trusted users are placed. Members of the admin group automatically gain full privileges on all data within the database. They also have permission to perform a number of administrative tasks that standard users are insulated from.

14.3 Universally Unique Identifiers

All entities in the Corina database have a primary key based on the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) concept. This is a randomly created 128-bit number which due to the astronomically large number of possibilities (3×10^{38}) means that it is guaranteed to be unique across all installations of Corina. This code is typically represented by 32 hexadecimal digits and 4 hyphens like this: 550e8400-e29b-41d4-a716-446655440000.

14.4 Barcode specifications

Barcodes in Corina are based on the UUID primary keys of database entities. Because they are used for different entities in Corina (boxes, samples and series) it was also necessary to incorporate a method for determining what type of entity a barcode represents. This is done by appending a single character and a colon to the beginning of the UUID: 'B:' for box; 'S:' for sample; 'Z:' for series.

The barcodes in Corina use the Code 128 scheme. This symbology was chosen as it allows the encoding of alphanumeric characters in a high-density label and can be read by all popular barcode scanners. While it would have been possible to create a barcode of plain UUIDs, the 36 (or even 32) characters would result in a barcode wider than many scanners could read. Most scanners on the market have a maximum scan width of at least 80mm, so this was used as the baseline to work to.

To make the barcodes less than 80mm, the UUID (with prepended entity type character code) are Base64 encoded. For example the series with UUID 3a8f4336-d17d-11df-abde-c75e325aebae would be encoded from Z:3a8f4336-d17d-11df-abde-c75e325aebae to become: Wjo6j0M20X0R36vex14yWuuu

Part III

Appendices

Appendix A

Belfast Apple

Format name	Belfast Apple
Other name(s)	None known
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various (typically txt and dat)
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	No original software is known to exist so TRiCYCLE is proposed as the reference implementation
Data / metadata	Data only with comment
Calendar type	n/a
Absolute dating support	No
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	No
Original designer	John Pilcher

A.1 Description

Belfast Apple is a simple text file format (see also Belfast Archive) originating from the Queens University Belfast lab and originally designed for use on an Apple II computer. This format is not known to be actively used but a large amount of data (especially at Belfast) is archived in this format.

- ▶ Line 1 - name of the site or object the data refers to.
- ▶ Line 2 - identifier for the sample the data refers to.
- ▶ Line 3 - number of data values in the file
- ▶ Lines 4+ - line feed delimited data values as integers in 1/100th mm
- ▶ Final line contains a comment typically starting with 'COMMENT -'

A.2 Example file

```
1 EXAMPLE SITE
2 A1805
3 106
4 188
5 165
6 184
7 112
8 103
9 111
10 239
11 226
12 132
13 143
14 146
15 140
16 100
17 176
18 139
19 124
20 115
21 78
22 80
23 156
24 75
25 110
26 80
27 130
28 83
29 157
30 99
31 115
32 102
33 110
34 108
35 87
36 135
37 107
38 96
39 70
40 128
41 119
42 86
43 101
44 106
45 129
46 88
47 101
48 151
49 106
50 97
51 110
52 97
53 91
54 93
55 100
56 124
57 99
58 134
59 125
60 105
61 96
62 107
63 142
64 100
65 COMMENT — PB 15—NOV—99
```

Appendix B

Belfast Archive

Format name	Belfast Archive
Other name(s)	None known
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various (typically arx, txt and dat)
Read/write support	Read only
Reference implementation	No original software is known to exist so TRiCYCLE is proposed as the reference implementation
Data / metadata	Data with limited metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Martin Munro

B.1 Description

Belfast Archive is a simple text file format based on the original Belfast Apple format at the Queens University Belfast lab. It shares the same features as Belfast Apple but with the addition of a number of metadata fields at the end of the file.

- ▶ Line 1 - name of the site or object the data refers to.
- ▶ Line 2 - identifier for the sample the data refers to.
- ▶ Line 3 - number of data values in the file
- ▶ Lines 4+ - line feed delimited data values as integers in 1/100th mm
- ▶ The lines "[[ARCHIVE]]" and "[[END OF TEXT]]" denote the start and finish of the metadata section

The metadata section contains the following lines:

- ▶ Line 1 - start year as an integer.
- ▶ Line 2 - unknown
- ▶ Line 3 - Double representing the resolution of data values e.g. .1 = 1/10ths mm, .01 = 1/100th mm, .001 = microns etc
- ▶ Line 4 - unknown
- ▶ Line 5 - unknown
- ▶ Line 6 - unknown
- ▶ Line 7 - title of the data series
- ▶ Line 8 - unknown
- ▶ Line 9 - unknown

B.2 Example file

```
1 EXAMPLE SITE
2 1
3 176
4 342
5 338
6 334
7 409
8 362
9 308
10 360
11 264
12 325
13 318
14 51
15 48
16 47
17 60
18 49
19 48
20 " [[ARCHIVE]]"
21 1277
22 9177
23 .01
24 1.035795
25 0.212144
26 BOB 25/03/95
27 EXAMPLE SITE #01
28 Pith F Sap 32
29 ""
30 " [[ END OF TEXT ]]"
```

Appendix C

Besançon

Format name	Besançon
Other name(s)	SYLPHE
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	txt
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Georges Lambert

C.1 Description

The Besançon format is most commonly used in a number of French laboratories. The format allows for multiple series in the same file. Each series (or element block in Lambert's notation) is made up of a header line, optional metadata and a data block each of which are delimited by a line feed.

The header line begins with a dot character, then one or more spaces, then an element name (without spaces) followed by a space and any number of ignored characters.

The metadata fields are space or line feed delimited. Each field is recorded using a key of three letters. The format allows for the full spelling out of the field if preferred, but it is the first three letters that are read by software so LON is the same as LONGEUR. Some fields are 'unimodal' in that their presence is all that is required e.g. CAM means that cambium was observed. Other fields are 'bimodal' which means they require a value to be associated with them. In this case the field key is followed by a space and then an integer or string value e.g. POS 1950. The accepted metadata fields are as follows:

LON Number of data values

POS The temporary first ring date given relatively to a group

ORI The year for the first ring

TER The year for the last ring. Should be the same as ORI + LON

MOE Pith present

CAM Cambium present

AUB Number of the first sapwood ring

All other information in the metadata block should be ignored. This feature is often used to allow the inclusion of multi-line comments.

The data block begins with the marker line VAL (like metadata keys, subsequent characters are ignored so sometimes the rest of this line is used for comments). Subsequent lines contain integer values delimited by a space or line feed. Missing rings are marked with a comma character and the end of the data is marked with a semicolon.

C.2 Additional information

- ▶ There is nothing in the specification to say what precision the data values should be in. Following conversations with users it appears that Besançon files are mostly 1/100th mm but this is not always the case. Some files include a Précision field, but this is not documented or standardised.
- ▶ There are a number of additional fields that are commonly used but which do not appear in the format specification. These are also supported by the DendroFileOLib
 - ESP** Species
 - ECO** Bark present

C.3 Example file

```

1 . abc22/43
2 Lon 129
3 Esp quercus sp Nat lambris
4 Precision 1/100
5 Moelle non presente
6 Aub 0
7 valeurs
8 149 119 156 146 170 187 197 146 191 177
9 137 108 160 108 120 177 136 174 190 109
10 189 176 170 162 114 126 133 152 146 127
11 119 131 146 133 147 82 57 77 77 82
12 96 49 97 76 88 82 72 83 81 90
13 85 87 78 104 111 132 141 105 104 120
14 111 121 115 89 94 88 90 115 111 106
15 107 120 80 92 98 84 97 82 100 86
16 99 65 85 113 90 82 57 57 99 94
17 95 105 120 110 93 96 131 133 123 122
18 113 119 95 127 88 104 , , , ,
19 , , , , , , , ;
```

Appendix D

CATRAS

Format name	CATRAS
Other name(s)	None known
Type	Binary
Extension(s)	cat
Read/write support	Read only
Reference implementation	CATRAS
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	No
Original designer	Roland Aniol

D.1 Background

The CATRAS format (?) is the only known binary dendro data format. As such it can't be read by a simple text editor, and can't be imported by spreadsheet or database programs. The format was designed by Roland Aniol for use in his program of the same name. The binary nature of the format means the files are typically much smaller than text files containing similar data. The closed nature of the format originally meant that users were tied to the application. The fact that users can't manually edit the file means that the validity of files is not a problem like it is with most other dendro formats.

CATRAS is a closed format with no documentation. The format was originally decoded in the early 1990's and permission was granted by Aniol for a converter to be included in Henri Grissino-Mayer's CONVERT5 application on the condition that the format remained closed source. Subsequently others have independently released application and code that can read ring-width data from CATRAS files to a greater or lesser extent.

D.2 Reading byte code

Reading byte code is more complicated than reading text files. Each byte is 8-bits and therefore can represent up to 256 values. Depending on the type of information each byte contains, the bytes are interpreted in one of four ways:

D.2.1 Strings

Some of the bytes in CATRAS files contain character information. In this case each byte represents a letter. In java an array of bytes can be directly decoded into a string.

D.2.2 Integers

As a byte can only represent 256 values, whenever an integer is required, CATRAS stores them as byte pairs. Each byte pair consists of a least significant byte (LSB) and a most significant byte (MSB). The order that they appear in files typically varies between platforms and is known as 'endianness'. As CATRAS solely runs of Microsoft (x86) processors we can safely assume that all CATRAS files will be using little-endian (i.e. LSB MSB). The counting in a byte pair therefore works as follows:

Value	LSB	MSB
0	0	0
1	1	0
...
255	255	0
256	0	1
257	1	1
258	2	1
...

A byte pair can therefore store $256 \times 256 = 65536$ values (more than enough for most number fields). Matters are complicated though by the need to store negative numbers. In CATRAS pairs with an $\text{MSB}_j=128$ are positive, while pairs with an MSB ranging from 255 to 128 (counting backwards) represent negative values:

Value	LSB	MSB
-1	255	255
-2	254	255
-3	253	255
-4	252	255
...

D.2.3 Categories

Categories are typically recorded as single bytes as most categories have just a few possible values. They can therefore be conceptualised as being integers where 0=first option, 1=second option etc. The exception to this is for species because there are more than 256 species. In this case, a byte pair is used in exactly the same way as described for integers above. The only problem for species is that the codes are unique to each laboratory and refer to values enumerated in a separate '.wnm' file. Without this dictionary the species code is of little use.

D.2.4 Dates

Dates are stored as three single bytes, one for day, one for month, one for year. With only 256 values available for 'year', all dates are stored with 2 digit years e.g. 25/12/84. When reading CATRAS files all years > 70 are therefore treated as 20th century, whereas years ≤ 70 are treated as 21st century. This is an arbitrary decision for use in this library as CATRAS does not care either way.

D.3 Metadata

The first 128 bytes contain the file header information and the remainder of the file contains the ring-width data and sample depth data. Our current understanding of the header bytes is as follows but I'm not convinced that these are all correct. Deciphering these requires painstaking work because we must try to ascertain how each byte is being used (e.g. as a byte pair, single byte or as a string):

- ▶ 1-32 - Series name
- ▶ 33-40 - Series code
- ▶ 41-44 - File extension
- ▶ 45-46 - Series length
- ▶ 47-48 - Sapwood length
- ▶ 49-50 - Start year
- ▶ 51-52 - End year
- ▶ 53 - 1=pith 2=waldkante 3=pith to waldkante
- ▶ 54 - 1 = ew only last ring
- ▶ 55-56 - Start year
- ▶ 59-60 species also needs a catras.wnm file
- ▶ 61-63 - Creation date
- ▶ 64-66 - Amended date
- ▶ 67 - Sapwood
- ▶ 68 - 1=valid stats
- ▶ 69-75 - dated?
- ▶ 84 - 0=raw 1=treecurve 2=chronology
- ▶ 85-86 - User id
- ▶ 89-92 - Average width
- ▶ 93-95 - Standard deviation
- ▶ 96-100 - Autocorrelation
- ▶ 101-104 - Sensitivity

D.4 Data

The remaining bytes in the file contain the actual data values stored as integer byte pairs. It appears that older version of CATRAS included one or more padding values of -1. These values should be ignored. The end of the data values are indicated by a stop value of 999.

Following the ring-width data values there are 42 bytes of unknown meaning. These are then followed by byte pairs representing the counts/sample depth for each ring if the series is a chronology.

D.5 Unknown bytes

There are a number of bytes in both the header and data sections that are unaccounted for and are therefore likely to contain data that we are ignoring. For this reason although we could attempt to create CATRAS files from what we know we can't be sure they would be valid:

- ▶ Header
 - 57-58
 - 69-82
 - 105-128
- ▶ Data
 - 0-42 following end of data marker

Appendix E

Comma Separated Values

Format name	Comma Separated Values
Other name(s)	CSV
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various (typically txt or csv)
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	n/a
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	No
Original designer	n/a

E.1 Description

Comma separated values format is a simple text format for representing tabular data. It is not specific to dendrochronology data and is supported by most spreadsheet and database applications. Data is delimited into columns using a comma character to indicate cell boundaries.

Support for CSV files in TRiCYCLE is limited to a particular layout of data. The expected layout is the same as for Excel and ODF spreadsheet files:

- ▶ Row 1 - Header names for each column
- ▶ Column A - Year values
- ▶ Column B+ - One column for each series containing values in millimetres. Cells are left empty if no data is available for a series because it does not extend to a particular year. Data must be continuous for each series, so missing/unmeasured rings should be included as zero.

E.2 Example file

```
1 Year ,MySample1 ,MySample2
2 500 ,0 .33 ,
3 501 ,0 .26 ,0 .26
4 502 ,0 .2 ,0 .2
5 503 ,0 .14 ,0 .14
6 504 ,0 .08 ,0 .08
7 505 ,0 .02 ,0 .02
8 506 ,0 .2 ,0 .2
9 507 ,0 .14 ,0 .14
10 508 ,0 .08 ,0 .08
11 509 ,0 .2 ,
12 510 ,0 .33 ,
13 511 ,0 .08 ,
14 512 ,0 .33 ,
15 513 ,0 .22 ,
```

Appendix F

Corina Legacy

Format name	Corina Legacy
Other name(s)	Corina
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various including raw, rec, ind, cln, sum)
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Corina
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	Yes
Multi series support	No
Original designer	Robert 'Mecki' Pohl

F.1 Description

The Corina Legacy format is the file format used by the Corina software prior to version 2, when it transferred to using TRiDaS. The format was originally designed for use with the MS-DOS version of Corina but was also used as the native file format in the later Java versions (up to and including v1.1).

A Corina file contains yearly data (ring-width and number of samples for that year), some fixed metadata, and optionally weiserjahre data and a listing of element samples (for summed samples).

The title comes first, on a line by itself, followed by a blank line. The title is repeated later, so this is only to make it easier for people or external programs to read the title.

The *metadata section* comes next. The syntax is ;TAG value. Tags are all uppercase. Their order is fixed. Some values are terminated by a newline, others by the next semicolon. Valid tags, and their internal names are:

- ▶ ID - 8 character ID used when exporting to Tucson format
- ▶ NAME - Name of the series
- ▶ DATING - Either R (relative) or A (absolute)
- ▶ UNMEAS_PRE - Number of unmeasured rings towards the pith
- ▶ UNMEAS_POST - Number of unmeasured rings towards the bark
- ▶ FILENAME
- ▶ COMMENTS, COMMENTS2 etc - Free text comments
- ▶ TYPE - either C (core), H (charcoal) or S (section)
- ▶ SPECIES
- ▶ SAPWOOD - Count of sapwood rings
- ▶ PITH - either P (present), * (present but undateable), or N (absent)

- ▶ TERMINAL - either B (bark), W (waney edge), v (near edge), vv (unknown)
- ▶ CONTINUOUS - referring to the outer ring, either C (continuous), R (partially continuous) or N (not continuous)
- ▶ QUALITY - either + (one unmeasured ring), ++ (more than one unmeasured ring)
- ▶ FORMAT - either R (raw) or I (indexed)
- ▶ INDEX_TYPE - type of index used
- ▶ RECONCILED - Y or N indicating whether the series has been reconciled against another series

The *data section* comes next and this always starts with the line ;DATA and for reasons lost in time there are nine spaces afterwards.

Data lines come in pairs, the first line containing the year and data values, the second containing the sample depth/count for each value. For reasons unknown, the first and last data line pair have a slightly different syntax to the others.

- ▶ First data line begins with a space and an integer for the first year in the line. There then follows 9 spaces followed by the integer data value for the first ring. The remaining data values (often less than a full decades worth) on that line follow as integers left padded by spaces to take up 6 characters.
- ▶ The sample depth line that pairs with this follows next starting with 16 spaces, followed by the sample depth value enclosed in square brackets. The remaining sample depth values follow in square brackets left padding with spaces to take up 6 characters.
- ▶ Next comes the first normal data line. This begins with a space, followed by an integer year value. The data values follow as integers left padded by spaces to take up 6 characters. A data line has a decades worth of data values.
- ▶ Next comes the normal sample depth line. It begins with 7 spaces followed by each of the sample depth values enclosed in square brackets and left padded with spaces up to 6 characters.
- ▶ Data lines continue in pairs until the last line is reached. This is the same as a normal data line except it includes an extra data value 9990 as a stop marker. This data line may have less than a full decade of values.
- ▶ The final sample depth line is the same as normal except it is shifted left by 4 characters. A sample depth value is also included for the dummy 9990 stop marker year.

Following the data block there is a blank line and two option blocks of data that are only included if the file is a chronology file.

The next block of information in a chronology file is denoted by a line ;ELEMENTS. The following lines contain the file names of the data files that have contributed to the creation of the chronology.

Following this is an optional block denoted by the line ;weiserjahre followed by the weiserjahre data. Each weiserjahre data line begins with a space followed by a integer year value for the first year in the line. The weiserjahre value is left padded with spaces to fill 6 characters and the value itself is written as X/Y where X is the number of samples that show an upward trend in width; and Y is the number of samples that show a downward trend in width. The weiserjahre value is forward facing so the value for ring 1001 shows the trend between ring 1001 and 1002. There is therefore one less weiserjahre value in the final row than there are ring-widths.

The final line of Corina data files contains the author's name preceded by a tilde.

F.2 Example file

```

1 Trebenna , Byzantine Fortress , NW tower 1AB
2
3 ;ID 907010;NAME Trebenna , Byzantine Fortress , NW tower 1AB;DATING R;UNMEAS_PRE 1;
4   UNMEAS_POST 1
5   ;FILENAME G:\DATA\TRB\TRB1AB.SUM
6
7 ;TYPE S;SPECIES Juniperus sp.;FORMAT R;PITH +
8 ;TERMINAL vv;CONTINUOUS N;QUALITY +
9 ;RECONCILED Y
10 ;DATA
11   1001      125    219    207    139    62     107    29     91     65
12   [1]      [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]
13   1010      71     132    74     150    75     156    122    81     46     57
14   [1]      [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]
15   1020      147    78     89     126    73     121    67     71     64     129
16   [1]      [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]
17   1030      149    155    122    126    53     136    90     65     100    67
18   [1]      [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]    [2]
19   1040      67     101    132    102    40     67     42     36     62     29
20   [2]      [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]
21   1050      30     44     46     40     34     61     55     29     44     63
22   [2]      [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]
23   1060      62     38     22     26     26     28     37     21     21     27
24   [2]      [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]
25   1070      17     18     50     21     33     12     17     16     27     20
26   [2]      [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [2]    [1]
27   1080      18     11      9      8     9990
28   [1]      [1]    [1]    [1]    [1]
29
30 ;ELEMENTS
31 G:\DATA\TRB\TRB1A.REC
32 G:\DATA\TRB\TRB1B.REC
33 ;weiserjahre
34   1001 1/0      0/1      0/1      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0
35   1010 1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      0/1      0/1      1/0
36   1020 0/1      1/0      1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0
37   1030 1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      1/0      0/1      0/1      1/0      0/1
38   1040 2/0      2/0      0/2      0/2      2/0      0/2      0/2      2/0      0/2
39   1050 2/0      1/1      0/2      0/2      2/0      0/2      0/2      2/0      2/0
40   1060 0/2      0/2      2/0      1/1      2/0      2/0      0/2      1/1      2/0
41   1070 1/1      0/1      0/2      2/0      0/2      2/0      1/1      1/0      0/1
42   1080 0/1      0/1      0/1
~ Unknown User

```


Appendix G

DendroDB

Format name	DendroDB
Other name(s)	
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	dat
Read/write support	Read only
Reference implementation	DendroDB website
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Astronomical
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Simon Brewer

G.1 Description

The DendroDB format is an export file format produced by the DendroDB website/database. There is no known software that can natively read DendroDB files so a ‘writer’ for this format has not been developed.

The format is self-explanatory, beginning with a copyright line, followed by 7 metadata lines, then the data itself. There are eight possible data variables: Total width; Earlywood width; Latewood width; Min. Density; Max. Density; Earlywood density; Latewood density; Average density. Ring width data is provided in microns but the units for density measurements are not document.

As of Feb 2011, the DendroDB database does not contain data prior to 441AD so handling of BC/AD transition has not been tested. The DendroDB web interface suggests that BC dates should be entered as negative integers, but it also allows request for data from year 0. This suggests the database uses an Astronomical calendar and this is how the DendroOLib treats it.

G.2 Example file

```
1 Data downloaded from DendroDB. Please acknowledge authors
2 Site: Example site
3 Contact: A N Other
4 Species: Larix sibirica
5 Parameter: Latewood width
6 Latitude: 53.25
7 Longitude: 57.35
8 Elevation: 1670
9 Tree Core Year Latewood width
10 1 1 1648 16
11 1 1 1649 21
12 1 1 1650 8
13 1 1 1651 10
14 1 1 1652 6
15 1 1 1653 8
16 1 1 1654 11
17 1 1 1655 13
18 1 1 1656 9
19 1 1 1657 10
20 1 1 1658 10
21 1 1 1659 4
22 1 1 1660 5
23 1 1 1661 7
24 1 1 1662 4
25 1 1 1663 8
26 ...
```

Appendix H

Heidelberg

Format name	Heidelberg
Other name(s)	TSAP, FH
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	.fh
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	TSAP-Win
Data / metadata	Data and extensible metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	Yes
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Frank Rinn

H.1 Description

The Heidelberg format (?) is the native file format for Rinntech's TSAP-Win software. It supports metadata in the form of keyword-value pairs. There are more than 140 standard keywords specified in the documentation, but users can extend these with their own. This makes the format extremely flexible, but the absence of any checking of data types (strings, numbers categories etc) and no method of validation means that there can be problems interpreting metadata entries.

Heidelberg files can store one or more series in a single file. Each series is represented by a header and a data block.

The header block begins with a line HEADER:. This is followed by lines of metadata, with one field on each line, in the format keyword=value much like a standard Windows INI file. As mentioned previously there are a number of predefined keywords, all of which are outlined here:

- ▶ AcceptDate
- ▶ Age
- ▶ AutoCorrelation
- ▶ Bark
- ▶ BHD
- ▶ Bibliography
- ▶ Bibliography[n]
- ▶ BibliographyCount
- ▶ Bundle
- ▶ CardinalPoint
- ▶ ChronologyType
- ▶ ChronoMemberCount
- ▶ ChronoMemberKeycodes
- ▶ Circumference
- ▶ Client
- ▶ ClientNo
- ▶ Collector
- ▶ Comment
- ▶ Comment[n]
- ▶ CommentCount
- ▶ Continent
- ▶ CoreNo

- ▶ Country
- ▶ CreationDate
- ▶ DataFormat
- ▶ DataType
- ▶ DateBegin
- ▶ Dated
- ▶ DateEnd
- ▶ DateEndRel
- ▶ DateOfSampling
- ▶ DateRelBegin[n]
- ▶ DateRelEnd[n]
- ▶ DateRelReferenceKey[n]
- ▶ DateRelCount
- ▶ DeltaMissingRingsAfter
- ▶ DeltaMissingRingsBefore
- ▶ DeltaRingsFromSeedToPith
- ▶ Disk
- ▶ District
- ▶ EdgeInformation
- ▶ EffectiveAutoCorrelation
- ▶ EffectiveMean
- ▶ EffectiveMeanSensitivity
- ▶ EffectiveNORFAC
- ▶ Key
- ▶ EffectiveNORFM
- ▶ EffectiveStandardDeviation
- ▶ Eigenvalue
- ▶ Elevation
- ▶ EstimatedTimePeriod
- ▶ Exposition
- ▶ FieldNo
- ▶ FilmNo
- ▶ FirstMeasurementDate
- ▶ FirstMeasurementPersID
- ▶ FromSeedToDateBegin
- ▶ GlobalMathComment[n]
- ▶ GlobalMathCommentCount
- ▶ GraphParam
- ▶ Group
- ▶ HouseName
- ▶ HouseNo
- ▶ ImageCellRow
- ▶ ImageComment[n]
- ▶ ImageFile[n]
- ▶ ImageCount
- ▶ ImageFile
- ▶ Interpretation
- ▶ InvalidRingsAfter
- ▶ InvalidRingsBefore
- ▶ JuvenileWood
- ▶ KeyCode
- ▶ KeyNo
- ▶ LabotaryCode
- ▶ LastRevisionDate
- ▶ LastRevisionPersID
- ▶ Latitude
- ▶ LeaveLoss
- ▶ Length
- ▶ Location
- ▶ LocationCharacteristics
- ▶ Longitude
- ▶ MajorDimension
- ▶ MathComment
- ▶ MathComment[n]
- ▶ MathCommentCount
- ▶ MeanSensitivity
- ▶ MinorDimension
- ▶ MissingRingsAfter
- ▶ MissingRingsBefore
- ▶ NumberOfSamplesInChrono
- ▶ NumberOfTreesInChrono
- ▶ PersId
- ▶ Pith
- ▶ Project
- ▶ ProtectionCode
- ▶ Province
- ▶ QualityCode
- ▶ Radius
- ▶ RadiusNo
- ▶ RelGroundWaterLevel
- ▶ RingsFromSeedToPith
- ▶ SampleType
- ▶ SamplingHeight
- ▶ SamplingPoint
- ▶ SapWoodRings
- ▶ Sequence
- ▶ SeriesEnd
- ▶ SeriesStart
- ▶ SeriesType
- ▶ ShapeOfSample
- ▶ Site
- ▶ SiteCode
- ▶ SocialStand
- ▶ SoilType
- ▶ Species
- ▶ SpeciesName
- ▶ StandardDeviation
- ▶ State
- ▶ StemDiskNo
- ▶ Street
- ▶ Timber
- ▶ TimberHeight
- ▶ TimberType
- ▶ TimberWidth
- ▶ TotalAutoCorrelation
- ▶ TotalMean
- ▶ TotalMeanSensitivity
- ▶ TotalNORFAC
- ▶ TotalNORFM
- ▶ TotalStandardDeviation
- ▶ Town
- ▶ TownZipCode

- ▶ Tree
- ▶ TreeHeight
- ▶ TreeNo
- ▶ Unit
- ▶ UnmeasuredInnerRings
- ▶ UnmeasuredOuterRings
- ▶ WaldKante
- ▶ WoodMaterialType
- ▶ WorkTraces

The meaning of many of these keywords is fairly self-explanatory but others are a little more obscure. As there is no data typing or validation the format of the contents of these fields cannot be predicted. This is particularly a problem when trying to compare fields such as Latitude, Longitude and FirstMeasurementDate, but is especially a problem when comparing files produced in different labs.

The header section is followed by a data section denoted by a line containing the keyword DATA: followed by the type of data present which can be one of Tree; HalfChrono; Chrono; Single; Double; Quad. Tree, HalfChrono and Chrono are the original keywords supported by early versions of TSAP but these are now deprecated in preferences of the more generic Single, Double and Quad terms. The terms Single, Double and Quad are largely interchangeable with Tree, HalfChrono and Chrono respectively, but not completely. Double can refer to both Tree and HalfChrono format data. When the newer terms are used, the header keyword DataFormat is used to record whether the data is equivalent to Tree, HalfChrono or Chrono.

Single format - data is typically used for storing raw measurement series. Each data line contains 10 data values each being a left space padded integer taking up 6 characters. Any spare data values in the final data line are filled with zeros. Alternatively it appears that TSAP-Win also accepts this data section as single integer values one per line.

Double format - data is for storing data with sample depth information - typically chronologies. Like the single format section, data is stored as 10 integer values, each taking up 6 characters and left padded with spaces. The values are in pairs of ring-widths and sample depths, therefore five rings are stored per line.

Quad format - data is for storing chronologies with sample depth as well as data on how many of the constituent series increase and decrease. This format therefore requires four numbers for each data point: ring-width; sample depth; increasing series; decreasing series. Numbers are stored as integers, left space padded as before, but this time only using 5 characters not 6. Four data points are included on each line, therefore this means there are 16 numbers per row and each row is 80 characters long.

H.2 Example file - raw series

```

1 HEADER:
2 DateEnd=-66
3 KeyNo=27
4 Project=Growth studies
5 Length=103
6 Location=Example site
7 Species=PISY
8 SapWoodRings=14
9 WaldKante=WKF
10 State=Colorado
11 PersId=FR
12 KeyCode=271017
13 Country=USA
14 DateOfSampling=19950506
15 TreeNo=5
16 CoreNo=1
17 Exposition=North-West
18 CreationDate=19970526
19 SoilType=Sand
20 DATA: Tree
21   125   130    99   120   115   145   151   130   135   151
22   200   190   151   170   170   174   170   200   210   130
23   180   197   210   160   180   155   180   199   140   150
24   146   140   145   150   155   110   115   113   120   130
25   110   120   150   120   120   110   115   160   160   145
26   135   145   125   115   145   149   120   150   160   99
27   110    75    70    82    96    90   120   151   155   130
28   132   133   149   110   130   120   128   118   125   115
29    95    90   110    98    80    85    97    88    70   100
30    90    70    80    90    85    78    95    84    70    90
31    80    75    70     0     0     0     0     0     0     0

```

H.3 Example file - chronology

```

1 HEADER:
2 KeyCode=ABCK0530
3 DataFormat=HalfChrono
4 SeriesType=Mean curve
5 Length=60
6 DateBegin=987
7 DateEnd=1046
8 Dated=Dated
9 Location=Example site
10 Species=QUSP
11 GlobalMathCommentCount=0
12 ImageCount=0
13 CommentCount=0
14 BibliographyCount=0
15 DATA: Double
16   125    1   125    2   264    2   206    2   115    2
17   111    2   188    2   308    2   197    2   419    2
18   238    2   227    2   279    2   293    2   271    2
19   309    2   170    2   204    2   163    2   175    2
20   164    2   211    2   134    2   141    2   107    2
21    72    2    74    2   91    2   110    2    47    2
22    87    2   87    2   35    2   47    2   80    2
23    66    2   38    2   82    2   78    2   65    2
24    63    2   76    2   67    2   91    2   73    3
25    39    3   41    3   78    3   57    3   54    3
26    41    3   39    3   52    3   53    3   43    3
27    48    3   32    3   32    3   48    3   59    3

```

Appendix I

Microsoft Excel 97/2000/XP

Format name	Microsoft Excel 97/2000/XP
Other name(s)	Binary Interchange File Format, BIFF
Type	Binary file
Extension(s)	xls
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Microsoft Excel
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Microsoft

I.1 Description

The Excel file format is a widely used format for storing spreadsheet data. It is a proprietary binary format created by Microsoft but supported by many spreadsheet and statistical applications. It is not to be confused with the Office Open XML format which was introduced by Microsoft with MS Office 2007 and typically has the file extension xlsx.

Although Excel files can contain multiple sheets in a workbook, only the first sheet is considered. Like the CSV and ODF Spreadsheet formats, support for Excel files is limited to a particular layout or style of spreadsheet. The layout of the data sheet should be as follows:

- ▶ Row 1 - Header names for each column
- ▶ Column A - Year values
- ▶ Column B+ - One column for each series containing values in millimetres. Cells are left empty if no data is available for a series because it does not extend to a particular year. Data must be continuous for each series, so missing/unmeasured rings should be included as zero.

I.2 Example file

	A	B	C
1	Year	MySample1	MySample2
2	1954	0.33	
3	1955	0.26	0.26
4	1956	0.2	0.2
5	1957	0.14	0.14
6	1958	0.08	0.08
7	1959	0.02	0.02
8	1960	0.2	0.2
9	1961	0.14	0.14
10	1962	0.08	0.08
11	1963	0.2	
12	1964	0.33	
13	1965	0.08	
14	1966	0.33	
15	1967	0.22	
16			

Appendix J

Microsoft Excel 2007

Format name	Microsoft Excel 2007
Other name(s)	Office Open XML Spreadsheet, OOXML, OpenXML
Type	XML file
Extension(s)	xlsx
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	ISO 29500
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Microsoft

J.1 Description

This is the new XML file format introduced by Microsoft with Excel 2007. Unlike the binary format used by the previous version of Excel, this format is an open standard. However, it should not be confused with the OpenDocument Format standard that was developed by the OASIS consortium.

The layout of the data sheet should be just as for the Excel 97/2000/XP format:

- ▶ Row 1 - Header names for each column
- ▶ Column A - Year values
- ▶ Column B+ - One column for each series containing values in millimetres. Cells are left empty if no data is available for a series because it does not extend to a particular year. Data must be continuous for each series, so missing/unmeasured rings should be included as zero.

See the screenshot in the Microsoft Excel 97/2000/XP format to see how an example of how the spreadsheet should look.

Appendix K

Nottingham

Format name	Nottingham
Other name(s)	Nottingham Laboratory format
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	txt
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Unknown
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	n/a
Absolute dating support	No
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Cliff Litton

K.1 Description

The Nottingham format was designed by Cliff Litton. It is a simple text format with no support for metadata. Line 1 contains a series name and an integer indicating how many data values there are in the file. Subsequent lines contain the data represented as 1/100th mm integers in twenty columns seemingly in either 4 characters or 3 characters + 1 space.

There is no known reference implementation for this format and few known examples of data so little is known about how it should handle unusual situations such as negative values, values >999 etc.

K.2 Example file

1	ABCD01	176																		
2	342	338	334	409	362	308	360	264	325	318	134	151	219	268	290	222	278	258	173	198
3	294	202	170	176	172	121	87	130	114	108	170	135	131	126	87	100	86	104	103	127
4	112	94	96	120	168	149	119	124	79	67	88	90	93	77	49	42	53	38	57	43
5	50	41	56	66	62	55	55	45	47	63	58	60	44	45	49	50	62	61	43	54
6	91	60	56	43	52	51	65	68	55	44	41	75	94	78	63	69	58	75	55	47
7	58	46	62	45	52	50	77	50	63	75	77	64	66	57	80	57	78	65	68	75
8	65	98	85	82	119	89	85	87	83	108	129	123	160	117	129	121	88	69	97	77
9	96	106	71	89	50	65	133	89	88	50	60	95	95	91	102	158	83	55	98	70
10	45	46	40	36	64	58	52	58	56	94	51	48	47	60	49	48				

Appendix L

ODF Spreadsheet

Format name	ODF Spreadsheet
Other name(s)	ODF, ODS, OpenDocument Spreadsheet, OpenOffice.org Spreadsheet,
Type	XML file
Extension(s)	ods
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	ISO/IEC 26300:2006
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	OASIS consortium

L.1 Description

The OpenDocument Format (ODF) spreadsheet format is an XML-based specification developed by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) consortium. It should not be confused with the similarly named Office Open XML format developed by Microsoft. The ODF spreadsheet format is an open standard which can be read by most modern spreadsheet applications including MS Excel, OpenOffice.org and Google Docs.

Support for ODF spreadsheets in TRiCYCLE is necessarily limited to a particular layout of spreadsheet:

- ▶ Row 1 - Header names for each column
- ▶ Column A - Year values
- ▶ Column B+ - One column for each series containing values in millimetres. Cells are left empty if no data is available for a series because it does not extend to a particular year. Data must be continuous for each series, so missing/unmeasured rings should be included as zero.

Please see the Excel section for a screenshot of how an ODF spreadsheet should look.

Appendix M

Oxford

Format name	Oxford
Other name(s)	Dan Miles Format, English Heritage Format
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various including dan, ddf but often none
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Various English Heritage applications
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	Yes
Multi series support	No
Original designer	Ancient Monuments Laboratory of English Heritage

M.1 Description

The Oxford format seems to be only currently used in the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory. It was designed in the 1980s for use with a number of DOS based applications for the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. It is still actively used by the Oxford Lab with these programs and a number of newer Windows applications.

The file is a text file format containing two header lines following by a block of data values and an optional block of count/sample depth values. Some files also contain a number of comment lines at the end of the file.

Line 1 contains the following fields:

- ▶ Char 1 - Apostrophe
- ▶ Chars 2-8 - Series name
- ▶ Char 9-10 - spaces
- ▶ Char 11 - j
- ▶ Chars 12-15 - First year in sequence (when series is securely dated). Year should be left padded with spaces if less than 4 characters.
- ▶ Char 16 - hyphen
- ▶ Chars 17-20 - Last year in sequence (when series is securely dated). Year should be left padded with spaces if less than 4 characters.
- ▶ Char 21 - space
- ▶ Char 22+ - Description - typically name of site/building etc
- ▶ Final char - optional apostrophe

Line 2 contains:

- ▶ Integer number of years

- ▶ Comma
- ▶ Integer start year

The start year on line 2 and the first year on line 1 will be the same for securely dated series. When the series is tentatively or relatively dated the first year (and/or) the last year on line 1 will be left blank. For undated series the start year is set to 1001.

The data lines follow the two header lines. These typically contain 10 data values per line, but there can be more (if rings have been added) or less e.g. last line. The values are in 1/100th mm integers and can only contain three digits (e.g. max 999 1/100th mm). Data values are space delimited. Some example files contain values that are left padded with zeros if the value is on 1 or 2 characters wide (e.g. '025' rather than ' 25').

Following the data values there should be an empty line followed by an optional sample count/depth block. The count block is formatted in largely the same way as the data values block. The values are stored in columns 2 characters (rather than 3 characters) wide. Like the data values, the count values are space delimited integers, typically (but not always) 10 per line.

The file is terminated with 0, 1 or 2 free-text comment lines. A number of Oxford data files have been seen that terminate with the ASCII control character referred to variably as 'SUB', 'SUBSTITUTE' or 'CTRL+Z' (represented in Unicode as character dec 26 - hex 1A). It is not clear whether this is necessary for any particular programs to function.

M.2 Limitations

- ▶ Only holds whole ring-width data
- ▶ Does not cope with data values >999 1/100th mm
- ▶ Does not cope with chronologies of >99 samples
- ▶ Does not allow dates before 1AD

M.3 Example file

```
1 'ABCD      <1850-1925> A Fictious site - abcd1 abcd2 '
2 75,1850
3 422 582 355 266 225 271 361 235 387 395
4 794 611 446 248 277 359 111 226 189 711
5 464 172 190 239 128 153 234 828 207 157
6 768 180 178 168 204 163 160 255 166 136
7 182 201 142 188 223 186 150 135 134 666
8 191 122 223 555 123 126 108 133 137 134
9 161 222 93 100 132 104 86 277 101 141
10 185 151 261 110 145
11
12   1   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
13   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
14   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
15   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
16   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
17   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
18   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2
19   2   2   2   2   1
```


Appendix N

PAST4

Format name	PAST4
Other name(s)	P4P PAST4 Project File
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	p4p
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	PAST4
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	
Relative dating support	
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Bernhard Knibbe

The PAST4 format (?) is the native file format for SCiem's PAST4 software. It is a hybrid XML file, containing most metadata in structured XML but some metadata and all data as plain text. It is unique amongst dendro data formats in that it contains not only data and metadata but also settings information for the PAST4 software such as details on what colours to use in graphs, which series should be displayed on screen etc. The general structure of a P4P file is as follows:

- ▶ Project header (required)
- ▶ Settings (optional)
- ▶ Groups (required, repeatable)
- ▶ Records (required, repeatable)

The root XML tag for the file is <PAST_4_PROJECT_FILE>. Inside this is the <PROJECT> tag which contains the following attributes:

- ▶ ActiveGroup - Zero based index specifying which group is active
- ▶ EditDate - Date the file was last edited
- ▶ Groups - Number of groups within this project
- ▶ Locked - Either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether a password is required to open the file
- ▶ Name - Name of the project
- ▶ Password - Password used to lock the project
- ▶ PersID - Abbreviation of the authors name
- ▶ Records - Number of records in the project
- ▶ Reference - Zero based index indicated which is the reference series (-1 if none selected)
- ▶ Sample - Zero based index indicating which is the selected sample (-1 if none selected)
- ▶ Version - Version number for this PAST4 format. At the time of writing only one version exists (400).

Of these fields only Name, Groups and Records are mandatory. The project tag can also contain a <! [CDATA [tag which allows the storing of a project description in plain text.

Next comes the <SETTINGS> tag. This is one very large XML tag with many attributes controlling the what PAST4 should display the data. The contents of this tag are optional and are therefore irrelevant for the transfer of dendro data.

Next comes one or more <GROUPS> tags. A group is an arbitrary collection of series, perhaps representing a number of measurements of a single object, or perhaps an administrative collection of series. Groups can be nested in a hierarchy, but rather than use the hierarchical nature of XML files, the format instead lists all groups side-by-side and maintains the relationships through the use of an 'owner' attribute containing the index of the parent group. This arrangement means than any changes to the hierarchy, or the deletion of a group requires all indices to be carefully updated to avoid corrupting the file. The group tag has the following attributes:

- ▶ Name - Name of the group
- ▶ Visible - Either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether the group should be shown in graphs
- ▶ Fixed - Either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether the group can be moved
- ▶ Locked - Either TRUE or FALSE. If locked the group can be used in the calculation of further mean values.
- ▶ Changed - Internal TRUE or FALSE value for keeping track of changes
- ▶ Expanded - TRUE or FALSE value indicating whether the group should be expanding in the project navigator window
- ▶ UseColor - TRUE or FALSE value for is content should be displayed in color
- ▶ HasMeanValue - TRUE or FALSE indicating if the group has a dynamic mean value
- ▶ IsChrono - TRUE or FALSE indicating if the group mean is calculated with sample depth information
- ▶ Checked - TRUE or FALSE indicating if the group is locked and checked
- ▶ Selected - TRUE or FALSE indicated in the group is selected in the project navigation window
- ▶ Color - 24bit integer indicating the RGB valor value for the group using Borland format
- ▶ Quality - Integer value describing the quality of the group mean
- ▶ MVKeyCode - String code for the group. If empty the Name field is used
- ▶ Owner - Integer pointing containing the index of the parent group if this group is in a hierarchy. If its a top level group it should be -1.

As with the project tag, the group tag can also contain a <! [CDATA [section for storing a plain text description of the group.

The final tag type in the file is the <RECORDS> tag. These contain the actual data series and most of the metadata. Like group tags, records tags are placed side-by-side in the file and are placed into the group hierarchy by the use of the 'owner' attribute. In addition, the tag also has the following attributes:

- ▶ Keycode - Name of the series
- ▶ Length - Integer for the number of rings
- ▶ Owner - Integer index to the group to which this record belongs
- ▶ Chrono - TRUE or FALSE indicating whether this record has density information
- ▶ Locked - TRUE or FALSE indicating in the record can be moved
- ▶ Filter - TRUE or FALSE indicating if an indexing function is applied to the data
- ▶ FilterIndex - Integer index for the filter used
- ▶ FilterS1 - Parameter 1 for the filter
- ▶ FilterS2 - Parameter 2 for the filter
- ▶ FilterB1 - Additional filter parameter
- ▶ FilterWeight - Additional filter parameter
- ▶ Offset - Position of the first ring
- ▶ Color - 24bit RGB color for record in Borland format
- ▶ Checked - TRUE or FALSE indicating is the record is selected for use in the dynamic group mean
- ▶ IVShift - Temporary integer value added to data value to shift vertically in graphs
- ▶ IsMeanValue - TRUE or FALSE indicating if this is a dynamic mean value
- ▶ Pith - TRUE or FALSE
- ▶ SapWood - Integer storing the number of sapwood rings
- ▶ Location - String location information
- ▶ Waldkante - String description of presence of waney edge
- ▶ FirstValidRing - Integer indicating which ring is the first valid ring. If >0 then some rings are discarded
- ▶ LastValidRing - Integer indicating which ring is the last valid ring. If >0 then some rings are discarded

- ▶ UseValidRingsOnly - TRUE or FALSE - internal use only
- ▶ Quality - Integer indicating the quality of the record

The record tag then contains a <HEADER> tag with a <! [CDATA[section which includes additional free-text header information. There are no requirements as to how information should be laid out in this field however many users seem to adopt the Heidelberg style of keyword=value.

Next comes the <DATA> tag which is empty except another <! [CDATA[section. This is where the actual ring-width data is stored. Each data value is recorded on a separate line (using CR LR line breaks). Each line contains the following six tab delimited fields:

- ▶ Ring width as a floating point number
- ▶ Sample depth
- ▶ Number of sample increasing
- ▶ Latewood percentage as a floating point value 0-1 (0 if not known)
- ▶ Duplicate/backup ring-width value to store the original ring-width value. If an index is applied the ring-width value in column 1 is altered.
- ▶ Comment string about this particular ring

N.1 Dating

PAST4 contains an option for enabling/disabling the year 0 but it does not record within the data file whether the option was set when the file was created. By default the year 0 is disabled therefore the library treats PAST4 files as if they use the Gregorian calendar but it is possible that files were in fact created with the Astronomical calendar in mind.

N.2 Example file

```

1  <?xml version="1.0"?>
2  <PAST_4_PROJECT_FILE>
3      <PROJECT Name="title0" Version="400" Locked="FALSE" Password=""
4          CreationDate="04/05/2006 2:13:51 PM" EditDate="09/01/2010 13:02" ActiveGroup="0"
5          Reference="-1" Sample="-1" PersID="investigator0" Groups="2" Records="3">
6      <![CDATA[ description0
7  ]]></PROJECT>
8      <SETTINGS/>
9      <GROUP Name="title1" Visible="TRUE" Fixed="FALSE" Locked="FALSE" Changed="FALSE"
10         Expanded="TRUE" UseColor="TRUE" HasMeanValue="FALSE" IsChrono="FALSE"
11         Checked="FALSE" Selected="FALSE" Color="0" MVKeycode="" Owner="-1">
12             <![CDATA[]]></GROUP>
13     <GROUP Name="Unnamed Group" Visible="TRUE" Fixed="FALSE" Locked="FALSE" Changed="FALSE"
14         Expanded="TRUE" UseColor="TRUE" HasMeanValue="FALSE" IsChrono="FALSE" Checked="FALSE"
15         Selected="FALSE" Color="0" MVKeycode="" Owner="-1"><![CDATA[]]></GROUP>
16     <RECORD Keycode="title6" Length="4" Owner="0" Chrono="FALSE" Locked="FALSE" Filter="FALSE"
17         FilterIndex="-1" FilterS1="100" FilterS2="100" FilterB1="FALSE" FilterWeight=""
18         Offset="0"
19         Color="0" Checked="FALSE" VShift="0" IsMeanValue="0" Pith="FALSE" SapWood="0"
20         Location="locationComment1" Species="Quercus" Waldkante="" FirstValidRing="0"
21         LastValidRing="0" UseValidRingsOnly="FALSE">
22         <HEADER><![CDATA[ Unit=1/100th millimetres
23  ]]></HEADER>
24         <DATA><![CDATA[123      1      1      0      123
25 123      1      1      0      123
26 125      1      1      0      125
27  ]]></DATA>
28     </RECORD>
29     <RECORD Keycode="title6" Length="4" Owner="0" Chrono="FALSE" Locked="FALSE" Filter="FALSE"
30         FilterIndex="-1" FilterS1="100" FilterS2="100" FilterB1="FALSE" FilterWeight=""
31         Offset="0"
32         Color="0" Checked="FALSE" VShift="0" IsMeanValue="0" Pith="FALSE" SapWood="0"
33         Location="locationComment1" Species="QUSP" Waldkante="" FirstValidRing="0"
34         LastValidRing="0" UseValidRingsOnly="FALSE">
35         <HEADER><![CDATA[ Unit=1/100th millimetres
36  ]]></HEADER>
37         <DATA><![CDATA[123      1      1      0      123
38 123      1      1      0      123
39 125      1      1      0      125
40  ]]></DATA>
41     </RECORD>
42     <RECORD Keycode="Unnamed series" Length="2" Owner="1" Chrono="FALSE" Locked="FALSE"
43         Filter="FALSE" FilterIndex="-1" FilterS1="100" FilterS2="100" FilterB1="FALSE"
44         FilterWeight="" Offset="0" Color="0" Checked="FALSE" VShift="0" IsMeanValue="0"
45         Pith="FALSE" SapWood="0" Location="" Species="" Waldkante="" FirstValidRing="0"
46         LastValidRing="0" UseValidRingsOnly="FALSE">
47         <HEADER><![CDATA[ Unit=Wierd units
48  ]]></HEADER>
49         <DATA><![CDATA[96      1      1      0      96      fire_damage; fire_damage ;
50 34      1      1      0      34      fire_damage; fire_damage;
51  ]]></DATA>
52     </RECORD>
53 </PAST_4_PROJECT_FILE>
```

Appendix O

Sheffield

Format name	Sheffield
Other name(s)	D Format
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	.d
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Dendro for Windows
Data / metadata	Data and some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	Yes
Multi series support	No
Original designer	Ian Tyers

O.1 Description

Sheffield format (?) is a dendro specific text file designed by Ian Tyers for his Dendro for Windows application. It is probably most widely used in the UK but is also used in continental Europe as well as New Zealand.

The format contains both data and some structured metadata with each field/value stored one per line. The order of fields is fixed so missing data must be indicated by the use of a question mark. The data present on each line is as follows:

1. Site name/sample number - Free form text not including , " () up to 64 characters
2. Number of rings - Whole positive number
3. Date type - Single character; A = absolute date, R = relative date
4. Start date - Whole number (can be negative). If absolute year then add 10000 to value so 1AD = 10001
5. Raw data type or Mean data type
 - ▶ Single character; R = annual raw ring-width data (NB earlier versions used some other codes here for species e.g. ABEFPSU these are all interpreted as equivalent to R)
 - ▶ Single character; W=timber mean with signatures, X=chron mean with signatures, T = timber mean, C = chron mean, M = un-weighted master sequence
6. Raw sapwood number or mean number of timbers/chronologies
 - ▶ Whole positive number or 0
 - ▶ Whole positive number
7. Raw edges inf. or Mean chronology type
 - ▶ Single character; Y = has bark, ! = has ?bark, W = terminal ring probably complete (i.e. possibly Winter Felled), S = terminal ring probably incomplete (i.e. possibly Summer Felled), B = has h/s boundary, ? = has ?h/s boundary, N = has no specific edge, (NB but may have sap), U = sap/bark unknown, C = charred outer edge, P = possibly charred outer edge

- ▶ Single character; R = raw unfiltered data, 5 = 5 year running mean, I = indexed data, U = unknown mean type
8. Author and comment - Free form text not including , " () up to 64 characters
 9. UK National grid reference - 2 characters +even no of digits up to 14 characters in all, ? = not known e.g. TQ67848675
 10. Latitude and longitude - Either decimal format e.g. 53.382457;-1.513623 or previously N51°30' W1°20'
 11. Pith - single character; C = centre of tree, V = within 5 years of centre, F = 5-10 years of centre, G = greater than 10, ? = unknown
 12. Cross-section code - Two character code; first character, A = whole roundwood, B = half round, C quartered, D radial/split plank, E tangential/sawn plank. second character, 1 untrimmed, 2 trimmed, X irregularly trimmed. or, X = core /unclassifiable, ? unknown/unrecorded
 13. Major dimension - whole number in mm, 0 if unrecorded or mean
 14. Minor dimension - whole number in mm, 0 if unrecorded or mean
 15. Unmeasured inner rings - single character+whole number; use pith codes + number of rings or, H = heartwood, N = none
 16. Unmeasured outer rings - single character+whole number; use edges code + number of rings except that S = sapwood with no edge and V is the spring felling equivalent other codes are, H = heartwood with no edge, N = none
 17. Group/Phase - free form text not including , " () up to 14 characters
 18. Short title - free form text not including , " () up to 8 characters
 19. Period - single character; C = modern, P = post medieval, M = medieval, S = Saxon, R = Roman, A = pre Roman, 2 = duplicate e.g. repeat measure, B = multiperiod e.g. long master, ? = unknown
 20. ITRDB species code - 4 character code - refer to ITRDB species codes
 21. Interpretation and anatomical notes - ? =no interpretation/notes. The interpretation and the anatomical notes can be in any order but each must consist of three parts, a single character A or I for anatomy or interpretation, a separator , for interpretations the date of the start, for anatomy the ringno, a separator , for anatomy the anatomical code for interpretations P for plus, 0 for felled and a number for the length of the range, where more than one record is present these are separated by , there must not be a terminal separator and each record must consist of the tree parts. The anatomical codings can be anything of a single character but supported usage is based on Hans-Hubert Leuschners anatomical codes; D = Density Band, R = Reaction Wood, L = Light Latewood, H = Dense Latewood, F = Frost Ring, K = Small Earlywood Vessels - oak, G = Great Latewood Vessels - oak, T = Wound Tissue, N = Narrow Latewood, A = Light Latewood End, P = Narrow and Light Latewood, Q = Narrow and Dense Latewood
 22. Data type - single character; D = ring widths, E = early-wood widths only, L = late-wood widths only, R = late+early wood widths (i.e. reverse of normal rings), I = minimum density, A = maximum density, S = early, late; (i.e. sequentially and separately), M = mixed (?means of others)

The remaining lines contain the data:

- ▶ For each width (equivalent to the value of length) the individual increments etc. if a C X T or W type mean. No negatives or zeros
- ▶ Check field - Single character H
- ▶ For each width the individual weightings of the mean sequences. If an X or W type mean. No negatives or zeros.
- ▶ Check field - Single character R
- ▶ For each width the number of individual series with rising values. No negatives or zeros.
- ▶ Check field - Single character F
- ▶ For each width the number of individual series with falling values. No negatives.

O.2 Dating

The format copes with the problem of the non-existent year 0AD/BC by adding 10000 to all year values. Therefore:

Year	Value in file
1AD	10001
1BC	10000
9999BC	2
10000BC	1

O.3 Example file

```
1 Ship wreck 4 timber mean
2 170
3 A
4 10784
5 W
6 4
7 R
8 made PB 22/6/2004
9 ?
10 ?
11 ?
12 ?
13 0
14 0
15 N
16 N
17 A
18 Example
19 M
20 QUSP
21 ?
22 D
23 391
24 454
25 309
26 314
27 270
28 273
29 229
30 319
31 267
32 276
33 128
34 163
35 221
36 269
37 214
38 201
39 218
40 199
41 198
42 209
43 156
44 177
45 ...
```


Appendix P

Topham

Format name	Topham
Other name(s)	Instrument format
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	txt
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	n/a
Absolute dating support	No
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	No
Original designer	John Topham

P.1 Description

The Topham format is probably the most simplistic of formats consisting of just a column of decimal data values and no metadata whatsoever. Each data value is a decimal ring width in millimetres.

P.2 Example file

```
1 3.42
2 3.38
3 3.34
4 4.09
5 3.62
6 3.08
7 3.60
8 2.64
9 3.25
10 3.18
11 3.42
12 3.38
13 ...
```


Appendix Q

TRiDaS

Format name	TRiDaS
Other name(s)	Tree-Ring Data Standard, TRiDaS XML
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	xml
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	TRiCYCLE
Data / metadata	Data and structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	Yes
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Esther Jansma, Peter Brewer and Ivo Zandhuis

Q.1 Description

TRiDaS (Tree-Ring Data Standard see <http://www.tridas.org>) is a data format designed by over 80 dendrochronologists, computer scientists and users of dendrochronological data from a variety of associated fields as part of the DCCD project and the Dendro Data Standard forum. It is designed to accurately represent any dendro data and metadata and it is hoped over time the dendro community will accept TRiDaS as the de facto standard for all dendro data.

The format uses extensible markup language (XML) which means the standard can be extended and evolve as future needs change. The format is structured around the eight data entities described below:

A project is defined by a laboratory and encompasses dendrochronological research of a particular object or group of objects. Examples include: the dating of a building; the research of forest dynamics in a stand of living trees; the dating of all Rembrandt paintings in a museum. What is considered a “project” is up to the laboratory performing the research. It could be the dating of a group of objects, but the laboratory can also decide to define a separate project for each object. Therefore, a project can have one or more objects associated with it.

An object is the item to be investigated. Examples include: violin; excavation site; painting on a wooden panel; water well; church; carving; ship; forest. An object could also be more specific, for example: mast of a ship; roof of a church. Depending on the object type various descriptions are made possible. An object can have one or more elements and can also refer to another (sub) object. For instance a single file may contain three objects: an archaeological site object, within which there is a building object, within which there is a beam object. The list of possible object types is extensible and is thus flexible enough to incorporate the diversity of data required by the dendro community. Only information that is essential for dendrochronological research is recorded here. Other related data may be provided in the form of a link to an external database such as a museum catalogue.

An element is a piece of wood originating from a single tree. Examples include: one plank of a water well; a single wooden panel in a painting; the left-hand back plate of a violin; one beam in a roof; a tree trunk preserved in the soil; a living tree. The element is a specific part of exactly one object or sub object. An object will often consist of more than one element, e.g., when dealing with the staves (elements) of a barrel (object). One or more samples can be taken from an element and an element may be dated using one or more derivedSeries.

A sample is a physical specimen or non-physical representation of an element. Examples include: core from a living tree; core from a rafter in a church roof; piece of charcoal from an archaeological trench; slice from a pile used in a pile foundation; wax imprint of the outer end of a plank; photo of a back plate of a string instrument. Note that a sample always exists and that it can either be physical (e.g. a core) or representative (e.g. a picture). A sample is taken from exactly one element and can be represented by one or more radii.

A radius is a line from pith to bark along which the measurements are taken. A radius is derived from exactly one sample. It can be measured more than once resulting in multiple measurementSeries.

A measurementSeries is a series of direct, raw measurements along a radius. A single measurementSeries can be standardised or a collection of measurementSeries can be combined into a derived- Series. The measurements themselves are stored separately as values.

A derivedSeries is a calculated series of values and is a minor modification of the “v-series” concept proposed by ?. Examples include: index; average of a collection of measurementSeries such as a chronology. A derivedSeries is derived from one or more measurementSeries and has multiple values associated with it.

A value is the result of a single ring measurement. Examples include: total ring width; earlywood width; latewood width. The values are related to a measurementSeries or a derivedSeries. In case of a measurementSeries the variable and its measurement unit (e.g. microns, 1/100th mm etc) are recorded as well.

For a full description of the standard see ?.

Q.2 Example file

```

1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <tridas xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3      xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.tridas.org/1.2.1 ..//dev/sourceforge/tridas/XMLSchema
4          /1.2.1/tridas-1.2.1.xsd"
5      xmlns="http://www.tridas.org/1.2.1" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink">
6      <project>
7          <title>Aegean Dendrochronology Project</title>
8          <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">C</identifier>
9          <createdTimestamp certainty="exact">1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</createdTimestamp>
10         <lastModifiedTimestamp certainty="exact">1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</
11             lastModifiedTimestamp>
12         <type>Dating</type>
13         <description>Our key long-range goal is to build long multi-millennial scale tree
14             -ring
15             chronologies in the Aegean and Near East that will extend from the present to
16                 the
17                 early Holocene to cover, broadly speaking, the last 10,000 years of human and
18                 environmental history. Our raison d'etre is to provide a dating method for
19                     the study
20                     of history and prehistory in the Aegean that is accurate to the year. This
21                     kind of
22                     precision has, up to now, been lacking in ancient studies of this area.
23                         Indeed, few
24                         archaeological problems stimulate as much rancor as chronology, especially
25                             that of
26                             the Eastern Mediterranean. The work of the Aegean and Near Eastern
27                             Dendrochronology
28                             Project aims to help to bring some kind of rational and neutral order to
29                             Aegean and
30                             Near Eastern chronology from the Neolithic to the present. </description>
31         <laboratory>
32             <name>Malcolm and Carolyn Weiner Laboratory for Aegean and Near Eastern
33                 Dendrochronology</name>

```

```

23 <address>
24   <addressLine1>B48 Goldwin Smith Hall</addressLine1>
25   <addressLine2>Cornell University </addressLine2>
26   <cityOrTown>Ithaca </cityOrTown>
27   <stateProvinceRegion>NY</stateProvinceRegion>
28   <postalCode>14853</ postalCode>
29   <country>USA</country>
30 </address>
31 </laboratory>
32 <category>Archaeology</category>
33 <investigator>Peter I Kuniholm</investigator>
34 <period>1976–present</period>
35 <reference>reference1 </reference>
36 <object>
37   <title>White Tower, Thessaloniki </title>
38   <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">
39     >28acb483-f337-412f-a063-59d911c37594</identifier>
40   <createdTimestamp certainty="exact">1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</createdTimestamp>
41   <lastModifiedTimestamp certainty="exact">1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</
42     lastModifiedTimestamp>
43   <type normalStd="Corina Dictionary" normalId="4" normal="Building">Building </
44     type>
45   <description>The White Tower of Thessaloniki was originally constructed by
46     the Ottomans
47     to fortify the city's harbour.</description>
48 <coverage>
49   <coverageTemporal>Ottoman</coverageTemporal>
50   <coverageTemporalFoundation>Stylistic</coverageTemporalFoundation>
51 </coverage>
52 <location>
53   <locationGeometry xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
54     <gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG:6.6:4326">
55       <gml:pos>40.6263 22.9485</gml:pos>
56     </gml:Point>
57   </locationGeometry>
58   <locationPrecision>20</locationPrecision>
59   <locationComment>Thessaloniki, Greece</locationComment>
60 </location>
61 <object>
62   <title>Fourth floor</title>
63   <type>Floor</type>
64   <element>
65     <title>C-TWT-65</title>
66     <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">
67       >89dbd409-03a3-42a0-9391-62c6be7009ad</identifier>
68     <createdTimestamp certainty="exact">1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</
69       createdTimestamp>
70     <lastModifiedTimestamp certainty="exact"
71       >1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</lastModifiedTimestamp>
72     <type normalStd="Corina Dictionary" normalId="3" normal="Rafter">
73       Rafter</type>
74     <description>15th Rafter from the south</description>
75     <taxon normalStd="Catalogue of Life Annual Checklist 2008" normal="
76       Quercus"
77       normalId="49139">Quercus sp.</taxon>
78   <dimensions>
79     <unit normalTridas="metres" />
80     <height>1</height>
81     <width>1</width>
82     <depth>1</depth>
83   </dimensions>
84   <authenticity>Original</authenticity>
85   <sample>
86     <title>C-TWT-65-A</title>
87     <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">

```

```

88      >Section</type>
89      <samplingDate certainty="exact">1981-07-25</samplingDate>
90      <state>Dry</state>
91      <radius>
92          <title>C-TWT-65-A-B</title>
93          <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">
94              >5b7baa8b-cd4e-4b3b-88fa-82939420e544</identifier>
95          <createdTimestamp certainty="exact">
96              >2006-05-04T18:13:51.0Z</createdTimestamp>
97          <lastModifiedTimestamp certainty="exact">
98              >2006-05-04T18:13:51.0Z</lastModifiedTimestamp>
99          <woodCompleteness>
100              <pith presence="absent"/>
101              <heartwood presence="incomplete"/>
102              <sapwood presence="complete"/>
103              <bark presence="present"/>
104          </woodCompleteness>
105          <measurementSeries>
106              <title>C-TWT-65-A-B-A</title>
107              <identifier domain="dendro.cornell.edu">
108                  >8c50234e-8eda-41bb-b578-01cc881d1ea1</identifier>
109              <createdTimestamp certainty="exact">
110                  >1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</createdTimestamp>
111              <lastModifiedTimestamp certainty="exact">
112                  >1997-02-01T14:13:51.0Z</lastModifiedTimestamp>
113              <analyst>Laura Steele</analyst>
114              <dendrochronologist>Peter I Kuniholm</dendrochronologist>
115              <measuringMethod normalStd="Corina Dictionary" normalId="1">
116                  >Measuring platform</measuringMethod>
117              <interpretation>
118                  <firstYear suffix="AD">1254</firstYear>
119                  <statFoundation>
120                      <statValue>8.3</statValue>
121                      <type>t-score</type>
122                      <usedSoftware>Corina 2.10</usedSoftware>
123                  </statFoundation>
124                  <deathYear suffix="AD">1535</deathYear>
125                  <provenance>Possibly from the region of Serres</provenance>
126              </interpretation>
127              <values>
128                  <variable normalTridas="Ring width"/>
129                  <unit normalTridas="1/100th millimetres"/>
130                  <value value="54"/>
131                  <value value="111"/>
132                  <value value="71"/>
133                  <value value="40"/>
134                  <value value="56"/>
135              </values>
136          </measurementSeries>
137      </radius>
138      </sample>
139  </element>
140 </object>
141 </object>
142 </project>
143 </tridas>

```

Appendix R

TRIMS

Format name	TRIMS
Other name(s)	None known
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	.rw
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	No
Original designer	Unknown

This is a simple data only text file format. These files were originally produced using the Henson rotary micrometer measuring stages but have largely been phased out.

- ▶ Line 1 - Initials of user that created the series
- ▶ Line 2 - Date the file was created in dd/MM/YY format
- ▶ Line 3 - Year of first data value (0 treated as undated series)
- ▶ Line 4+ - Space character followed by an integer data value in 1/100th mm
- ▶ Final line - Space character + 999 denoting end of series.

R.1 Example file

```
1 pb
2 05/10/94
3 1816
4 169
5 96
6 165
7 85
8 139
9 87
10 112
11 ...
12 999
```


Appendix S

Tucson

Format name	Tucson
Other name(s)	Decadal, RWL, CRN, ITRDB, Time series format, TSF
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various including tuc, rwl, dec, crn
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	COFECHA
Data / metadata	Data with some structured metadata, however, standardisation of metadata is very poor resulting in metadata often being little more than free text comments
Calendar type	Astronomical
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Richard Holmes

S.1 Description

The Tucson format is perhaps the most widely used dendro data format. Unfortunately it seems there was never definitive documentation. Support for the format has been incorporated into a number of dendro applications but without format documentation there are variations in these implementations resulting in quite a lot of subtle differences in files. The often tight association between the Dendro Program Library (DPL) and the ITRDB means that perhaps the most definitive documentation for the format is the ITRDB website.

The Tucson format is best considered as covering two different sub-formats which are often referred to by their file extensions (RWL and CRN). RWL files are used for storing ring-width data, whereas CRN files are used for storing chronologies.

The ITRDB website includes detailed information on how to include structured metadata in Tucson format files. Unfortunately there are no tools for creating and/or validating Tucson files so the vast majority of files circulating in the community today (including those in the ITRDB) do not adhere to these standards.

S.2 RWL files

Tucson RWL files begin with three lines of metadata. Strictly these lines should contain structured metadata, but with no software to assist in this, users either only partially stick to these rules, or reject them entirely instead using the three lines as free-text comment lines. The metadata should be set out as follows:

- ▶ Line 1 - Chars 1-6 Site ID

- ▶ Line 1 - Chars 10-61 Site Name
- ▶ Line 1 - Chars 62-65 Species Code followed by optional ID number
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 1-6 Site ID
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 10-22 State/Country
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 23-30 Species
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 41-45 Elevation
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 48-57 Lat-Long in degrees and minutes, ddmm or dddmm
- ▶ Line 2 - Chars 68-76 1st and last Year
- ▶ Line 3 - Chars 1-6 Site ID
- ▶ Line 3 - Chars 10-72 Lead Investigator
- ▶ Line 3 - Chars 73-80 comp. date

Then follows the data lines which are set out as follows:

- ▶ Chars 1-8 - Series ID - the series ID should be unique in the file so that it is clear where one series ends and another begins when multiple series are present in the same file.
- ▶ Next 4 chars - Year of first value in this row.
- ▶ Ten data values consisting of a space character and 5 integers. The file and last data line for a series may have less than 10 data values so that the majority of lines begin at the start of a decade.

The final data value should be followed by a stop marker which is either 999 or -9999. When a stop marker of 999 is used this indicates that the integer values in the file are measured in 0.01mm (1/100th mm) units, whereas if a -9999 stop marker is used the units are 0.001mm (microns). The stop marker is therefore used to indicate the end of the data series and the units the data are stored in.

There appears to be no official specification as to how missing rings should be encoded, but the standard notation seems to be to use -999 or 0.

S.3 CRN files

Tucson CRN files are used to store chronology data. In addition to each data values they also have space for a sample depth or count value to record how many values were combined to give each data value. CRN files should strictly begin with the same 3 header lines that are described above for RWL. Like RWL files the specification is often partially adhered to and at times ignored completely.

The data lines for CRN files are quite different to RWL:

- ▶ Chars 1-6 - Series ID
- ▶ Next 4 chars - Year of first value in this row.
- ▶ Ten data value blocks consisting of four integer characters for the data value, then a space, then two integer characters for sample depth.

The stop marker in a CRN file should be 9990.

S.4 Workarounds and quirks

- ▶ No information was given as to how to handle the non-existent year 0AD/BC. For data files with years all in the AD period, this is not a problem. Most dendro software seem to treat year numbers in Tucson files as using the 'Astronomical Calendar' whereby 1 = 1AD, 0=1BC, -1=2BC etc. This goes against what most dendrochronologists assume (and do) when using Tucson files. For instance most people that work entirely in the BC period use negative integers to represent BC years e.g. -5 as 5BC. With no clear specification and different people interpreting the format in different ways, there is no way of being certain what data negative year numbers in Tucson files mean.
- ▶ Tucson format places a restriction of just four characters to the year values. This means that strictly the earliest value a Tucson file can represent is -999. Some users work around this by stealing the last character of the series ID to give them five characters for the year. For example: ABCDEFG-9999. This

conversely limits the series ID to 7 characters. To add to the confusion, other users have been known to add an arbitrary number (e.g. 5000) to all year numbers to overcome this problem.

- ▶ The fact that 999 is used as the stop marker for series in 1/100th mm means that Tucson files cannot store a ring value of 9.99mm. In the unlikely event that a sample should have this large a ring, it should be rounded up or down to 998 or 1000.
- ▶ Some programs appears to add padding values after the stop marker to fill the rest of the 10 data values in the row.
- ▶ Some data files seem to use 9990 as a stop marker
- ▶ Some files appears to use a full-stop character to indicate empty data values after the stop marker.
- ▶ Data values in RWL files are space delimited, however some programs use tabs instead.
- ▶ When reading Tucson files, COFECHA and ARSTAN ignore all lines that do not match the standard data line format. As such, some users have used this to enable them to include multiple comment lines in their files.
- ▶ The ITRDB documentation says they should be recorded as DDMM or DDDMM, but this along with sign (N,S,E,W,+ or -) would require 11 characters, when the Tucson specification only allows for 10. Perhaps this was due to an assumption that all places would be in the northern hemisphere? This has resulted in a large amount of variation in the way that coordinates are recorded making it extremely difficult to parse them without error. Here are some examples (including some that use 11 chars not 10):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| – 4652N01101E | – 4652-01101 |
| – +4652-01101 | – 465201101 |
| – N4652E01101 | – 4652 01101 |

S.5 Example file - raw series

1	107	1	OBERGURGL										
2	107	2	AUSTRIA	NORWAY	SPRUCE		6726	4652N01101E		1911	1959		
3	107	3	GIERTZ							08	76		
4	107011	1911	78	93	43	100	93	110	135	115	102		
5	107011	1920	92	125	110	135	98	80	75	125	102	110	
6	107011	1930	105	105	95	120	135	140	110	120	130	135	
7	107011	1940	120	130	130	165	135	145	155	160	88	135	
8	107011	1950	140	150	140	130	115	130	130	110	110	135	
9	107011	1960	125	120	135	160	15	102	105	135	105	140	
10	107011	1970	120	115	100	110	110	999					
11	107012	1862	450	580	550	480	620	420	390	420			
12	107012	1870	360	370	300	360	470	460	410	430	510	500	
13	107012	1880	500	510	500	410	380	430	340	380	350	400	
14	107012	1890	290	260	270	320	340	370	330	310	240	170	
15	107012	1900	280	300	300	310	350	400	300	280	280	180	
16	107012	1910	190	290	270	210	230	300	220	360	240	260	
17	107012	1920	200	270	250	230	270	210	160	210	220	200	
18	107012	1930	170	250	200	130	140	210	210	180	190	180	
19	107012	1940	170	180	190	190	200	190	180	110	110	180	
20	107012	1950	220	230	180	220	200	240	220	210	240	999	

S.6 Example file - chronology

1	107089	1	Antalya , Elmali Isletmesi										CDLI							
2	107089	2	Turkey	Cedar			1800M	3640	02955		1370	1988								
3	107089	3	Peter I.	Kuniholm																
4	1070001370	567	11115	1	798	11105	11407	1	398	1	436	1	543	1	490	1	225	1		
5	1070001380	127	1	39	1	29	1	69	1	178	1	445	1	227	1	510	11020	11120	1	
6	1070001390	1390	11310	1	979	11585	11111	1	444	1	214	1	520	1	275	1	224	1		
7	1070001400	153	1	371	1	567	1	711	1	835	1	687	1	322	1	291	1	218	1	
8	1070001410	168	1	378	1	557	1	410	1	315	1	202	1	531	1	765	1	797	1	
9	1070001420	440	1	774	1	946	1	838	1	397	1	380	1	206	1	510	1	695	1	
10	1070001430	461	1	978	1	967	1	857	1	978	1	733	1	522	1	333	1	577	1	
11	1070001440	730	1	752	1	932	1	955	1	898	1	629	11170	1	738	1	920	1	363	1

Appendix T

Tucson Compact

Format name	Tucson Compact
Other name(s)	Compact
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	rwm
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	Various DPL programs including FMT
Data / metadata	Data only
Calendar type	Astronomical
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Richard Holmes

T.1 Description

The Tucson Compact format was design by Richard Holmes for use with a number of the applications in the Dendro Program Library (DPL). Holmes designed it as a space saving alternative to the standard Tucson format at a time when disk space was expensive. The format never really caught on, perhaps due to the complexity and variability of the format.

The key feature of Tucson Compact format is the inclusion of a code that describes the layout of the data within the series. This code means that only the required amount of space is allocated to each data value in the text file with little wastage. No space is provided for metadata.

Tucson Compact files can contain one or more series of data so the description of a data series below can be repeated multiple times in a single file. All lines should be 80 characters long and the first line of a series is denoted by a tilde () in the final column. This meta line contains four fields:

- ▶ Chars 0-9 = number of data values terminated with =N
- ▶ Chars 11-19 = start year terminated with =I
- ▶ Chars 21-68 = series title
- ▶ Chars 69-79 = fortran format descriptor
- ▶ Char 80 = Tilde marker

The Fortran format descriptor in the example below is -2(26F3.0). The constituent parts are as follows:

- ▶ -2 = this is the scaling factor for the data values. In this case $-2 = 10^{-2} = 0.01$. Please note that in the Convert5 program this scaling factor is only read once in the first header line so files with multiple series each with different scaling factors will read incorrectly.
- ▶ 26F = means there are 26 values in each line
- ▶ 3.0 = means that each data value should be read as 3 integer values

The example below therefore means there are 26 data values per line each consisting of 3 digits which should be interpreted by multiplying by 0.01 (i.e. values are in 1/10ths mm).

T.2 Example file

```
1 176=N    1277=I ABCD01          -2(26F3.0)~  
2 142338334409362308360264325318134151219268290222278258173198294202170176172121  
3 87130114108170135131126 87100 86104103127112 94 96120168149119124 79 67 88 90  
4 93 77 49 42 53 38 57 43 50 41 56 66 62 55 55 45 47 63 58 60 44 45 49 50 62 61  
5 43 54 91 60 56 43 52 51 65 68 55 44 41 75 94 78 63 69 58 75 55 47 58 46 62 45  
6 52 50 77 50 63 75 77 64 66 57 80 57 78 65 68 75 65 98 85 82119 89 85 87 83108  
7 129123160117129121 88 69 97 77 96106 71 89 50 65133 89 88 50 60 95 95 91102158  
8 83 55 98 70 45 46 40 36 64 58 52 58 56 94 51 48 47 60 49 48
```

Appendix U

VFormat

Format name	VFormat
Other name(s)	OJ Format
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	Various depending on data type but commonly .!oj
Read/write support	Read and write
Reference implementation	VFormat
Data / metadata	Data with some structure metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	No
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Thomas Reimer and Hans-Hubert Leuschner

U.1 Description

A relatively extensive format which includes highly encoded header lines for metadata. VFormat files have an array of file extensions depending on the type of data the files contain.

VFormat files can contain multiple data series. Each series contains 2-4 header lines followed by a number of data lines. The metadata fields are encoded into the header lines in specific character positions. In line 1 the character positions are as follows:

► 1-12 = Series identifier. The series identifier also determines the filename. If there is just one series in the file then the series identifier will be the same as the filename. For files with multiple series, the filename will use characters 1-7 of the series identifiers that are the same throughout the file with the remaining (different) characters replaced by an underscore. The 8th character of the filename would contain a running number for files that would otherwise be named the same. The series identifier is made up of the following characters:

- 1 = Code representing the project or country
- 2 = Code representing the region of ecological area
- 3-4 = Code number for sample site (optionally encoded using hexadecimal or hexatresimal to enable values greater than 99).
- 5-6 = Series/tree number (optionally encoded using hexadecimal or hexatresimal to enable values greater than 99).
- 7 = Height code encoded as follows: 1 = 1m, 2=2m, 9=9m, A=10m, B=11m, S = Lumber height 30cm, T = breast height =130cm.
- 8 = Running number if several series have the same values in columns 1-7.
- 9 = Fixed as a dot character
- 10 = Either ! (single), % (partial), # (mean curves or chronologies)

- 11 = Code for statistical treatment. One of F (frequency filtered series); I (index); M (mean); O (original); P (pointer-year stat); Q (cluster-pointer-year stat); R (residual); S (moving deviation or variance); T (trend, fitted curve, model); W (wuchswert); X (series with standardized running mean and variance); Z (central moment, deviation or variance between several series).
- 12 = Code for the measured parameter. One of D (mean density); F (earlywood width); G (maximum density); J (ring width); K (minimum density); P (percentage latewood); S (width of latewood).
- ▶ 13-15 Measurement units
- ▶ 16-20 Length of series
- ▶ 21-24 Species either encoded using ITRDB taxon codes or by using the first two letters of the genus and species.
- ▶ 25-30 Year of the last ring
- ▶ 31-50 Description
- ▶ 51-58 Measurement date (ddMMyy or ddMMyyyy)
- ▶ 59-60 Initials of author
- ▶ 61-68 Last modified date (ddMMyy or ddMMyyyy)
- ▶ 69-70 VFormat version identifier (00,01 etc)
- ▶ 71-73 Estimated number of missing rings as the start of the series
- ▶ 74-75 Standard error of this estimate (. if unknown)
- ▶ 76-78 Estimated number of missing rings at the end of the series
- ▶ 79-80 Standard error of this estimate (. if unknown)

The second data line is a free text comment up to 80 characters.

VFormat files from version 10 onwards then contain a third header line. This contains 8 floating point numbers of 10 digits each. These represent:

- ▶ Longitude
- ▶ Latitude
- ▶ Altitude
- ▶ Height of the tree's measurement
- ▶ Four other user definable numbers

VFormat files from version 20 onwards contain a forth header line. This is of the same format as line 3 but each of the values is user definable.

Following the 2-4 header lines come the data lines. These lines are made up of 10 data fields each containing 8 characters. Each data field is made up as follows:

- ▶ Two character code for validity and importance:
 - space = full validity
 - ! = not yet used
 - " = not yet used
 - # = not yet used
 - \$ = no validity for long-term evaluations
 - % = no validity for single-value evaluations
 - & = no validity except for cumulative stats
 - ' = no validity at all, unknown value

The second character is a pseudo-binary character used to define a weighting factor. For full details of the complex method for calculating this weighting factor see the VFormat documentation.

- ▶ One character user definable code for recording information about the data value
- ▶ Five digit floating point data value which is divided by 100 for interpretation

U.2 Example file

1	G1101020 .!OJmm 81Qusp 1510FLA-02 32 /572	HL01.04.9002 810 10 .
2	G1101020 .!OJ/S20102_0 .!OJ/-	

Appendix V

WinDENDRO

Format name	WinDENDRO
Other name(s)	
Type	Text file
Extension(s)	txt
Read/write support	Read only
Reference implementation	WinDENDRO
Data / metadata	Data with some structured metadata
Calendar type	Gregorian
Absolute dating support	Yes
Undated series support	Yes
Relative dating support	No
Multi series support	Yes
Original designer	Regent Instruments

V.1 Description

WinDENDRO format is a dendro text file format designed by Regent Instruments for their WinDENDRO software. Regent Instruments claims the format is proprietary. Although it is unclear whether such a claim is legally binding for a plain text file, the authors of DendroFileOLib have decided to comply by not implementing a WinDENDRO format writer. However, in the interests of the dendro community and to ensure users can gain access to their data, DendroFileOLib does include support for reading WinDENDRO format files.

WinDENDRO files differ from most other formats in that they contain a great deal of information specific to the image used to measure the sample. The WinDENDRO software allows users to measure ring widths from scans or photographs of samples rather than by using a traditional measuring platform.

WinDENDRO files are really just tab-delimited text files with data in columns in a specific order with a few additional header lines.

Line 1 should contain 8 tab-delimited fields

- ▶ Field 1 = WINDENDRO
- ▶ Field 2 = WinDENDRO file format version number, either 3 or 4
- ▶ Field 3 = Orientation of the data: R = in rows; C = in columns. All WinDENDRO files are in rows
- ▶ Field 4 = The column number where the data values begin. For version 3 files this is 13 and version 4 files this is 36
- ▶ Field 5 = The direction the data is recording in: P = pith to bark; B = bark to pith
- ▶ Field 6 = Whether the data is recorded incrementally (I) or cumulatively (C). WinDENDRO files are always incremental.
- ▶ Field 7 = Whether the bark width has been measured (Y or N). If yes, then there will be one more data value than there are rings

- ▶ Field 8 = RING

Line 2 contains the field names. For version 3 files these are:

- ▶ TreeName - The name of the tree being measured
- ▶ Path identification - ID of the path along which the series is measured
- ▶ Site identification - Name of the site from which the tree was taken
- ▶ YearLastRing - Year of the last ring in the series
- ▶ Sapwood - Distance (in mm) from the start of the sample to the start of the sapwood.
- ▶ Tree height - Height of tree in metres
- ▶ Tree age - Age of the tree. If unknown this should be 0, then it is assumed to be equal to the number of rings
- ▶ SectionHeight - Height up the tree in metres at which the sample was taken
- ▶ User variable - User defined variable - must be numerical
- ▶ RingCount - Number of rings the series contains
- ▶ DataType - Keyword indicating the type of data measured. This can be: RINGWIDTH; EARLYWIDTH; LATEWIDTH; EARLYWIDTH%; LATEWIDTH%; DENSITY; EARLYDENSITY; LATEDENSITY; MAX-DENSITY; MINDENSITY; RINGANGLE.
- ▶ OffsetToNext - The number of lines to skip to go to the next data line of the same type. For instance a file can contain earlywood and latewood data for multiple samples. If this is the case then each sample will have two rows, one for each variable, and the OffsetToNext field will be 1.

In addition to these fields, version 4 files also include the following:

- ▶ ImageName - The filename for the image used to do this analysis. If the image was taken directly from the scanner or camera then this field will be SCANNER
- ▶ Analysis Date Time - Date and time the measurements were initially saved to disk in format dd/mm/ YYYY HH:mm
- ▶ Acquisition Date Time - Date and time the image file was acquired in format dd/mm/ YYYY HH:mm
- ▶ Modified Date Time - Date and time the file was last modified in format dd/mm/ YYYY HH:mm
- ▶ ImageSize H V NBits Channel - The image size in pixels followed by bits per pixel per channel (8 or 16), channel used for analysis (Grey, RGB, R G or B)
- ▶ CalibMethod XCal YCal EditedDendro - Method of calibration: Intr (Intrinsic); Obj (ObjKnownDiam). This is followed by the size of a pixel and Y or N indicating if the image has been edited in WinDENDRO
- ▶ ScannerCamera Make Model Software - Details about the imaging hardware
- ▶ LensFocLength [35mm] - The 35mm equivalent focal length of the imaging lens
- ▶ PathBegX BegY EndX EndY Width - The coordinates for the start of the path/radius followed by the path width
- ▶ RingBoundary AutoMan Meth Precise - Details about the path taken. Ring boundary - Tg (tangent to ring) or Perp (perpendicular to path); Detection method - A (automatic) or M (manual); Ring detection method - Int (intensity differences) or T&S (teach and show); whether the 'more precise detection' method is active (Y) or not (N)
- ▶ EarlywoodDef - Earlywood-latewood transition criteria
- ▶ DensActive Media Calib - Density Analysis active (Y or N); Density Media setting (F - negative file or photo, W wood direct xray, positive film or photo); Light calibration setting (Acq - after image acquisition, Man - manual; No - none)
- ▶ DensNSteps MatDens Interpol - Number of steps and the density of the step wedge used for calibration followed by the interpolation method used between steps: Lin (Linear) Spl (Spline)
- ▶ DensStepsThick - The thickness of each step of the wedge used for density calibration
- ▶ DensStepsLightInt - The light intensity of each step of the wedge determined during the light intensity calibration
- ▶ DensStepsWoodDens - Equivalent wood density of each step of the wedge determined during light intensity calibration
- ▶ DiskArea - Area of the sample
- ▶ DiskPerim - Perimeter of the sample
- ▶ DiskAvgDiam - Average diameter of the sample
- ▶ DiskFormCoef - Sample area form coefficient
- ▶ CompWoodArea - Total area occupied by the compression areas

- ▶ VoidArea - Total area occupied by the void areas
- ▶ PathLength - Length of radius measured

Lines 3+ contain the actual data and metadata, one line for each series. Following the 13 or 36 columns of metadata (depending on file version) there are *x* number of columns containing ring values. The values are recorded as floating point data. The units for these data values are: mm for widths; % for percentages; g/cm³ for densities; radians for angles.

Appendix W

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