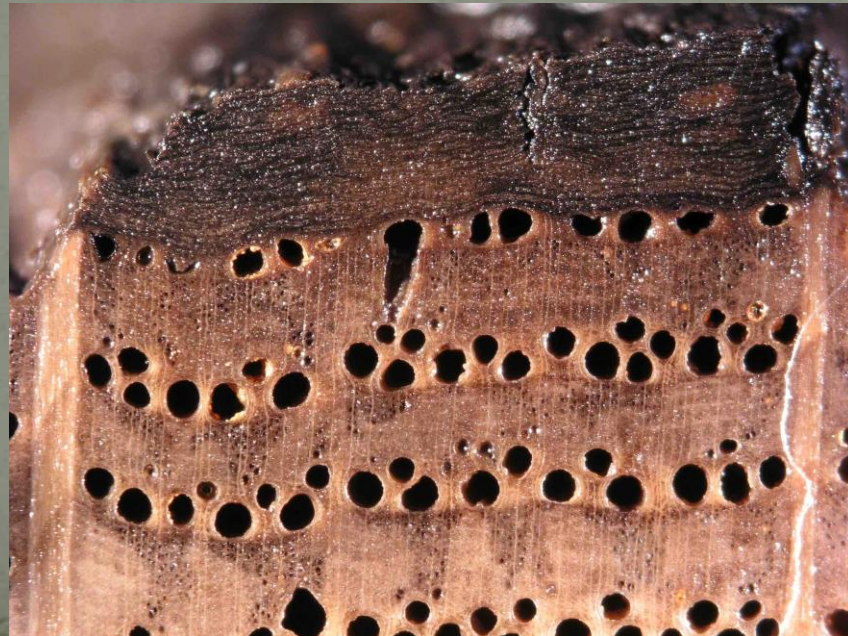


Regard dendro-archéologique sur 9000 ans d'aventure du chêne

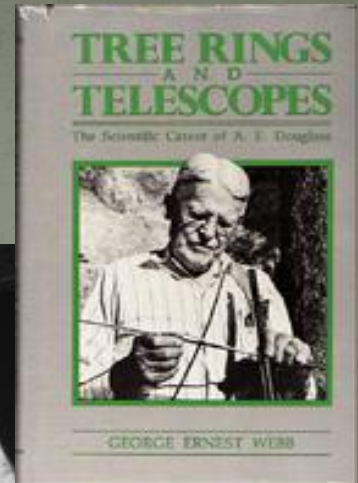
V. Bernard, CR CNRS, UMR 6566 CReAAH

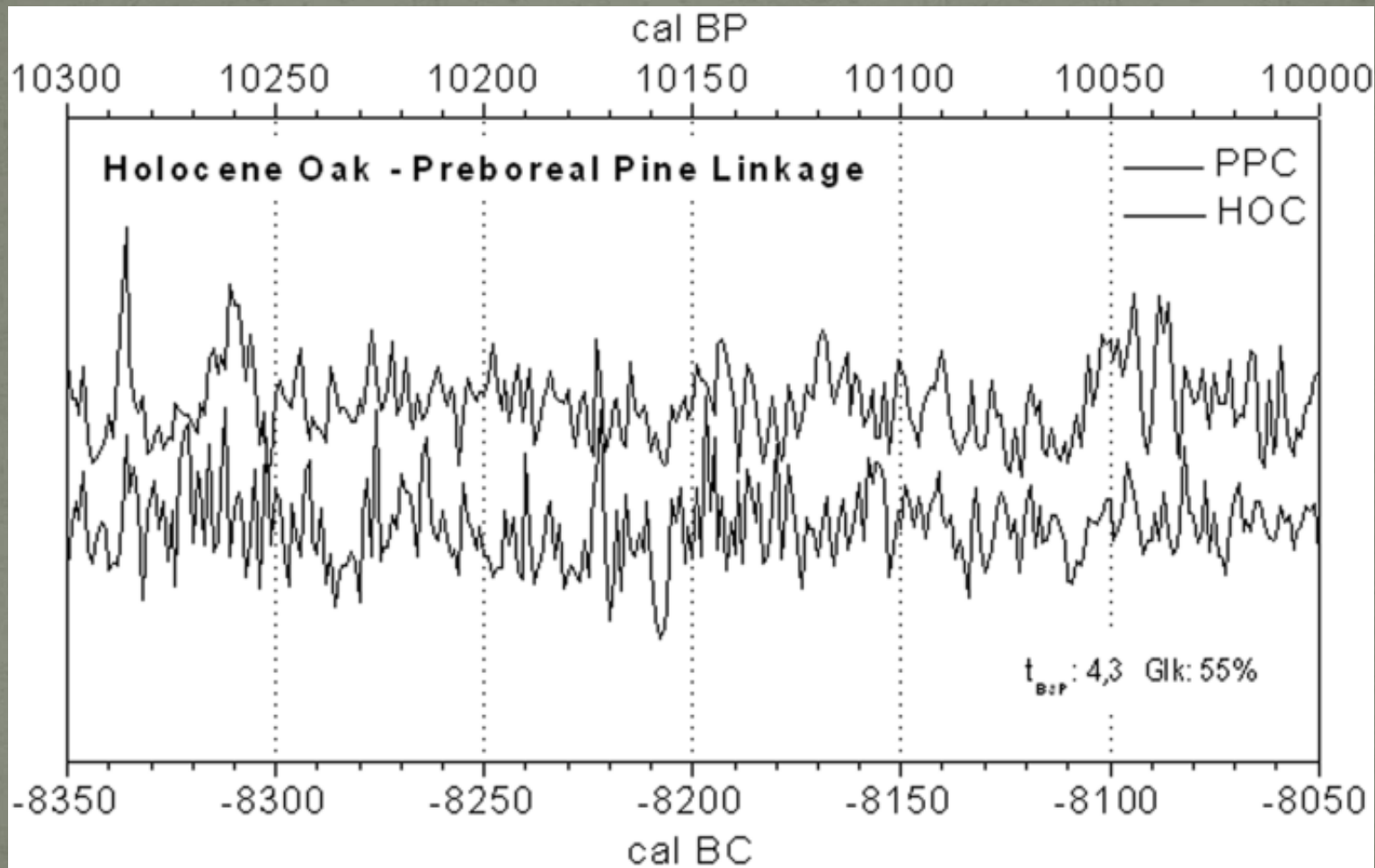
Y. Le Digol, Dendrotech

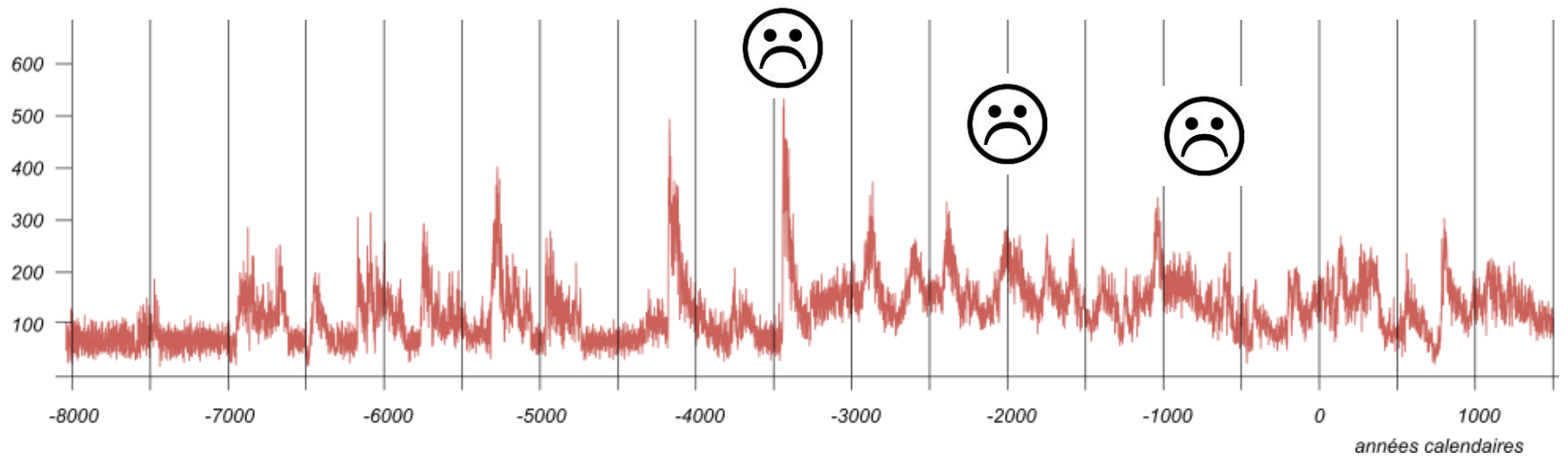


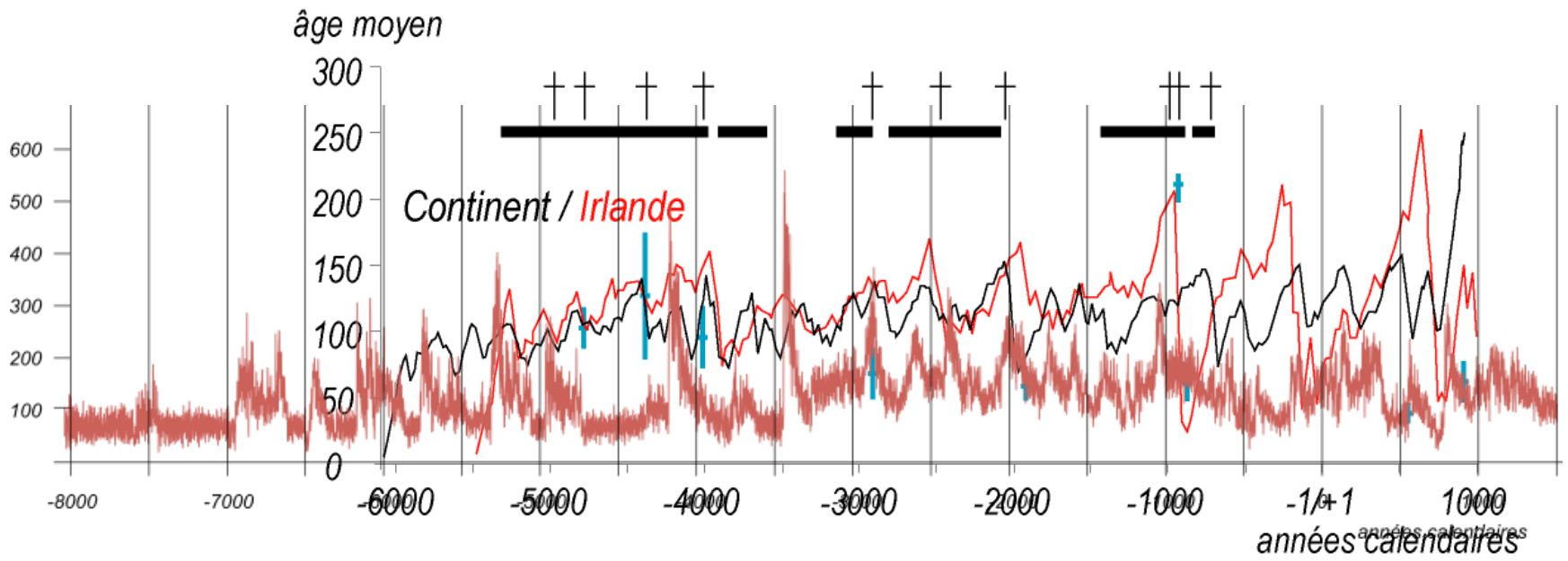
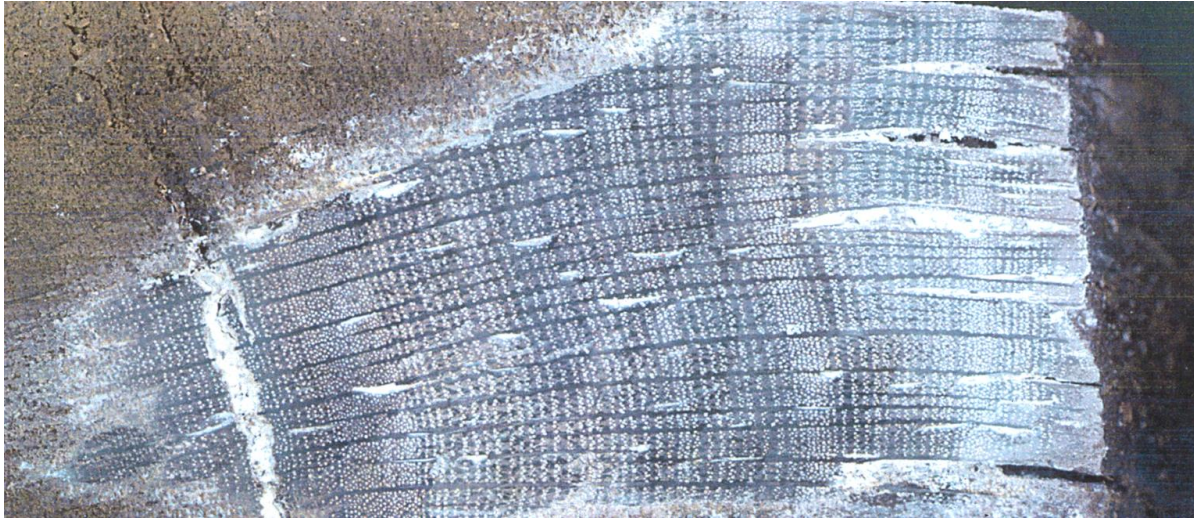
La dendrochronologie, méthode précise de datation

toujours la plus





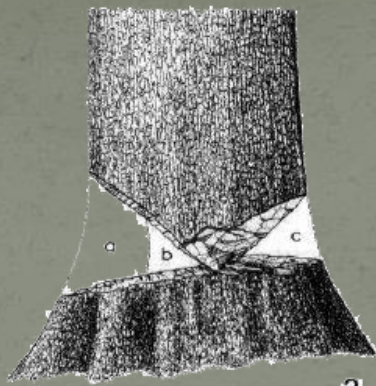
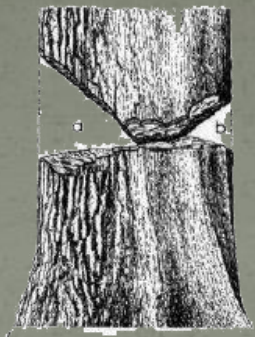
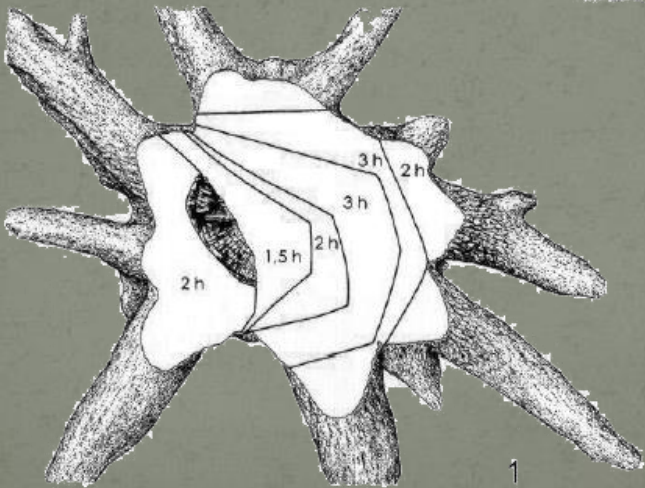
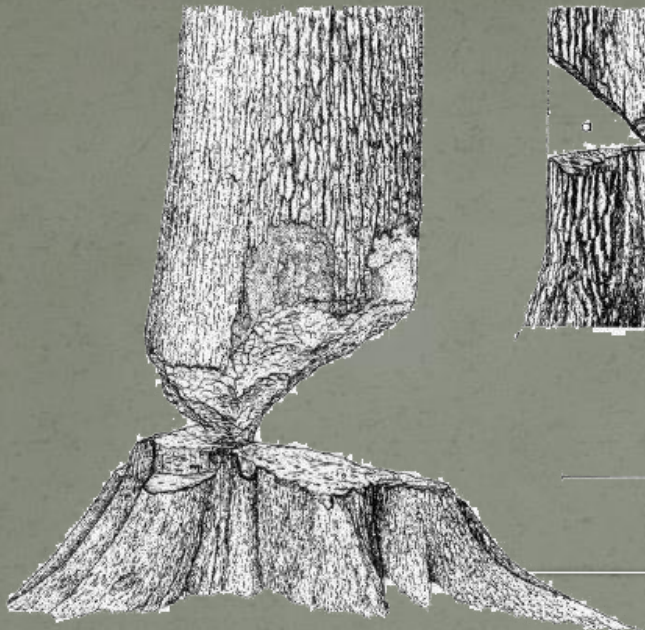




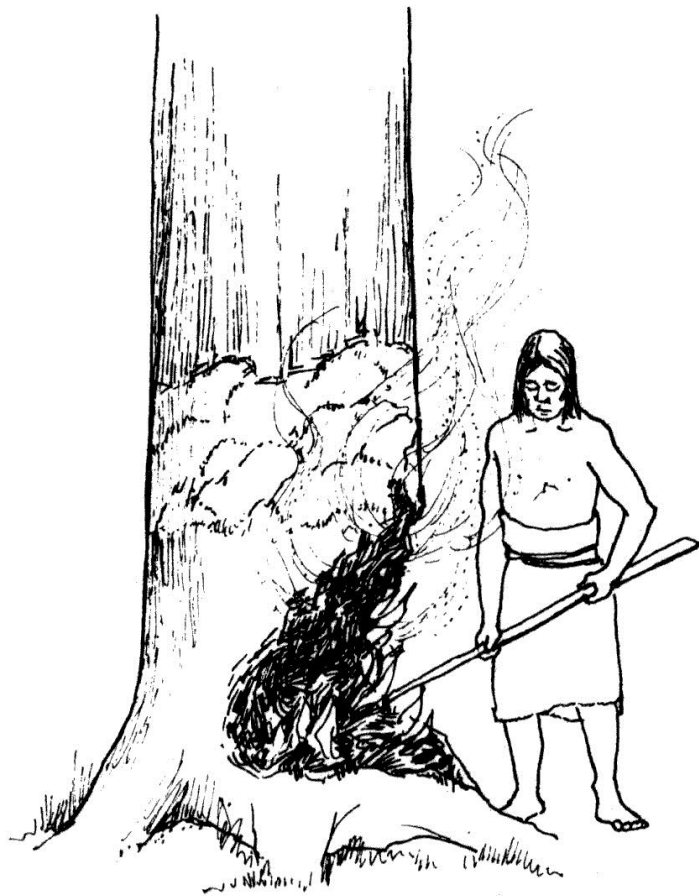
d'après Leuschner & Sass-Klaassen 2003

Abattre un arbre au Néolithique : les grands classiques



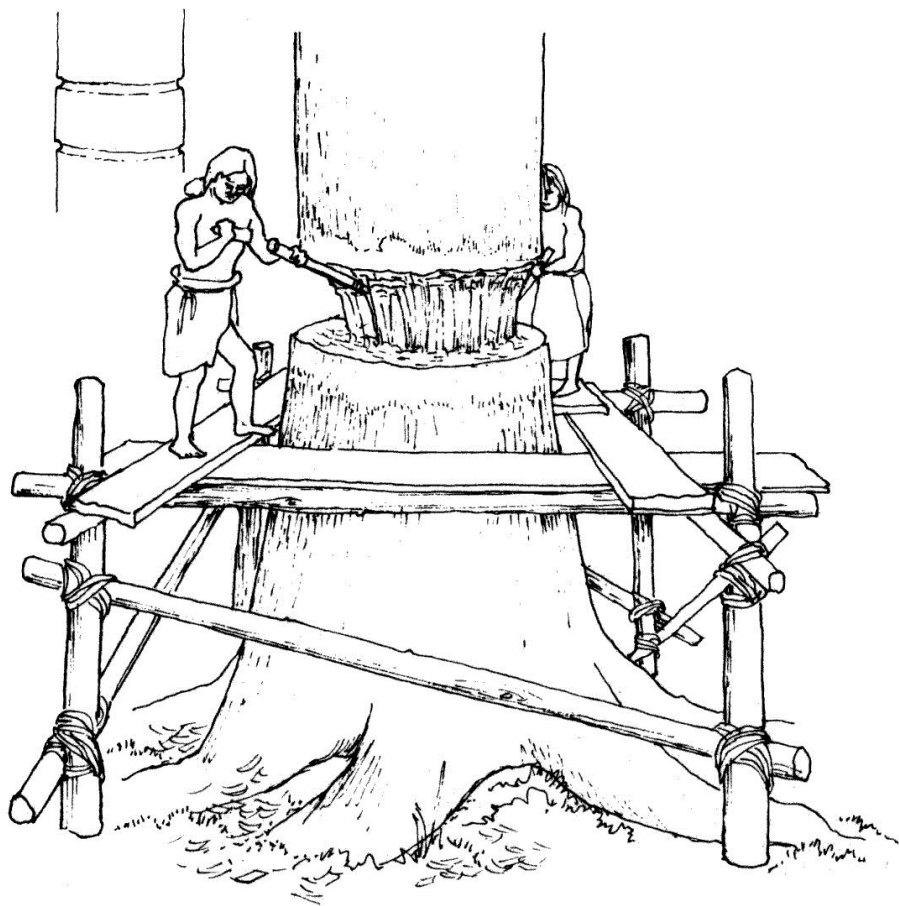


FELLING A TREE
BY BURNING WC 66



FIRE BURNED THROUGH BASE OF
TREE, WET CLAY ON TRUNK ABOVE
CONTROLLED FIRE.

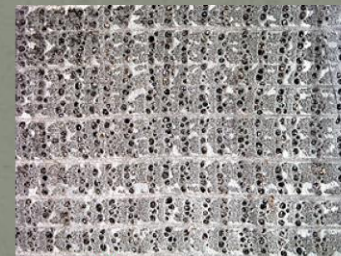
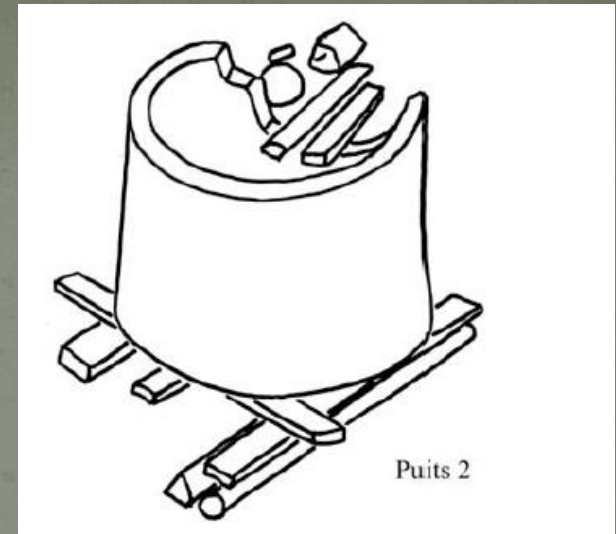
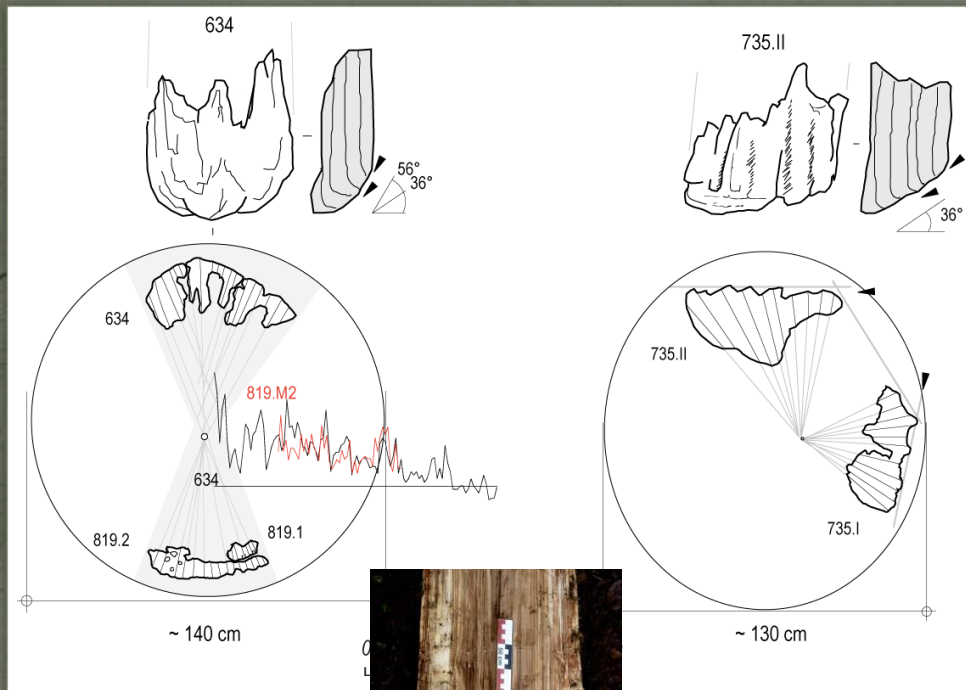
FELLING A TREE
WITH CHISEL, WEDGE AND MAUL CS 38



TREE RINGED WITH TWO CHISEL CUTS, WOOD
BETWEEN SPLIT OUT WITH WEDGE AND MAUL.
PROCESS REPEATED UNTIL TREE FELL.

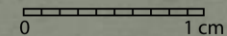
La culée noire

Les preuves dendro-archéologiques



819.5 : exemple de bois de tronc à croissance lente et régulière. Chêne (sessile ?).

bois initial = bois de printemps
bois final = bois d'été



735 : exemple de bois de racine ou de collet. Chêne (pédunculé ?).

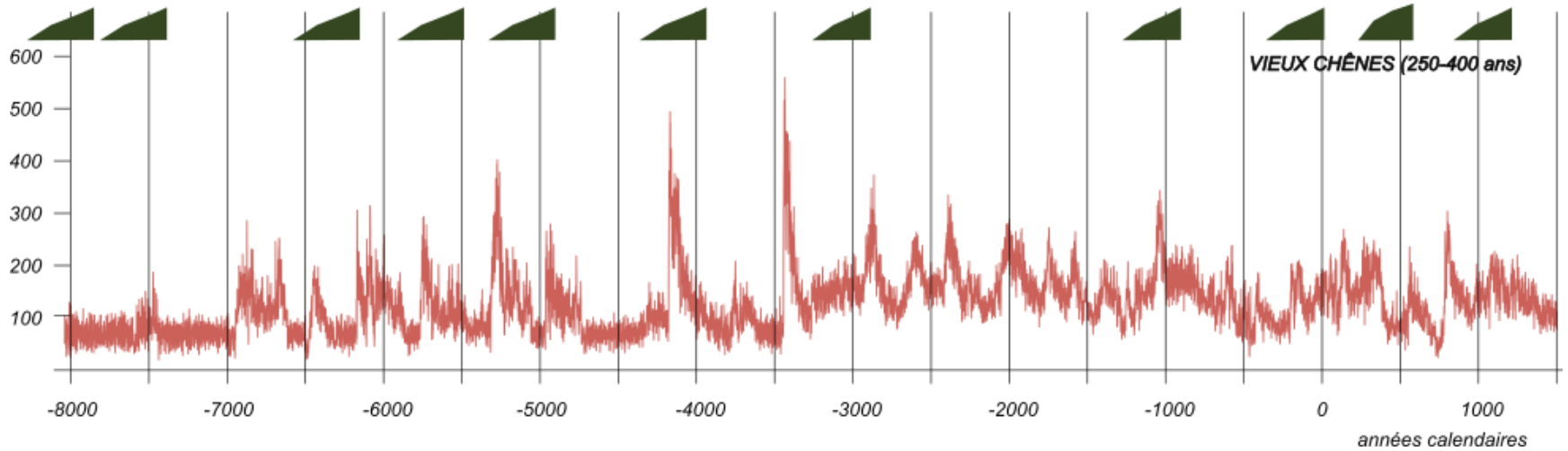
- à noter ici et ci-dessous :
- des pores sensiblement plus petits chez ces chênes ;
 - des limites interannuelles moins franches ;
 - une dispersion des gros pores à travers tout le cerne ;
 - des rayons ligneux plus nombreux.



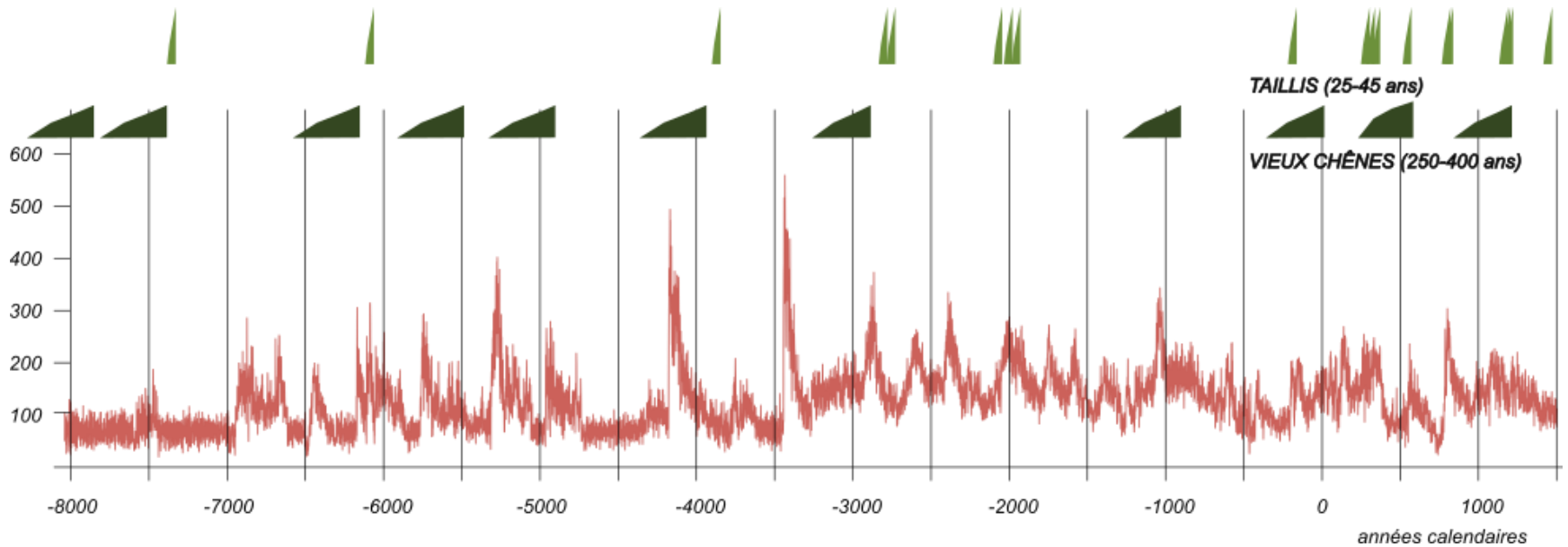
sens de croissance



Vieilles futaies

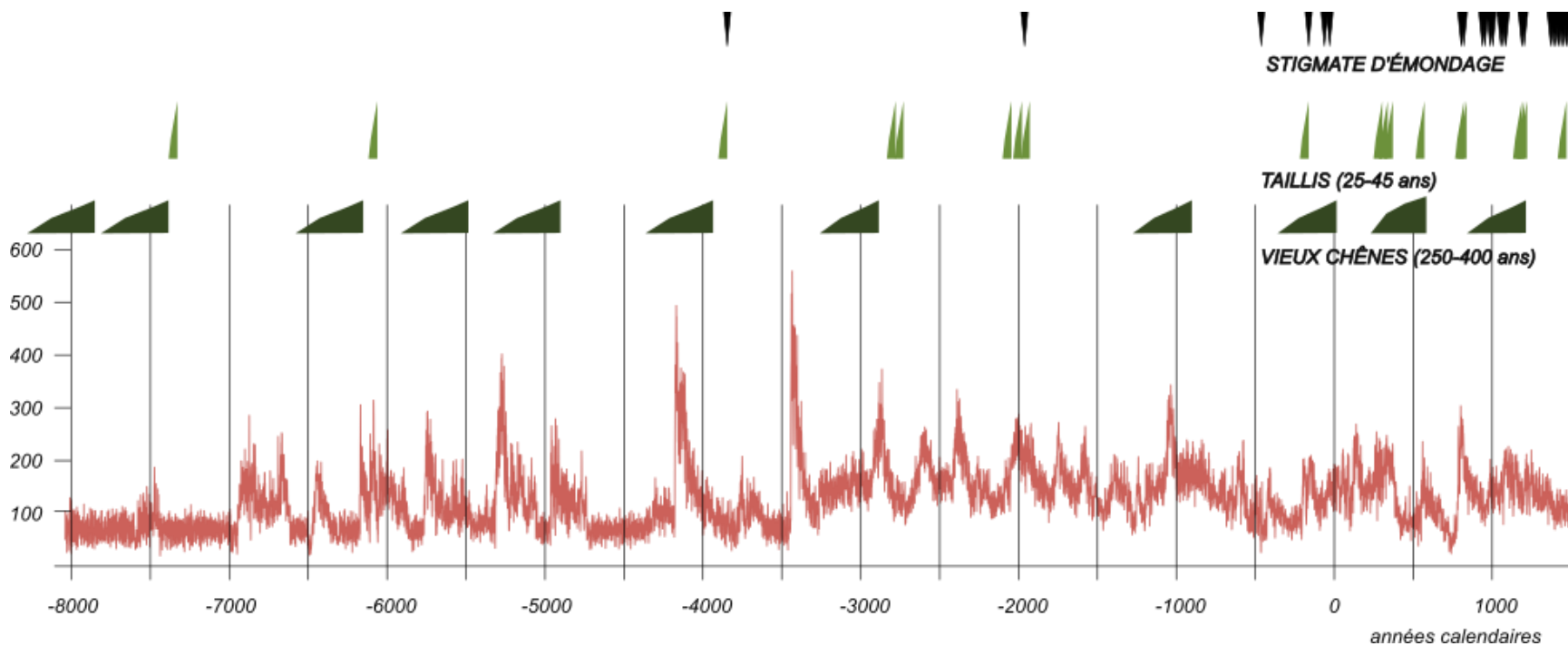


Age d'or du taillis



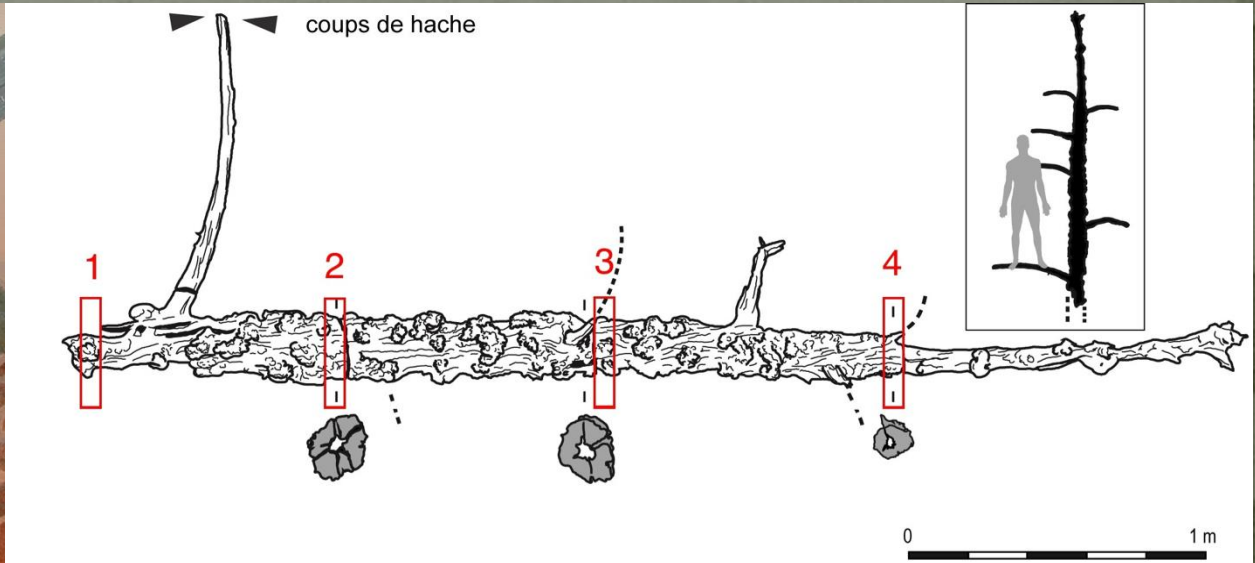
Récolter du bois par émondage





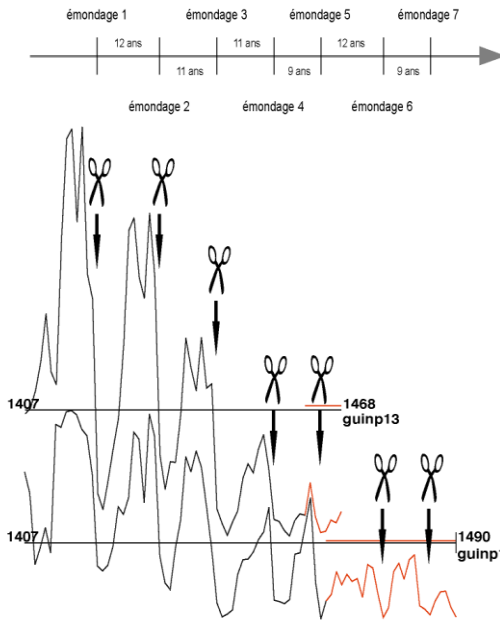


~1140

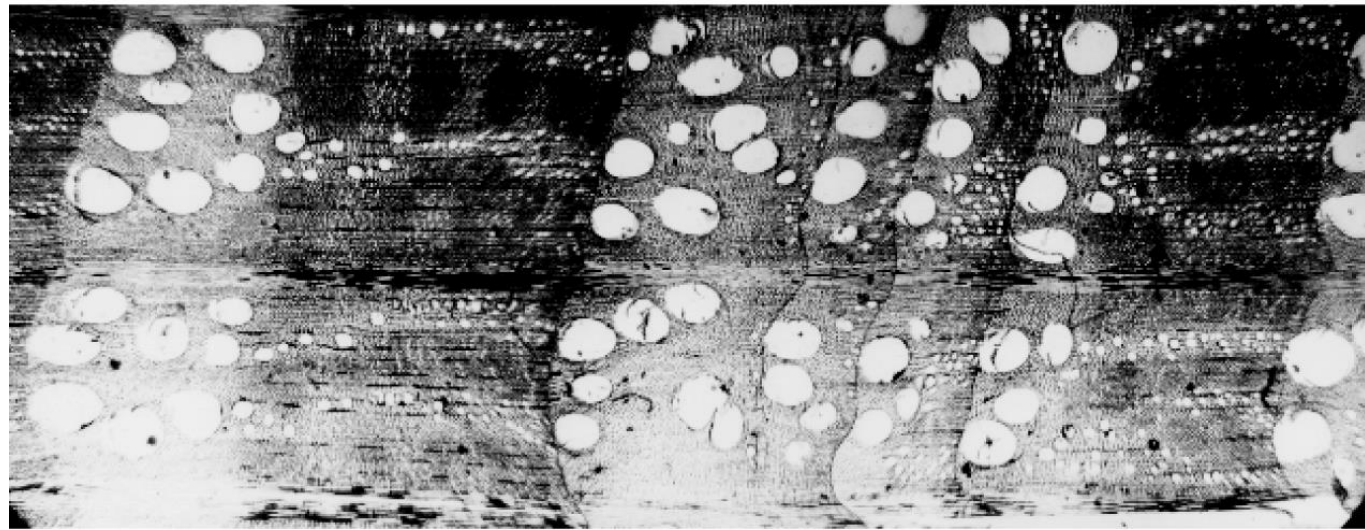


Signature dendrologique de l'émondage

Cycles d'émondage (cas de 2 solives du 3e étage)



sens de croissance



année -1

année 1:
émondage

a2

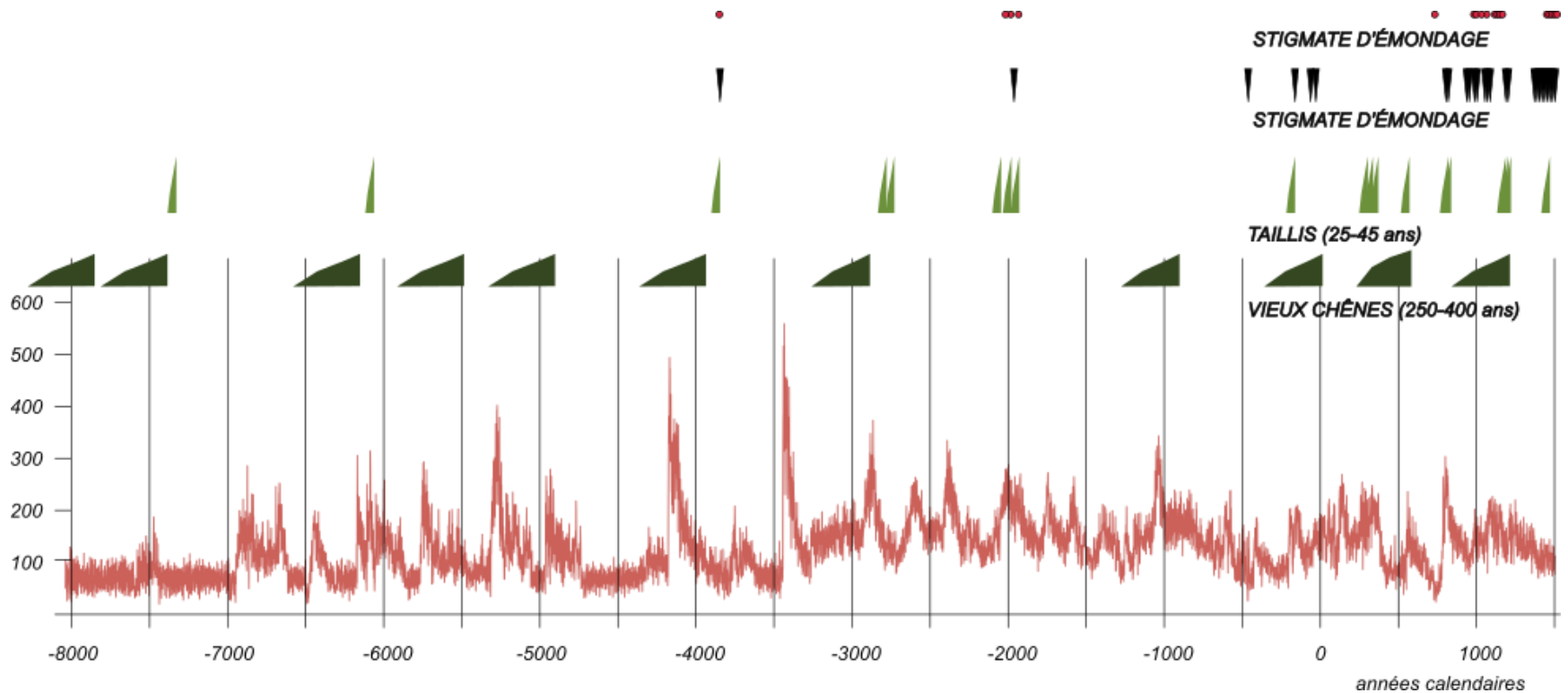
a3

a4

a5

Chêne carolingien

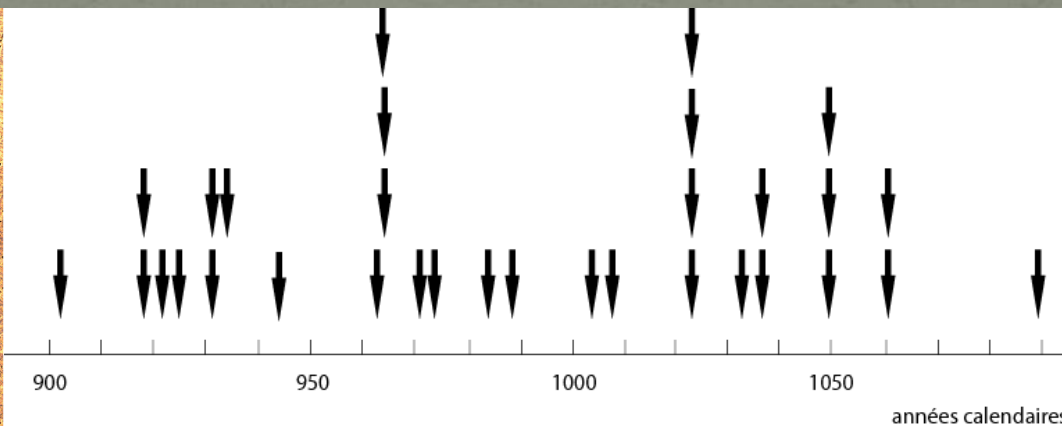
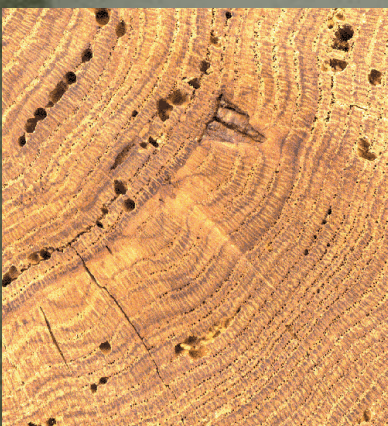
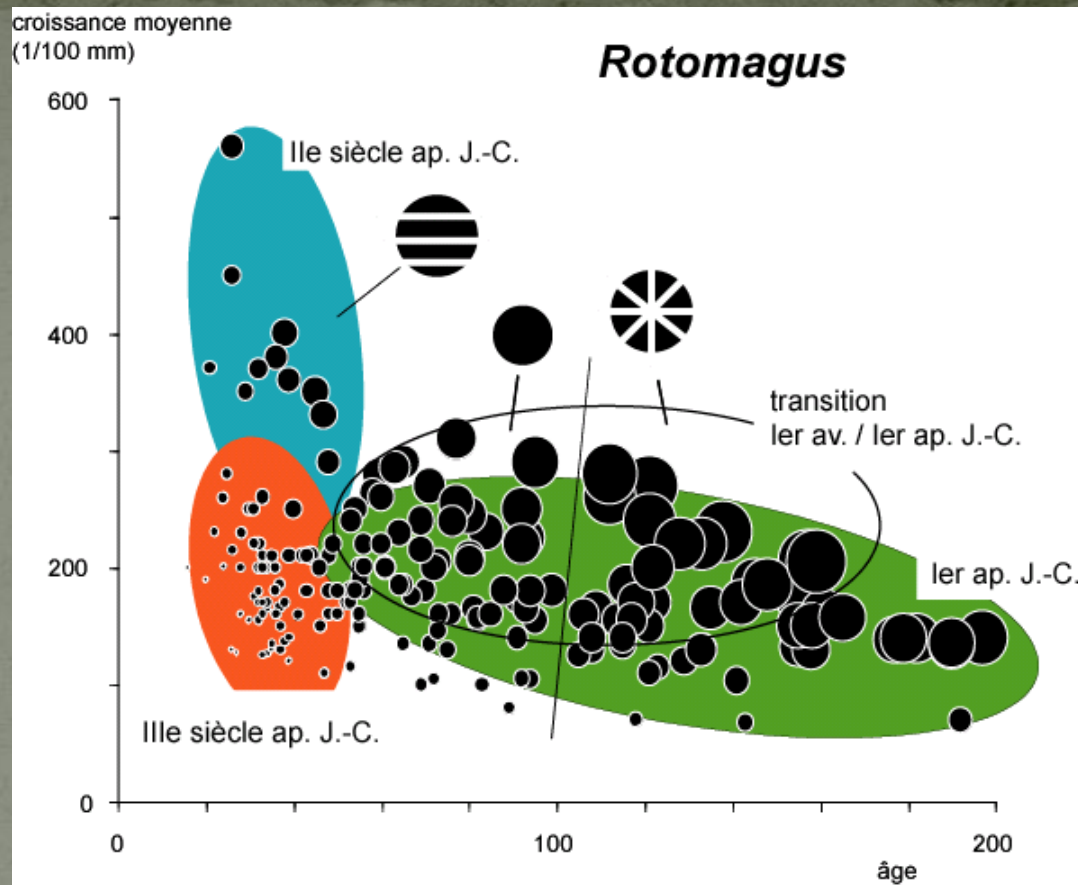
Des forêts pâturées



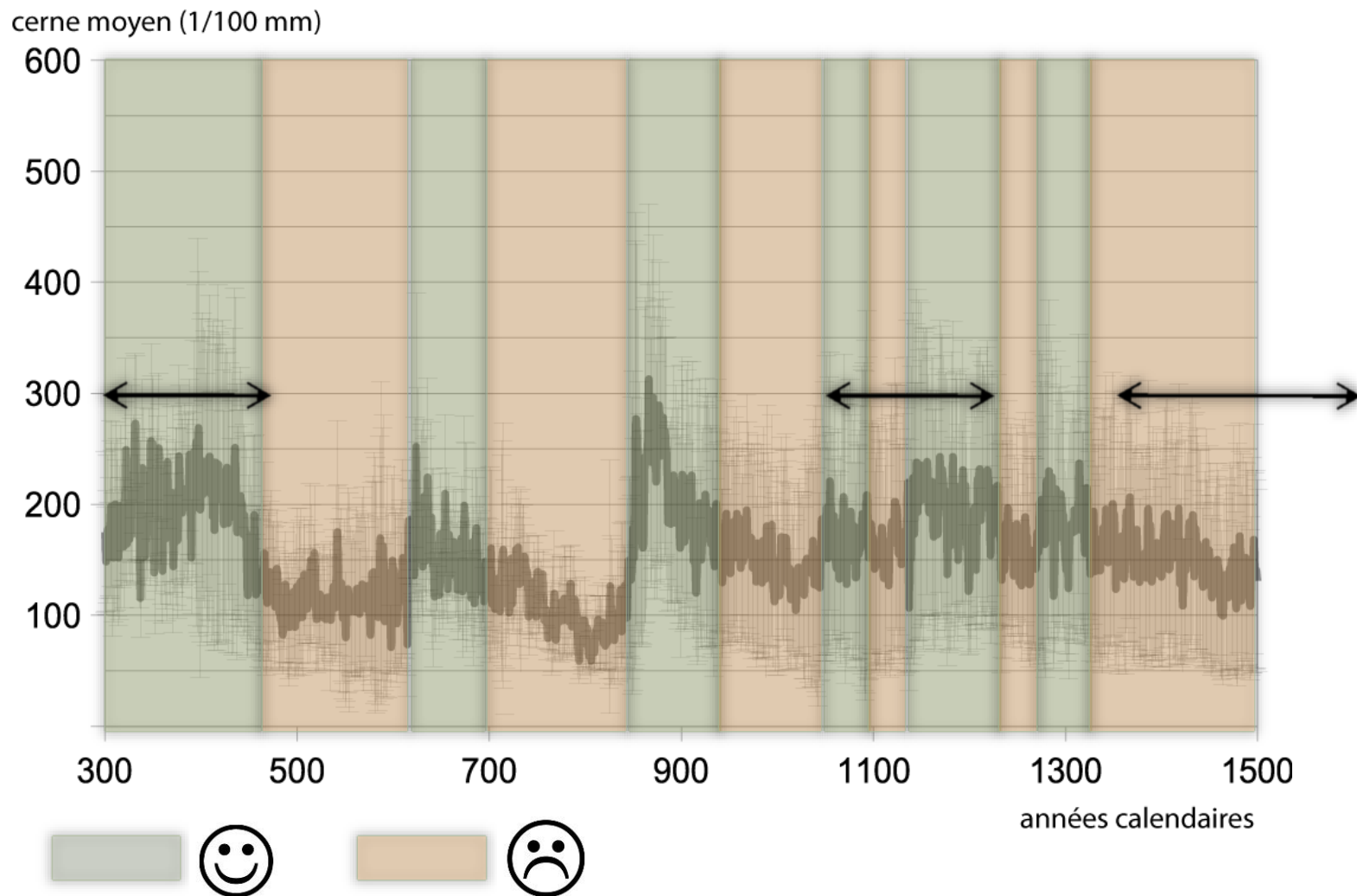




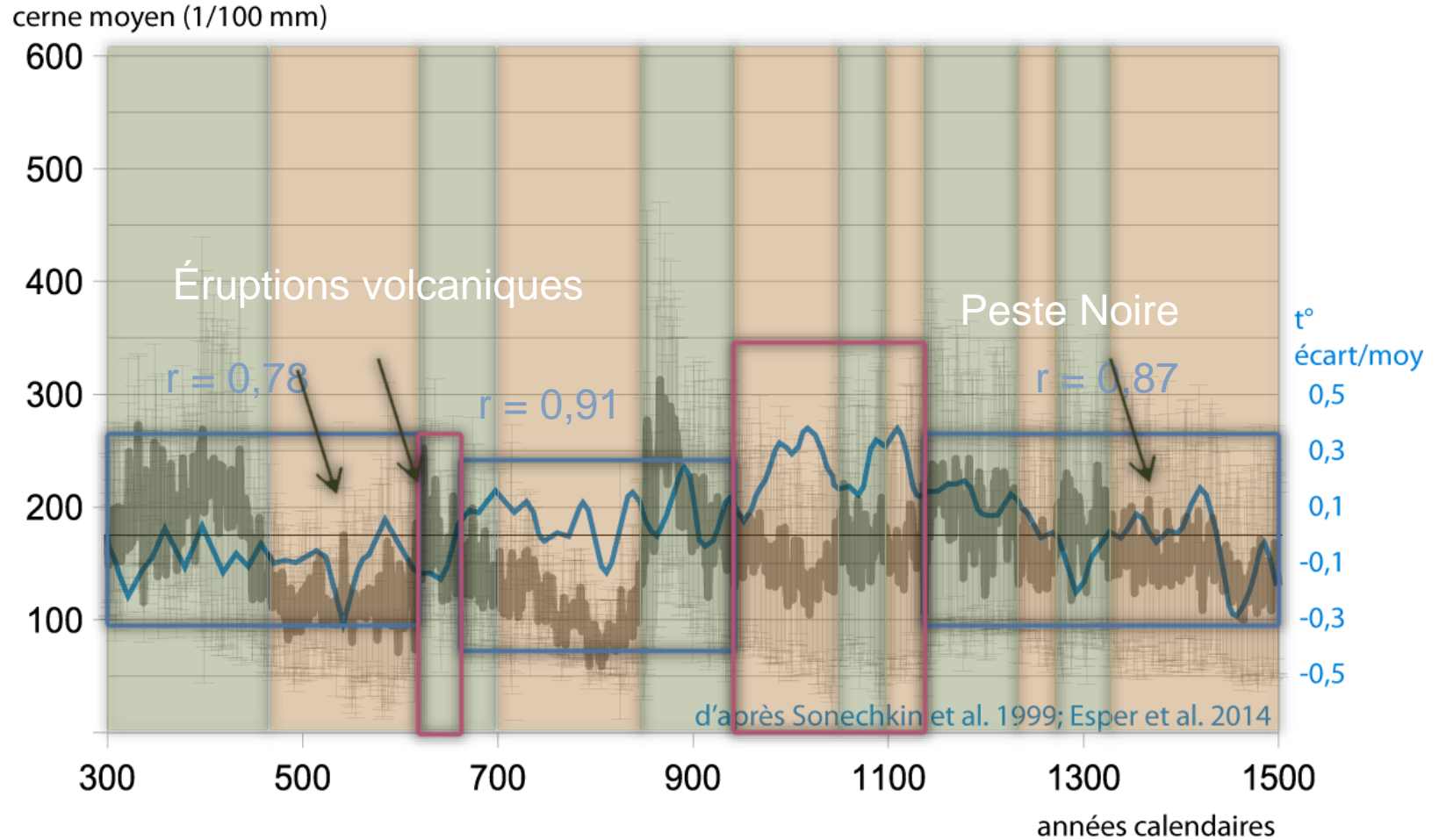
Traces précoces de sylviculture



Des périodes climatiquement favorables, d'autres moins !



Cerne = climat ?



Conclusion

- Rythme de succession vieilles futaies/taillis (cycles)
- Précocité des signaux liés à la sylviculture
- Périodes fortement marquées par le climat
- Périodes fortement marquées par les activités humaines
- Présence discrète des animaux domestiques
- Emondage associé au taillis, puis lié au bocage (>XVe s.).