

Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., author comment AC2
<https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2020-427-AC2>, 2021
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Reply on AC1

Robert P. Dziak et al.

Author comment on "Assessing local impacts of the 1700 CE Cascadia earthquake and tsunami using tree-ring growth histories: a case study in South Beach, Oregon, USA" by Robert P. Dziak et al., Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2020-427-AC2>, 2021

Line 261: It would be good to list what altitude these sites are at, as up mountain climate sensitivity of trees is often stronger.

The Oregon Coast Range sites range in elevation from 137 m (Hamar Lake) to 380 m (Klickitat Lake), with the exception of Marys Peak, which is 900 m. The lone western Cascade site, Browder Creek, is at 1108 m. All sites are at low enough elevation that they are mostly limited by summer (July – Sep) drought, as opposed to higher elevation sites that are most sensitive to temperature. Relationships with drought are somewhat stronger at Marys Peak and Browder Creek, but this is likely due to their more inland locations.