

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plant Phenology		<i>Date:</i> 03/06/2017
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.014040	<i>Author:</i> K. Jones	<i>Revision:</i> J

TOS PROTOCOL AND PROCEDURE: PLANT PHENOLOGY

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Change Record

REVISION	DATE	ECO #	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE
A_DRAFT	10/03/2011	ECO-00280	Initial draft release
B_DRAFT	01/10/2014	ECO-01138	Draft release, updates from field season
C	03/25/2014	ECO-01666	Production release, template change, and other changes as detailed in Appendix C (rev C only)
D	04/10/2014	ECO-01792	Updated Appendix E with site-specific information
E	10/02/2014	ECO-02334	Migration to new protocol template
F	02/24/2015	ECO-02568	Added three new growthForms, growthForm definitions, updated frequency table
G	8/24/2015	ECO-03047	Protocol baseline. Removed phenophase codes throughout (except in Appendix), updated images, added measurement tolerances. Minor clarifications.
H	2/09/2016	ECO-03489	Addressed error in Table B.1, added reference to foliar chemistry protocol for tissue collection. Clarified growth form definitions, clarified sampling triggers in Table 1. Updated colored leaves and colored needles phenophase descriptions and intensity question.
J	03/06/2017	ECO-04337	<p>Re-organized section 4.1 for clarity</p> <p>Added Phenocam specific steps to SOP C</p> <p>Added Appendix F: example sampling schedule at an arid site.</p> <p>Added Appendix G: steps for dealing with phenocam plots that are constrained by site boundary</p> <p>Specified thresholds of % of individuals transitioning phenophases to trigger frequency changes.</p> <p>Added steps for selection and mapping of phenocam individuals.</p> <p>Replaced diseaseStatus with plantStatus in annual data collection.</p> <p>Added species, growth form, and sampling strategies to</p>



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			Appendix E. Added option for larger patch size for woody species.
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1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

NEON plant phenology measurements record the seasonal progression of critical biological processes and the timing of ecological events. The NEON phenology measurements track sensitive and easily observed indicators of biotic responses to climate variability by recording and monitoring the timing and duration of phenological stages in plant communities. Phenology (a branch of science focused on relationships between climate and the seasonal timing of biological phenomena, such as bird migration and blooming dates) is one of the most sensitive and easily observed indicators of biotic response to climate variability. Plant phenology is affected by forces such as temperature, timing and duration of pest infestations and disease outbreaks, water fluxes, nutrient budgets, carbon sequestration, and food availability.

NEON employs status-based monitoring in which the phenological condition of an individual is reported any time that individual is observed. At every monitoring bout, records are generated for every phenophase that is occurring as for every phenophase not occurring. This approach is a departure from many historical phenological monitoring protocols, but has the advantage that events (such as leaf emergence in Mediterranean climates, or flowering in many desert species) that may occur multiple times during a single year, can be captured. Status monitoring also allows the explicit quantification of uncertainties in phenophase transition dates that are introduced by monitoring in discrete temporal bouts. Additionally, continuous reporting of phenophase status enables quantification of the duration of phenophases rather than just their date of onset.

1.2 Scope

This document provides a change-controlled version of Observatory protocols and procedures. Documentation of content changes (i.e., changes in particular tasks or safety practices) will occur via this change-controlled document, not through field manuals or training materials.

1.2.1 NEON Science Requirements and Data Products

This protocol fulfills Observatory science requirements that reside in NEON's Dynamic Object-Oriented Requirements System (DOORS). Copies of approved science requirements have been exported from DOORS and are available in NEON's document repository, or upon request.

Execution of this protocol procures samples and/or generates raw data satisfying NEON Observatory scientific requirements. These data and samples are used to create NEON data products, and are documented in the NEON Scientific Data Products Catalog (RD[03]).

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1.3 Acknowledgments

This protocol is based largely on those defined by the USA National Phenology Network (Denny et al. 2014); where pertinent (e.g., phenophase definitions, recommendations for marking plants), descriptive material has been taken directly from their Nature's Notebook online monitoring program (www.usanpn.org/natures_notebook). The overall sampling framework was developed by the NEON plant phenology technical working group (AD[06]).

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2 RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS

2.1 Applicable Documents

Applicable documents contain higher-level information that is implemented in the current document. Examples include designs, plans, or standards.

AD[01]	NEON.DOC.004300	EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual
AD[02]	NEON.DOC.004316	Operations Field Safety and Security Plan
AD[03]	NEON.DOC.000724	Domain Chemical Hygiene Plan and Biosafety Manual
AD[04]	NEON.DOC.002652	NEON Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Data Products Catalog
AD[05]	NEON.DOC.050005	Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan
AD[06]	NEON.DOC.000907	TOS Science Design for Plant Phenology
AD[07]	NEON.DOC.004104	NEON Science Performance QA/QC Plan
AD[08]	NEON.DOC.000912	TOS Science Design for Plant Diversity

2.2 Reference Documents

Reference documents contain information that supports or complements the current document. Examples include related protocols, datasheets, or general-information references.

RD[01]	NEON.DOC.000008	NEON Acronym List
RD[02]	NEON.DOC.000243	NEON Glossary of Terms
RD[03]	NEON.DOC.002652	NEON Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Data Products Catalog
RD[04]	NEON.DOC.001271	NEON Protocol and Procedure: Manual Data Transcription
RD[05]	NEON.DOC.001578	Datasheets for TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plant Phenology
RD[06]	NEON.DOC.001025	TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plot Establishment
RD[07]	NEON.DOC.000987	TOS Protocol and Procedure: Measurement of Vegetation Structure
RD[08]	NEON.DOC.014042	TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plant Diversity Sampling
RD[09]	NEON.DOC.001324	Phenology quadrat assembly instructions
RD[10]	NEON.DOC.001246	NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document for TOS Plant Phenology: QA/QC of Raw Field and Lab Data
RD[11]	NEON.DOC.000987	TOS Protocol and Procedure: Canopy Foliage Chemistry and Leaf Mass Per Area Measurements
RD[12]	NEON.DOC.003564	NEON Standard Operating Procedure: Plant Voucher Specimen Preparation

2.3 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
DBH	Diameter at breast height (130 cm)
ddh	Diameter at decimeter height (10 cm)
GPS	Global Positioning System

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MDD	Main Drop Down (meun icon on GPS receiver)
SDD	Sub Drop Down (menu icon on GPS receiver)

2.4 Definitions

Cactus - Any member of the family Cactaceae; plants typically have succulent stems and branches with scales or spines instead of leaves

Deciduous broadleaf (DBL)– Woody plants bearing flat leaves and dormant buds that are large enough to observe; leaves present during growing season then senesce and fall off during dormant periods (typically winter)

Deciduous conifer (DC)- Cone bearing trees; needles last through a single growing season then senesce and fall off during dormant periods

Drought deciduous broadleaf (DDB)- Dryland-adapted woody plants bearing flat leaves and dormant leaf buds that are too small to observe; leaves may be evergreen in most years or may regularly senesce and drop during dry periods; leaf tissue growth starts and stops opportunistically so a typical “full” leaf size is hard to identify

Evergreen broadleaf (EBL)- Woody plants bearing flat leaves; leaves may persist for multiple growing seasons, no distinct dormant period

Evergreen conifer (EC) - Cone bearing plants where needles spread apart during stem elongation (unlike members of the genus *Pinus*); needles persist for multiple growing seasons

Evergreen forb (EF) - Non-woody forbs with aboveground leaf or leaf-like structures that persist for multiple years

Forb - Annual, biennial, and perennial herbaceous flowering plants and sub-shrubs with no aboveground woody structures; typically die back to the ground in dormant periods

Graminoid (GRS)- Grasses and grass-like plants; includes all members of the families Poaceae (true grasses), Cyperaceae (sedges), and Juncaceae (rushes)

Phenophase - An observable stage or phase in the annual life cycle of a plant or animal that can be defined by a start and end point. (Definition from USA National Phenology Network)

Pine - Cone bearing plants of the genus *Pinus*; needles, bundled in sets of 1-6, spread apart after stem (candle) elongation; needles persist for multiple growing seasons

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Semi-evergreen broadleaf (SEB)- Woody plants bearing flat leaves and dormant leaf buds that are large enough to observe; leaves are typically evergreen in mild climates but may senesce and drop leaves in more extreme climates or under stress conditions

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3 METHOD

The strategy for phenology sampling is divided into two phases over the life of the Observatory. The first phase will focus on the phenology of dominant species and will last for the first three years of Observatory Operations (i.e., 2017-2020). Three dominant species will be selected at each site on the basis of a quantitative survey of the relative abundance of plant species in the tower airshed. In sites with no overstory canopy, the three species with the greatest % cover shall be selected. In sites with a distinct overstory, but <50% canopy closure, the single most abundant overstory species shall be selected along with the two most abundant understory species. In sites with >50% canopy closure, the two most abundant overstory species shall be selected, along with the single most abundant understory species.

NEON Science will use analyses of site specific species abundance to determine target phenology species at each site. Target species will be observed from multiple points along a fixed transect; observations will be made on either an individual plant (e.g., a single tree, shrub or bunch grass), or in the case of low growing herbaceous species or dense continuous cluster of woody plants, on a representative patch of the target species (e.g., mat forming annual grasses, wild strawberry or salal thickets). In the first phase, a target of thirty replicates for each selected species shall be marked for regular observation. In the next phase, a more diverse suite of species will be monitored at each site with fewer replicates per species. In this phase the target number of species is 20 with 5 replicates each. In some cases, the total number of species monitored may be constrained by diversity at the site (e.g. in agricultural setting it is likely that only one species will be monitored at a time). The total number of individuals shall not exceed 100 and the replicates of any given species shall not exceed 30. The basic sampling protocol, however, will remain the same.

For sites where the tower phenocam field of view does not cover the phenology transect, NEON technicians will select and mark an additional 3 individuals of each dominant species within the phenocam view in order to make explicit linkages between phenocam greenness metrics and *in situ* phenophase observations. In these cases, a secondary phenology plot will be established to the north of the tower, outside the required disturbance buffer zones but within the field of view of the phenocam; additional individuals will be selected for monitoring from within this designated area. Selection of additional individuals to monitor will occur once processed phenocam images become available (Figure 1).

The NEON plant phenology protocol consists of three procedures, which are assumed to begin following plot establishment (see RD[06]):

- Initial selection of individuals/patches for phenological monitoring (occurs twice/site for perennial plants, once/season for annual plants)
- Collection of phenology status per monitored individual/patch
- Collection of annual data (location, size) on monitored individuals

Refer to RD [07] for details on phenology transect delineation, placement of permanent markers and steps for annual establishment of the loop.

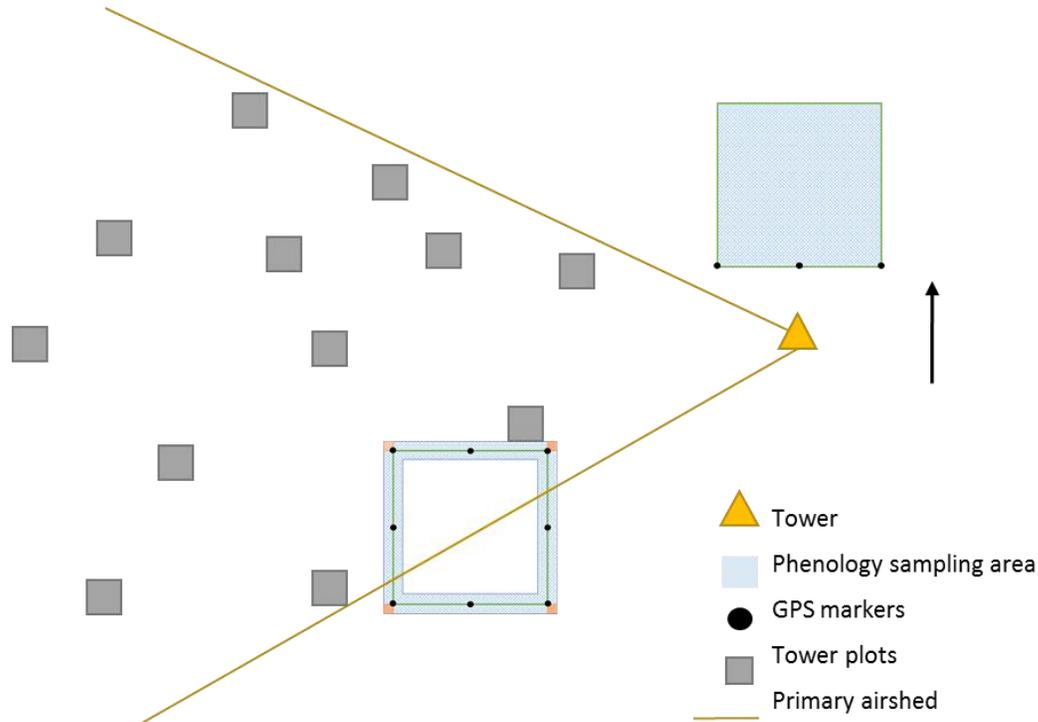


Figure 1. Schematic of phenology primary transect (lower left) and phenoCam plot (top right) in relation to Tower plots and primary airshed. Image not to scale. Note the permitted sampling area differ; the sampling area on the transect is 10 meters to either side of the 200 m x 200 m loop, and unless otherwise noted, the sampling area in the phenocam plot is a 200 m x 200 m area extending North from the southern border of the plot established during plot establishment.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in Section 7 of this document, provide detailed step-by-step directions, contingency plans, sampling tips, and best practices for implementing this sampling procedure. To properly collect and process samples, field technicians **must** follow the protocol and associated SOPs. Use NEON’s problem reporting system to document and resolve any field issues associated with implementing this protocol. The value of NEON data hinges on consistent implementation of this protocol across all NEON domains, for the duration of the project. It is therefore essential that field personnel carry out this protocol as outlined in this document. In the event that local conditions create uncertainty about carrying out these steps, it is critical that technicians document the problem and enter it in NEON’s problem tracking system.

Quality assurance will be performed on data collected via these procedures according to the NEON Science Performance QA/QC Plan (AD[07]). Additional quality assurance will be performed on data collected via these procedures according to the NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document for TOS Plant Phenology: QA/QC of Field and Lab Data (RD[10]).

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4 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

4.1 Sampling Frequency and Timing

All individuals/patches selected for phenology monitoring within a site will be monitored with the same frequency; the primary transect and the phenocam plot will be monitored on the same schedule. Sampling schedules will either be 1) year round, 2) seasonal, or 3) hybrid.

Year round sampling schedule. At sites with limited or no pronounced dormant season (e.g., tropical, southeast), or >1 growing season/year (e.g., desert southwest), observation bouts will occur throughout the entire year at a frequency of 1x/ week.

Seasonal sampling schedule. At sites with well-defined, discrete, growing seasons, the seasonal sampling frequency varies to capture rapid changes during phenological transition periods. The sampling season begins with at least one observation each year within 7 days prior to the onset of springtime activity (variably defined as breaking leaf buds, breaking needle buds, emerging needles, or initial growth; see column 2 in Table 1). Intensive sampling (3x/week) occurs in conjunction with the onset of springtime phenological activity and continues through the early spring development. Once >50% of leaf/canopy development has occurred sampling can be reduced to once a week until full canopy has developed. Post 95% canopy development, sampling is further reduced to once every other week until reproductive phenophases are complete. A second intensive stage (sampling twice a week) begins again in the fall to capture leaf senescence/coloring then reduces to once a week through the end of the season.

Hybrid sampling schedule. Some sites, especially those in arid or semiarid environments, may be driven by moisture rather than temperature. In this case, sampling dates and frequency may be more episodic but sampling should have the same goal of maintaining high frequency during periods of rapid change, but are flexible to start and end sampling multiple times throughout the year. One example of a hybrid sampling scheduled is starting with year round regular sampling (1x/week), increasing frequency during periods of growth, then dropping to <1/week during dormant periods (see Appendix F for an example schedule from a semiarid site). The varied intensity is intended to strategically use sampling periods in order to monitor phases of rapid phenological change, while minimizing labor/disturbance associated with frequent measurements during times of year of less rapid change or inactivity (Table 1).

Technicians are required to take phenological observations on all individuals each time monitoring is performed, unless the end-of-season phenophase/trigger has been reached for a particular individual, in which case, monitoring of that individual is not required for the remainder of the season.

Timing of monitoring bouts based on specified frequency is as follows:

- When sampling at 3x a week frequency, monitoring bouts should be approximately 2-3 days apart.
- When sampling at 2x a week frequency, monitoring bouts should be every 3-5 days.
- When sampling at 1x a week frequency monitoring bouts should be 6-9 days apart.

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- When sampling 1x every other week frequency monitoring bouts should be 10-18 days apart.

Sampling schedule will be determined by Field Operations staff, in coordination with Science and will be based on local conditions with consideration for the timing and annual patterns of plant growth at the site (Appendix D).

4.1.1 Priorities for scheduling observation bouts

1. Capture the entire growing season. – It is essential that within a given growing season, monitoring bouts begin before leaf buds break and continues until individuals/patches return to dormancy.
2. Increase observation frequency to capture to leaf phenophase transitions. - High frequency bouts are targeted to capture transition dates and characterize rate of change for leaf development phenophases.
3. Capture timing of flower development. *Note: Flower buds that break before leaf buds do not trigger three times a week sampling frequency; in this situation, sampling frequency should be once a week until leaf bud break occurs.*

4.1.2 Site specific modifications to prescribed sampling schedule

To keep phenology monitoring within logistical constraints, Field Operations staff should first select a sampling strategy that matches the site conditions (year round, seasonal or hybrid) then coordinate with Science to adjust schedule as needed to keep the total number of bouts to about 50 per year. Sites most at risk of exceeding the 50 bout target are those that have a seasonal sampling schedule and extended growing seasons or are observing species whose phenology do not align (i.e. leaf development occurs at different times in each species leading to extended periods of increased frequency to capture spring transition). Whenever possible, observed phenology should be the driver of monitoring frequency, not absolute number of monitoring bouts, however the realities of resource limitations may, in some cases, require deviation from the frequency guidelines provided in this protocol.

The preferences for how to eliminate bouts if necessitated by logistics are as follows:

- Consider if year-round sampling is warranted (i.e. there is no clear dormant season)
- Eliminate mid-season bouts intended to capture open flower in order to prioritize capturing the full growing season
- Reduce 3x/week early season frequency to 2x/week

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Table 1. Rule sets for specific growth forms for phenology sampling at sites with a well-defined growing season¹

Growth form	Monitor indicator individual for:	Sample 3x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ² :	Sample 1x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ³ :	Then ⁴ :	Then:	Sample 2x/week until all individuals show ⁵ :	Sample 1x/week until ³ :	Then:
Cactus	Breaking flower buds	NA	End sampling season when no more fresh flowers are present	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deciduous broadleaf	Breaking leaf or flower buds ²	>50% of canopy is full with leaves or three consecutive bouts of no change	95% or more of canopy is full with leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers	Monitor indicator individuals for one or more colored leaves	One or more colored leaves	<5% of canopy full with green or colored leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	End sampling season
Deciduous conifer	Breaking needle buds	>50% of canopy is full with needles or three consecutive bouts of no change	95% or more of canopy is full with needles OR three consecutive bouts with no change	Commence every-other week monitoring for open pollen cones	Monitor indicator individuals for one or more colored needles	One or more colored needles	<5% of canopy full with green or colored needles OR three consecutive bouts with no change	End sampling season
Drought deciduous broadleaf	Breaking leaf buds	Young leaves	No more young leaves	Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers	Monitor indicator individuals for one or more colored leaves ⁶	One or more colored leaves	<5% of canopy full with green or colored leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	End sampling season
Evergreen Broadleaf	Breaking leaf buds	Young leaves	No more young leaves	Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers	End sampling season when no more fresh flowers are present	NA	NA	NA

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Growth form	Monitor indicator individual for:	Sample 3x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ² :	Sample 1x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ³ :	Then ⁴ :	Then:	Sample 2x/week until all individuals show ⁵ :	Sample 1x/week until ³ :	Then:
Evergreen conifer	Breaking needle buds	Young needles	No more young needles	Commence every-other week monitoring for open pollen cones	End sampling season when no more fresh pollen cones are present	NA	NA	NA
Evergreen forb	Breaking leaf buds	Young leaves	No more young leaves	Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers	End sampling season when no more fresh flowers are present	NA	NA	NA
Forb	Initial growth	One or more fully unfolded leaves	NA	Commence every-other week monitoring for flowering phenology	Monitor indicator individuals for evidence of senescence	NA	No more full sized leaves are present OR three consecutive bouts with no change	End sampling season
Graminoid	Initial growth	>50% of plant is green or three consecutive bouts of no change	>95% of plant is green OR three consecutive bouts with no change	Commence every-other week monitoring flowering phenology	Monitor indicator individuals for >5% Leaf senescence (i.e., percentage of plant that is green <95%)	<95% green leaves	<5% of plant is green OR three consecutive bouts with no change for ≥90% of individuals	End sampling season

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Growth form	Monitor indicator individual for:	Sample 3x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ² :	Sample 1x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show ³ :	Then ⁴ :	Then:	Sample 2x/week until all individuals show ⁵ :	Sample 1x/week until ³ :	Then:
Pine	Emerging needles or pollen cone development	Young needles	No young leaves	Commence every-other week monitoring for open cone	End sampling season when no more fresh pollen cones visible	NA	NA	NA
Semi-evergreen broadleaf ⁷	Breaking leaf or flower buds ²	Young leaves OR >50% of canopy is full with leaves OR three consecutive bouts of no change	No more young leaves OR 95% or more of canopy is full with leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers	Monitor indicator individuals for one or more colored leaves ⁵	One or more colored leaves	<5% of canopy full with green or colored leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	End sampling season

¹ This is generally applicable to temperate or boreal systems; sites lacking a distinct growing season where growth occurs year-round or is episodic such that a growing season cannot be defined will be monitored on a weekly basis.

² If flowers precede leaves in spring development, only increase sampling frequency to once a week until leaf bud break

³ Sampling may end or frequency reduced if ≥90% of individuals have experienced 3 consecutive bouts of no change

⁴ If flowering phenology precedes leaf/needle bud break skip the steps outlined in this column and decrease monitoring to watching indicator individuals for fall senescence or end monitoring for the season as specified in the following column.

⁵ For sites with extended yet well-defined growing seasons, if increasing frequency just based on indicator individuals is likely to increase the total number of bouts to >50, the threshold for increasing frequency may be that 'once indicator individual displays trigger phenophase, commence 1x/week sampling until 10% of individuals of a given species on the transect transition, then increase to 2x/week sampling.

⁶ Seasonal monitoring may end at this point if senescence does not occur.

⁷ Semi-evergreen broadleaf growth form may be used for species in which life history varies with latitude. Growth Form assignment will be provided by Science, consistent with USA-NPN guidelines.

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4.2 Criteria for Determining Onset and Cessation of Sampling

The date of onset, duration and date of cessation for phenology monitoring varies by site and is based on the expected phenology of plant species at the site (**Table 2**).

In order to estimate start of season for each individual monitored, the first ‘yes’ record for early season phenophases (initial growth, breaking buds, emerging needles) must be preceded by, at minimum, one ‘no’ record; therefore, sampling must begin at least seven days prior to the onset of spring phenology. Start of sampling will be determined by Field Operations personnel and will differ across the Observatory on a regional and site specific basis based on knowledge of the local flora. MODIS data in Appendix D provide the earliest recorded increase in NDVI. This date provides an estimate of the earliest day of the year when phenology monitoring may begin but should be augmented by observations made at the site (i.e., near the NEON tower) on individuals of the selected phenology species at the site, hereafter referred to as the ‘indicator individuals.

The swelling of leaf buds and the separation of leaf bud scales will be monitored, throughout the dormant season, using the ‘indicatordata’ datasheet (RD[05]). Throughout the calendar year, indicator individuals are monitored to help guide the start of seasonal sampling and to inform transition to fall monitoring frequency. There is no set frequency for monitoring indicator individuals, the only requirement is that indicator individual are capable of triggering monitoring of the primary transect such that a bout is completed *prior to phenophase transitions occurring on the transect* (i.e., one or more bouts of status=‘No’ observations are recorded within 7 days of the first status=‘Yes’). One individual of each dominant species should be monitored opportunistically for phenological activity. Indicator individuals may be located near the NEON Tower or may be in a location demonstrating advanced phenology relative to individuals on the phenology transect. Regular phenology sampling begins when the indicator individuals display swelling leaf or flower buds and there is observable spreading of the leaf bud scales (if present).

In temperate sites with defined growing seasons, sampling ends when all individuals reach the ‘end sampling season’ trigger is reached (**Table 1**). Monitoring of graminoids and semi-deciduous growth forms that do not reach the < 5% live canopy trigger at the end of the growing season may end if ≥90% of individuals are monitored for three consecutive bouts with no observable change.

At sites with limited or no pronounced dormant season (e.g., tropical, southeast), or >1 growing season/year, sampling will take place throughout much of the year. As such, there is no specified onset or cessation of sampling.

Onset and cessation of sampling at sites with variable or multiple periods of growth each year must be adaptable as timing will be determined by phenology and may not be limited to a pre-defined time of the year.

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Table 2. Summary of onset and cessation criteria based on growing season.

Growing season	Onset of sampling	Cessation of sampling	Special considerations
Well defined, seasonal	Prior to spring phenological activity, directed by MODIS NDVI data or observations of indicator individuals	all individuals reach the 'end sampling season' trigger is reached (Table 1)	Monitoring of graminoids and semi-deciduous growth forms that do not reach the < 5% live canopy trigger at the end of the growing season may end if ≥90% of individuals are monitored for three consecutive bouts with no observable change.
Year round	No onset or cessation, observation bouts occur all year		
Multiple or unpredictable periods of growth	Observation bouts may occur episodically throughout the year based site specific drivers of phenological activity.		Bouts may be distributed as needed throughout the year, target total number of bouts is still 50 per calendar year

4.3 Timing for Laboratory Processing and Analysis

This protocol produces no samples for laboratory analysis, so no timing details are provided.

4.4 Sampling Timing Contingencies

If field conditions are unsafe, stop work, record location along the phenology loop and resume phenology measurements as soon as possible. If sampling must be completed on a different day, begin sampling again from the start point of the transect loop. If sampling must be delayed for several days such that 1 or more planned sampling bouts are missed, resume as soon as possible. Be especially mindful of missed phenophase transitions and determine sampling frequency based on the phenology occurring when monitoring resumes.

At many sites, disturbance is a major factor shaping plant communities. If there is a disturbance at a site that affects most or all of the phenology transect (e.g., fire that kills aboveground vegetation, unseasonal freeze event that kills developing leaf buds) and resets the phenology to pre-spring (dormant) status, record disturbance in the remarks field of the statusintensity datasheet for the date

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on which the disturbance was observed then drop frequency down to low level, once a week or once every other week depending on severity and monitor for regeneration within the field season. Resume sampling frequency based on start of season guidelines (**Table 1**).

Table 3. Contingent decisions

Delay/Situation	Action	Outcome for Data Products
1 hr - 2 days	Resume monitoring as soon as feasible	None
2 days – 2 weeks	Resume monitoring as soon as feasible	Potential to miss phenophase transitions, increased uncertainty in estimate of transition dates
2 weeks – 2 months	Resume monitoring as soon as feasible	Potential to miss multiple phenophase transitions, inability to estimate transition dates for missed phenophases
> 2 months	Suspend phenology monitoring for the year	Estimation of transition dates for multiple phenophases for multiple species will not be possible.

5 SAFETY

This document identifies procedure-specific safety hazards and associated safety requirements. It does not describe general safety practices or site-specific safety practices.

Personnel working at a NEON site must be compliant with safe field work practices as outlined in the Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]) and EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual (AD[01]). Additional safety issues associated with this field procedure are outlined below. The Field Operations Manager and the Lead Field Technician have primary authority to stop work activities based on unsafe field conditions; however, all employees have the responsibility and right to stop their work in unsafe conditions.

A laser rangefinder/hypsometer/compass instrument is used to map individuals selected for phenology monitoring, and to measure various stem structural attributes. Safety considerations for this instrument include:

- Avoid staring directly at the laser beam for prolonged periods. The rangefinder is classified as eye-safe to Class 1 limits, which means that virtually no hazard is associated with directly viewing the laser output under normal conditions. As with any laser device, however, reasonable precautions should be taken in its operation. It is recommended that you avoid staring into the transmit aperture while firing the laser.
- Never attempt to view the sun through the scope. Looking at the sun through the scope may permanently damage the eyes.

6 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

6.1 Equipment

The following equipment is needed to implement the procedures in this document. Equipment lists are organized by task. They do not include standard field and laboratory supplies such as charging stations, first aid kits, drying ovens, ultra-low refrigerators, etc.

Table 4. Equipment list – Marking phenology transect

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX100703	R	GPS receiver, recreational accuracy	Navigate to sampling location	1	N
MX100318	R	Measuring tape, 100 m	Measure transect distances during annual transect establishment	1	N
MX104361	R	Chaining pins or other suitable anchor	Anchor measuring tapes	2 sets	N
Consumable items					
	S	AA battery	Spare battery for GPS receiver	2	N
	R	Permanent marker	Record transect distance/location information on pin flag	1	N

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MX106653	S	Rectangular unnumbered aluminum tag, yellow	Replace broken or missing markers	Variable	N
		Flagging tape	Mark access route to phenology loop	Variable	N
	R	Survey marking flag, PVC or fiberglass stake	Delineate sampling area	80	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Table 5. Equipment list – Selecting, marking, and mapping individuals and patches

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX102549	R	GPS receiver, decimeter accuracy (e.g., GEO XH 6000, 7X)	Loading data to GPS that generate spatial location of individuals within the phenocam plot	1	N
	R	GPS Pathfinder Office Software	Loading data to GPS that will generate spatial data of individuals within the phenocam plot	1	N
	R	Hammer	Drive nails	1	N
MX103480	R	Hand stamp steel die set	Label blank tags	1 set	N
MX100322	S	Laser Rangefinder, ½ foot (15 cm) accuracy	Measure location information for selected individuals	1	N

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Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
MX100318	S	Measuring tape, 100 m	Measure location information for selected individuals	1	N
EG05390000	R	Phenology quadrat	Delineate patches for monitoring	1	N
MX103881	S	Plastic spike	Delineate patch corners	As needed	N
	S	Fiberglass driveway marker	Delineate woody patch corners	As needed	N
	R	Wire cutter	Cut wire to desired length	1	N
Consumable items					
MX103224	R	Aluminum nail	Affix tag to stems with DBH \geq 5 cm	100	N
MX107336	R	Aluminum wire, 20 gauge	Affix tag to stems with DBH \geq 5 cm	1 spool	N
	S	Pigtail stake	Affix tag and plant card to mark grasses and forbs	Variable	N
	S	Flagging tape	Mark individuals for monitoring	1 roll	N
	S	Field notebook	Record field notes	1	N
	S	CR123A battery	Spare battery for laser rangefinder	1-2 each	N
MX106653	S	Rectangular unnumbered aluminum tag, yellow	Tag monitored individual or patch	10	N

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Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
MX105814	R	Round numbered aluminum tag, blue; 6001-8000	Tag selected woody stemmed individuals for monitoring. Color and number separates phenology tags from vegetation structure tags.	100	N
MX105816	R	Round unnumbered aluminum tag, blue	Tag woody stemmed individuals selected for both phenology and productivity measurement	1	N
	S	Survey marking flag, PVC or fiberglass stake	Flag individuals/patches selected for monitoring and replace missing flags	80	N
	R	Extra battery for GPS receiver	Extend field GPS collection time	1	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Many of the suggested items in Table 6 will only be used in the event that an individual or patch must be dropped and a new individual or patch selected, mapped and marked.

Table 6. Equipment list – Collecting phenology data

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX102191	R	Binoculars	Observe tree phenophase at a distance	1	N
MX100696	R	Digital camera, 12 megapixel	Capture images of plants for photo reference book	1	N
	R	Field guide, Site-specific phenophase photobook	Calibrate phenophase status and intensity observations and taxa-specific image libraries	1	N
MX100703	S	GPS receiver, recreational accuracy	Navigate to sampling location	1	N
	S	Hammer	Drive nails	1	N
MX104742	S	Laser Rangefinder, 1 yard accuracy	Measure location information for new/replacement individuals	1	N
EG05390000	R	Phenology quadrat	Monitor 0.25 m x 0.25 m patches	1	N
	R	Sampling frame, 1m ²	Monitor 1 m x 1 m patches	1	N
MX103881	S	Plastic spike	Replace missing markers	As needed	N
	S	Wire cutter	Cut wire to desired length	1	N
Consumable items					

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Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
	S	AA battery	Spare battery for GPS receiver	2	N
MX103224	S	Aluminum nail	Affix replacement tag to stems	10	N
MX107336	S	Aluminum wire, 20 gauge	Affix replacement tag to stems	1 spool	N
	S	Digital camera battery	Spare battery	2	N
		Laser Rangefinder battery	Spare battery for laser rangefinder	2	N
MX106653	S	Rectangular unnumbered aluminum tag, yellow	Replace tags on woody stemmed individuals	1	N
MX105814	S	Round numbered aluminum tag, blue; 6001-8000	Tag replacement individuals	10	N
Resources					
RD[05]	R	Field datasheet	Record data		N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Table 7. Equipment list – Collecting annual data

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX106349	R	DBH tape, 200 cm	Measure stem diameter. Stems present with diameter > 64 cm	1	N
MX106348	R	DBH tape, 64 cm	Measure stem diameter. Stems present with 5 cm < diameter < 64 cm	1	N
MX103218	R	Foliage filter	Allow laser rangefinder use in dense vegetation	1	N
	R	Handheld caliper, 0.1 cm precision	Measure stem diameters < 5 cm	1	N
MX100322	R	Laser Rangefinder, ½ foot (15 cm) accuracy	Map stems recruited into the minimum size class; measure stem height, canopy diameter. Brushy; trees with relatively large canopy diameters; slopes ≥ 20%	1	N
MX105823	R	Measuring stick, 2 m folding	Measure heights of small-stature woody vegetation	1	N
EG05390000	R	Phenology quadrat	Monitor 0.25 m x 0.25 m patches	1	N
	R	Sampling frame, 1m2	Monitor 1 m x 1 m patches	1	N
Consumable items					
	R	CR123A battery	Spare battery for laser rangefinder	2	N

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Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Resources					
	R	Field datasheet	Record data		N

R/S=Required/Suggested

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6.2 Training Requirements

All technicians must complete required safety training and protocol-specific training for safety and implementation of this protocol as required in Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan (AD[05]).

6.3 Specialized Skills

Ability to identify regionally specific plants on sight or with a dichotomous key is required for the technician who sets up the phenology loop annually and provides instruction and training to seasonal technicians. Once individuals to monitor have been selected and marked and a taxa-specific library of phenophase photos has been developed for each domain, individuals without botany training can conduct surveys provided they are trained by a qualified trainer and that a botany technician is available to provide guidance and conduct periodic QA/QC checks in the field and of photos.

All technicians conducting phenology observations must be able to recognize all applicable phenophases for species being monitored.

If no member of the field crew is able to identify individuals while they are dormant, contracts with a local botanist to identify and mark individuals for phenological sampling may be employed.

At least one field technician is required to have hands-on training with the Trimble GPS receiver, TerraSync software, and GPS Pathfinder Office software.

6.4 Estimated Time

The time required to implement a protocol will vary depending on a number of factors, such as skill level, system diversity, environmental conditions, and distance between sample plots. The timeframe provided below is an estimate based on completion of a task by a skilled two-person team (i.e., not the time it takes at the beginning of the field season). Use this estimate as framework for assessing progress. If a task is taking significantly longer than the estimated time, a problem ticket should be submitted. Please note that if sampling at particular locations requires significantly more time than expected, Science may propose to move these sampling locations.

Annual marking of the transect – This task only occurs once a year and may take a team of 2 people as much as 4-5 hours to complete, depending on the complexity of the understory vegetation.

Selection of individuals/patches to monitor – With the exception of replacing lost or dead individuals, selection of perennial and long-lived individuals typically only occurs twice at each site, once for Phase I sampling and then again, three years later, for Phase II sampling. New individuals of annual and biennial individuals will be selected each year. This task may require 4-8 hours to complete.

Regular monitoring bouts – Once practiced and able to quickly assess phenophase status and intensity of an individual or patch, regular monitoring bouts should take a team of 2 about 2 hours to complete.

7 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

SOP A Preparing for Sampling

Prior to each field season, review pre-selected species for each site (Appendix E).

A.1 Preparing for selecting individuals

1. If selecting individuals for the first time for either Phase I or Phase II sampling at a site, download the list of species prioritization from the NEON intranet:
 - a. Navigate to the FSU Collaboration database
 - b. Select site from menu bar on the left side of the phenology species ordered list

siteID	Rank	Taxon ID	Scientific Name	Preferred Status	Selection Status	Remarks
MLBS	1	ACRU	Acer rubrum L.	USA-NPN Green Wave, PBB		
MLBS	2	QUAL	Quercus alba L.			
MLBS	3	QURU	Quercus rubra L.	USA-NPN Green Wave		
MLBS	4	ACPE	Acer pensylvanicum L.			
MLBS	5	QUCO2	Quercus cocinea M. J. Hitchc.			
MLBS	6	HAVI4	Hamamelis virginiana L.			
MLBS	7	AMLA	Ametanchar laevis Wiegand			
MLBS	8	NYSY	Nyssa sylvatica Marshall			
MLBS	9	VACO	Vaccinium corymbosum L.			
MLBS	10	OSCI	Osmonda cinnamomea L.			
MLBS	11	THNO	Thelypteris noveboracensis (L.) Nieuwl.			
MLBS	12	TSCA	Tsuga canadensis (L.) Cam. & Gre			
MLBS	13	MAAC	Magnolia acuminata (L.) L.			
MLBS	14	PIST	Pinus strobus L.			

- c. Click the download option

- d. Print rank, taxonID, scientificName and selectionStatus to take to the field
2. If mapping selected individuals within the phenocam plot set up GPS receiver for collecting points. GPS collection will be a onetime event over the lifetime of the selected individual.
 - a. Set up the Trimble GPS receiver following steps outlined in Appendix B in the Plot Establishment Protocol (RD[06])
 - b. Import the "Phenocam_individuals.ddf" data dictionary following steps in A.4 (RD[06])
 - i. The location of the Phenocam data dictionary will be specified by Science
3. In order to provide field linkages with the phenocam on the tower the phenocam plot is always placed within the phenocam viewshed regardless of the site boundary.

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- a. Check Appendix G to see if a portion of the phenocam plot falls outside of the site boundary and a workflow to ensure phenocam individuals are selected in the permitted area.

A.2 Review species specific resources, gather necessary equipment

Prior to each data collection bout locate sampling equipment. If the site has species that will be monitored in 0.25 m x 0.25 m patches, and this is the first sampling bout or selection of individuals bout, you will need to construct a sampling quadrat (RD[09]). If the site has species that will be monitored in 1 m x 1 m patches, use the sampling frame from RD[08] for establishment and monitoring of patches of woody species. Familiarize yourself with the phenophase definitions (Appendix B) and domain/species specific photos contained in internal reference materials. Bringing photos with you to the field is advised for all technicians.

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- Open a locally saved spreadsheet of previously entered perindividual records following the initial selection of individuals for sampling (the actual format of the csv may differ from the format displayed here but the fields will be the same).

#Domain Code: D10														
#Site Code: CPER														
#Plot Code: CPER_077.phenology.phe														
#Protocol Code: 63														
#Plant Samples: 91														
UID	Tag ID	Enter By	Recorded	Measured Add Date	Remarks	Transect	h Direction	Ninety De	Species Co	Accepted	Scientific Name	ID Qualifi	Identification Date	Identified Growth Fc Drop Plant
10D54EFB	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06061			3/14/2014		776.2	Left	1.3	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
AB54DFCF	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06060			3/14/2014		773	Left	1.8	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
E0C51C4D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06059			3/14/2014		766.4	Left	4.1	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
CCA1D1F0	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06057			3/14/2014		738.3	Right	1.8	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
C5769A85	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06056			3/14/2014		737	Right	2.9	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
F6B2FBCC	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06058			3/14/2014		735.5	Right	4.3	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
BF649687	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06053			3/14/2014		680	Left	3.4	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
52511748	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06055			3/14/2014		679	Left	1.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
9203FE407	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06054			3/14/2014		677.8	Left	3.6	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
0BF37221F	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06052			3/14/2014		653.2	Right	1.4	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
CCF09F41	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06051			3/14/2014		652.3	Right	3.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
9E78BF13	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06050			3/14/2014		652.1	Right	2.4	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
EE05147D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06049			3/14/2014		627.4	Right	2.7	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
29C62B21	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06048			3/14/2014		618.8	Left	5.1	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
762232D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06046			3/14/2014		617.1	Left	4.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
56CF9A57	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06047			3/14/2014		610	Left	1	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
A36C1B14	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06045			3/14/2014		590	Right	6.1	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active

- Copy fields:
 - transectMeter
 - directionFromTransect
 - ninetyDegreeDistance
 - Species Code (taxonID)

#Date: 2014-04-07														
#Domain Code: D10														
#Site Code: CPER														
#Plot Code: CPER_077.phenology.phe														
#Protocol Code: 63														
#Plant Samples: 91														
UID	Tag ID	Enter By	Recorded	Measured Add Date	Remarks	Transect	h Direction	Ninety De	Species Code	Accepted	Scientific Name	ID Qualifi	Identification Date	Identified Growth Fc Drop Plant
10D54EFB	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06061			3/14/2014		776.2	Left	1.3	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
AB54DFCF	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06060			3/14/2014		773	Left	1.8	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
E0C51C4D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06059			3/14/2014		766.4	Left	4.1	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
CCA1D1F0	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06057			3/14/2014		738.3	Right	1.8	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
C5769A85	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06056			3/14/2014		737	Right	2.9	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
F6B2FBCC	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06058			3/14/2014		735.5	Right	4.3	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
BF649687	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06053			3/14/2014		680	Left	3.4	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
52511748	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06055			3/14/2014		679	Left	1.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
9203FE407	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06054			3/14/2014		677.8	Left	3.6	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
0BF37221F	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06052			3/14/2014		653.2	Right	1.4	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
CCF09F41	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06051			3/14/2014		652.3	Right	3.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
9E78BF13	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06050			3/14/2014		652.1	Right	2.4	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
EE05147D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06049			3/14/2014		627.4	Right	2.7	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
29C62B21	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06048			3/14/2014		618.8	Left	5.1	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active
762232D	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06046			3/14/2014		617.1	Left	4.2	BOGR2	BOGR2	Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
56CF9A57	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06047			3/14/2014		610	Left	1	HECO26	HECO26	Hesperostipa comata (Trin. &		3/14/2014	Iname@n Graminoic active
A36C1B14	NEON.PLA.D10.CPER.06045			3/14/2014		590	Right	6.1	THFI	THFI	Thelesperma filifolium (Hoo		3/14/2014	Iname@n Forb active

4. Paste (values only) into corresponding fields in datasheet

Phenology Datasheet: status/intensity SOP D

Phenophase Occurance Codes: Y=yes; N=no; M=missed; ?=uncertain (take photo) **Note: Every blank phenophase cell must be filled**
Remarks (especially added or dropped individuals):

plotID: _____ Previous date: _____

recordedBy: _____ Current Bout date (yyyy/mm/dd): _____ Page ___ of ___

measuredBy: _____

transect Meter	Dir from Tr. (R/L)	90 Degree Distance (m)	taxonID	growth Form	tagID	P1	P1 intensity	P2	P2 intensity	P3	P3 intensity	P4	P4 intensity	P5	P5 intensity	P6	drop Plant	associated Media #	Remarks
776.2	Left	1.3	BOGR2																
773	Left	1.8	THFI																
766.4	Left	4.1	HECO26																
738.3	Right	1.8	THFI																
737	Right	2.9	HECO26																
735.5	Right	4.3	BOGR2																
680	Left	3.4	HECO26																
679	Left	1.2	BOGR2																
677.8	Left	3.6	THFI																
653.2	Right	1.4	HECO26																

5. Copy/paste (values only) **growthForm** into the datasheet. Use the find/replace (Ctrl + h) function to convert growth form names to code (optional).

Phenology Datasheet: status/intensity SOP D

Phenophase Occurance Codes: Y=yes; N=no; M=missed; ?=uncertain (take photo) **Note: Every blank phenophase cell must be filled**
Remarks (especially added or dropped individuals):

plotID: _____ Previous date: _____

recordedBy: _____ Current Bout date (yyyy/mm/dd): _____ Page ___ of ___

measuredBy: _____

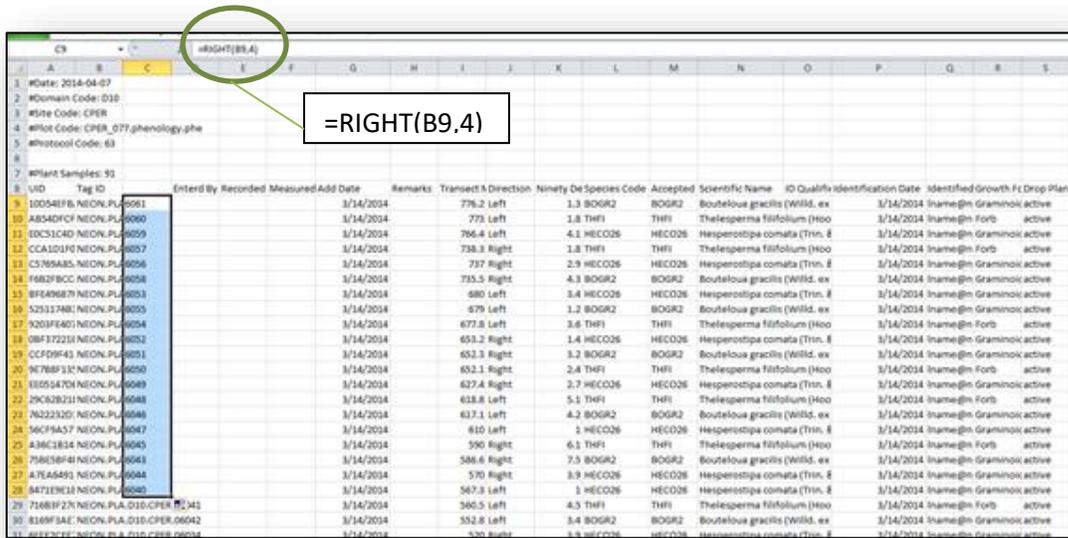
transect Meter	Dir from Tr. (R/L)	90 Degree Distance (m)	taxonID	growth Form	tagID	P4	P4 intensity	P5	P5 intensity	P6	drop Plant	associated Media #	Remarks
776.2	Left	1.3	BOGR2	GRS									
773	Left	1.8	THFI	Forb									
766.4	Left	4.1	HECO26	GRS									
738.3	Right	1.8	THFI	Forb									
737	Right	2.9	HECO26	GRS									
735.5	Right	4.3	BOGR2	GRS									
680	Left	3.4	HECO26	GRS									
679	Left	1.2	BOGR2	GRS									
677.8	Left	3.6	THFI	Forb									
653.2	Right	1.4	HECO26	GRS									

Find and Replace dialog box: Find what: Graminoid, Replace with: GRS. Buttons: Replace All, Replace, Find All, End Next, Close.

Microsoft Excel message box: Excel has completed its search and has made 54 replacements. Button: OK.

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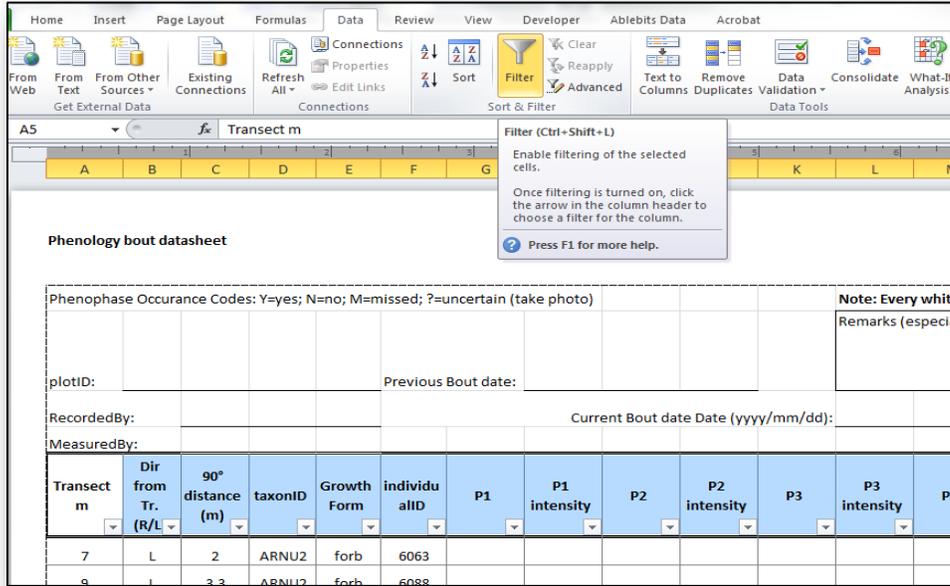
6. Extract **tagID** from the globally unique individual ID (labeled 'Tag ID' on the csv)
 - a. Highlight the Tag ID column, right click, select 'Insert'
 - b. In the blank cell to the right of the first Tag ID enter : '=RIGHT([click adjacent cell], 4)'
 - 1) If phenology tag IDs are >=10,000, enter 5 instead of 4
 - c. Click Enter
 - d. Click the right corner of the cell, drag function down through the column
 - e. Copy/paste values from the new row into the tagID field of the datasheet



7. Double check that all columns are properly aligned and that the location information matches the individual ID

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8. Add filters to the datasheet
 - a. Highlight the row containing field names
 - b. In the 'Data' tab click filter, arrows will appear next to field names



9. Filter by **growthForm**, select one **growthForm** at a time

10. Shade in cells for all phenophases which are not required for that **growthForm** (summary table available in Appendix B)

Transect m	Dir from Tr. (R/L)	90° distance (m)	taxonID	Growth Form	individualID	P1	P1 intensity	P2	P2 intensity	P3	P3 intensity	P4	P4 intensity	P5	P5 intensity	P6	drop Plant	associatedMedia #
7	L	2	ARNU2	forb	6063													
9	L	3.3	ARNU2	forb	6088													
30	R	4	ARNU2	forb	6062													
40	R	4.3	ARNU2	forb	6089													
51	L	3	ARNU2	forb	6077													
68	R	2	ARNU2	forb	6071													
98	L	3	ARNU2	forb	6074													
140	L	2	ARNU2	forb	6080													
154	R	1	ARNU2	forb	6072													
164	L	3.5	ARNU2	forb	6085													

- 11. Repeat this process for all **growthForms**
- 12. Un-filter **growthForms** so that all are displayed

Transect m	Dir from Tr. (R/L)	90° distance (m)	taxonID	Growth Form	individualID	P1	P1 intensity	P2	P2 intensity	P3	P3 intensity	P4	P4 intensity	P5	P5 intensity	P6	drop Plant	associatedMedia #	Remarks
7	L	2	ARNU2	forb	6063														
9	L	3.3	ARNU2	forb	6088														
11	R	4.8	ACRU	DBL	6001														
13	L	9	QURU	DBL	6048														
27	R	8.6	QURU	DBL	6002														
30	R	4	ARNU2	forb	6062														
40	R	4.3	ARNU2	forb	6089														
41	R	4.4	QURU	DBL	6003														
51	L	3	ARNU2	forb	6077														
59	L	7.4	QURU	DBL	6004														
59	L	2.2	ACRU	DBL	6005														
68	R	2	ARNU2	forb	6071														
72	L	4.5	QURU	DBL	6006														
81	L	8.9	ACRU	DBL	6007														
98	L	3	ARNU2	forb	6074														
115	L	4	QURU	DBL	6008														
121	R	4.2	ACRU	DBL	6009														
128	R	5.6	QURU	DBL	6010														

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13. Remove filters from field names
14. Sort by **transectMeter** so that individuals are organized as they occur sequentially along the transect
15. Save datasheet to local drive
16. Print datasheets
17. Update as necessary as individuals are added/dropped

SOP B Marking Phenology Transect

B.1 Establishing the transect

Phenology observations occur along an 800 meter loop transect within the tower airshed. Primary markers are placed at the SW and NE corners of the transect, secondary markers are placed every 100 meters along the transect. Plot establishment for plant phenology (RD[06]) must be completed prior to or concurrently with this procedure.

1. **Navigate** to the permanent plot marker at the southwest corner; this is the plot origin (meter 0).
2. Use GPS and plot markers to locate the 100 meter **secondary marker** in the clockwise direction (begin by walking north from the SW corner) along the transect.
3. **Stretch a 100 meter tape** between each point. Use chaining pins or similar stake at each end to hold the tape in place.
4. **Place a pin flag** (or other marker as appropriate for site specific conditions or site host preference) every ten (10) meters along the tape. If visibility is limited such that pin flags are not visible at 10 meter intervals, place flags at shorter distances. Over the course of the season a path will likely develop and extra pin flags may be removed if they are no longer necessary. Use pin flags that differ in color from those used to mark other tower plots to provide a visible, reproducible path to walk while monitoring phenophases.

Note: Due to topography of the transect or drift in the tape caused by vegetation and wind, the distance measured between permanent markers may not be exactly 100 meters. In this case, anchor first to one marker location, stretch the tape between the two points, divide the resulting number by 10 and use that value to guide incremental placement of pin flags within that stretch of transect. For example if the distance measured between point A and point B = 110 m, spacing between pin flags will be 11 m rather than 10 m. Because of the precision of point placement required during initial plot establishment, when there is disagreement between markers and tape, priority goes to the placement of markers and the difference is averaged across that stretch of the transect.



5. **Write the transect distance/location information** (e.g., 10 m, 20 m...780 m 790 m) with a permanent marker on each pin flag numbered 0-790 in increments of 10 meters.
6. While marking the transect, **replace** any faded, broken or missing plant cards, marking 0.25 m x 0.25 m patches to facilitate easy location of previously marked individuals/patches.
7. Use flagging to mark an **access route** to the phenology sampling loop outside of the site-specific tower and soil array buffer area. Technicians must use the designated route when accessing the phenology loop to reduce trampling damage within the tower airshed.
8. Select a **sampling start point**, this is the corner nearest to the transect access route and will be the location where sampling bouts will begin. This does not have to be the SW corner.

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SOP C Selecting, Marking, and Mapping Individuals and Patches

C.1 Preparing for Data Capture

Mobile applications are the preferred mechanism for data entry. Mobile devices should be fully charged at the beginning of each field day, whenever possible.

However, given the potential for mobile devices to fail under field conditions, it is imperative that paper datasheets are always available to record data. Paper datasheets should be carried along with the mobile devices to sampling locations at all times.

C.2 Selecting individuals – primary transect

Selection of individuals for phenology monitoring occurs after annual establishment of the phenology transect (SOP B). Though transect establishment and plant selection (SOP C) may be completed on the same day, they should not be completed concurrently. To ensure data quality, complete SOP B in its entirety before moving on to SOP C. Use the perindividual table of the plant phenology WebUI, the digital app or the ‘Selection Datasheet’ to record data from this SOP.

A list of species and the target number of individuals selected for phenology monitoring will be provided to Field Operations by Science for each phase of phenology monitoring. These lists are developed based on a quantitative survey of the Tower airshed. The lists provided by Science will be ordered by priority for selection and will include extra ‘contingency’ species. Species must be considered in the order they are ranked and may only be rejected for the following reasons:

- The record is for a fern, fern ally, or non-vascular species
- The record is too low resolution (i.e., genus or lower)
- The species is not present on the transect in sufficient numbers to Phase I monitoring
- The species is an overstory species and all required overstory species have already been selected
- The species is an understory species and all required understory species have already been selected
- There are ‘special circumstances’ (e.g., the most abundant species are all from the same genus) and have submitted a problem ticket to discuss with Science

If a species is rejected, consider the next ranked species on the list.

Phase II species are selected to include:

- the three dominant species from Phase I
- any species present already targeted by an existing phenology monitoring network (USA-NPN or Project BudBurst) and

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- selection from remaining species, ordered by relative abundance. If during initial selection, a target species is not present on the transect for monitoring, move to the next species on the list.

State and Federally recognized Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species will not be selected for phenology monitoring as locality information about these species cannot be made publically available. T&E species will be stripped from the list of species considered for phenology monitoring, however if any are unintentionally included on the prioritized list of species, these should automatically be rejected, regardless of their presence/abundance on the transect. Ferns, fern allies and non-vascular species will also be removed from consideration from this protocol as distinct phenophases have not been defined for these growth forms.

With the identified priority species in mind:

1. Walk the entire phenology loop to **observe the vegetation patterns** along the transect. This must be done by a technician familiar with local flora. Make notes in the field notebook about how the species chosen for phenology monitoring are spaced (i.e., where there are patches of individuals and where there are gaps) along the transect.
2. Walk the phenology loop transect a second time and select individuals to monitor following the generalized criteria for selection:
 - **Health Criteria – Choose individuals/patches that:**
 - Represent the average health for that species at the site.
 - Appear to be healthy, undamaged, and free of pests and disease (except in cases where the majority of individuals of that species at a site are affected by the disease).
 - If diseased, pick individuals that are representative of the disease status of the majority of the population.
 - **Size Criteria:**
 - Choose plants that represent a range of size classes.
 - For species monitored in patches, select the densest patches available along the transect.
 - Include a diversity of sizes if more than a single individual is available within the target zone.
 - Select individuals that are mature enough they are likely to survive, i.e., do not select seedlings or, if the management at the site includes prescribed burning, do not select individuals not likely to survive a typical burn.
 - For woody species that occur in continuous thickets such that it is not practical to select a single stem or distinct group to observe, establish 1 m x 1 m patch observation points.
 - **Location Criteria:**
 - Choose individuals that are visible from the transect that may be observed without leaving the transect (consider visibility at peak green)
 - Target individuals that are

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- Between 1 and 10 m from the transect
 - More than 10 m from roads or buildings
- Prioritize individuals for monitoring that are included in productivity sampling, if feasible.
- Only select individuals that may be monitored from the transect and without excessive trampling of the productivity plots.
- Reduce total sampling time (i.e., stops along the loop) by selecting collocated groups of individuals of different species.
- Sample individuals of same species from alternating sides of the phenology loop at alternating sample points.
- **Distribution Criteria:**
 - Individuals of a single species should be more or less evenly distributed around the phenology loop.
 - There should be about 24 meters between the thirty, evenly spaced, individuals/patches of a single species for Phase I monitoring.
 - If it is not possible to find individuals that are evenly spaced around the transect, it is acceptable to select groups of more closely spaced individuals.
- **Annual and Biennial Criteria:**
 - For annuals, select a 0.25 m x 0.25 m patch (rather than an individual).
 - Avoid locations where selected patch is likely to be trampled accessing other phenology individuals or by technicians implementing other sampling protocols.
 - 1 m x 1 m patch size should only be used for perennial, woody, species, do not select this patchSize for herbaceous species.
 - For biennials, avoid choosing the first or the last seedling to emerge in the spring since they may not be representative of the larger population at the site.

C.3 Mapping location of selected individuals/patches – primary transect

Coordinates for each individual/patch will be calculated from the relative position along the transect, utilizing the permanent markers.

1. Measure and record (RD[05]- perindividual):
 - **transectMeter** – the location along the transect (0-799 m) at which the individual is perpendicular; meter 0=SW corner, 200=NW, 400=NE, 600=SE. Use the permanent markers or labeled flags and tape, or the laser rangefinder **in HD mode** (preferred method) to determine the transect meter. The tolerance for transectMeter is +/- 2m along the transect to account for topography and distance from the nearest GPS point that may make greater precision difficult at some locations.



Note: if *transectMeter* = 0, 200, 400, or 600 AND *directionFromTransect* = Left, that is, if the individual/patch is to the outside of one of the transect corners, a decimal point must be included to indicate which side of the corner the individual/patch is measured from (e.g., 199.9/L ok; 200.01/L ok; 200/L not ok). If *directionFromTransect* = Right, *transectMeter* must ≥ 1 m from a corner (e.g., 199 or 201, not 199.1-200.9) or the location will violate the minimum 1 meter from transect on the adjacent side (Figure 2).

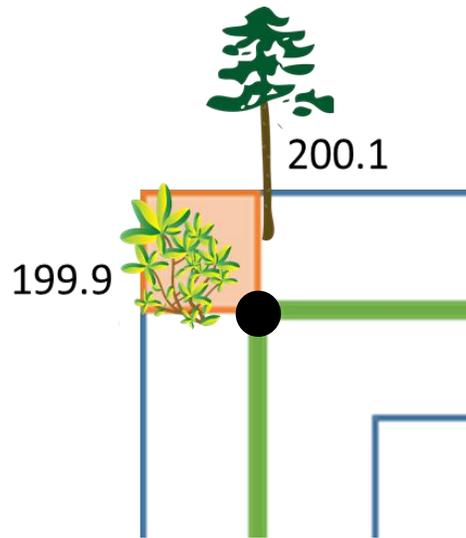


Figure 2. Example *transectMeter* values for individual/patch located near the NW corner. The area in the orange square is excluded from phenology sampling due to ambiguity of location information.

- **directionFromTransect** - Direction (right or left) of individual from transect, when transect is walked in a clockwise direction
- **ninetyDegreeDistance** - Perpendicular distance from transect to the tagged corner of the selected patch (in meters). Use a laser rangefinder (15 cm accuracy) in HD mode or tape measure. Acceptable tolerance for perpendicular distance is +/- 1 m provided the minimum distance of 1 meter from the transect is met. It is anticipated, however, that at most locations +/- 30 cm precision is attainable.

C.4 Selecting individuals – phenocam plot

For sites where the primary phenology transect is not located directly north of the NEON tower, a secondary, phenocam plot is established (Figure 1). The intent is to enable *in situ* observations of individuals whose phenology is also being captured by the tower-mounted phenocam. Doing so is essential to enabling scaling of phenology data from the individual to the landscape and, ultimately, the

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continent. Individuals cannot be selected within the phenocam plot until the phenocam has been mounted and images are available. Only Phase I individuals will be observed within the phenocam plot.

The ideal season for selecting phenocam individuals is likely site specific. Individuals in herbaceous communities may best be selected during the growing season whereas the dormant season may be ideal for selecting individuals at sites dominated by deciduous trees.

If the phenocam plot is located at a distance too far from the NEON tower to identify the southern border or selected individuals in phenocam images, submit a problem ticket to Science.

1. Determine the season with the greatest visibility through existing vegetation during which species identification is also possible.
2. Flag the southern end of the phenocam plot
 - a. Stretch a tape measure between the three markers established along the plot border
 - b. Use as many flags as may be necessary to delineate the plot boundary in a phenocam image
 - c. Larger flags than standard pin flags, alternative flagging materials, or elevated flags may be used, as necessary, to increase visibility through or above vegetation. This flagging is temporary and will be removed once individuals have been tagged and mapped.
3. Wait 24 hours or more then download images from the phenocam overlooking the phenocam plot
 - a. To view phenocam images:
 - 1) Go to <https://phenocam.sr.unh.edu/webcam/network/table/>
 - 2) Select camera named 'NEON.Dxx.SITE.DP1.00033' where Dxx = domainID, and SITE = 4 character siteID
 - b. Look at the most recent images, pick out distinctive individual/s located north of the marked border
 - c. Return to the field, and attempt to locate the individual/s in the images, verify that selected individuals are:
 - 1) Target, Phase I species (i.e., one of the three most abundant species)
 - 2) Within plot boundaries
 - d. Flag or mark individual in a distinctive way
4. Wait 24 hours or more then download most recent images
 - a. Verify that the phenocam is capturing the marked individual (Figure 3).
 - b. It is important that an observed individual is included in the phenocam image, but not necessary that the individual is recognizable in the image. In herbaceous communities, it may be difficult to discern individuals in phenocam images, however, if marked patches are identifiable, they should be accepted though the patch is not really distinguishable in the image. Phase I species selected because they are the dominant species at the site, therefore any selected patch of a Phase I species should still be contributing substantially to the

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vegetation in the phenocam plot. If the selected Phase I species is not locally dominant, a problem ticket should be submitted by Field Operations to Science

5. Flag a path to access each of the selected individuals, avoiding Tower plots.

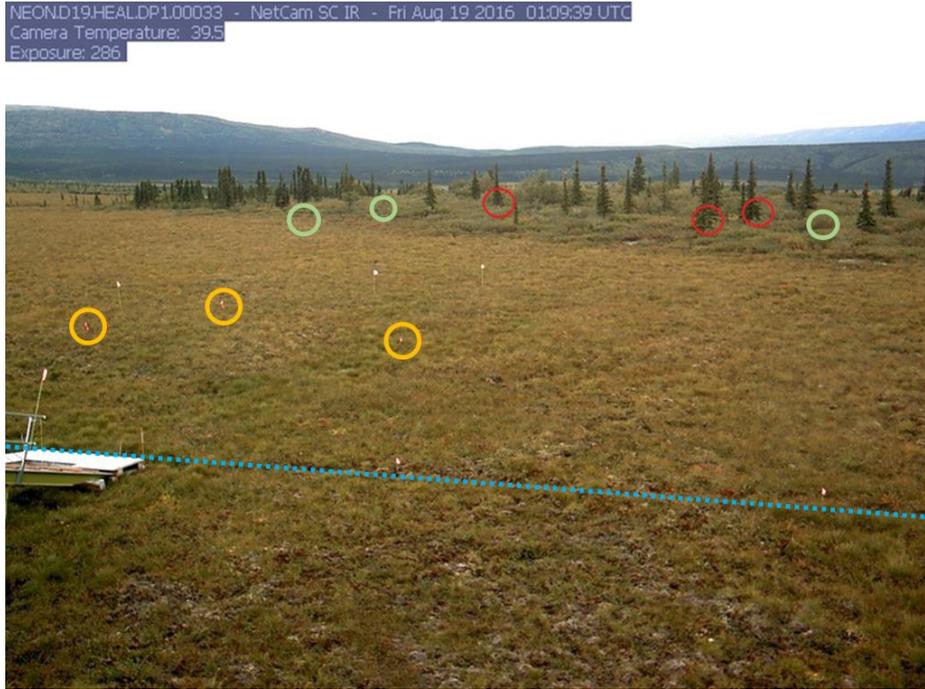


Figure 3. Phenocam image from D19-HEAL with marked individuals. Each color indicates a different Phase I species. Yellow circles indicate low growing species monitored as a patch. Green circles are on DBL individual shrubs and red circles are over EC trees. Blue dashed line indicates southern boundary of the phenocam plot.

C.5 Mapping location of selected individuals/patches – phenocam plot

The phenocam plot is a 200 m x 200 m plot within which individuals are selected. In an area with these dimensions, it is not practical to calculate absolute position from a series of relative position measurements, as is done on the primary transect. Instead, UTM Coordinates will be recorded directly for each individual/patch.

1. Navigate to the selected individual/patch
2. Make sure you do not have an existing data file open.
 - a. To close an existing data file go to the **MDD** (Main Drop Down menu icon in GPS receiver) > **Data** and click **Close**.
3. Create a new data file.
 - a. Go to **MDD > Data**, and then go to the **SDD** (Sub Drop Down directly below the MDD) and select **New**.

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- b. Use the default settings: **File type** (Rover) and **Location** (Default); Click on the **File Name** field.
 4. Enter the file name using the naming convention below.
 - a. Filename begins with the letter D, followed by the two-digit number for the domain, followed by an underscore: e.g. **D01_**
 - b. Add the four letter site ID followed by an underscore: e.g. **D01_HARV_**
 - c. Add the tag ID (1-5 digits) for the phenocam individual you are collecting GPS data for followed by an underscore: e.g. **D01_HARV_1234_**
 - d. Add “phe” followed by an underscore: e.g. **D01_HARV_1234_phe_**
 - e. To indicate the file contains GPS data add “GPS”: e.g. **D01_HARV_1234_phe_GPS**
 5. In **Dictionary Name** choose the “Phenocam_individual” data dictionary
 - a. Note- if you did not import the data dictionary before heading into the field choose the generic dictionary and enter the metadata into the comments file.
 - b. Click **Create**.
 - c. In the screen that pops up:
 - i. Antennae height should be **1.000 m**.
 - ii. Select Type as **GeoXH XXXX internal** (whichever GeoXH unit you are using) and click **OK**.
 6. Open the “Phenocam_individual” feature in the Data screen.
 7. There are three metadata fields in the data dictionary.
 - a. **tagID**: 1-5 digits assigned to each individual phenocam individual.
 - i. default is 1.
 - ii. tagID is duplicated in the datafile name.
 - b. **taxonID**: Code for the plant’s identification.
 - c. **comments**: Not a required field, available for any pertinent information.

Collect GPS coordinates.

1. Due to less restrictive accuracy requirements, the external antenna used during plot establishment is not needed to collect the spatial data for the phenocam individuals. However, to ensure best possible logging go to **MDD>Status>Skyplot** and make sure your values are:
 - Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) is ≤ 6 .
 - The Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) should be ≥ 4 .
 - Number of satellites used ≥ 4 .
 - a. Navigate back to the data collection screen by **MDD>Data**.
2. Determine your logging position.
 - a. The stature of the plant you are collecting GPS data for will determine where you hold the Trimble unit when you start logging.
 - i. If possible hold the Trimble directly over the plant.
 - ii. If the plant is too tall hold the Trimble next to the plant.
3. Start logging positions by clicking **Log**. Depending on the canopy cover choose the appropriate action:

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- a. **Open field or minimal canopy cover:** record GPS data for at least 120 logs using the accuracy-based logging feature.
 - i. If you are not able to log a point within the first minute, disable logging feature (see instructions below) and collect the 120 logs regardless of accuracy.
- b. **Semi-open and closed canopy:** record GPS data for at least 300 logs using the accuracy-based logging feature.
 - i. If you are not able to log a point within the first minute, disable the logging feature (see instructions below) and collect the 300 logs regardless of accuracy.
4. When holding the Trimble during GPS point collection use the following best practices:
 - Make sure the barometric holes on the underside of the Trimble are not obstructed.
 - Minimize any movement of the Trimble.
 - Hold the Trimble out away from your body.
 - Accuracy is best if the Trimble is oriented toward the South
5. When you have finished collecting the minimum number of logs hit **Done** and close the data file.
6. Repeat the data file and GPS collection steps above on the remaining phenocam individuals.

Trimble Troubleshooting and Tricks

- To find the “_” when creating the datafile name hit the **CAP** symbol on the keypad.
- Disable Logging Feature
 - Go to MDD > Setup
 - Click on Logging Settings
 - Under Logging Settings click on the wrench to the right of the screen.
 - Scroll down and in the Use Accuracy-based Logging click **No**.
 - Click **Done** for the two following windows .
 - To go back to the data collection go to MDD>Data + SDD>Existing File.
- If you are not able to log:
 - Make sure the receiver is active by going to the **MDD>Setup**; if the satellite icon is not visible: click on the **GNSS** box which should be in upper right side of the screen.
- For more troubleshooting see Appendix H in the Plot Establishment Protocol (RD[06]).



Record (RD[05]- perindividual – Phenocam Plot):

- **gpsDatafile** – The name assigned to the Trimble point
- **logCount** – the number of logs collected

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C.6 Marking selected individuals/patches

Blue aluminum plant tags with unique numbers >6000, are designated for phenology sampling; plant cards or flagging may be used to increase visibility (**Figure 2** and **Figure 4**). Tags will be placed according to the specifications provided in **Table 8**, consistent with guidelines in the vegetation structure protocol (RD[07]).



Figure 4. Examples of recommended phenology markers. Photo credit: National phenology network (left), Ben Meadows (center), Forestry Suppliers (right)

1. Record:

- **tagID** – 1-5 digit number, unique ID by site. (**Table 8**)
- **taxonID** – USDA species code (domain specific lists available on Field Operations, TOS page on the NEON intranet)
- **idQ** – if species identification is uncertain (i.e., if selection of individuals occurs prior to development of diagnostic morphological features) enter the assumed genus and species and apply an identification qualifier code to note the uncertainty and follow up at a later date
 - once positive ID is possible, these records will need to be updated (see SOP F)
- **Remarks** – record the camera assigned file code for photos, if photos are taken

Table 8. Methods for marking individuals for phenology observations.

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Plant Type	Marking Method
Trees	Nail tag to trunk at height of 1.4 m.
Shrubs	Attach tag to a prominent branch or main stem with 20 gauge wire. Mark individual with florescent flagging (if permitted by site host) to aid in finding plant. Small shrubs which cannot easily be tagged according to guidelines in the vegetation structure protocol (e.g., <i>Gutierrezia</i> sp.) may be marked with a tagged stake, similar to grasses and forbs.
Perennial bunchgrasses and forbs	Attach blue tag and plant card (w/ species code and tagID) to a tag stake. Place stake in the ground at the base of the selected individual.
Clonal species (e.g., aspen, staghorn sumac, rhizomatous perennials)	Attach tag to individual ramets from different clones.
Individual already marked for productivity sampling (RD[07])	Punch productivity ID number into a blank blue tag. Replace existing tag with blue tag.
Spreading perennial forbs and grasses	Mark corners, attach blue tag and plant card (w/ species code and Unique ID) to a tag stake. Place stake in the ground in the lower patch corner on the transect side of the patch.
Annual or biennial	Attach blue tag and plant card (w/ species code and Unique ID) to a tag stake. Place stake in the ground in the lower patch corner on the transect side of the patch.
Low growing woody species growing in continuous patches	Monument 1 m x 1 m patch corners with fiberglass posts tall enough to extend above vegetation. Attach flagging and tagID to lower patch corner, on the transect side of the patch.



Note: It is import to ensure that the method of marking chosen does not change the growing conditions of the plant or injure the plant in any way. Shrubs - Wrap wire loosely to avoid damaging stem as the plant grows. One effective method is to “coil” bailing wire around a pencil or other circular tool then wrap the coiled wire around the stem to enable stretching as the stem diameter increases over time.(Figure 5). Trees - When nailing tags to trees, leave room for future tree growth. The nail should be deep enough that it cannot easily be removed, but not flush to the bark.

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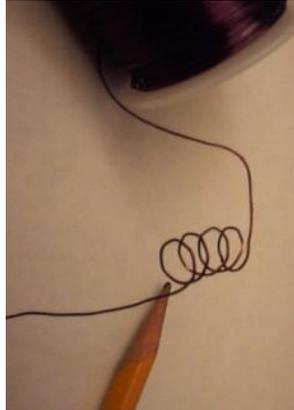


Figure 5. Bailing wire coiled around a pencil

Table 9. Identification qualifier codes (idQ) to designate species with uncertain identification

idqCode	Identification Qualifier Description*
CS	cf. species
AS	aff. species
CG	cf. genus
AG	aff. genus
CF	cf. family
AF	aff. family

* cf, roughly equals “not sure”; aff. Roughly equals “similar to, but is not”

Steps for marking patches

For small plants and lower growing woody plants that grow in clusters of individual stems, it can be difficult to single out a few individuals to observe over time. Instead **set up a 0.25 m x 0.25 m or 1 m x 1 m patch** and report on the phenophases for the patch as a whole as if it were an individual. This method works well for mat-forming grasses, clonal species that tend to grow as a groundcover, and very small forbs that tend to grow in clumps of individuals.

1. **Lay out a 0.25 m x 0.25 m quadrat or 1 m x 1 m sampling frame** over the densest or most central portion of a group of plants.
2. **Mark all four corners** of the square with non-oxidizing metal tag stakes, PVC, fiberglass, or wooden stakes so that the plot frame may be placed in the same location on subsequent monitoring bouts.



Note: When selecting stakes to mark patches, consider the impact stakes may have on the plants within the patch; avoid placing a broad stake next to a small plant that would shade it or cause

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root damage. For woody species, select a stake tall enough to extend above the average height of patch.

3. Attach a blue tag to the lower corner of the transect-side of the patch. Though, in the case of annuals or biennials, they will only be used for one or two years, annuals do need to have a permanent aluminum tag used to mark them. This helps ensure that duplicate tagIDs are not assigned to multiple individuals.

4. Place a brightly colored plastic plant card in a tag stake in the same corner of the quadrat as the ID tag, write the species and tagID on the card. In the event of disturbance caused by wildlife drawn to brightly colored cards, discontinue use of plant cards and rely instead on location information (transect meter, direction and distance) to relocate and monitor patches.

5. Annuals occasionally live more than a single season. In order to capture this if it occurs, do not remove plant ID cards (where allowed) until the following year.

6. Primary Transect - Measure and record:
 - **tagID** -unique number from pre-stamped blue tag
 - **transectMeter** – Distance (in meters) of individual from beginning of transect, when transect is walked in clockwise direction
 - **directionFromTransect** - Direction (right or left) of individual from transect, when transect is walked in a clockwise direction
 - **ninetyDegreeDistance** - Perpendicular distance from transect to the tagged corner of the selected patch (in meters)

Flag individuals. Small metal tags can be obscured by vegetation making individuals difficult to locate from afar. Add florescent pin flags and/or flagging tape near marked individuals to aid technicians in finding the plant (where permitted by site hosts). Pin flags and flagging do occasionally get eaten or lost, thus pin flags must not be the ONLY method of identification and marking.

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Figure 6. Examples of flagging to increase visibility (photo credit: left, K. Jones; right, R. Kao)

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SOP D Collecting Phenology Data

D.1 Preparing for Data Capture

Mobile applications are the preferred mechanism for data entry. Mobile devices should be fully charged at the beginning of each field day, whenever possible.

However, given the potential for mobile devices to fail under field conditions, it is imperative that paper datasheets are always available to record data. Paper datasheets should be carried along with the mobile devices to sampling locations at all times.

D.2 Observing phenophases

Regular data collection, i.e. observation of phenological development, will occur throughout the growing season. Use the Plant Phenology mobile app, or formatted, pre-populated (if available) 'statusintensity' paper datasheets (RD[05]) to record data. You may bring copies of the data from most recently completed bout into the field as a reference for the current bout. Both the primary transect and individuals within the phenocam plot will be observed during every phenology bout.

1. Locate the sampling start point of the plant phenology transect
2. Enter metadata (e.g., date, **recordedBy**, **measuredBy** etc.)



Note: *if technician roles switch over the course of the transect, indicate in the notes who had which role for each record, so that this will be captured when data are entered*

3. Collect phenophase data from the plant phenology transect
 - Traverse loop in a clockwise direction, or according to the established trail to phenocam individuals
 - Stop at each individual/patch listed on the datasheet.



Note: *If it is not possible to assess the entire individual from the mapped transect location, it is acceptable to move along the transect to get a different view or make observations with only a partial view. Leaving the transect to make phenophase observations should only occur in rare instances and in consultation with the lead botanist. Considerations include site impacts, time, and data quality.*

- Use the Datasheet to ensure you collect data from each individual/patch along the loop.
- If the sampling start point is not the SW corner, order the datasheet to begin at the alternate corner. For example, if the NE corner is nearest the access route, begin sampling at meter 400, and still walk in a clockwise direction.

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4. At each individual/patch, record the following data (Location, tagID, taxonID and growthForm – should be prepopulated).
- **date** – YYYYMMDD
 - **phenophaseStatus** - Y/N/?/M/X for each phenophase required for that growth form (see Appendix B for full descriptions of phenophases). Check for **every** required phenophase for every individual/patch during each sampling bout Appendix B. *Note – due to space constraints, paper datasheets utilize coded values for phenophases. A key to codes is available in the footer of the datasheet.*
 - Yes (Y) – if phenophase *is* occurring
 - No (N) – if phenophase *is not* occurring
 - Uncertain (?) – if not certain whether the phenophase was occurring
 - Take a digital photo of individual to document phenophase, record photo file # on datasheet.
 - Review with local expert to identify phenophase and record per data handling procedure. Update the datasheet and data entered via WebUI to reflect new information.
 - This status may be used if a direct observation is temporarily not possible (e.g., the individual/patch is covered by snow or water but the growing season is still ongoing)
 - Missed Phase (M) – if a phase occurred between sampling bouts in the current growing season such that the previous bout recorded status=N and the current status=N BUT you have reason to believe that the phenophase occurred between the two bouts (such as dried flowers on the ground below the plant).
 - Do NOT record status=M if a phenophase occurred prior to initiating monitoring bouts for the year
 - Intensity values for missed phenophases are not recorded.
 - Do not use missed for skipped plants, not observed during a given bout
 - Unnecessary (X) – If data are not being recorded on a formatted, pre-populated, datasheet (SOP A.1) or mobile app, record ‘X’ if a particular phenophase is not required for the growth form of the individual to verify that nothing was skipped along the way
5. Select an appropriate phenophase **intensity range (Table 10)** for each phenophase for which ‘Yes’ is selected. Growth-form specific phenophases and their descriptions are listed in Appendix B.

Table 10. Intensity ranges.

Codes (paper datasheet only)	1	2	3	4	5	6
# (count)	< 3	3-10	11-100	101-1,000	1,001-10,000	> 10,000
% canopy, flower	< 5	5-24	25-49	50-74	75-94	≥ 95

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Codes (paper datasheet only)	1	2	3	4	5	6
% leaf size		<24	25-49	50-74	75-94	≥ 95

6. Take a photograph of at least 3 examples of that phenophase*intensity combination on the first encounter in each species. Frame the shot so the image may be used to:

- Build site-specific training materials and a reference collection
- Calibrate technician assessment of status and intensity for all species/phenophase combinations

D.3 Replacing lost, dead, or diseased plants

If an individual is lost or killed mid-season and a near-by suitable replacement is not available, a new individual may be selected from another location along the transect; if no suitable replacement is available, make a note for the individual metadata. Each new individual must receive a new tag with a new unique number; do not re-use tags from individuals that have been dropped from monitoring. If a tagged plant listed on the datasheet cannot be located, dies (perennials only) or has experienced an unrepresentative change in health:

- Assign a new tagID to an individual or patch in a location near where the original was located. Record the new location and identification information in the ‘perindividual’ datasheet or mobile app.
 - If a long lived species that was healthy becomes diseased or experiences >50% mortality, replace unless the shift in health status is common (representative) among that species at the site (e.g., pest infestation or widespread disease).
 - Record dropped plants as either ‘D = dropped permanently,’ for one of the reasons listed above (specify the reason in the notes field), or ‘S=dropped for the season’ if the individual reached the ‘end seasonal sampling’ trigger.
 - The ‘Seasonally dropped’ option is primarily utilized to manage data collection and track progress towards the end of sampling for the growing season rather than generation of a specific data product. Selecting ‘seasonally dropped’ does not create a new data record, phenophaseStatus observations must still be reported for the date an individual/patch is seasonally dropped. If new growth occurs (more common in annuals than perennials) after an individual/patch has been dropped for the season, monitoring the individual may be restarted via a re-activate option on the mobile app. If using paper datasheets, take data as usual, note date that observation resumed in the remarks field.

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- If there is evidence elsewhere at the site or along the phenology transect of new growth in a species that has already been ‘seasonally dropped’ re-check marked individual and resume monitoring if necessary.
- Returning a seasonally dropped individual to active status within a given calendar year has no scientific impact on data quality. An individual may transition between seasonally dropped and active as many times as necessary based on the phenology of the individual.

Annuals that die do not need to be replaced within a given growing season, the same patch will be observed the following year. For annuals that die:

- Record 0% green leaf.
- Record phenophaseStatus = ‘no’ for all applicable phenophases
- End phenology monitoring for that individual/patch for the season.

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SOP E Collecting Annual Structure Data

E.1 Preparing for Data Capture

Mobile applications are the preferred mechanism for data entry. Mobile devices should be fully charged at the beginning of each field day, whenever possible.

However, given the potential for mobile devices to fail under field conditions, it is imperative that paper datasheets are always available to record data. Paper datasheets should be carried along with the mobile devices to sampling locations at all times.

E.2 Annual Data

Once each year, record size and location information for each individual/patch selected for phenology monitoring, on both the primary transect and within the phenocam plot. Record these data at peak season for herbaceous plants and forbs, and at the same time of the year (+/- 2 weeks) annually for woody species. If, for example, a site has both a grass and tree as selected phenology species, annual measurements of the grass may be best collected in July whereas the ideal time to collect annual measurements on the tree may be October; there is no requirement that annual measurements be made on all species at the same time. Record these data during a routine data collection bout. Use the annual data mobile app or 'perindividual_peryear' datasheet to record data for this SOP.

For each individual, record the following data, using the 'perindividual_peryear' datasheets:

- **Location Information** (may be pre-populated on a datasheet)
 - transectMeter (0-799m)
 - directionFromTransect (R/L)
 - tagID (tag#)
- **taxonID** (may be pre-populated on a datasheet) use United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Services (USDA-NRCS) PLANTS species codes
- **patchOrIndividual** (may be pre-populated on a datasheet)
- **patchSize**
 - 0.25 m x 0.25 m for herbaceous species
 - 1 m x 1 m for woody species
- **canopyPosition** Consistent with categories used in vegetation structure - Table 11
- Record biomass/productivity measurements consistent with NEON vegetation structure protocols (Table 11, RD[07]) with the following exceptions:
- Use the laser rangefinder (15 cm accuracy) for canopy diameter and height measurements where appropriate.
 - The phenology ingest is only designed to handle 1 stem diameter / tagID. If the selected individual has multiple boles and would qualify for >1 diameter measurement according to

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the vegetation structure protocol, select just the largest stem to measure for this protocol. The largest stem should be the one onto which the tag is affixed but may be additionally marked with a lumber crayon or flagging (if permitted by site host) to facilitate re-measurement in subsequent years.

- No stem diameter is required for individuals with all stems <1cm diameter. In this instance, record average height and canopy dimensions only. Include remark “all stems < 1 cm diameter”.
- Vegetation that would be measured according to shrubgroup growth form in the vegetation structure protocol do not require diameter measurements. Record average height and canopy dimensions as the square root of the estimated canopy area.
- **plantStatus:** The physical status of the individual (

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- Table 12). Options are the subset of live choices provided in the vegetation structure protocol.
- **diseaseType** – if known (e.g. cankers, heart rot, root rot, blight, tar spot, anthracnose, powdery mildew...)

Table 11. Canopy Position classes

Code	Description
1	Open Grown – Full sun, not touching other plants - crowns that received full light from above and from all sides throughout most of its life, particularly during its early developmental period.
2	Full sun - crowns extending above the general level of the canopy and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides. These individuals are taller than the average in the stand and their crowns are well developed, but they could be somewhat crowded on the sides. Also, individuals whose crowns have received full light from above and from all sides during early development and most of their life. Their crown form or shape appears to be free of influence from neighboring plants.
3	Partially shaded - individuals with crowns at the general level of the crown canopy. Crowns receive full light from above but little direct sunlight penetrates their sides. Usually they have medium-sized crowns and are somewhat crowded from the sides. In stagnated stands, co-dominant trees have small-sized crowns and are crowded on the sides.
4	Mostly shaded - individuals that are shorter than dominants and co-dominants, but their crowns extend into the canopy of co-dominant and dominant trees. They receive little direct light from above and none from the sides. As a result, intermediate trees usually have small crowns and are very crowded from the sides.
5	Full shade - individuals with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown canopy that receive no direct sunlight either from above or the sides.

(Modified from Forest Inventory Analysis protocols (USDA, Forest Service 2011))

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Table 12. plantStatus codes, only a subset of codes used for vegetation structure are relevant to phenology individuals.

Code	Description
1	Live – any live Apparent Individual (new, re-measured or ingrowth) that is of typical healthy status for the ecosystem in question; that is, if trace amounts of insect damage to foliage are typical on the majority of individuals, use this code rather than code 4 below.
4	Live, insect damaged – note ‘crown’ or ‘bole’ damage in remarks , and indicate type of insect causing damage if possible (e.g., Mountain Pine Beetle, Gypsy Moth, etc.)
5	Live, disease damaged – note ‘crown’ or ‘bole’ damage in remarks , and indicate type of disease causing damage if possible (e.g., Blister Rust, rot, canker, other (specify), unknown).
6	Live, physically damaged – note ‘crown’ or ‘bole’ damage in remarks , and indicate type of physical damage if possible (e.g., broken stem, bole scar, girdling, snow/ice damage, crushed, lightning, crown scorch, bole scorch)
7	Live, other damage – note ‘crown’ or ‘bole’ damage in remarks , and note cause if possible.
9	Live, broken bole - Tree with broken spike top, tree with broken main bole and ascending leaders, tree broken and dead at top but live below

Table 13. Biomass and productivity measurements

Vegetation Structure ¹	Measurements	Tools to Measure
Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stemDiameter (cm) – woody species only maxCanopyDiameter: max. diameter (m) ninetyCanopyDiameter: Perpendicular to max. diameter (m) Height (m) Average adult leaf length* (Deciduous broadleaf only) (cm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diameter tape Laser rangefinder Ruler Calipers for ddh
Patches**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover Percent Average height (m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.25 m x 0.25 m calibrated quadrat** 1 m x 1 m calibrated sampling frame ** Ruler or short tape

¹ Annual datasheets and data ingest interfaces do not accommodate shrub group data. If a shrub group has been selected enter the square root of the canopy area in each of the canopyDiameter fields, calculate the average height to record only a single height measurement, use the remarks to record % dead

* Leaf length is optional and intended as guidance for estimating Increasing Leaf Size intensity in future years. This field is not used for data product generation. Use these values in the internally developed site specific reference materials

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**** Tips for measuring patches:**



- Each frame should be calibrated, incrementally marked along the edges, to make cover estimates easier
- Estimate percent cover according to guidelines provided in (RD[08]). Only estimate cover on plants, or portions of plants with stems occurring within the quadrat frame.
- Visually group individuals together into a percent cover. Fine tune that estimate by subtracting out any spaces or gaps.
- Cover should be recorded as the total aerial coverage of the target species. Estimates should not exceed 100% for the target species.

E.3 Tissue samples for archive

Leaf tissue and voucher specimens will be collected from each species selected for phenology monitoring at NEON sites. Whenever possible, without impacting growth, samples should be taken directly from the individual/patch being monitored. Guidelines for specimen collection and preparation are outlined in the Plant Voucher Specimen Preparation SOP (RD[12]). Tissue collection and preparation for chemical analyses are described in the Plant Foliar Chemistry Protocol (RD[11]).

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SOP F Data Entry and Verification

The importance of thorough, accurate data transcription cannot be overstated; the value of the efforts in the field is only manifested once the data are properly entered for delivery to NEON's end users.

Mobile applications are the preferred mechanism for data entry. Data should be entered into the protocol-specific application as they are being collected, whenever possible, to minimize data transcription and improve data quality. Mobile devices should be synced at the end of each field day, where possible; alternatively, devices should be synced immediately upon return to the Domain Support Facility.

However, given the potential for mobile devices to fail under field conditions, it is imperative that paper datasheets are always available to record data. Paper datasheets should be carried along with the mobile devices to sampling locations at all times. As a best practice, field data collected on paper datasheets should be digitally transcribed within 7 days of collection or the end of a sampling bout (where applicable). However, given logistical constraints, the maximum timeline for entering data is within 14 days of collection or the end of a sampling bout (where applicable). See RD[04] for complete instructions regarding manual data transcription.

Protocol-specific instructions and the associated data ingest workbook for entering plant phenology data can be found on the NEON intranet Field Operations TOS site. Be sure to enter data for all active individuals/patches within a bout unless the bout is ended prematurely due to unforeseen circumstances. If an entire bout is missed, no data need to be entered.

F.1 Transferring phenocam individual GPS data

1. See section E.1 in the Plot Establishment Protocol (RD[06]) for GPS Pathfinder Office steps.
2. Transfer the data to the intranet location specified by Science
3. Alert Science staff that data has been transferred through either a JIRA ticket or by email.

Science staff will post process the data and add the spatial data to the Fulcrum Web UI.

F.2 Updating phenology database with selected species

1. Navigate to the FSU Collaboration database
2. Select 'Update records' from the top menu

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Back to Site ▸ FSU Collaboration Database

Phenology species ordered list **Update records** Datasheet view

Filter the list...

D04 - LAJA
LAJA Lajas Experimental Station

D04 - GUAN
GUAN Guanica Forest

D05 - STEI
STEI Steigerwaldt Land Services

D05 - TREE
TREE Treehaven

D05 - UNDE
UNDE UNDERC

D06 - UKFS
UKFS Konza Prairie Biological Station

Rank & Taxon ID: D07 - MLBS
MLBS Mountain Lake Biological Station

Filter the list...

1	ACRU	Site ID	MLBS
2	QUAL	Taxon ID	ACRU
3	QURU	Rank	1
4	ACPE	Scientific Name	Acer rubrum L.
		Preferred Status	USA-NPN; Green Wave, PBB
		Selection Status	
		Remarks	

3. Select site from menu bar on the left side of the phenology species ordered list
 - a. Click the edit button to display editable field



Update records Datasheet view

Rank & Taxon ID: D07 - MLBS
MLBS Mountain Lake Biological Station

Filter the list...

1	ACRU	Site ID	MLBS
2		Taxon ID	ACRU
		Rank	1

- b. Choose selectionStatus from the drop down menu
 - 1) for any choice other than “accepted – Phase I”, or “accepted – Phase II” you must enter a Remark detailing why that species was not selected.

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F.3 Entering and uploading observation data

1. Download photos. Phenology photos will primarily be used to develop site specific reference materials and for training purposes. Organizing and maintaining the phenology image library at each Domain is a Field Operations task.
 - a. Confirm uncertain phenophases (i.e., phenophaseStatus = ?) with local expert. Update datasheets and note that data were post-corrected in the lab.
 - b. Verify phenophase/intensity for any data collected by inexperienced technician (i.e., first 3 bouts). All photos must be reviewed and approved by the lead botany technician before being included in phenology reference library.
 - c. Place all photos from a given year in a single folder labeled by date.
suggested file structure: ~/Site/yyyy
 - d. Append taxonID_phenophaseName (use camelCase) to the camera-assigned file name to enable searching and maintain link to data.
 - 1) Ex: D16_1692_TSHE_breakingNeedleBud
2. Scan and print a copy of original data sheets from current bout to bring into the field on the next monitoring bout. Clearly label these sheets as copies to avoid confusion.
3. For data collected on paper datasheets: Transcribe data into phenology WebUI in accordance with data entry and data QA/QC protocols (RD[04]).



IMPORTANT – double check that data are entered for plotID on which data were collected. PlotID **cannot be updated** if recorded incorrectly.

- a. Training materials for entering phenology data into the NEON WebUI are available on the NEON Intranet Field Operations TOS site. Any technician entering data in the Web UI must review these materials and must enter practice data on the [SOM Portal Testing and Development Server](#) before entering actual bout data on the Production Server.

F.4 Addressing errors in field collected data

If errors are discovered or information must be updated (e.g., phenophase status = ‘uncertain’ has been resolved based on photos). Records must be updated.

Perindividual

If the original taxonID assignment was uncertain or an individual is discovered to have been mis-identified, update information in perindividual record. If, for example, the originally assigned **identificationQualifier** changes due to the emergence of diagnostic features during the growing season, update the **taxonID** and **idqCode** to reflect the new status. The same is true for perindividual location

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information (**transectMeter**, **directionFromTransect**, **ninetyDegreeDistance**) that must be updated. If a selected individual was incorrectly identified, update the perindividual **taxonID** to the correct species, drop the plant and select a new individual of the correct species.

To update a perindividual record already ingested to the NEON database:

1. Sign in to the WebUI for the plot/date combination on which necessary changes to perindividual data were noted
2. Edit the perindividual data for the selected tagID.



Note: *this will create a duplicate record that, ultimately, will be visible on the NEON data portal. Users will then be advised that the most recently created record contains the most up to date information. It is very important to QC entered data to the extent possible, when the data are first entered to avoid creating duplicate records on the data portal*

3. **plotID** and **tagID** fields CANNOT be updated. These fields are the primary keys for individuals within the NEON sample management system. If errors are found in either of these fields, the **tagID** associated with the incorrect record must be permanently dropped and a new **tagID** assigned.

To update status/intensity or annual data already ingested to the NEON database:

1. If an observation date is incorrect:
 - a. Sign in to the plot and the originally entered (incorrect) date.
 - b. Set phenophase status for all tagID/phenophase combinations = 'uncertain'
 - c. Finalize records
 - d. Sign in to the correct plot/date combination
 - e. Enter status/intensity data for all individuals
2. If status/intensity or biomass measurement data contain errors
 - a. Sign in to the plot/date in which errors are present and enter all correct data (i.e., all phenophase status/intensities or annual measurements) for the tagID with errors.
 - b. Finalize records

F.5 Equipment Maintenance, Cleaning and Storage

1. Double check that all photos have been downloaded then delete photos from camera.
2. Charge camera and laser rangefinder batteries.
3. Charge GPS unit.

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SOP G Sample Shipment

Samples are gathered for archive during annual data collection, but as of Rev H of this protocol, shipping details have not been finalized. This SOP will be updated in a future revision.

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8 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A DATASHEETS

The following datasheets are associated with this protocol:

Table 14. Datasheets associated with this protocol

NEON Doc. #	Title
NEON.DOC.001578	Datasheets for TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plant Phenology

These datasheets can be found in Agile or the NEON Document Warehouse.

APPENDIX B QUICK REFERENCES

B.1 Summary of Phenophases and Intensity Measurements

- There may be multiple phenophases on an individual during a single bout.
 - There may be multiple episodes of a phenophase within a season
- 

Use this table to assess which phenophases to measure and whether intensity should be recorded as an absolute number (#) or a percentage of the individual /patch on which the phenophase is occurring.

Growth Form	Breaking buds / Emerging Needles/ Initial Growth	intensity	Increasing Leaf Size/ Young Leaves/ Young Needles	intensity	Leaves/ Needles	intensity	Open Flowers / Pollen Cones	intensity	Colored Leaves/ Needles	intensity	Falling leaves/ Needles	intensity
Cactus	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Deciduous broadleaf (DBL)	✓	#	✓	%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	-
Deciduous Conifer (DC)	✓	#	-	-	✓	%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	-
Drought deciduous broadleaf (DDB)	-	-	✓	#	✓	%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	-
Evergreen broadleaf (EBL)	✓	#	✓	#	-	-	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Conifer (EC)	✓	#	✓	#	-	-	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Forb (EF)	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Forb	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Graminoid (GRS)	✓	-	-	-	✓	%	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Pine	✓	#	✓	#	-	-	✓	%	-	-	-	-
Semi-evergreen broadleaf (SEB)	✓	#	✓✓*	#/%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	%	✓	-

* both young leaves and increasing leaf size are assessed for semi-evergreen broadleaf individuals

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B.2 Phenophase Intensity Class Categories

Intensity Class Codes	1	2	3	4	5	6
# (count)	< 3	3-10	11-100	101-1,000	1,001-10,000	> 10,000
% leaves, flower, color	< 5	5-24	25-49	50-74	75-94	≥ 95
% Increasing leaf size		< 24	25-49	50-74	75-94	≥ 95

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B.3 Generalized Phenology Workflow

STEP 1 – Lay out phenology loop or phenocam plot in tower airshed.

STEP 2 – Select individuals and patches to monitor.

STEP 3 – Map location of monitored individuals and patches.

STEP 4 – Mark individuals and patches with tags and tagIDs.

STEP 5 – Collect phenophase data, including photographs.

STEP 6 – Select replacement individuals as needed (repeat steps 2-4 for new plants).

STEP 7 – Transcribe data from field datasheets to the NEON Web UI (double check plotID).

STEP 8 – Download photographs and indicate phenophase.

STEP 9 – Collect location, size, and health status data on all monitored plants (annually).

B.4 Phenophase Definitions

Early season growth			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Breaking leaf buds	DBL EBL SEB	One or more breaking leaf buds are visible on the plant. A leaf bud is considered "breaking" once a green leaf tip is visible at the end of the bud, but before the first leaf from the bud has unfolded to expose the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base.	How many buds are breaking?
Breaking needle buds	DC EC	One or more breaking needle buds are visible on the plant. A needle bud is considered "breaking" once a green needle tip is visible at the end of the bud, but before the first needle from the bud has unfolded and spread away at an angle from the developing stem, or from other needles in a bundle.	How many buds are breaking?
Emerging needles	Pine	One or more emerging needles or needle bundles (fascicles) are visible on the plant. A needle or needle bundle is considered "emerging" once the green tip is visible along the newly developing stem (candle), but before the needles have begun to unfold and spread away at an angle from others in the bundle.	How many needle bundles are emerging?
Initial growth	Forb GRS	New growth of the plant is visible after a period of no growth (winter or drought), either from above-ground buds with green tips, new green or white shoots breaking through the soil surface, or re-greening of dried stems or leaves. Growth is considered "initial" on each bud or shoot until the first leaf has fully unfolded. For seedlings, "initial" growth includes the presence of the one or two small, round or elongated leaves (cotyledons) before the first true leaf has unfolded or has fully re-greened.	NA



Initial Growth - GRS



Breaking needle buds - EC, DC



Breaking leaf bud - DBL, EBL, SEB



Emerging needles - Pine

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Early Development			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Increasing Leaf size	DBL SEB	A majority of leaves on the plant have not yet reached their full size and are still growing larger. Do not include new leaves that continue to emerge at the ends of elongating stems throughout the growing season.	What percentage of full size are most leaves?
Young Leaves	EBL DDB EF SEB	One or more young, unfolded leaves are visible on the plant. A leaf is considered "young" and "unfolded" once its entire length has emerged from the breaking bud, stem node or growing stem tip, so that the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base is visible at its point of attachment to the stem, but before the leaf has reached full size or turned the darker green color or tougher texture of mature leaves on the plant. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves.	How many young leaves are present?
Young needles	EC Pine	One or more young, unfolded needles are visible on the plant. A needle is considered "young" and "unfolded" once it has spread away from the developing stem enough that its point of attachment to the stem is visible, but before it has reached full size or turned the darker green color or tougher texture of mature needles on the plant.	How many bundles with young needles are present?



Increasing leaf size – DBL, SEB



Young leaves – EBL, DDB, EF, SEB



Young needles – EC, Pine

Growing season duration			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Leaves	DBL DDB SEB	One or more live, unfolded leaves are visible on the plant. A leaf is considered "unfolded" once its entire length has emerged from the breaking bud, stem node or growing stem tip, so that the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base is visible at its point of attachment to the stem. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves.	What percentage of the potential canopy space is full with leaves? Ignore dead branches in the estimate.
Leaves	Forb GRS	One or more live, fully unfolded leaves are visible on the plant. For seedlings, consider only true leaves and do not count the one or two small, round or elongated leaves (cotyledons) that are found on the stem almost immediately after the seedling germinates. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves.	Do not report intensity for forbs. GRS - What percentage of the plant is green?
Needles	DC	One or more live, unfolded needles are visible on the plant. A needle is considered "unfolded" once it begins to spread away at an angle from the developing stem enough that its point of attachment to the stem is visible, or from other needles in a bundle so that it is no longer pressed flat against them. Do not include fully dried or dead needles.	What percentage of the potential canopy space is full with needles? Ignore dead branches in the estimate.

Assessing intensity class for grasses, sedges, and rushes

For annual grasses measured as patches, report % green of the target species within the selected patch, rather than % of patch that is green. For grass, sedge and rush species (GRS) where new growth is from new stems, the plant will probably be 100% green (intensity class 6) until it begins to turn brown in the late summer or fall. For species where existing stems can turn brown and then re-green, the intensity for the **leaves** may start low at the beginning of the growing season, become higher in the middle of the growing season, and then decline again as the plant turns brown again. In dryland environments where conditions are extreme, it can be particularly difficult to judge what portion of a grass plant is truly dead and what portion has the potential to re-green. If this is the case refer to the reference photobook for phenophase



Larix laricina (photo by J. O'Brian)

Needles - DC



Phalaris arundinacea
(photo by C Evans, IWAP)

Leaves – GRS, Forb



Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Leaves – DBL, DDB, SEB

Reproductive phenophases			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Open flowers	DBL EBL Forb GRS Cactus DDB EF SEB	One or more open, fresh flowers are visible on the plant. Flowers are considered "open" when the reproductive parts (male stamens or female pistils) are visible between or within unfolded or open flower parts (petals, floral tubes or sepals). Do not include wilted or dried flowers.	What percentage of all fresh flowers (buds plus unopened plus open) on the plant are open? For species in which individual flowers are clustered in flower heads, spikes or catkins (inflorescences), estimate the percentage of all individual flowers that are open.
Open pollen cones	DC EC Pine	One or more open, fresh, male pollen cones (strobili) are visible on the plant. Cones are considered "open" when the scales have spread apart to release pollen. Do not include wilted or dried cones that have already released all of their pollen	What percentage of all fresh pollen cones (unopened plus open) on the plant are open? (do not include wilted or dried cones that have already released all of their pollen in this calculation)

Assessing intensity class for Inflorescences

When estimating intensity class for **Open Flowers** on plants with inflorescences (including grasses), the percentage of individual flowers open on a single inflorescence (flower heads, spikes or catkins), will often be the same for all inflorescences on the plant. If this is the case, you can choose a single inflorescence, estimate the percentage of open flowers on it, and use that value to represent the entire plant. For larger plants, it is generally a good idea to check a few inflorescences (for example, one towards the bottom of the plant, one in the middle and one towards the top), and average the percentage of open flowers on each of these inflorescences to represent the entire plant.



Open flowers – DBL, EBL, Forb, GRS, Cactus, DDB, EF, SEB



Open pollen cones – EC, DC, Pine

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Senescence			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Colored leaves	DBL DDB SEB	One or more leaves show some of their typical late-season or drought-induced color. Do not include small spots of color due to minor leaf damage, or dieback on branches that have broken. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves that remain on the plant.	What percentage of the potential canopy space is full with non-green leaf color? Ignore dead branches in your estimate.
Colored needles	DC	One or more needles show some of their typical late-season or drought-induced color. Do not include small spots of color due to minor needle damage, or dieback on branches that have broken. Do not include fully dried or dead needles that remain on the plant.	What percentage of the potential canopy space is full with non-green needle color? Ignore dead branches in your estimate.

Assessing leaf color change on diseased leaves

Leaf discoloration is a common symptom of pathogen infection. If an individual selected for phenology monitoring is diseased, assess the colored leaves / colored needles phenophase on the uninfected portions of the leaves. The disease status will be captured during the annual measurements.

For example: assuming all leaves are still on an individual with 10 leaves and each of these leaves are 50% diseased (5 total leaf area diseased) and of the non-diseased portion, 60% is colored (3 total leaf area colored), intensity is 60% (intensity class 4), not 30% (intensity class 3).



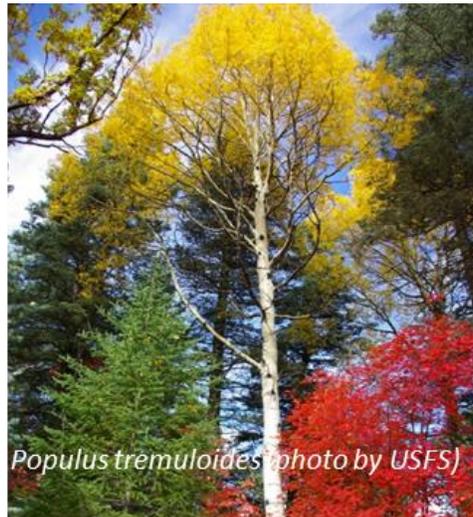
Colored leaves - DBL, DDB, DEB



Colored leaves - DBL, DDB, DEB

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Return to dormancy			
Phenophase Title	Applicable Growth Forms	Status Description	Intensity Question
Falling leaves	DBL DDB SEB	One or more leaves are falling or have recently fallen from the plant.	NA
Falling needles	DC	One or more needles are falling or have recently fallen from the plant.	NA



Falling leaves – DBL, DDB, SEB
 Falling needles – DC (not shown here)

**** SEE SCENARIO ON NEXT PAGE FOR AN EXAMPLE OF LEAVES, COLORED LEAVES AND FALLING LEAVES STATUS AND INTENSITY ASSESSMENT****

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Estimating percent canopy with colored leaves/needles (P5)

To estimate the percentage of the canopy that is full with **colored leaves/needles**, consider the proportion of colored leaves and needles that are left on the plant relative to the fully leafed out canopy.

For instance, if the plant canopy is 100% full with leaves but about half of them are green and half are colored, you would report that 100% of the canopy is full with leaves, and 50% of the canopy is full with colored leaves. (Scenario A)

If it is windy the next day, and half of the colored leaves fall off (but none of the green leaves fall off), you would now report that 75% of the canopy is full with leaves and 25% of the canopy is full with colored leaves. (Scenario B)

As the days go on, more of the leaves change color and some fall off, and you might eventually find that only half of the leaves remain on the plant and there is no green left in them. At this point you would report that 50% of the canopy is full with leaves and 50% of the canopy is full with colored leaves. (Scenario C)

Note that the percentage of the canopy full with leaves or needles (green plus colored) should steadily decline from 100% to 0% as leaves or needles fall off. However, the percentage of the canopy full with colored leaves or needles may go up and down during this time of leaf/needle fall.



Scenario A

Leaves = 6 (100% leaves on)
Colored leaves = 4 (50 % colored)
Falling leaves = N



Scenario B

Leaves = 5 (75 % leaves on)
Colored leaves = 3 (25 % colored)
Falling leaves = Y



Scenario C

Leaves = 4 (50 % leaves on)
Colored leaves = 4 (50 % colored)
Falling leaves = Y



HELPFUL INFORMATION FOR INTENSITY ESTIMATION

- Multiple phenophases** may be reported for an individual in a single bout. Evaluate each phenophase independently from the others. For example, for **Breaking buds/ emerging needles / initial growth phenophase**, each leaf bud, needle bud, or shoot should be judged separately. As long as some buds or shoots on the plant are still breaking or initiating growth and have not yet produced an unfolded leaf or needle, you are seeing 'Breaking leaf/needle buds', 'Emerging needles', or 'Initial growth'. For plants that have more than one bud or shoot, in most cases you will still be seeing 'Breaking leaf/needle buds', 'Emerging needles', or 'Initial growth' in some buds or shoots for many days after you first begin seeing 'Leaves/Needles' or 'Young leaves/needles' from other buds or shoots. It is also possible to see multiple episodes of leaf/needle bud break or initial growth within a season. This might occur after a period of frost, drought, or after a plant is defoliated by insects. However, once ALL the active leaf/needle buds or shoots on the plant have at least one unfolded leaf/needle, you should be reporting that you no longer see 'Breaking leaf/needle buds', 'Emerging needles', or 'Initial growth'.
- If unsure about the intensity class for the increasing leaf size phenophase for deciduous broad leaf species (DBL), refer to the annual data from the previous year to see the length of an adult leaf for that species. In the first year of operations this will have to be an educated guess since the data will not yet be available for a quantitative assessment. This measurement is included in order to track the length of the "green-up" period, the amount of time it takes leaves to reach full size, an important aspect of a plant's response to climate change.
- Continue to report seeing 'Leaves/Needles' as long as fresh green or colored leaves/needles remain on the plant. Do not include dried, dead leaves or dead, brown needles that remain on the plant, such as occurs with some species throughout the dormant season (e.g., winter or dry season). In some cases, green leaves will remain on the plant in a frozen condition for part or all of the winter. If more than about 5% of the leaves have remained on the plant in this condition, you should continue to report seeing 'Leaves' until they fall off or appear wilted.
- There are no intensity options for Falling Leaves because the percentage of leaves or needles that have fallen from a deciduous plant can be calculated from the percentage of leaves or needles that remains on the plant. This is already captured in the value you reported for percentage of the canopy is full with leaves/needles for the 'Leaves/needles' phenophase.

APPENDIX C REMINDERS

Phenology Sampling

Selecting plants: Be sure to...

- Select representative plants (in terms of age and health).
- Wrap wire loosely (if used to attach ID tag).
- Space selected individuals evenly around the loop.
- Give preference to plants that are close to the loop over those that are farther away.

Walking the loop

- Use designated route for accessing loop.
- Stay out of restricted area.
- Avoid walking on/trampling plant productivity plots.
- Stay on the loop as much as possible.
- Look for all phenophases and assess intensity.
- Record photo file number on Data Sheet.

Photography tips

- Flash: Turn off for close-up shots.
- Macro mode: Use for close-ups.
- Framing: Position camera so subject fills the frame.
- Focus: Check this! Brace yourself to reduce movement.
- Purpose: Keep this in mind.



A middle-distance shot shows intensity.



A close-up captures each flower.

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APPENDIX D ESTIMATED DATES FOR ONSET AND CESSATION OF SAMPLING

To view NDVI/EVI graphs for your sites go to the ‘create subset’ link on the ORNL website (<http://daac.ornl.gov/MODIS/>). The dates in this table were generated from the ‘MODIS Phenology time series’ report for an area 2 km on a side centered on the lat/long of the tower location at each site.

Date of earliest and latest greenness increase and latest minimum greenness date as estimated by MODIS averaged EVI values from 2001-2009. These values are provided as a rough guide for when phenology monitoring may begin (between earliest and latest greenness increase date) and end (latest return to minimum greenness date). This information should be augmented by on-the-ground phenology observations made by a tower technician on indicator individuals using the provided datasheet. Sites indicated with an asterisk (*) are ones which have an average sampling season >250 days in length and at which year- round sampling is suggested. Sites not identified here with an asterisk may still be sampled year round if dictated by phenology of the selected species; this decision is at the discretion of the Domain Manager based on site-specific conditions.

Table 15. Phenology sampling window

Domain	Site	Selected Schedule	Earliest greenness increase (DOY)	Latest onset of Minimum greenness (DOY)	Average length of growing season	Maximum length of growing season
01	BART	Seasonal	10-Apr	1-Nov	180	205
01	HARV	Seasonal	10-Apr	6-Nov	190	210
02	BLAN	Seasonal	6-Mar	6-Dec	235	275
02	SCBI	Seasonal	6-Mar	26-Nov	235	265
02	SERC	Seasonal	11-Mar	11-Dec	245	275
03	DSNY*	Year round	9-Feb	6-Dec	260	300
03	JERC	Year round	19-Feb	6-Nov	220	260
03	OSBS*	Year round	24-Feb	1-Dec	245	280
04	GUAN*	Year round				365
04	LAJA*	Year round				365
05	STEI	Seasonal	25-Apr	1-Nov	130	190
05	TREE	Seasonal	25-Apr	1-Nov	130	190
05	UNDE	Seasonal	20-Apr	7-Oct	160	170
06	KONA	Seasonal	21-Mar	16-Nov	210	240
06	KONZ	Seasonal	21-Mar	16-Nov	210	240
06	UKFS*	Seasonal	11-Mar	26-Dec	255	290

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Domain	Site	Selected Schedule	Earliest greenness increase (DOY)	Latest onset of Minimum greenness (DOY)	Average length of growing season	Maximum length of growing season
07	GRSM	Seasonal	26-Mar	21-Nov	220	240
07	MLBS	Seasonal	31-Mar	16-Nov	200	230
07	ORNL	Seasonal	16-Mar	6-Dec	225	265
08	LENO*	Hybrid	1-Mar	16-Dec	265	290
08	DELA*	Year round	19-Feb	6-Dec	270	290
08	TALL*	Year round	6-Mar	16-Dec	255	285
09	DCFS	Seasonal	15-Apr	11-Nov	170	210
09	NOGP	Seasonal	21-Mar	16-Nov	175	240
09	WOOD	Seasonal	20-Apr	6-Nov	170	200
10	CPER*	Seasonal	1-Mar	16-Nov	260	260
10	RMNP	Seasonal	20-Apr	11-Nov	165	205
10	STER	Seasonal	11-Mar	16-Nov	180	250
11	CLBJ*	Hybrid	9-Feb	11-Dec	265	305
11	OAES	Hybrid	19-Feb	6-Dec	235	290
12	YELL	Seasonal	15-Apr	6-Dec	160	235
13	MOAB	Hybrid	19-Feb	1-Dec	215	285
13	NIWO	Seasonal	5-May	7-Oct	130	155
14	JORN	Year round	9-Feb	6-Dec	240	300
14	SRER	Year round	14-Feb	11-Dec	180	300
15	ONAQ	Hybrid	14-Feb	26-Nov	205	285
16	ABBY	Seasonal	21-Mar	21-Nov	190	245
16	WREF	Seasonal	31-Mar	11-Nov	175	225
17	SJER*	Year round	2-Oct	4-Jul	240	275
17	SOAP	Seasonal	16-Mar	1-Dec	200	260
17	TEAK	Seasonal	25-Apr	26-Nov	180	215
18	BARR	Seasonal	19-Jun	23-Aug	45	65
18	TOOL	Seasonal	30-May	7-Sep	80	100
19	BONA	Seasonal	30-Apr	17-Sep	115	
19	DEJU	Seasonal	5-May	17-Sep	120	135

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Domain	Site	Selected Schedule	Earliest greenness increase (DOY)	Latest onset of Minimum greenness (DOY)	Average length of growing season	Maximum length of growing season
19	HEAL	Seasonal	10-May	12-Sep	110	125
20	PUUM*	Year round				365

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APPENDIX F EXAMPLE SCHEDULE FOR AN ATYPICAL SITE

D15 – Onaqui-Ault, precipitation driven, nearly year-round potential growing season, species with different environmental drivers of phenology.

ONAQ Plant Phenology Timing driven by each species															
Species	Growth Form	Monitor indicator individual for:		Sample 3x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show:		Sample 1x/week until all tagged individuals of a given species show:		Flowering every other week		Monitor for change		Sample 2x/week until all individuals show:		Sample 1x/week until:	
CETES	Forb	Initial growth		One or more fully unfolded leaves		N/A		Commence every-other week monitoring for flowering phenology		Monitor indicator individuals for evidence of senescence		N/A		No more full sized leaves are present OR three consecutive bouts with no change	
(monitored as patches)		Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End			Start	End	Start	End
		2/1	3/15	2/15	4/1	N/A	N/A	3/1	4/1			N/A	N/A	4/1	6/1
<i>Ceratocephala testiculata:</i> "Bur buttercup is a winter annual that emerges, flowers, and sets fruits in the spring, when temperatures climb into the 45-50 degree range."- USU Extension															
BRTE	GRS	Initial growth		>50% of plant is green or three consecutive bouts of no change		>95% of plant is green OR three consecutive bouts with no change		Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers		Monitor indicator individuals for >5% Leaf senescence (i.e., percentage of plant that is green <95%)		<95% green leaves		<5% of plant is green OR three consecutive bouts with no change	
(monitored as patches)		Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End			Start	End	Start	End
		2/1	3/31	3/1	4/15	4/15	4/30	4/30	7/1			5/1	7/1	7/1	8/1
<i>Bromus tectorum:</i> Germination occurs in fall through winter to early spring & flowering occurs from April to mid-June -USDA Fact Sheet A second, sparse generation of B. tectorum has occurred in summer 2014 and 2015 at ONAQ though they did not fully mature/produce flowers															
ARTR2	DDB	Breaking leaf buds		Young leaves		No more young leaves		Commence every-other week monitoring for open flowers		Monitor indicator individuals for one or more colored leaves: <u>Seasonal monitoring may end at this point if senescence does not occur.</u>		One or more colored leaves		<5% of canopy full with green or colored leaves OR three consecutive bouts with no change	
		Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End			Start	End	Start	End
		3/1	4/1	4/1	5/1	5/1	9/15	8/15	11/30	End ARTR2 Sampling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>Artemisia tridentata:</i> "Although characterized as an evergreen shrub, <i>A. tridentata</i> functionally has a semi-drought deciduous habit" ¹ "Growth of vegetative and reproductive structures in <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> is temporally separated during the growing season; vegetative growth occurs during spring and early summer ...while reproductive growth occurs during summer and fall ..." ² " ... There are three types of leaves on most sagebrush species ... "persistent , ephemeral... The third leaf type is on the flowering stalk." ³															

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At ONAQ we have two early season annuals: *Ceratocephala testiculata* and *Bromus tectorum*. *C. testiculata* will emerge essentially as the snow is melting and rapidly progress through its phenophases; having fully senesced by the end of May. *B. tectorum* will begin emerging in March (with a slight delay from snow melt) and flower from April to June. Artemisia on the other hand will continuously put on perennial, ephemeral and flowering stalk leaves during the spring and summer; then flower in late summer/fall.

To maintain less than 50 visits per year, re-distributing emphasis on visits during the spring during green-up then a slow in monitoring during the summer which will still capture Artemisia flowering. The proposed sampling schedule allows a little wiggle room for a late pulse in greenness or variability in spring onset/duration of green-up.

Proposed ONAQ Plant Phenology schedule to reduce effort												
Pre-Budburst (opportunistic)		3x/week		1x/week		every other week		2x/week		1x/week		Estimated # of Bouts
Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	
2/1	2/15	2/15	4/15	4/15	6/1	6/1	11/30	-	-	-	-	
2		27 Visits		7 visits		14 visits						50

Sources:

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2. Evans, R. D., & Black, R. A. (1993). Growth, Photosynthesis, and Resource Investment for Vegetative and Reproductive Modules of *Artemisia Tridentata*. *Ecology*, 74(5), 1516-1528.
3. Rosentreter, R. (2005). Sagebrush identification, ecology, and palatability relative to sage-grouse

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APPENDIX G PHENOCAM PLOT AND SITE BOUNDARY

The phenocam plots listed below have a portion of the 200m by 200m plot that falls outside of the site boundary. Since phenocam field individuals must be within the permitted area use the following workflow to ensure selected individuals are within the boundary.

1. Before heading out in the field make sure the site boundary .imp file has been uploaded to the Trimble unit.
 - a. Following steps in A.4 – A.6 (RD[06]) for background files.
2. When out in the field turn the boundary layer on as a background layer.
 - a. In **MDD** select **Map**
 - b. In **SDD** select **Layers**
 - c. Select **Background Files...**
 - d. Click the box for the boundary layer
 - e. Select **Done**
3. When in “Map” view your current location will be illustrated by an “X”.
4. When selecting the phenocam individuals be sure that the “X” is within in the boundary layer.

Domain	Site
D02	BLAN
D05	TREE
D05	STEI
D08	LENO
D06	KONA
D09	NOGP
D10	RMNP