

<i>Title:</i> NEON User Guide to Plant presence and percent cover (DP1.10058.001)	<i>Date:</i> 07/18/2017
<i>Author:</i> Sarah Elmendorf	<i>Revision:</i> A

NEON USER GUIDE TO PLANT PRESENCE AND PERCENT COVER (DP1.10058.001)

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CHANGE RECORD

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1 DESCRIPTION

1.1 Purpose

This document provides an overview of the data included in this NEON Level 1 data product, the quality controlled product generated from raw Level 0 data, and associated metadata. In the NEON data products framework, the raw data collected in the field, for example, the dry weights of litter functional groups from a single collection event are considered the lowest level (Level 0). Raw data that have been quality checked via the steps detailed herein, as well as simple metrics that emerge from the raw data are considered Level 1 data products.

The text herein provides a discussion of measurement theory and implementation, data product provenance, quality assurance and control methods used, and approximations and/or assumptions made during L1 data creation.

1.2 Scope

This document describes the steps needed to generate the L1 data product Plant presence and percent cover - terrestrial species lists from nested subplots and ocular estimates of percent cover - and associated metadata from input data. This document also provides details relevant to the publication of the data products via the NEON data portal, with additional detail available in the file, NEON Data Variables for Plant presence and percent cover (DP1.10058) (AD[05]), provided in the download package for this data product.

This document describes the process for ingesting and performing automated quality assurance and control procedures on the data collected in the field pertaining to NEON Field and Lab Protocol for Plant Diversity (AD[07]). The raw data that are processed in this document are detailed in the file, NEON Raw Data Validation for Plant presence and percent cover (NEON.DP0.10004) (AD[04]), provided in the download package for this data product. Please note that raw data products (denoted by 'DPO') may not always have the same numbers (e.g., '10033') as the corresponding L1 data product.

2 RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS

2.1 Associated Documents

AD[01]	NEON.DOC.000001	NEON Observatory Design (NOD) Requirements
AD[02]	NEON.DOC.000913	TOS Science Design for Spatial Sampling
AD[03]	NEON.DOC.002652	NEON Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Data Products Catalog
AD[04]	NEON.DP0.10004.001_dataValidation.csv	NEON Raw Data Validation for Plant presence and percent cover (NEON.DP0.10004)
AD[05]	NEON.DP1.10058.001_variables.csv	NEON Data Variables for Plant presence and percent cover (DP1.10058)
AD[06]	NEON.DOC.000912	TOS Science Design for Plant Diversity
AD[07]	NEON.DOC.014042	NEON Field and Lab Protocol for Plant Diversity
AD[08]	NEON.DOC.000008	NEON Acronym List
AD[09]	NEON.DOC.000243	NEON Glossary of Terms
AD[10]	OS_Generic_Transitions.pdf	NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: OS Generic Transitions
AD[11]		NEON's Ingest Conversion Language (NICL) specifications
AD[12]	NEON.DOC.001024	NEON Field and Lab Protocol for Canopy Foliage Sampling

3 DATA PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Plant presence and percent cover data product provides vascular species lists and ocular estimates of ground cover for terrestrial plants and ancillary abiotic data from individual sampling bouts. The presence and percent cover of species is documented in square, multi-scale plots. Species and abiotic data are reported at the spatial resolution at which they were observed (see Data Relationships for processing), and include information on taxonomy, record-specific uncertainty, nativity, and location. Also included in the expanded package are details of collection of plant voucher material; frozen tissue samples for archiving; and morphospecies collection and resolution across all terrestrial plant protocols.

The presence and percent cover of species and ancillary data is observed in eight 1m² subplots. The presence of species is observed in eight 10m² subplots and four 100m² subplots, which can be combined for a list of species at the 400m² plot scale. The multi-scale plot design is consistent with methods of the Carolina Vegetation Project (Peet et al. 1996), similar to other multiscale methods (Stohlgren 2007), and based on Robert Whittaker's approach to sampling vegetation (Smida 1984).

Plant presence and percent cover data may be used to describe patterns of invasion, species diversity, patterns of overlap and similarity within and across NEON sites, and the relationship of particular species or species richness to other ecosystem descriptors as measured by other NEON data products such as vegetation structure, productivity, and ecosystem exchange.

3.1 Spatial Sampling Design

Plant presence and percent cover sampling is conducted at terrestrial NEON sites. Sampling is conducted at three tower plots per site, plus a variable number of distributed base plots, depending on the size and heterogeneity of the site. Locations of tower plots are selected within the 90% flux footprint of the primary and secondary airsheds (and additional areas in close proximity to the airshed, as necessary to accommodate sufficient spacing between plots). Distributed base plots are randomly selected within the dominant National Land Cover Database (NLCD) cover types within the site, with the number of plots per cover type allocated proportional to the square root of total area within each land cover type. In some cases, available space, plot spacing requirements, and/or the tower airshed size restricts the number of plots that can be sampled for plant presence and percent cover. Specifically, plot edges must be separated by a distance 150% of one edge of the plot (e.g., 40m x 40m Tower Base Plots must be 60m apart); plot centers must be greater than 50m from large paved roads and plot edges must be 10m from two-track dirt roads; plot centers must be 50m from buildings and other non-NEON infrastructure; streams larger than 1m must not intersect plots. See TOS Science Design for Plant Diversity (AD[06]), NEON Field and Lab Protocol for Plant Diversity (AD[07]), TOS Science Design for Spatial Sampling (AD[02]) and for further details.

3.2 Temporal Sampling Design

Plots are sampled annually at most sites to correspond with the display of diagnostic plant parts such as flowers, fruits, and/or seeds, roughly during peak greenness. Select sites with bimodal peaks in greenness and species composition are sampled twice a year.

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3.3 Variables Reported

All variables reported from the field or laboratory technician (L0 data) are listed in the file, NEON Raw Data Validation for Plant presence and percent cover (NEON.DP0.10004) (AD[04]). All variables reported in the published data (L1 data) are also provided separately in the file, NEON Data Variables for Plant presence and percent cover (DP1.10058) (AD[05]).

Field names have been standardized with Darwin Core terms (<http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/>; accessed 16 February 2014), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility vocabularies (<http://rs.gbif.org/vocabulary/gbif/>; accessed 16 February 2014), the VegCore data dictionary (<https://projects.nceas.ucsb.edu/nceas/projects/bien/wiki/VegCore>; accessed 16 February 2014), where applicable. NEON TOS spatial data employs the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) for its fundamental reference datum and Earth Gravitational Model 96 (EGM96) for its reference gravitational ellipsoid. Latitudes and longitudes are denoted in decimal notation to six decimal places, with longitudes indicated as negative west of the Greenwich meridian.

Some variables described in this document may be for NEON internal use only and will not appear in downloaded data.

3.4 Spatial Resolution and Extent

The presence and percent cover of species and ancillary data is observed in eight 1m² subplots. The presence of species is observed in eight 10m² subplots and four 100m² subplots, which can be combined for a list of species at the 400m² plot scale (Figure 1). The basic spatial data included in the data downloaded include the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the centroid of the plot where sampling occurred + associated uncertainty due to GPS error and plot width. Shapefiles of all NEON Terrestrial Observation System sampling locations can be found in the Document Library: <http://data.neonscience.org/documents>.

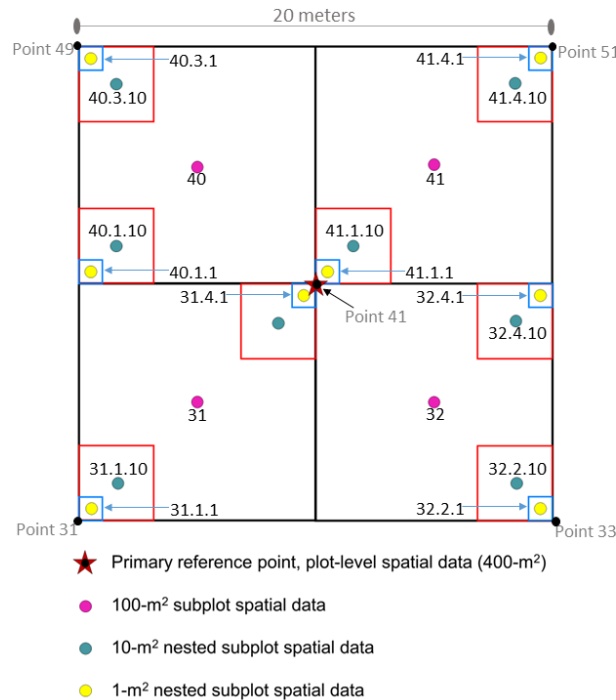


Figure 1: Plot and subplot layout describing subplot numbering and points (31, 33, 49, 51) where GPS locations are recorded.

To obtain the location of each subplot center, there are two options:

1. Use the `def.calc.geo.os` function from the `geoNEON` package, available here: <https://github.com/NEONScience/NEON-geolocation>
2. The `namedLocation` field in the `div_div_1m2Data` and `div_10m2Data100m2Data` tables is the named location of the plot; more precise geographic data require the named location of the subplot (Figure 1). Construct the named location of the subplot of each record in by concatenating the fields for `namedLocation` and `subplotID` as: `namedLocation + '.' + subplotID`, e.g. subplotID '41' of namedLocation 'HARV_052.basePlot.div' has a complete named location of 'HARV_052.basePlot.div.41'.
3. Use the API (<http://data.neonscience.org/api>; e.g. http://data.neonscience.org/api/v0/locations/HARV_052.basePlot.div.41) to query for `elevation` ("locationElevation"), `easting` ("locationUtmEasting"), `northing` ("locationUtmNorthing"), `coordinateUncertainty` ("Value for Coordinate uncertainty"), `elevationUncertainty` ("Value for Elevation uncertainty"), and `utmZone` ("locationUtmZone"), `latitude` ("locationDecimalLatitude") and `longitude` ("locationDecimalLongitude") as inputs to the next step.
4. Increase `coordinateUncertainty` by an appropriate amount to account for error introduced by navigating within plots. Additional error may be introduced due to tape stretching to navigate to locations within plots and is estimated as:
 - 0.25m for 1m² subplot centroids
 - 1.0m for 10m² subplot centroids

- 2.0m for 100m² subplot centroids

3.5 Temporal Resolution and Extent

The finest resolution at which temporal data are reported is the start and end date (typically 1-3 days) a specific plot was sampled.

3.6 Associated Data Streams

namedLocation and **taxonID** from `div_voucher` and `div_geneticarchive` (in the expanded package) are linking variables that tie vouchered species (and individuals if `tagID` is equal in both) to other data products such as Plant presence and percent cover, Woody plant vegetation structure (DP1.10098.001), Plant phenology observations (DP1.10055.001), and Plant foliar physical and chemical properties (DP1.10026.001).

The protocol dictates that species which could not be identified in the field are identified to the lowest taxonomic rank possible (entered in fields `taxonID` and `scientificName` and specified in `taxonRank` in tables `div_1m2Data` and `div_10m2Data100m2Data`) and recorded with an unknown or 'morphospecies' name (in `morphospeciesID` in tables `div_1m2Data` and `div_10m2Data100m2Data`). These `morphospeciesID` records will be published periodically, with resolved taxonomic determinations when possible. When morphospecies are resolved, a combination of the linking variables `morphospeciesID` and `measuredBy` allow unknown species designated as morphospecies in the field data (`div_1m2Data` and `div_10m2Data100m2Data`) to be updated with resolved identities.

The canopy foliage protocol (AD[12]) dictates that 10 tissue samples be collected from three different species and requires that the individual from which one of these tissue samples is collected is also vouchered. `div_voucher_pub` has the field `voucherSampleID` (e.g., `pla.OAES.20151014.10:30.dtb.V123`) and `div_geneticarchive_pub` contains the field `geneticSampleID` (`gen.OAES.20151014.10:30`). The combination of the site (e.g., OAES), date (as `yyyymmdd`, e.g., 20151014) and the time (e.g., 10.30) in both of the `voucherSampleID` and the `geneticSampleID` provide sufficiently unique information by which these samples can be linked.

3.7 Product Instances

There are a maximum of two Plant presence and percent cover bouts per year, with data collected from no more than 33 plots per site per bout. Each plot will yield data for no more than eight 1m² subplots, eight 10m² subplots, and four 100m² subplots.

The plant voucher collection will result in approximately 20 specimens per site per year.

The frozen tissues will result in 30 samples per site every five years.

3.8 Data Relationships

The protocol dictates that there will be at least two records - one record for abiotic variables and one for plant species - for each of the eight 1m² subplots, a minimum of 16 records for in `div_1m2Data_pub` for each unique `namedLocation` (`plotID`). The presence/absence of either plant species (e.g., `targetTaxaPresent` = 'Y' or 'N') or other abiotic variables (`otherVariablesPresent`) should be recorded for each 1m² plot surveyed. The table

div_10m2Data100m2Data will have one or more records for the eight 10m² subplots, and one or more records for each of the four 100m² subplots. The table div_voucher will only generate records when specimens are collected, and namedLocation may reflect a plotID or a siteID (in cases where specimens are collected outside a plot). The table div_geneticarchive will only generate 30 records only during intermittent sampling years.

The protocol dictates that species are observed first in a 1m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31.1.1 from table div_1m2Data) followed by the recording of instances of new species in remaining 9m² area of the corresponding 10m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31.1.10 from table div_10m2Data100m2Data_pub) without requiring the re-recording of species already found in the nested 1m² area. The list of species published in the 10m² nested subplot reflects species not found in the nested 1m² subplot; the species reported at the 10m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31.1.10 from table div_10m2Data100m2Data) must be combined with the species reported at the nested 1m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31.1.1 from table div_1m2Data_pub) to create the complete list of species observed in the 10m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31.1.10). Similarly, generating lists of species at a 100m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31 from table table div_10m2Data100m2Data) must be generated by appropriately combining the species published in the two nested 1m² subplots (e.g., subplotID 31.1.1 and 31.4.1 from table div_1m2Data), the two nested 10m² subplots (e.g., subplotID 31.1.10 and 31.4.10 from table div_10m2Data100m2Data), and 100m² subplot (e.g., subplotID 31 from table table div_10m2Data100m2Data). Table 1 provides the logic for all nested subplots. In cases where the sampling in the corresponding nested subplots captured all of the species in the larger subplot (e.g. all species found in subplot 31 were contained in subplots 31.1.10, 31.4.10, 31.1.1, 31.4.1, data for subplot 31 will be recorded as targetTaxaPresent = 'Y' – to denote the presence of plants – and additionalSpecies = 'N' – to denote that no further additions to the taxon list were necessary at this scale). Generating a species list for the entire 400m² plot requires the combination of all subplots where the namedLocation (plotID) are equal.

Table 1: Nested subplots necessary to collate full species lists

subplotID	full list contained in:
31.1.10	31.1.10 + 31.1.1
31.4.10	31.4.10 + 31.4.1
31	31.1.10 + 31.1.1 + 31.4.10 + 31.4.1
32.2.10	32.2.10 + 32.2.1
32.4.10	32.4.10 + 32.4.1
32	32.2.10 + 32.2.1 + 32.4.10 + 32.4.1
40.1.10	40.1.10 + 40.1.1
40.3.10	40.3.10 + 40.3.1
40	40.1.10 + 40.1.1 + 40.3.10 + 40.3.1
41.1.10	41.1.10 + 41.1.1
41.4.10	41.4.10 + 41.4.1
40	41.1.10 + 41.1.1 + 41.4.10 + 41.4.1
entire 400m ² plot	31.1.10 + 31.1.1 + 31.4.10 + 31.4.1 + 32.2.10 + 32.2.1 + 32.4.10 + 32.4.1 + 40.1.10 + 40.1.1 + 40.3.10 + 40.3.1 + 41.1.10 + 41.1.1 + 41.4.10 + 41.4.1

div_1m2Data -> One record expected per taxonID present in a given subplot per plotID per bout plus one record expected per class of ground cover present in a given subplotID per plotID per bout (e.g. litter, lichen).

div_10m2Data100m2Data -> One record expected per taxonID present in a given subplot per plotID per bout for each taxon that is NOT already recorded in a nested subplot

div_voucher -> Records only generated when specimen collected.

div_geneticarchive -> Thirty records every five years per site.

3.9 Special Considerations

4 DATA ENTRY CONSTRAINT AND VALIDATION

Many quality control measures are implemented at the point of data entry within a mobile data entry application or web user interface (UI). For example, data formats are constrained and data values controlled through the provision of dropdown options, which reduces the number of processing steps necessary to prepare the raw data for publication. An additional set of constraints are implemented during the process of ingest into the NEON database. The product-specific data constraint and validation requirements built into data entry applications and database ingest are described in the document NEON Raw Data Validation for Plant presence and percent cover (NEON.DP0.10004), provided with every download of this data product. Contained within this file is a field named 'entryValidationRulesForm', which describes syntactically the validation rules for each field built into the data entry application. Data entry constraints are described in Nicl syntax in the validation file provided with every data download, and the Nicl language is described in NEON's Ingest Conversion Language (NICL) specifications ([AD[11]]).

A schematic of the data entry application design is depicted in Figure 2.

5 DATA PROCESSING STEPS

Following data entry into a mobile application or web user interface, the steps used to process the data through to publication on the NEON Data Portal are detailed in the NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: OS Generic Transitions (AD[11]).

6 REFERENCES

Peet, R. K., T. R. Wentworth, and P. S. White. 1998. A flexible, multipurpose method for recording vegetation composition and structure. *Castanea* 63(3):262-274.

Shmida, A. 1984. Whittaker's plant diversity sampling method. *Israel Journal of Botany* 33:41-46.

Stohlgren, T. J. 2007. *Measuring plant diversity, lessons from the field*. Oxford University Press, New York.

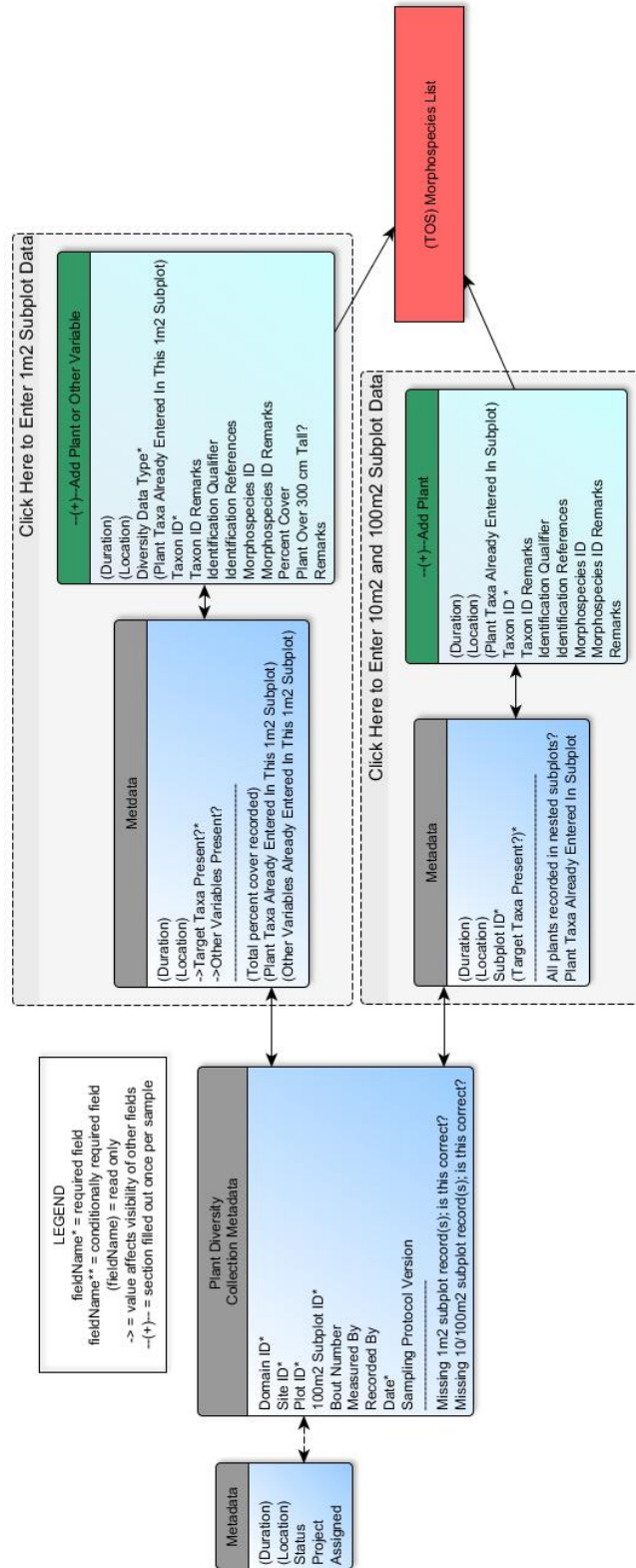


Figure 2: Schematic of the applications used by field technicians to enter plant presence and percent cover data