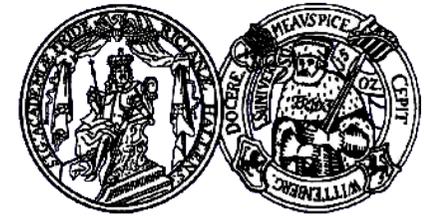




iDiv

German Centre for
Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv)
Halle-Jena-Leipzig



sPlot - Plant trait- environment relationships across the world's biomes

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sPlot

- The [global vegetation-plot and trait database](#) of the sDiv Working Group on “Global Plant Trait-Environment Relationships”.
- The sPlot database will combine
 - (1) vegetation-plot data,
 - (2) plant trait data and
 - (3) a taxonomic backbone.

**Aim: the analysis of
plant trait-environment
relationships
across the world's biomes
on the basis of
vegetation-plot data.**



Motivation

- Microclimate is a major predictor for trait values, but the interaction of local and global drivers is still poorly known
- (i) To which extent are relationships between traits preserved across environmental gradients worldwide, irrespective of macroclimate?
- (ii) To which degree is the effect of local abiotic drivers mediated by climate?

So far, there is

- no good global coverage of multiple traits (apart from LES)
- no global vegetation plot data
- no availability of fine-scale environmental factors

The sPlot consortium

Team of experts worldwide representing:

- Theory
- Vegetation plot/trait databases
- Data analysis and synthesis

- sPlot members (as of 01/09/2013):

T. Becker, [H. Bruelheide](#), [M. Chytrý](#), F. de Bello, [J. Dengler](#), S. Díaz, B. Enquist, N. Ermakov, R. Field, J. Gaikwad, E. Garnier, S. Haider, S. Hennekens, T. Hickler, S. Higgings, J. Homeier, U. Jandt, M. Janišová, F. Jansen, B. Jimenez-Alfaro, [J. Kattge](#), M. Kleyer, S. Klotz, B. König-Ries, A. Korolyuk, I. Kühn, J. Lenoir, J. Leps, Y. Lin, G. Lopez-Gonzalez, M. Mahecha, V. Minden, A. Moles, L. Mucina, R. Peet, [V. De Patta Pillar](#), M. Polyakova, P. Poschlod, [O. Purschke](#), C. Römermann, [B. Sandel](#), J. Schaminée, S. Scheiter, M. Schmidt, F. Schrod, N. Swenson, O. Tackenberg, P. van Bodegom, C. Violle, C. Webb, E. Welk, T. Wentworth, G. Zizka, M. Winter, C. Wirth

Leaf economics spectrum

- Leaves with low long leaf life span (LL) and high leaf mass per area (LMA)

versus

Leaves with high photosynthetic capacity per leaf mass (A_{max}), high dark respiration rates (R_{dark}), high leaf nitrogen contents (N) and high phosphorus contents (P)

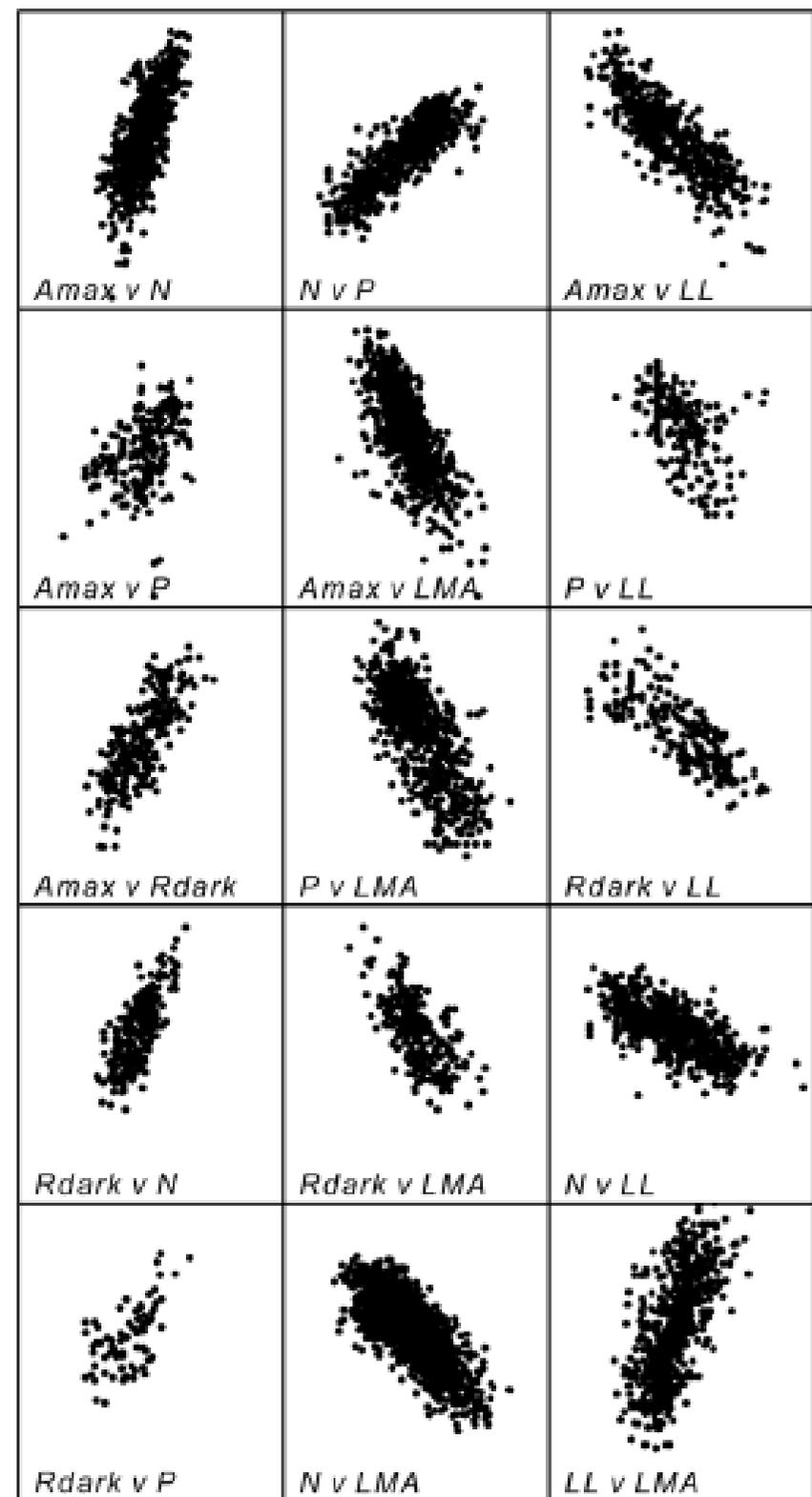
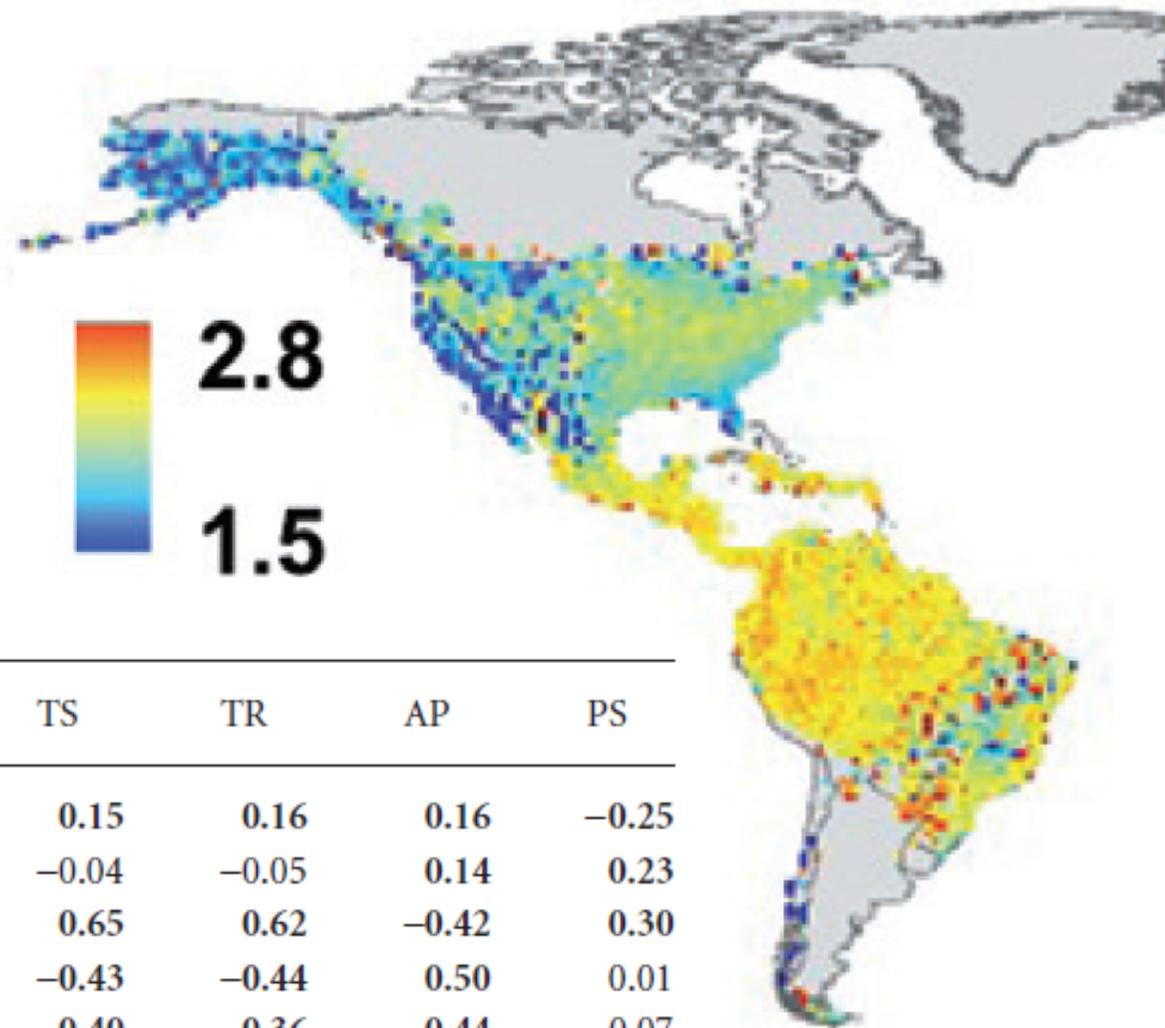


Fig. 1 from Osnas et al. 2013, Science 340: 741-744.

Trait values as a function of macroclimate

- Latitudinal gradient in SLA (\log_{10} transformed)
- Based on species occurrence data on 1° grid cells.



Trait	Lat	Alt	MAT	TS	TR	AP	PS
Maximum height	0.25	-0.05	-0.10	0.15	0.16	0.16	-0.25
Leaf %N	-0.01	0.18	0.23	-0.04	-0.05	0.14	0.23
Leaf %P	0.62	0.07	-0.54	0.65	0.62	-0.42	0.30
Seed mass	-0.26	-0.20	0.47	-0.43	-0.44	0.50	0.01
Specific leaf area	-0.48	-0.19	0.33	-0.40	-0.36	0.44	0.07
Wood density	-0.61	-0.24	0.62	-0.54	-0.51	0.23	0.33

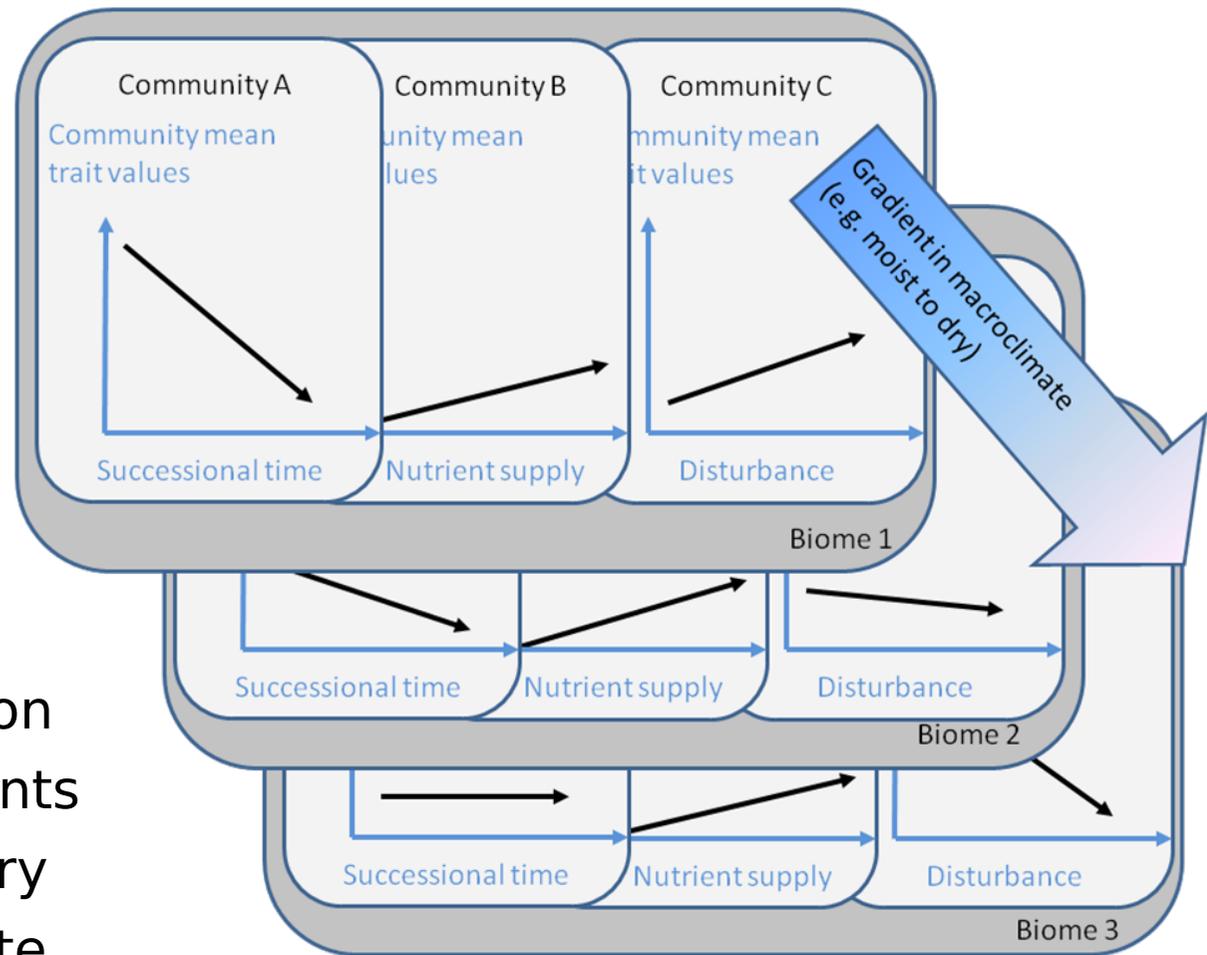
Lat, absolute value of latitude; Alt, altitude; MAT, mean annual temperature; TS, temperature seasonality (standard deviation of 12 mean monthly temperatures); TR, annual temperature range (maximum – minimum annual temperatures); AP, total annual precipitation; PS, precipitation seasonality (coefficient of variation of 12 monthly rainfall totals). Bold values indicate significant correlations ($P < 0.05$).

Fig. 1 and Table 1 from Swenson et al. 2012, *Global Ecol. Biogeogr.* 21: 798-808.

Why do we need community data?

- Traits are filtered by the environment, but do not exclusively determine the trait values at a certain site
- within-site variation of trait values is caused by:
 - Limiting similarity within communities
 - Different species composition in different local environments
 - Trait relationships might vary differently with macroclimate in different communities

-> Community data have to be included



Species trait values versus community mean trait values

- Species traits value plotted against (unweighted) **mean** site variables

Or

- Community **mean** trait values plotted against (weighted or unweighted) site variables

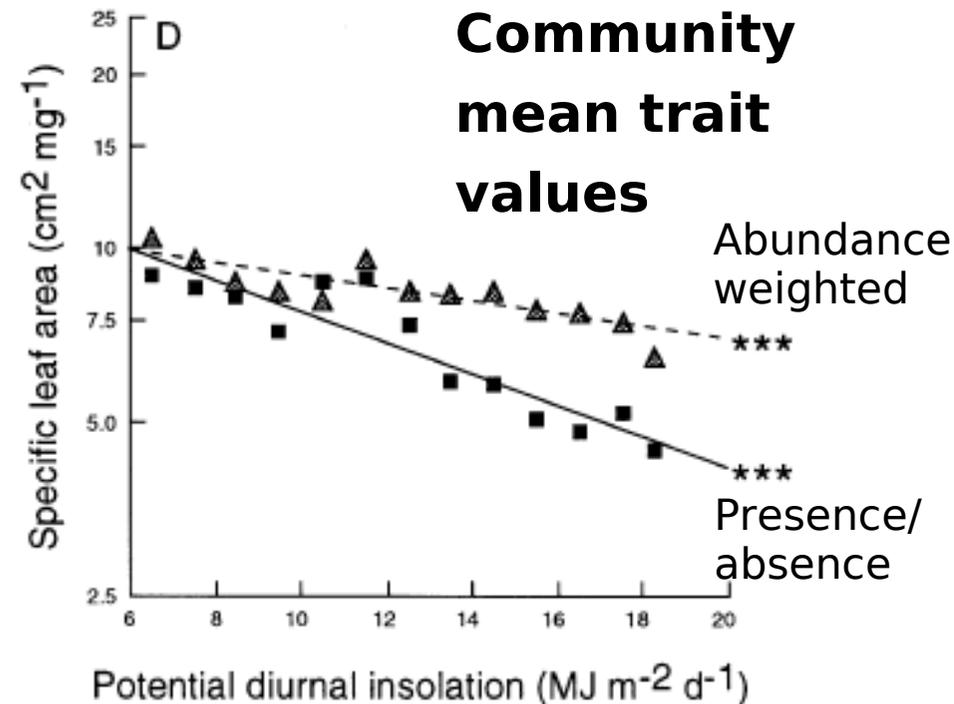
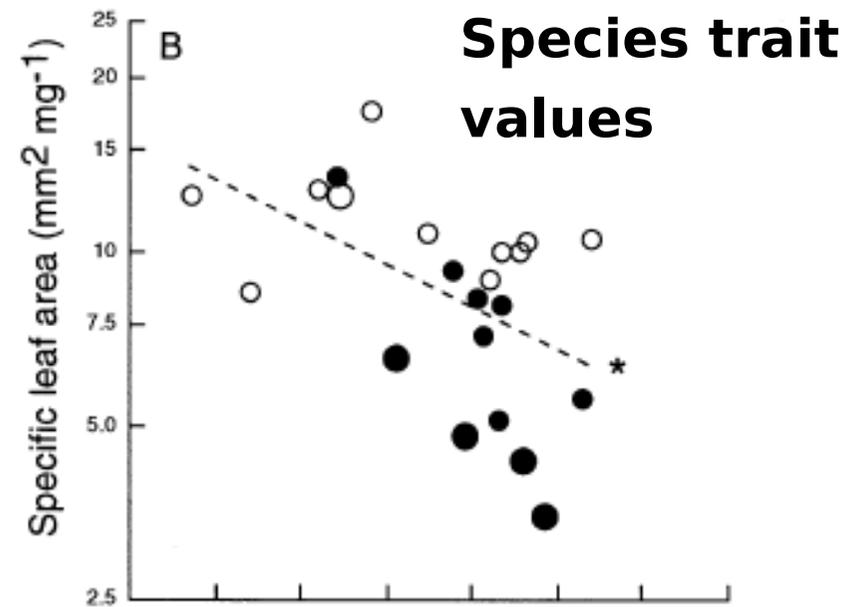
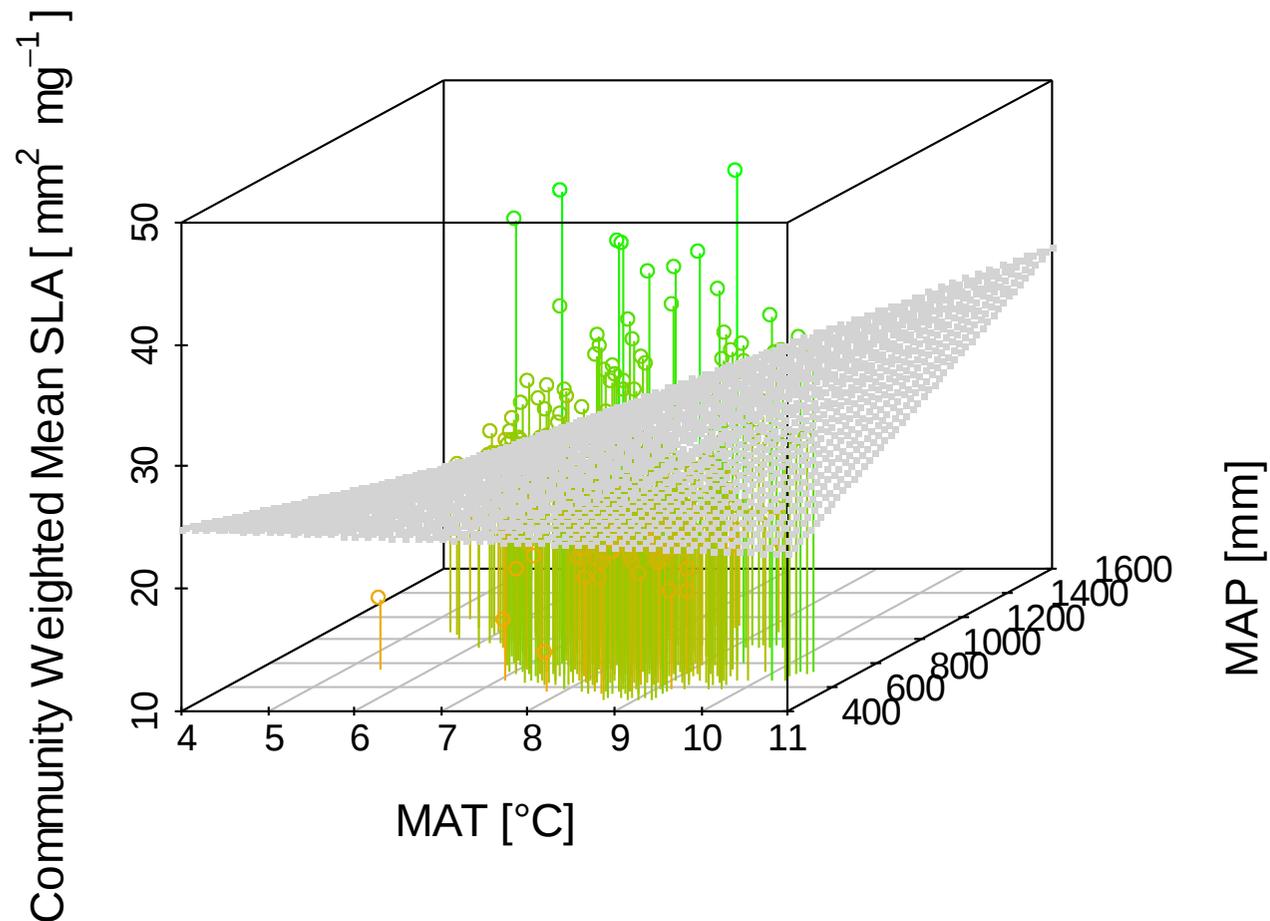


Fig. 4B, D from Ackerly et al. 2002, *Oecologia* 130: 449-457.

Community weighted means (CWM) in large databases

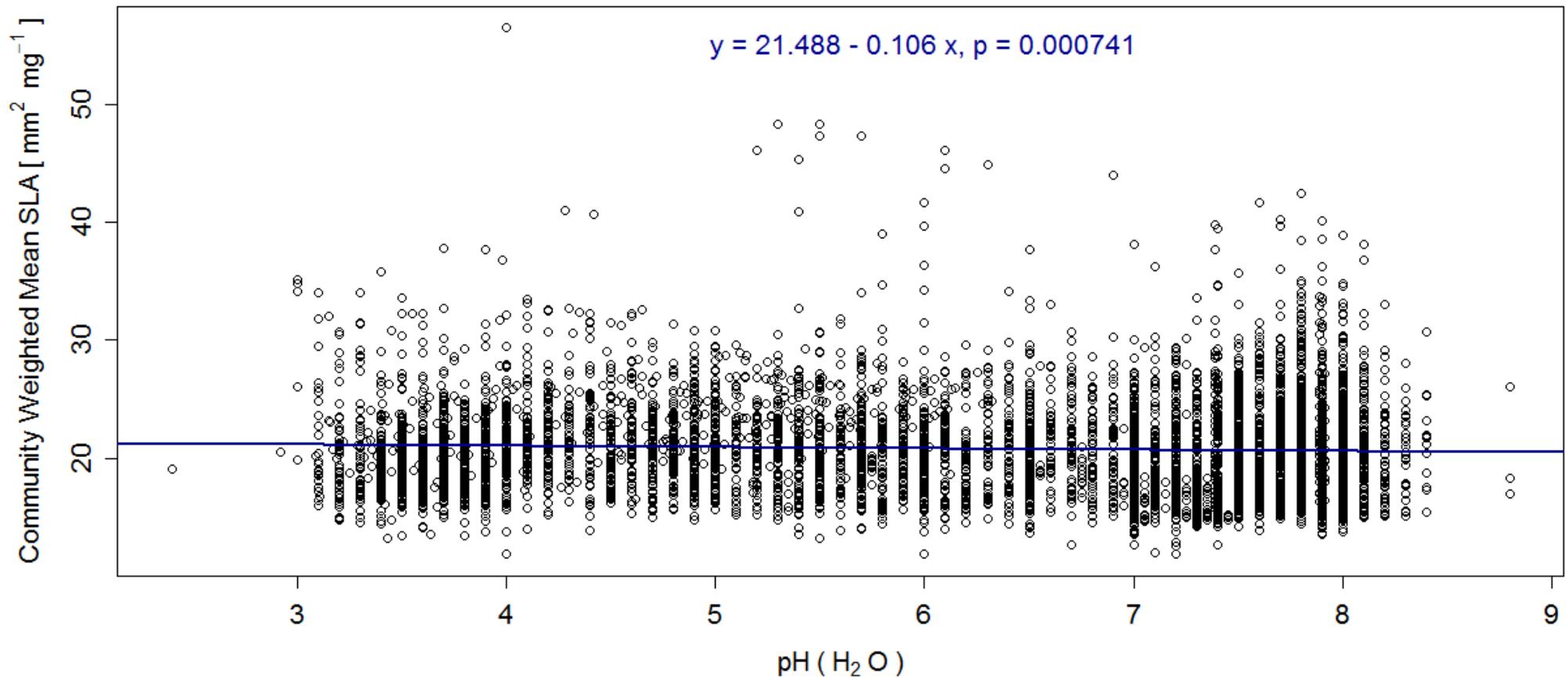
- German Vegetation Reference Database (GVRD), **all plots with pH and geographic information (MAT and MAP)**
- Grasslands and forests
- $n = 6632$ plots, 1787 species
- SLA for 1277 species



	Estimate	Pr(> t)
Intercept	32.3270	< 2e-16
MAT	-1.2659	1.69E-05
MAP	-0.0155	3.28E-09
MAT x MAP	0.0024	2.06E-13

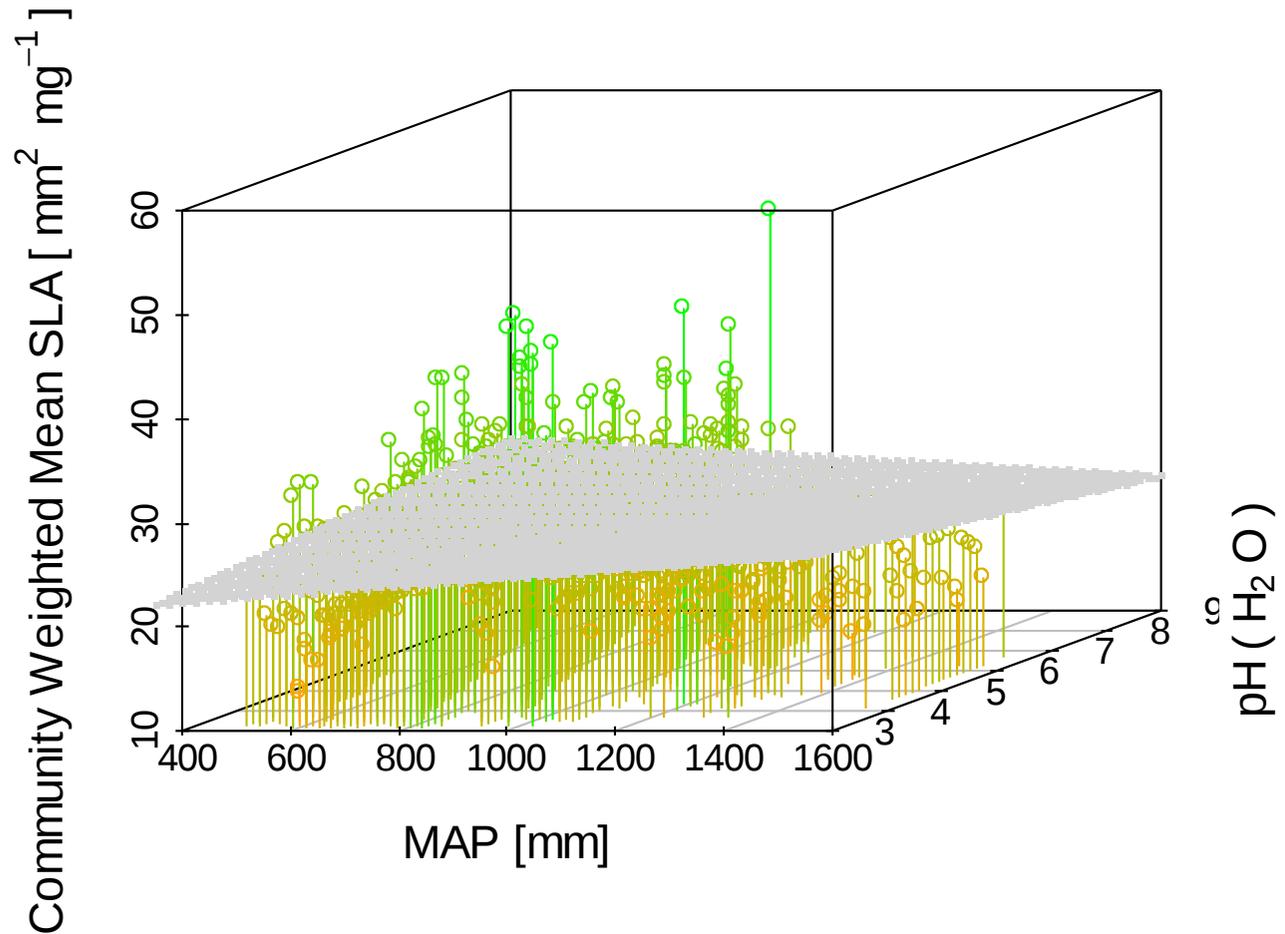
SLA ~ pH

- German Vegetation Reference Database (GVRD), **all plots with pH**
- Grasslands and forests
- n = 6636 plots, 1787 species
- SLA for 1277 species



SLA ~ MAP * pH

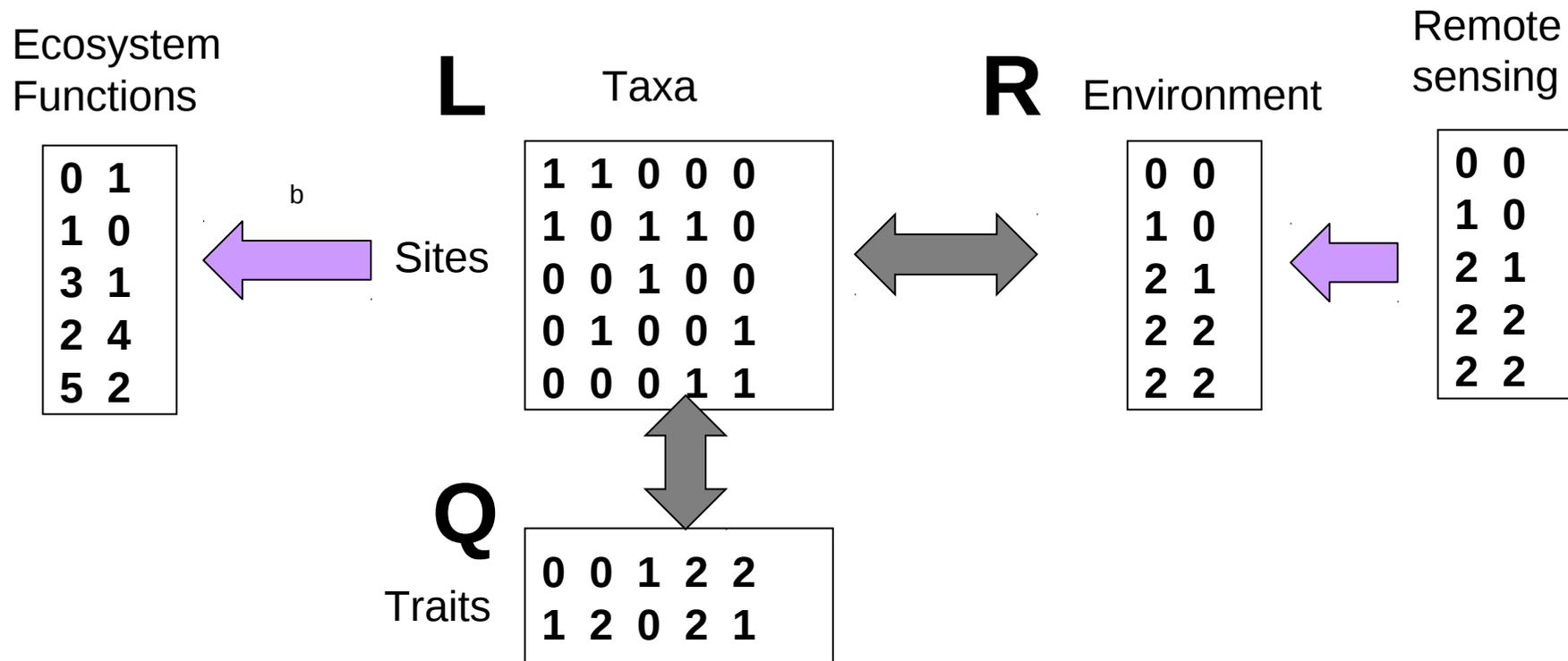
- German Vegetation Reference Database (GVRD), **all plots with pH and geographic information**
- Grasslands and forests
- n = 6632 plots, 1787 species
- SLA for 1277 species



	Estimate	Pr(> t)
Intercept	19.2205	< 2e-16
MAP	0.0066	8.67E-04
pH	0.9489	1.59E-04
MAP x pH	-0.0011	9.41E-04

Outlook

- Expand to Remote sensing and ecosystem functions



The sPlot Rules

- 4.a Data can be contributed to sPlot only upon [invitation](#) by the Steering Committee.
The [owner of this database becomes a member](#) of the sPlot Consortium.
- 4.d Trait data will technically be handled through the [TRY](#) initiative.
All trait data submitted to sPlot will be transferred to TRY.
Persons who contribute trait data via TRY and agree on the sPlot Rules have the same rights as all other sPlot Consortium members.
- 4.e All data contributed to the sPlot database remain [intellectual property](#) of data contributors and may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.a. The sPlot database can only be used by sPlot Consortium members for specific research projects focusing on [global- or at least continental-scale analyses](#).
- 5.c. Each member of the sPlot Consortium has the right to [propose analytical or other papers](#) using sPlot data.
- 6.a The sPlot Steering Committee will send the approved paper proposal to all members of the sPlot Consortium and inform them which amount of data of which contributors is supposed to be used in the respective analyses. The members of the sPlot Consortium can then declare their willingness to join the paper project as active [co-authors](#) during a period of one month (opt-in papers).

Vegetation-plot databases in sPlot

- **Invitation to large & representative databases** started on 5 August 2013
- **Databases have already agreed to join sPlot:**
 - Braun-Blanquet Project & European Grassland Archive (EGA) c. 700,000 rel.
(combined database of 20+ European countries)
 - Vegetation Database of North Asia (Russia, Mongolia) 9,000 rel.
 - West African Vegetation Database 12,000 rel.
 - Western Australian Vegetation Database 6,000 rel.
 - Carolina Vegetation Survey Database 8,000 rel.
 - VegBank (USA) 23,000 rel.
 - Ecuador Forest Plot Database 230 rel.
- **38 further databases have been invited:** > 600,000 rel.
(12 from Asia, 9 from Africa, 5 from North America, 6 from South America, 4 from Australia, 2 multi-continental)
- **Further recommendations of plot databases are welcome**, particularly from Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, Australia as well as any plots from tropical and subtropical forests with records of the herb layer

Timeline

6-9 March 2013

27 Aug 2013

Structure of sPlot data fields fixed

mid-September

sPlot database programmed (core functions)

mid-October

“Wrapper” for joint European databases established and data imported

October et seq.

“Wrappers” for other sPlot databases will be programmed and data successively imported (1 db every 7-10 days)

end of Jan 2014

First global dataset available for preliminary analyses

end of March

2nd sPlot Workshop in Leipzig

March – June

First three papers submitted:

- Paper on sPlot content and associated challenges and opportunities
- Paper on structure and philosophy of sPlot database
- Analytical paper on trait patterns across biomes

Acknowledgements

- *TRY*
- *DFG*
- *sDiv crew*