Mobilizing New England Vascular Plant Specimen Data



to Track Environmental Changes

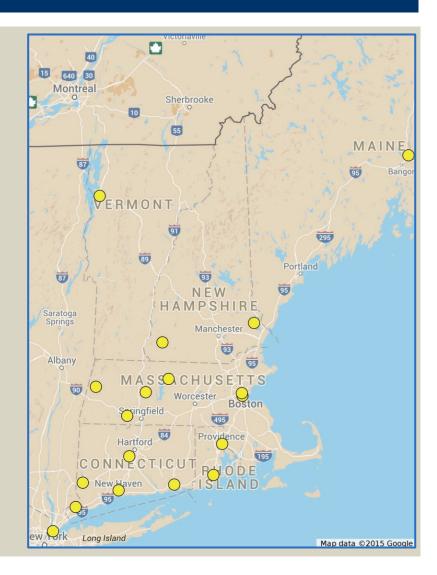
Patrick W. Sweeney
Yale University Herbarium
Peabody Museum of Natural History





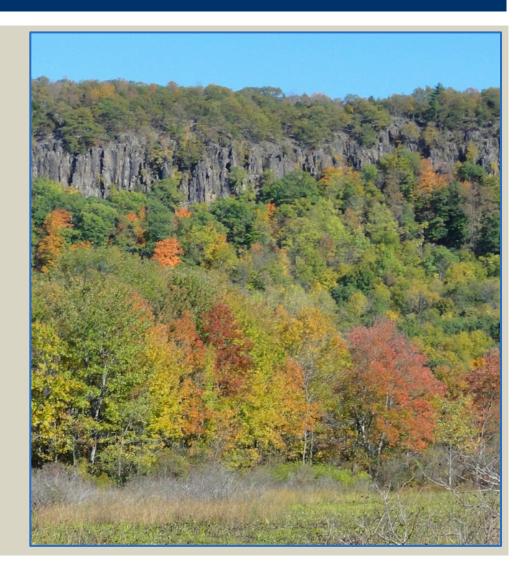
OVERALL OBJECTIVES

Digitize over 1 million
 New England vascular
 plant specimens from
 18 regional herbaria



RATIONALE

The main goal of this TCN is to provide data to support the study of the consequences of climate change and land use history in the New England region over the last two centuries

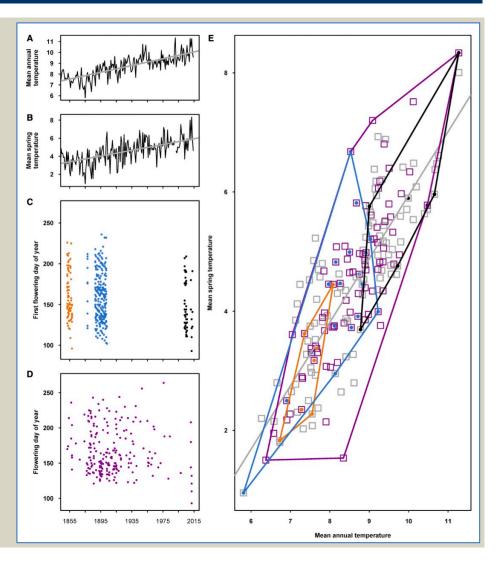


RATIONALE: THEME

- Calinger, K. M., Queenborough, S., & Curtis, P. S. (2013). Herbarium specimens reveal the footprint of climate change on flowering trends across north-central North America. Ecology letters, 16(8), 1037-1044.
- Davis, C. C., Willis, C. G., Connolly, B., Kelly, C., & Ellison, A. M. (2015). Herbarium records are reliable sources of phenological change driven by climate and provide novel insights into species' phenological cueing mechanisms. *American journal of botany*, 102(10), 1599-1609.
- Everill, P. H., Primack, R. B., Ellwood, E. R., & Melaas, E. K. (2014). Determining past leaf-out times of New England's deciduous forests from herbarium specimens. American journal of botany, 101(8), 1293-1300.
- Hart, R., Salick, J., Ranjitkar, S., & Xu, J. (2014). Herbarium specimens show contrasting phenological responses to Himalayan climate. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 111(29), 10615-10619.
- Ibáñez, I., R.B. Primack, A.J. Miller-Rushing, E. Ellwood, H. Higuchi, S.D. Lee, H. Kobori, and J.A. Silander. 2010. Forecasting phenology under global warming. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences 365: 3247-3260.
- Lavoie, C. (2013). Biological collections in an ever changing world: Herbaria as tools for biogeographical and environmental studies. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics*, 15(1), 68-76.
- Li, Z., Wu, N., Gao, X., Wu, Y., & Oli, K. P. (2013). Species-level phenological responses to 'global warming'as evidenced by herbarium collections in the Tibetan Autonomous Region. *Biodiversity and conservation*, 22(1), 141-152.
- Matthews, E. R., & Mazer, S. J. (2015). Historical changes in flowering phenology are governed by temperature× precipitation interactions in a widespread perennial herb in western North America. New Phytologist.
- Park, I. W., & Schwartz, M. D. (2015). Long-term herbarium records reveal temperature-dependent changes in flowering phenology in the southeastern USA. International journal of biometeorology, 59(3), 347-355.
- Primack, D., C. Imbres, R.B. Primack, A.J. Miller-Rushing, and P. Del Tredici. 2004. Herbarium specimens demonstrate earlier flowering times in response to warming in boston. American Journal of Botany 91: 1260
- Robbirt, K.M., A.J. Davy, M.J. Hutchings, and D.L. Roberts. 2011. Validation of biological collections as a source of phenological data for use in climate change studies: A case study with the orchid *Ophrys sphegodes*. *Journal of Ecology* 99: 235-241.
- Rumpff, L., F. Coates, and J.W. Morgan. 2010. Biological indicators of climate change: Evidence from long-term flowering records of plants along the Victorian Coast, Australia. Australian Journal of Botany 58: 428-439.
- Zohner, C. M., & Renner, S. S. (2014). Common garden comparison of the leaf-out phenology of woody species from different native climates, combined with herbarium records, forecasts long-term change. Ecology letters, 17(8), 1016-1025.

RATIONALE: THEME

Davis, C. C., Willis, C. G., Connolly, B., Kelly, C., & Ellison, A. M. (2015). Herbarium records are reliable sources of phenological change driven by climate and provide novel insights into species' phenological cueing mechanisms. *American Journal of Botany*, 102 (10), 1599-1609.



RATIONALE: NEW ENGLAND

Why New England?

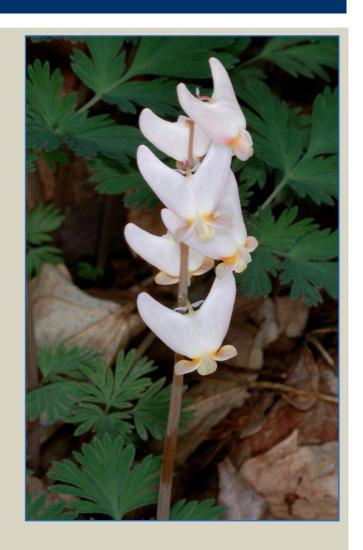
- Herbaria
- Landscape
- History
- Scientists



RATIONALE: THEME

Climate Change

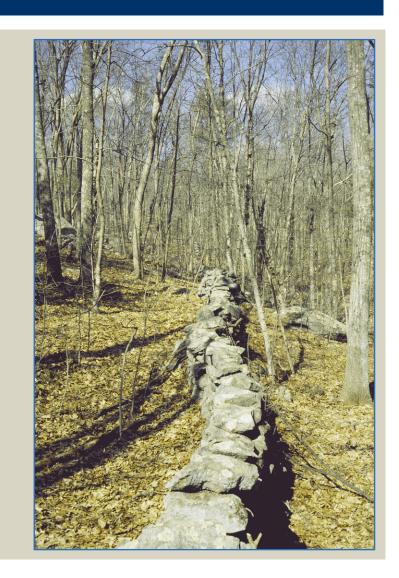
- Plant phenological observations play an important role in the effort to understand the effects of rising temperatures
- Our project will cater to climatechange studies by capturing phenology (flowering and leafing-out stage) data
- We will develop controlled vocabularies for flowering stage



RATIONALE: THEME

Land-use history

- Herbarium specimens, representing thousands of species with diverse ecological ranges and tolerances can add critical insights into the long-term consequences of past landuse
- We will capture habitat data for a subset of taxa targeted for their particular importance to land-use studies



PARTNERS

- Brown University (BRU)
- Harvard University (HUH)
- U. of New Hampshire (NHA)
- U. of Massachusetts Amherst (MASS)
- U. of Vermont (VT)
- Yale University (YU)
- Bartlett Arboretum (BART)
- Berkshire Museum (BERK)
- Boston University (BSN)
- Central Connecticut State U. (CCSU)

- Connecticut College (CCNL)
- Harvard Forest (HF)
- Keene State (KESC)
- U. of Rhode Island (KIRI)
- Western Connecticut State U. (WCSU)
- Westfield State U. (WSCH)

PENs:

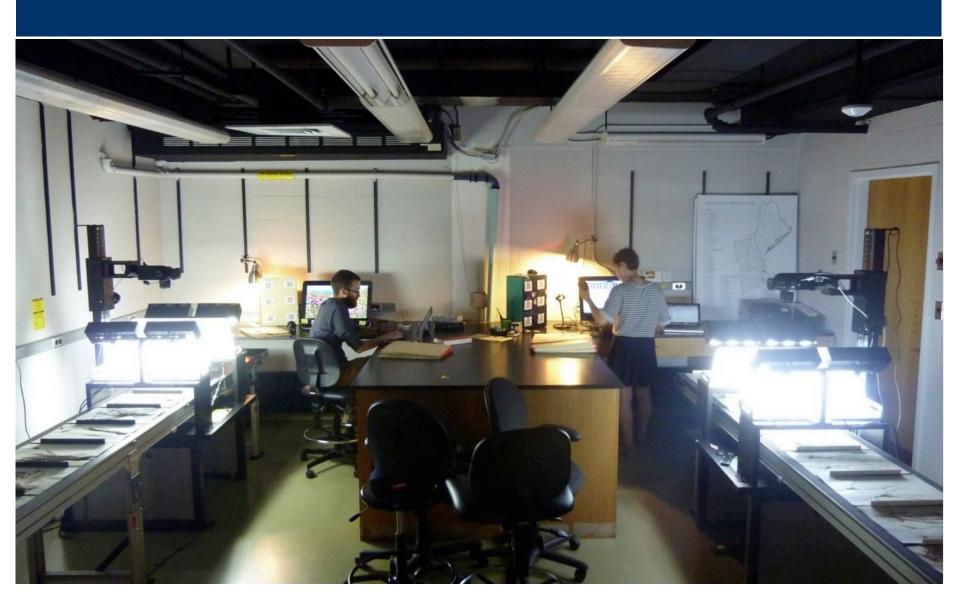
- U. of Maine (MAINE)
- New York Botanical Garden (NYBG)

DIGITIZATION

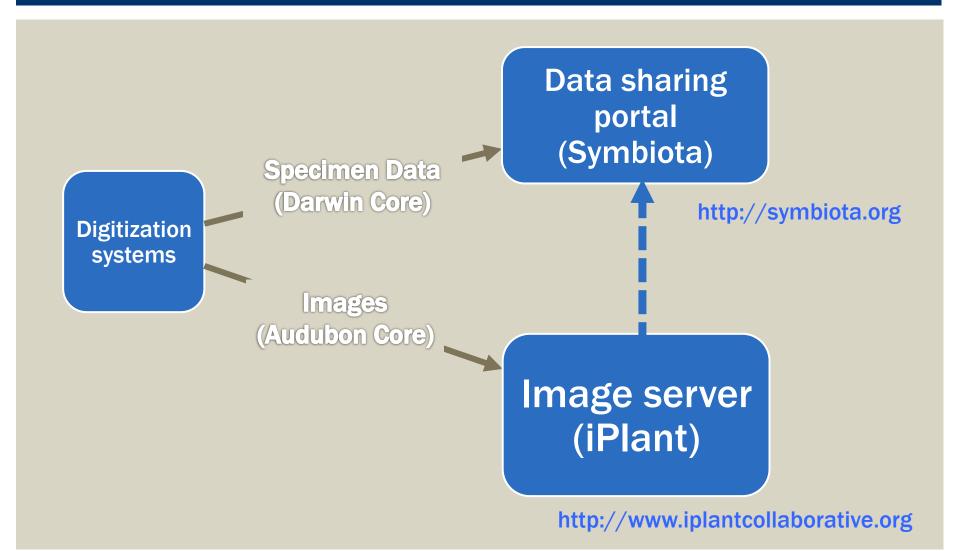
- Capture an image, a barcode number, a subset of label data:
 - State
 - Town
 - Collection Date
 - Collector
 - Collection No.



DIGITIZATION

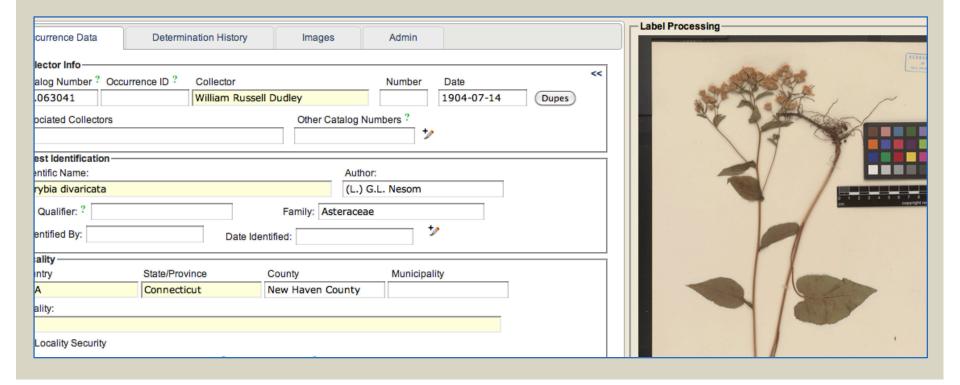


DATA FLOW



PHENOLOGY

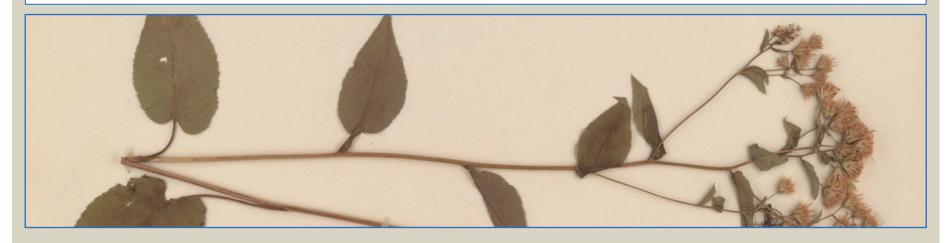
Score phenology and habitat from images of specimens and labels.



PHENOLOGY

NEVP terms:

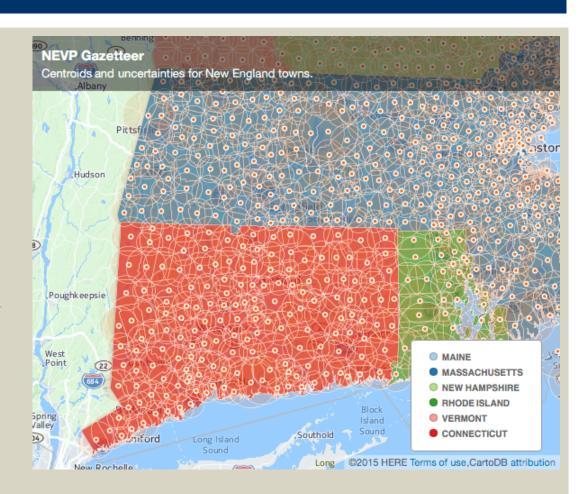
NEVP Term Set (Angiospermae)	NEVP Definition
vegetative - no flowers, flower buds, or fruits	No reproductive structures present.
flowering - mostly buds (<1/2 open)	Mostly flower buds with few, if any, open flowers.
flowering – mostly open (>1/2 open)	Mostly open flowers with few flower buds or old flowers that have lost their petals.
flowering – mostly old (<1/2 open)	Mostly old flowers that have lost their petals.
fruiting – mostly young fruits (a few mature)	Mostly young fruits present (often smaller than mature fruits, or green in color).
fruiting – mostly mature fruits (full)	Mostly mature fruits present.
fruiting - fruits past maturity (past full)	Fruits fallen from stalks, withered, or dehisced and lacking seeds.



GEOREFERENCING

- Georeference (lat & long) to at least town level
- Town-level New England gazetteer versioned and available on GitHub:

https://github.com/ psweeney-YU/NEVPgazetteer



Sweeney, P. 2015. NEVP-gazetteer: First release. Zenodo. 10.5281/zenodo.16401

GEOREFERENCING

- Lat/long
- Uncertainty
- WGS84
- Georeferencing metadata
 - Remarks: Coordinates are for the centroid of the town polygon. The uncertainty is the largest possible distance between the centroid and the polygon edge.
 - Sources: Connecticut Town Boundary vector digital data (CONNECTICUT_TOWN_BOUNDARY.shp), 2005 edition; State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford, CT (http://wans.achu.www.ct.gov/deep).

Sweeney, P. 2015. NEVP-gazetteer: First release. Zenodo. 10.5281/zenodo. 16401

GEOREFERENCING



DISSEMINATION

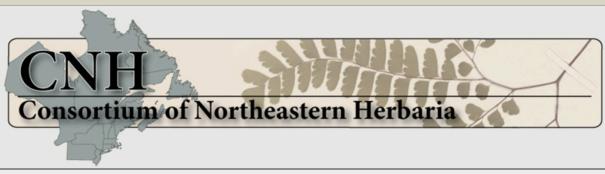
All of the data and images are available to public through Consortium of Northeastern Herbaria (CNH) portal & iDigBio





http://portal.neherbaria.org

DATA



About | Portal | Membership | Governance | Meetings | Resources

Portal Menu

Text-based Search

Map-guided Search

Collections

Species Lists

Sitemap

Crowdsourcing

Welcome General!

My Profile

Logout

Herbarium Specimen Data Sharing Portal for CNH

Number of records in database: 945473

About:

The CNH portal provides access to herbarium specimen data housed in member institutions, with particular emphasis on specimens collected in the region. The database includes taxa traditionally found in herbaria, including plants, fungi, diatoms, algae, and lichens.

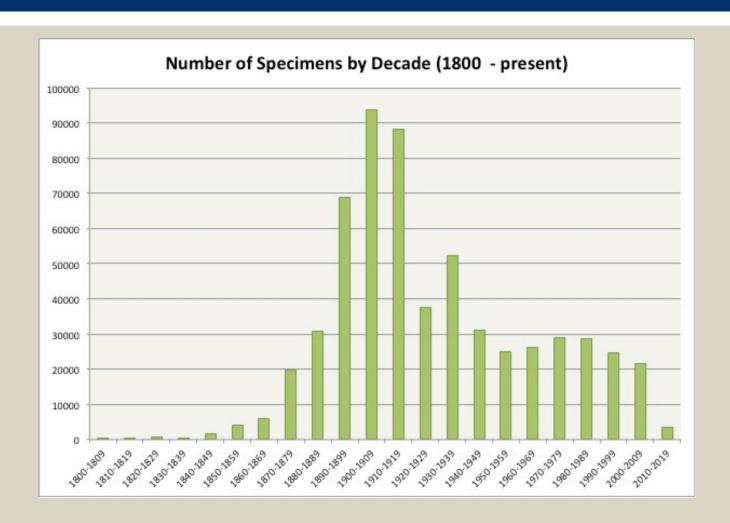
Use of any specimen data and related material (e.g., images, species checklists, etc.) accessed through this portal requires agreement to the terms and conditions in the CNH data usage policy.

If your institution is interested in sharing data and is willing to abide by the terms of our data sharing and data usage policies, email Patrick Sweeney for further instructions about how to make this happen.

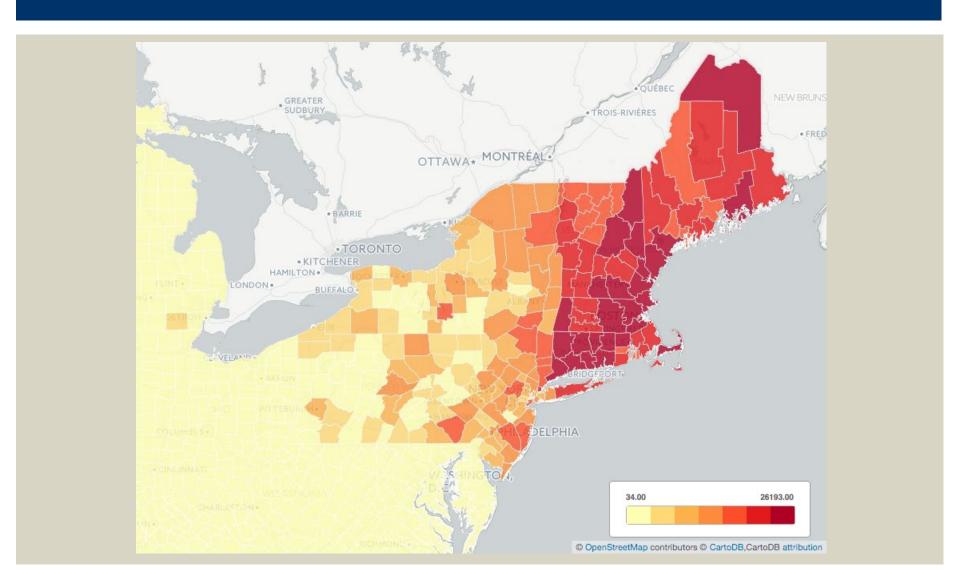
Acknowledgements:

The CNH specimen portal utilizes the Symbiota framework. The Symbiota Software Project (www.symbiota.org) is an NSF funded endeavor based at Arizona State University. We are particularly indebted to Edward Gilbert for assiting CNH in implementing this Symbiota instance.

DATA



DATA



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



National Science Foundation (EF1208829, EF1208835, EF1208972, EF1208973, EF1208975, EF1208989, EF1209149).



Symbiota Project



FilteredPush



iPlant Collaborative™ Empowering A New Plant Biology



Biota of North America