
















sPlot open - An environmentally-balanced, open-access, global dataset of vegetation plots

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Authors


✉ Francesco Maria Sabatini^{1,2}, ✉ Jonathan Lenoir³,
Svetlana Aćić⁴, ✉ Emiliano Agrillo⁵, ✉ Miguel Alvarez⁶,
Iva Apostolova⁷, ✉ Mohammed A.S. Arfin Khan⁸,
Isabelle Aubin⁹, ✉ Yves Bergeron¹⁰, ✉ Erwin Bergmeier¹¹, ✉ Idoia Biurrun¹²,
Anne D. Bjorkman¹³, ✉ Laura Casella¹⁴, ✉ Luis Cayuela¹⁵,
Tomáš Černý¹⁶, ✉ Victor Chepinoga¹⁷, ✉ Milan Chytrý¹⁸,
János Csiky¹⁹,
Renata Ćušterevska²⁰,
Els De Bie²¹, ✉ Jürgen Dengler^{22,23,24}, ✉ Michele De Sanctis⁵,
Panayotis Dimopoulos²⁵,
Mohamed Abd El-Rouf Mousa El-Sheikh^{26,27},
Brian Enquist²⁸,
Manfred Finckh²⁹,
Emmanuel Garbolino³⁰, ✉ Melisa Giorgis³¹,
Valentin Golub³², ✉ Alvaro G. Gutierrez³³,
Mohamed Z. Hatim³⁴, ✉ Norbert Hölzel³⁵,
Jürgen Homeier³⁶,
Adrian Indreica³⁷,
Ute Jandt³⁸,
Florian Jansen³⁹,
John Janssen⁴⁰,

Birgit Jedrzejek⁴¹,  Norbert Jürgens²⁹,
Zygmunt Kaćki⁴²,  Ali Kavgacı⁴³,  Elizabeth Kearsley⁴⁴,  Michael Kessler⁴⁵,
Andrey Korolyuk⁴⁶,
Hjalmar Kühl^{24,47},  Flavia Landucci¹⁸,  Ching-Feng Li⁴⁸,
Hongyan Liu⁴⁹,
Tatiana Lysenko⁵⁰,  Corrado Marcenò¹²,  Jesper Erenskjold Moeslund⁵¹,
Jonas V. Müller⁵²,  Jérôme Munzinger⁵³,
Jalil Noroozi⁵⁴,  Arkadiusz Nowak⁵⁵,
Viktor Onyshchenko⁵⁶,  Gerhard E. Overbeck⁵⁷,
Aníbal Pauchard⁵⁸,
Robert K. Peet⁵⁹,  Aaron Pérez-Haase^{60,61},
Tomáš Peterka¹⁸,
Gwendolyn Peyre⁶²,  Oliver L. Phillips⁶³,
Vadim Prokhorov⁶⁴,
Valerijus Rašomavičius⁶⁵,
Rasmus Revermann²⁹,
John S. Rodwell⁶⁶,
Eszter Ruprecht⁶⁷,
Solvita Rūsiņa⁶⁸,
Cyrus Samimi⁶⁹,
Joop H.J. Schaminée⁴⁰,  Marco Schmidt⁷⁰,  Urban Šilc⁷¹,
Željko Škvorc⁷²,
Anita Smyth⁷³,
Zvezdana Stančić⁷⁴,
Zhiyao Tang⁴⁹,
Ioannis Tsiripidis⁷⁵,

Milan Valachovič⁷⁶,

Kim André Vanselow⁷⁷,

Kiril Vassilev⁷,  Eduardo Vélez-Martin⁷⁸,  Roberto Venanzoni⁷⁹,

Alexander Christian Vibrans⁸⁰,  Risto Virtanen^{24,81,82},

Henrik von Wehrden⁸³,


Viktoria Wagner⁸⁴,

Donald A. Walker⁸⁵,

Desalegn Wana⁸⁶,

Karsten Wesche^{24,87,88},

Timothy Whitfeld⁸⁹,

Wolfgang Willner⁹⁰,  Susan Wiser⁹¹,

Thomas Wohlgemuth⁹²,

Sergey Yamalov⁹³,  Helge Bruelheide^{1,2},

✉ — To whom correspondence should be addressed: francesco.sabatini@botanik.uni-halle.de

1. German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) - Halle-Jena-Leipzig. Germany
2. Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Institut für Biologie, Am Kirchtor 1, 06108, Halle (Saale). Germany
3. Unité de Recherche "Ecologie et Dynamique des Systèmes Anthropisés" (EDYSAN), UMR 7058 CNRS, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, 80037 Amiens Cedex 1, France
4. Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agrobotany, Nemanjina 6, 11080, Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia
5. Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Environmental Biology, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185, Rome, Italy
6. University of Bonn, Plant Nutrition, INRES, Karlrobert-Kreiten-Str., 53115, Bonn, Germany
7. Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Plant and Fungal Diversity and Resources, Acad. Georgi Bonchev 23, 1113, Sofia, Bulgaria
8. Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Forestry & Environmental Science, Akhalia, 3114, Sylhet, Bangladesh
9. Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, Great Lakes Forestry Centre, 1219 Queen St. East, P6A 2E5, Sault Ste Marie (Ontario), Canada
10. Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Forest Research Institute, 445 boul. de l'Université, J9X5E4, Rouyn-Noranda, Canada
11. University of Göttingen, Vegetation Ecology and Phytodiversity, Untere Karspüle 2, 37073, Göttingen, Germany
12. University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Plant Biology and Ecology, P.O. Box 644, 48080, Bilbao, Spain
13. Aarhus University, Section for Ecoinformatics & Biodiversity, Department of Bioscience, Ny Munkegade 114, 8000, Aarhus C, Denmark
14. ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, Biodiversity Conservation Department, Via Vitaliano Brancati, 60, 00144, Roma, Italy
15. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Department of Biology, Geology, Physics and Inorganic Chemistry, c/ Tulipán s/n, 28933, Móstoles, Spain
16. Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Department of Forest Ecology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Kamýcká 1176, 165 21, Praha 6 - Suchbát, Czech Republic
17. V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Laboratory of Physical Geography and Biogeography, Ulan-Batorskaya, 1, 664033, Irkutsk, Russian Federation
18. Masaryk University, Department of Botany and Zoology, Kotlářská 2, 611 37, Brno, Czech Republic
19. University of Pécs, Department of Ecology, Ifjúság u. 6., 7624, Pécs, Hungary
20. Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Institute of Biology, Arhimedova 3, 1000, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

21. Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO), Departement of Biodiversity and Natural Environment, Havenlaan 88, bus 73, 1000, Brussels, Belgium
22. Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW), Vegetation Ecology Group, Institute of Natural Resource Sciences (IUNR), Grüentalstr. 14, 8820, Wädenswil, Switzerland
23. University of Bayreuth, Plant Ecology, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research (BayCEER), Universitätsstr. 30, 95447, Bayreuth, Germany
24. German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, NA, Deutscher Platz 5e, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
25. University of Patras, Institute of Botany, Division of Plant Biology, Department of Biology, University Campus, 26504, Patras, Greece
26. College of Science, King Saud University, Botany and Microbiology Department, P.O. Box 2455, 11451, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
27. Damanhour University, Botany Department, Faculty of Science, NA, NA, Damanhour, Egypt
28. University of Arizona, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, 1041 E. Lowell St., AZ 85721, Tucson, United States
29. University of Hamburg, Biodiversity, Ecology and Evolution of Plants, Institute for Plant Science & Microbiology, Ohnhorststr. 18, 22609, Hamburg, Germany
30. MINES ParisTech, Crisis and Risk research Centre (CRC), 1 rue Claude Daunesse, BP 207, 06904, Sophia Antipolis, France
31. Instituto Multidisciplinario de Biología Vegetal (IMBIV-CONICET), ECOLOGÍA VEGETAL Y FITOGEOGRAFÍA, Av. Vélez Sársfield 1611, 5000, Córdoba, Argentina
32. Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin, Laboratory of Phytocoenology, Komzina, 10, 445003, Toljatty, Russia
33. Universidad de Chile, Departamento de Ciencias Ambientales y Recursos Naturales Renovables, Facultad de Ciencias Agronomicas, Santa Rosa 11315, La Pintana, 8820808, Santiago, Chile
34. Tanta University, Botany, Faculty of Science, El Geish St., 31527, Tanta, Egypt
35. University of Muenster, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Heisenbergstr. 2, 48149, Münster, Germany
36. University of Göttingen, Plant Ecology and Ecosystems Research, Untere Karspüle 2, 37073, Göttingen, Germany
37. Transilvania University of Brasov, Department of Silviculture, Sirul Beethoven 1, 500123, Brasov, Romania
38. Martin Luther University Halle Wittenberg, Institute of Biology, Am Kirchtor 1, 06108, Halle, Germany
39. University of Rostock, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Justus-von-Liebig-Weg 6, 18059, Rostock, Germany
40. Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra), P.O.Box 47, 6700 AA, Wageningen, Netherlands
41. University of Münster, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Heisenbergstr. 2, 48149, Münster, Germany
42. University of Wrocław, Botanical Garden, Sienkiewicza 23, 50-335, Wrocław, Poland
43. Southwest Anatolia Forest Research Institute, Silviculture and Forest Botany, POB 264, 07002, Antalya, Turkey
44. Ghent University, Department of Environment, Coupure Links 653, 9000, Gent, Belgium
45. University of Zurich, Department of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Zollikerstrasse 107, 8008, Zurich, Switzerland
46. Central Siberian Botanical Garden, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Geosystem Laboratory, Zolotodolinskaya str. 101, 630090, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation
47. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (MPI-EVA), Primatology, Deutscher Platz 6, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
48. National Taiwan University, School of Forestry and Resource Conservation, No. 101, Section 2, Kuang-Fu Road, 30013, Hsinchu, Taiwan
49. Peking University, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Yiheyuan Rd. 5, 100871, Beijing, China
50. Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin RAS, Dept. of the Phytodiversity Problems, Komzin str. 10, 445003, Togliatti, Russia
51. Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience, Grenaaavej 14, 8410, Roende, Denmark
52. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Conservation Science, Wakehurst Place, RH17 6TN, Ardingly, West Sussex, United Kingdom
53. IRD, CIRAD, CNRS, INRA, Université Montpellier, AMAP - Botany and Modelling of Plant Architecture and Vegetation, Boulevard de la Lironde, 34398, Montpellier, France
54. University of Vienna, Department of Botany and Biodiversity Research, Rennweg 14, 1030, Vienna, Austria
55. Polish Academy of Sciences, Botanical Garden - Center for Biological Diversity Conservation, Prawdziwka 2, 02-976, Warszawa, Poland
56. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, M.G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Tereshchenkivska 2, 01601, Kyiv, Ukraine
57. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Department of Botany, Av. Bento Gonçalves 9500, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, Brazil
58. University of Concepción, Laboratorio de Invasiones Biológicas (LIB), Victoria 631, 4030000, Concepción, Chile
59. University of North Carolina, Department of Biology, CB3280, South Road, 27599-3280, Chapel Hill, NC, United States
60. University of Barcelona, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Diagonal 643, 08028, Barcelona, Spain
61. Center for Advanced Studies of Blanes, Spanish Research Council (CEAB-CSIC), Continental Ecology, Carrer d'accés a la Cala St. Francesc, 14, 17300, Blanes, Girona, Spain
62. University of the Andes, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Carrera 1 Este No. 19A-40, Edificio Mario Laserna, Piso 6, 111711, Bogota, Colombia

63. University of Leeds, School of Geography, Woodhouse Lane, LS2 9JT, Leeds, United Kingdom
64. Kazan Federal University, Institute of Environmental Sciences, Kremlevskaya 18, 420008, Kazan, Russia
65. Nature Research Centre, Institute of Botany, Zaliuju Ezeru 49, 08406, Vilnius, Lithuania
66. 7 Derwent Road, LA1 3ES, Lancaster, United Kingdom
67. Babeş-Bolyai University, Hungarian Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Biology and Geology, Republicii street 42., 400015, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
68. University of Latvia, Department of Geography, 1 Jelgavas Street, 1004, Riga, Latvia
69. University of Bayreuth, Climatology, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research (BayCEER), Universitätsstr. 30, 95447, Bayreuth, Germany
70. Stadt Frankfurt am Main - Der Magistrat, Palmengarten, Siesmayerstraße 61, 60323, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
71. Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU), Institute of Biology, Novi trg 2, 1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia
72. University of Zagreb, Faculty of Forestry, Svetošimunska 25, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia
73. University of Adelaide, TERN, North Terrace, 5005, Adelaide, Australia
74. University of Zagreb, Faculty of Geotechnical Engineering, Hallerova aleja 7, 42000, Varaždin, Croatia
75. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Biology, NA, 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece
76. Plant Science and Biodiversity Centre Slovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Botany, Dubravská cesta 9, 84523, Bratislava, Slovakia
77. University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Department of Geography, Wetterkreuz 15, 91058, Erlangen, Germany
78. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Department of Ecology, Av Bento Gonçalves 9500, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, Brazil
79. University of Perugia, Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, Borgo XX giugno 74, 06124, Perugia, Italy
80. Universidade Regional de Blumenau, Departamento de Engenharia Florestal, Rua São Paulo, 3250, 89030-000, Blumenau, Brazil
81. University of Oulu, Ecology and Genetics Research Unit, Biodiversity Unit, Kaitoväylä 5, 90014, Oulu, Finland
82. Helmholtz Center for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Physiological Diversity, Permoserstr. 15, 04318, Leipzig, Germany
83. Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Institute of Ecology, Universitätsallee 1, 21335, Lüneburg, Germany
84. University of Alberta, Department of Biological Sciences, Biological Sciences Building, T6G2E9, Edmonton, Canada
85. University of Alaska, Institute of Arctic Biology, P. O. Box 7570000, 99775, Fairbanks, United States
86. Addis Ababa University, Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, Sidist Kilo SQ, 150178, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
87. Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Görlitz, Botany Department, PO Box 300 154, 02806, Görlitz, Germany
88. Technische Universität Dresden, International Institute Zittau, Markt 23, 02763, Zittau, Germany
89. Brown University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology/Brown University Herbarium, 34 Olive Street, 02912, Providence, United States
90. Vienna Institute for Nature Conservation & Analyses, NA, Giessergasse 6/7, 1090, Vienna, Austria
91. Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research, NA, PO Box 69040, 7640, Lincoln, New Zealand
92. Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Research Unit Forest Dynamics, Zürcherstrasse 111, 8903, Birmensdorf, Switzerland
93. Ufa Scientific Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Laboratory of Wild-Growing Flora, Botanical Garden-Institute, Mendeleev str., 195/3, 450080, Ufa, Russia

Abstract

Vegetation provides the foundation of life on Earth. Assessing biodiversity status and trends in plant communities is therefore critical to understand and quantify the effects of global change on ecosystems. Here, we present the largest dataset of vegetation plots (i.e. species co-occurrence or community composition data) ever released in open access. It contains information on 91,031 vegetation plots recording the cover or abundance of each plant species that occurs in a plot of a given surface area at the date of the botanical survey. Plots were derived from 103 local to regional datasets. To improve the representation of Earth's environmental conditions, plots were resampled from a larger pool of vegetation plots using an environmentally balanced sampling design. Each vegetation plot comes with information on community-weighted means and variances of key plant functional traits. Our open-access dataset can be used to explore global patterns of diversity at the plant community level, as ground truthing data in remote sensing applications or as a baseline for biodiversity monitoring.

Background & Summary

Biodiversity is facing a global crisis (1). As many as 1 million species are estimated to be already facing extinction, mostly as a consequence of anthropogenic impacts, land-use and climate change (1). The rates of biodiversity redistribution and homogenization are also accelerating (2; 3). Biological assemblages are becoming progressively more similar to each other globally, as local biodiversity and endemic species go extinct and are replaced by introduced exotic species or by more widespread and competitive native species (1; 3). This has profound potential impacts on human and ecosystem health (4; 5). For instance, many terrestrial and marine species are shifting their geographical distribution as a response to climate change (2), including animals hosting pathogens transmissible to humans (6; 7; 8).

Vegetation, i.e., the assemblage of plant species, is no exception to this biodiversity crisis (9; 10; 3). This is worrisome, since terrestrial vegetation accounts for 80% (450 Gt C) of the living biomass on Earth (11). Given the central role of vegetation in ecosystem productivity, stability and functioning (10), assessing biodiversity status and trends in plant communities is paramount, for other life compartments and human societies alike.

Monitoring plant biodiversity trends requires adequate data across a range of scales (12). Large independent collections of plant occurrence data do exist at the global or continental extent via the Botanical Information and Ecology Network (BIEN) (13), the Global Inventory of Floras and Traits (GIFT) (14) or the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (<https://www.gbif.org/>). However, all these occurrence-only databases either neglect how individual plant species co-occur and interact locally to form plant communities, or are collected at spatial resolutions (e.g., one-degree grid cells) which are too coarse to assess biodiversity trends at the most relevant scale of local plant communities (15).

Yet, there is a long-lasting tradition among botanists to record the cover or abundance of each plant species that occurs in a vegetation plot of a given size (i.e. surface area) at a given time. Compared to species-level data, vegetation-plot data present many advantages. First, they contain information on which plant species co-occur together in the same locality at a given moment in time (16). This built-in feature of vegetation plots is a necessary prerequisite for testing hypotheses related to biotic interactions among plant species (i.e. plant-plant interactions). It can also provide crucial information on where and when a species is absent, therefore improving current species distribution models (17). Being spatially explicit, vegetation plots can be resurveyed through time to assess potential changes in plant species composition relative to a baseline (18; 19, 3). As they normally contain also information on the relative cover or abundance of each species, vegetation plots are more adequate to detect subtle biodiversity changes, compared to data based on the occurrence of individual species only (20).

Vegetation-plot data are very fragmented, though, as they typically stem from a myriad of research projects. As such, these data often suffer from the usual trade-off in biodiversity data: Collections have either fine-grain spatial resolutions but small spatial extents, or vice versa (12). Furthermore, with their disparate sampling protocols, standards and taxonomic resolutions, aggregating and harmonizing vegetation plot data proves extremely challenging (21). It is not surprising, therefore, that these data have only been rarely used in global-scale biodiversity research until recently (22; 23).

The sPlot initiative tries to close this data gap. It leverages on several existing local to regional vegetation-plot datasets, to create a harmonized and comprehensive global geo-database of terrestrial plant species assemblages (24). Established in 2013, sPlot currently contains more than 1.9 million vegetation plots, and is fully integrated with the TRY database (25), from which it derives information on plant functional traits. The sPlot database is increasingly being used to study continental- to global-scale vegetation patterns, such as the relative contribution of regional vs. local factors on the global patterns of fern richness (26), the mechanisms underlying the spread and

abundance of native vs. invasive tree species ([27](#)), and worldwide trait–environment relationships in plant communities ([21](#)).

Here, we provide a data set composed of 91,031 plots, which is representative of the environmental space covered by the sPlot database. Plots stem from 103 databases, and span across 115 countries (Figure [1](#)). This resampled dataset (sPlot Open - hereafter) is composed of: (1) plot-level information, including metadata and basic vegetation structure descriptors; (2) the species composition of each vegetation plot, including species cover or abundance information when available; and (3) community-level functional diversity indices derived from the TRY database ([25](#)).

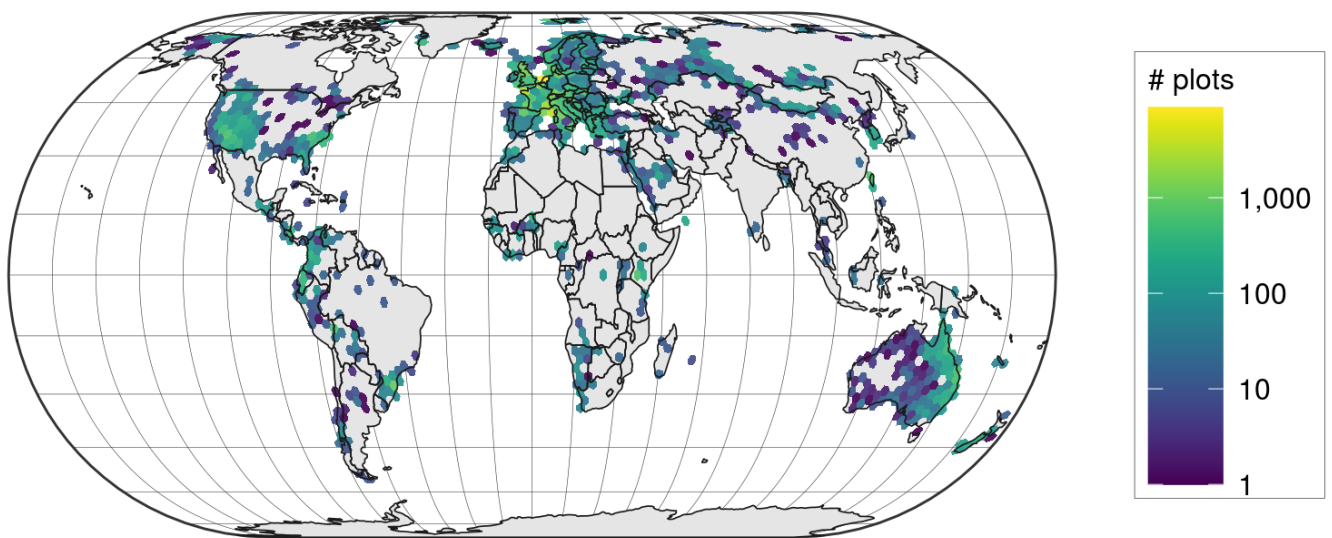


Figure 1: Global map of sPlot Open ($n = 91,031$) and spatial distribution of vegetation plot density per hexagonal cell with a spatial resolution of approximately 70,000 km². Map projection is Eckert IV.

Methods

Vegetation plot data sources

We started from the sPlot database v2.1 (created October 2016), which contains 1,121,244 vegetation plots and 23,586,216 species records stemming from 110 different vegetation-plot datasets of regional, national or continental extent. Some of the 110 datasets stem from regional or continental initiatives (see [24](#) for more information). For instance: 48 vegetation-plot datasets derive from the European Vegetation Archive (EVA) ([16](#)), three major African datasets from the Tropical African Vegetation Archive (TAVA), multiple vegetation datasets in the USA from the VegBank archive ([28](#); [29](#)). Data from other continents (South America, Asia) or countries were contributed as separate datasets. The metadata of each of the 110 vegetation-plot datasets stored in sPlot are managed through the Global Index of Vegetation-Plot Databases (GIVD; [30](#)), using the GIVD identifier as the unique dataset identifier.

Resampling method

Data in the sPlot database are unevenly distributed across continents and biomes (see [21](#)). Mid-latitude regions in developing countries (mostly Europe, the USA and Australia) are overrepresented, while regions in the tropics and subtropics are underrepresented, which is a typical geographical bias in biodiversity data (e.g., [31](#); [2](#)). To reduce this imbalance to the extent possible, we performed a stratified resampling approach, using several environmental variables available at the global extent as sampling strata. We considered 30 climatic and soil variables. For climate we complemented the 19 bioclimatic variables from CHELSA ([32](#)), as well as two variables reflecting growing-season warmth (growing degree days above 1 °C - GDD1 - and 5 °C - GDD5), which we calculated based on CHELSA bioclimatic variables. In addition we considered an index of aridity (AR) and a model for Potential Evapotranspiration (PET - [33](#)). For soil, we extracted seven variables from the SOILGRIDS database ([34](#)), namely: soil organic carbon content in the fine earth fraction, cation exchange capacity, pH, as well as the fractions of coarse fragments, sand, silt and clay.

We stratified our sampling effort based on the following procedure. First we ran a global principal component analysis (PCA) of the 30 above-mentioned environmental variables. We considered the full environmental space of all terrestrial habitats on Earth at a spatial resolution of 2.5 arcmin, totaling 8,384,404 terrestrial grid cells, irrespective of whether a grid cell hosted vegetation plots from the sPlot database v2.1 or not. We then subdivided the environmental space represented by the first two principal components (PC1-PC2), accounting for 47% and 23% of the total variation on PC1 and PC2, respectively, into a 100 × 100 grid. This PC1-PC2 bidimensional space was subsequently used to balance our sampling effort across all PC1-PC2 grid cells for which vegetation plots are available. Before projecting vegetation plots from the sPlot database v2.1 onto this PC1-PC2 environmental space, we removed vegetation plots: from wetlands; from anthropogenic vegetation types; without geographical coordinates; and with a location uncertainty higher than 3 km for those having geographical coordinates. This led to a total of 799,400 out of the initial set of 1,121,244 vegetation plots. When projecting the 799,400 vegetation plots in the PC1-PC2 grid, we calculated how many vegetation plots occurred in each PC1-PC2 grid cell. For those grid cells with more than 50 vegetation plots ($n = 858$), we randomly selected up to 50 vegetation plots using the heterogeneity-constrained random resampling algorithm from [[35](#)]. This approach optimizes the selection of a random subset of vegetation plots that encompasses the highest variability in species composition while avoiding peculiar and rare communities, which may represent outliers. We based the quantification of variability in plant species composition among the 50 randomly selected vegetation plots by computing the mean and the variance of the Jaccard's dissimilarity index ([36](#)) between all possible pairs of vegetation plots for a given random selection of 50 vegetation plots ($n = 1225$). We chose this

dissimilarity index because it is not influenced by differences in species richness among vegetation plots. More precisely, for a given PC1-PC2 grid cell containing more than 50 vegetation plots, we generated 1,000 random selections of 50 vegetation plots and ranked the 1,000 random selections according to the mean (ascending order) and variance (descending order) value. Ranks from both sortings were summed for each random selection, and the random selection with the lowest summed rank was considered as the most representative of the focal grid cell. In case a grid cell contained fewer than 50 plots, we retained all of them. In this way, we reduced the imbalance towards over-sampled climate types, while ensuring the resampled dataset to be representative of the entire environmental gradient covered by the sPlot database. We repeated the resampling procedure three times to get three different possibilities of a random selection of 50 vegetation plots per PC1-PC2 grid cell with, initially, more than 50 vegetation plots. Vegetation plots selected during the first iteration were our first choice, while we considered the vegetation plots additionally selected in the second and third iteration as reserves when asking for the permission to release the data as open access to each dataset's contributor(s).

Permission to release the data as open access

The resampling procedure resulted in a preliminary potential selection of 98,383 vegetation plots (first choice) and 51,634 vegetation plots flagged as reserves (second or third choice for the subset of PC1-PC2 grid cells with more than 50 vegetation plots available). Being the sPlot database a consortium of independent datasets, whose copyright belongs to the data contributor, we used this preliminary potential selection to ask each dataset's custodian (i.e., either the owner of a dataset or its authorized representative in case of a collective dataset) for permission to release the data of each selected vegetation plot as open access. For 8,070 vegetation plots, permission could not be granted, for instance because the data are unpublished, confidential or sensitive. For these vegetation plots, we used the reserve pool to randomly select replacements, for which such permission could be granted. We imposed the constraint that each vegetation plot in the reserve should belong to the same environmental strata, i.e., the same PC1-PC2 grid cell, of the confidential vegetation plot. Note that a given PC1-PC2 grid cell may have one or more confidential vegetation plots (max = xx) that could not be replaced from the reserve pool.

Trait information

For each vegetation plot for which open access has been granted, we computed the community weighted means for eighteen plant functional traits derived from the TRY database v3.0 ([25](#)). These traits were selected among those traits that describe the leaf, wood and seed economics spectra ([37](#); [38](#)), and are known to either affect different key ecosystem processes or respond to macroclimatic drivers or both ([24](#)). The eighteen plant functional traits were: (1) leaf area [mm^2]; (2) stem specific density [g cm^{-3}]; (3) specific leaf area [m^2kg^{-1}]; (4) leaf Carbon concentration [mg g^{-1}]; (5) leaf Nitrogen concentration [mg g^{-1}]; (6) leaf phosphorus concentration [mg g^{-1}]; (7) plant height [m]; (8) seed mass [mg]; (9) seed length [mm]; (10) leaf dry matter content [g g^{-1}]; (11) leaf nitrogen per area [g m^{-2}]; (12) leaf N:P ratio [g g^{-1}]; (13) leaf $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ [per million]; (14) seed number per reproductive unit; (15) leaf fresh mass [g]; (16) stem conduit density [mm^{-2}]; (17) dispersal unit length [mm]; and (18) conduit element length [μm].

Because missing values were particularly widespread in the species-trait matrix, we employed a gap-filling procedure based on hierarchical Bayesian modeling (R package 'BHPMF', [39](#); [40](#)). Gap-filling was performed at the level of individual observations. We then loge-transformed all gap-filled trait values and averaged each trait by taxon (i.e., at species, or genus level). Additional information on the gap-filling procedure are available in [\[24\]](#).

Community-weighted means (CWM) and the variances (CWV) were calculated for every plant functional trait j and every vegetation plot k as follows (41):

$$CWM_{j,k} = \sum_i^{n_k} p_{i,k} t_{i,j} \quad (1)$$

$$CWV_{j,k} = \sum_i^{n_k} p_{i,k} (t_{i,j} - CWM_{j,k})^2 \quad (2)$$

where n_k is the number of species with trait information in vegetation plot k , $p_{i,k}$ is the relative abundance of species i in vegetation plot k calculated as the species' fraction in cover or abundance of total cover or abundance, and $t_{i,j}$ is the mean value of species i for trait j .

Data Records

The final dataset that is provided here as open access contains 91,031 vegetation plots from 115 countries and all continents except Antarctica (Figure 1) and stems from 103 constitutive datasets (11). Information on the size (surface area) of the vegetation survey is available for 61,898 vegetation plots, and ranges between 0.01 m² and 4 ha (mean = 270 m²; median = 78.5 m²). The average number of vascular plant species per vegetation plot ranges between 1 (i.e. monospecific stands) and 270 species (mean = 17.6; median = 13). Most plots only include information on vascular plants, while a minority also includes information on lichens (n = 3,045) or mosses (n = 4,963). By reducing the overrepresentation of vegetation plots in specific environmental conditions, the resampling procedure described above strongly reduced the bias in the distribution of vegetation plots within the environmental niche space. Yet, due to the lack or scarcity of data from some geographical regions, like the Tropics, the spatial distribution of vegetation plots remains unbalanced across geographical regions (Figure 1). This is evident when comparing the number of plots across continents or biomes. Europe is by far the best represented continent, with 53,884 vegetation plots. Africa and South America, conversely, have only 4507 and 5515 vegetation plots, respectively. The representation of biomes is equally unbalanced. The biomes 'Temperate midlatitudes' and 'Subtropics with winter rain' have 37,507 and 16,510 vegetation plots each, while none of the other biomes have more than 10,000 vegetation plots (Figure 2).

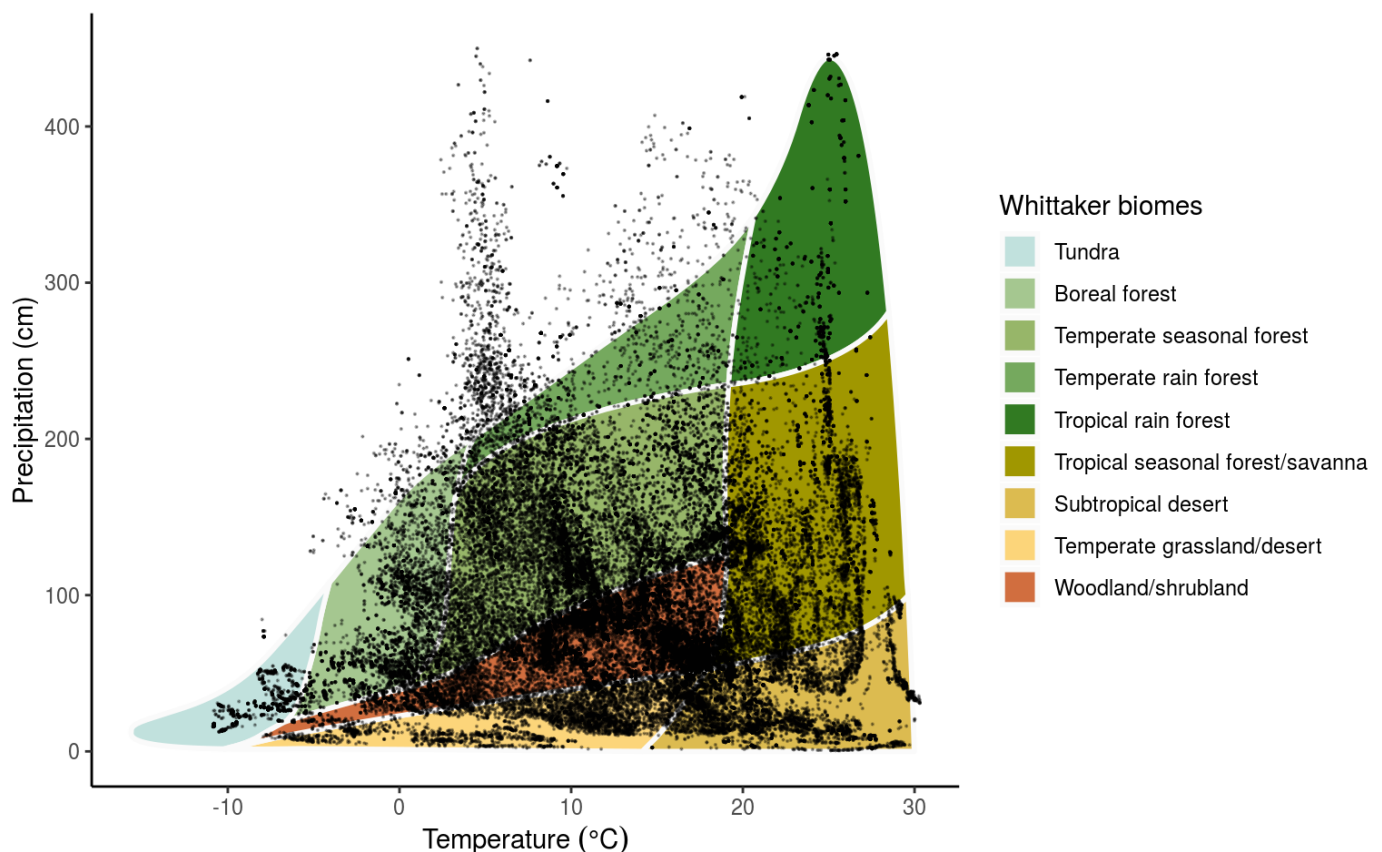


Figure 2: Distribution in environmental space (R package plotbiomes by Valentin Stefan).

Finally, the dataset contains a relatively balanced number of forest (n = 25,832) vs. non forest (n = 38,203) vegetation plots, with a minor proportion of plots remaining unassigned (n = 10,050). This classification is based on multiple lines of evidence, including the plot-level information on the cover of the tree layer, and the growth form and height of the species composing a plot. In short, a plot was considered as forest if the cover of the tree layer, or alternatively, the sum of relative cover of all tree taxa, was greater than 0.25. It was instead considered as non forest if the sum of relative cover of low-

stature, non-tree and non-shrub taxa was greater than 0.90. For an extensive explanation on this classification scheme, we refer the reader to [\[24\]](#). Even if the proportion of forest vs. non forest vegetation plots is relatively well-balanced, the geographical distribution of vegetation plots belonging to different vegetation types is likely not balanced in the geographical space, as it depends on the idiosyncrasies of the individual datasets composing the sPlot database. For instance, the data from New Zealand only include plots collected in non-forest ecosystems, while data from Chile only refer to forests. We invite potential users to carefully read the description of each individual dataset before using this open-access dataset.

Database Organization

The open-access dataset is organized into three matrices.

The *'header'* matrix contains plot level information for the 91,031 vegetation plots provided in this open access dataset, including metadata (e.g., plot ID, ownership, sampling date, geographical location, positional accuracy), sampling design information (e.g., the total surface area used during the vegetation survey), and a plot-level description of vegetation structure (e.g., vegetation type, percentage cover of each vegetation layer). A brief description of all the xx variables contained in the header matrix is provided in [12](#).

The *'DT'* matrix contains data on the species composition of each plot. It is structured in a long format and contains 1,607,826 records, from 39,922 taxa, mostly resolved at the species level. For each record we report both the taxon name as originally contributed by the data custodian (column *'Matched_concept'*), and the taxon name after taxonomic standardization (column *'Species_name_harmonized'*). For each entry, we report the species cover values. These follow different standards across the datasets constituting the sPlot database. We therefore provide both the original cover value (column *'Cover'*) and a *'Relative_cover'* field, i.e., the cover of each taxon in each vegetation layer divided by the total cover of all taxa in that vegetation layer. Finally, for each entry, we provide a *'Taxon_group'* field, reporting whether the corresponding taxa is a vascular plant, moss, lichen or alga.

Finally the *'CWM'* matrix contains the community weighted means and variances calculated for each of the 18 functional traits mentioned above. It also contains three additional columns. The column *'Species_richness'* returns the number of species recorded in each plot. The columns *'Trait_coverage_cover'* and *'Trait_coverage_pa'* return respectively the proportion of total cover and species in a plot for which functional trait information was available.

Functional trait information was available for 20,932 species. The average proportion of species in each plot for which we have functional trait information is 0.88 (median = 1). For 47,177 plots the coverage is complete, while only in one plot we have no functional trait information for any of the occurring species. When considering relative cover, the average species coverage increases to 0.89. As many as 68,234 and 74,388 plots have functional trait information for more than 80% of the species or relative cover, respectively.

Technical Validation

The sPlot database has a nested structure, and is composed of several individual datasets, each validated and maintained by its respective dataset custodian. Each individual dataset also has individual vegetation plots, each provided by its owner (the person who performed the actual vegetation survey) or by someone who digitized the original data from the scientific or grey literature. We obviously have no direct control on the individual vegetation plots that we provide here in an open access dataset. Yet, each of these vegetation plots are stemming from trained professional botanists, or published scientific work, and are accompanied by detailed information on the sampling protocols used, thus ensuring data quality and reliability.

Before having been integrated into the sPlot database, each dataset was further checked for consistency and converted to Turboveg format (CIT). During this conversion into a Turboveg format, we checked that all dataset contained the required metadata information and we converted this information to the sPlot database standards, if necessary. Furthermore we cross-checked that each plot is located within the geographic scopes of its respective dataset. Finally, we harmonized all the taxonomic names from a dataset, based on the sPlot's taxonomic backbone (REF). This backbone matched all the taxonomic names (without nomenclatural authors) from all datasets in sPlot 2.1 and TRY v3.0 ([25](#)) to their resolved version based on the Taxonomic Name Resolution Service web application (TNRS version 4.0; [42](#); iPlant Collaborative, 2015). This allowed to (1) harmonize all datasets to a common nomenclature, and (2) to link the sPlot database to the TRY database ([25](#)). All taxa originally denoted at taxonomic ranks lower than species, were aggregated at species level. Additional detail on the taxonomic resolution is reported in [[24](#)], while a description of the workflow, including R-code, is available in Purschke (2017).

Usage Notes

[*something here*]

Code Availability

[*something here*]

Acknowledgements

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Author contributions

[*Each author's contribution to the work should be described briefly, on a separate line, in the Author Contributions section.*]

Competing interests

[A competing interests statement is required for all papers accepted by and published in Scientific Data. If there is no conflict of interest, a statement declaring this must still be included in the manuscript.]

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Supplementary Material

Table 11: List of databases contributing to the open access dataset extracted from the sPlot database. Databases are ordered based on their ID in the Global Index of Vegetation Databases (GVID ID).

GVID ID	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodian	n - Plots	contributed_plots	Citation
00000004	Vegetation Database of Eurasian Tundra	Risto Virtanen	NA	1132	600	NA
00000003	Database Meadows and Steppes of Southern Ural	Sergey Yamalov	Mariya Lebedeva	2354	99	NA
00000001	Forest Vegetation Database of Turkey - FVDT	Ali Kavgacı	NA	919	15	NA
EU00000002	Nordic-Baltic Grassland Vegetation Database (NBGVD)	Jürgen Dengler	Łukasz Kozub	7675	931	Dengler & Rūsiņa (2012)
EU00000001	Vegetation-Plot Database of the University of the Basque Country (BIOVEG)	Idoia Biurrun	Itziar García-Mijangos	18441	1694	Biurrun et al. (2012)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - 0 0 - 0 1 3	Balkan Dry Grasslands Database	Kiril Vassilev	Armin Macano vić	7 6 8 3	224	Vassilev et al. (2012)
E U - 0 0 - 0 1 6	Mediterranean Ammophiletea Database	Corrado Marcenò	Borja Jiménez -Alfaro	7 3 5 9	3713	Marcenò & Jiménez- Alfaro (2017)
E U - 0 0 - 0 1 7	European Coastal Vegetation Database	John Janssen	NA	4 6 2 4	1369	NA
E U - 0 0 - 0 1 8	The Nordic Vegetation Database	Jonathan Lenoir	Jens- Christia n Svenning	5 4 7 7	1755	Lenoir et al. (2013)
E U - 0 0 - 0 1 9	Balkan Vegetation Database	Kiril Vassilev	Hristo Pedash enko	9 1 1 8	211	Vassilev et al. (2016)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - 0 0 - 0 2 0	WetVegEurope	Flavia Landucci	NA	1 4 1 1 1	61	Landucci et al. (2015)
E U - 0 0 - 0 2 2	European Mire Vegetation Database	Tomáš Peterka	Martin Jiroušek	1 0 1 4 7	1843	Peterka et al. (2015)
E U - A L - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Albania	Michele De Sanctis	Giulian o Fanelli	2 9 0	99	De Sanctis et al. (2017)
E U - A T - 0 0 1	Austrian Vegetation Database	Wolfgang Willner	Christia n Berg	3 4 4 5 8	950	Willner et al. (2012)
E U - B E - 0 0 2	INBOVEG	Els De Bie	NA	2 5 6 6 5	48	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - B G - 0 0 1	Bulgarian Vegetation Database	Iva Apostolova	Desisla va Sopotli eva	5 2 5 4	74	Apostolova et al. (2012)
E U - C H - 0 0 5	Swiss Forest Vegetation Database	Thomas Wohlgemuth	NA	1 4 1 9 3	1409	Wohlgemut h (2012)
E U - C Z - 0 0 1	Czech National Phytosociological Database	Milan Chytrý	Ilona Knollov á	1 0 4 6 9 7	579	Chytrý & Rafajová (2003)
E U - D E - 0 0 1	VegMV	Florian Jansen	Christia n Berg	5 3 8 2 2	5	Jansen et al. (2012)
E U - D E - 0 1 3	VegetWeb Germany	Florian Jansen	Jörg Ewald	2 3 0 7 8	199	Ewald et al. (2012)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - D E - 0 1 4	German Vegetation Reference Database (GVRD)	Ute Jandt	Helge Bruelhe ide	3 0 8 4 0	286	NA
E U - D K - 0 0 2	National Vegetation Database of Denmark	Jesper Erenskjold Moeslund	Rasmus Ejrnæs	2 4 2 6 4	1181	NA
E U - E S - 0 0 1	Iberian and Macaronesian Vegetation Information System (SIVIM) - Wetlands	Aaron Pérez- Haase	Xavier Font	6 5 6 0	292	NA
E U - F R - 0 0 3	SOPHY	Emmanuel Garbolino	Patrice De Ruffray	2 0 9 8 6 4	1332 2	NA
E U - G B - 0 0 1	UK National Vegetation Classification Database	John S. Rodwell	NA	2 8 5 3 3	5457	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - G R - 0 0 1	KRITI	Erwin Bergmeier	NA	2 9 2	43	NA
E U - G R - 0 0 5	Hellenic Natura 2000 Vegetation Database (HelNatVeg)	Panayotis Dimopoulos	Ioannis Tsiripidi s	5 1 6 8	777	Dimopoulos & Tsiripidis (2012)
E U - G R - 0 0 6	Hellenic Woodland Database	Ioannis Tsiripidis	Georgio s Fotiadis	3 1 9 9	4	Fotiadis et al. (2012)
E U - H R - 0 0 1	Phytosociological Database of Non-Forest Vegetation in Croatia	Zvezdana Stančić	NA	5 0 5 7	213	Stančić (2012)
E U - H R - 0 0 2	Croatian Vegetation Database	Željko Škvorc	Daniel Krstono šić	8 7 3 4	688	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - H U - 0 0 3	CoenoDat Hungarian Phytosociological Database	János Csiky	Zoltán Botta- Dukát	8 5 0 5	17	Lájer et al. (2008)
E U - I T - 0 0 1	VegItaly	Roberto Venanzoni	Flavia Landuc ci	1 5 3 3 2	2712	Landucci et al. (2012)
E U - I T - 0 1 0	Italian National Vegetation Database (BVN/ISPRA)	Laura Casella	Pierang ela Angelini	3 5 6 2	155	Casella et al. (2012)
E U - I T - 0 1 1	Vegetation-Plot Database Sapienza University of Rome (VPD-Sapienza)	Emiliano Agrillo	Fabio Attorre	1 2 7 8 0	1003	Agrillo et al. (2017)
E U - L T - 0 0 1	Lithuanian Vegetation Database	Valerijus Rašomavičius	Domas Uoginta s	7 8 2 1	119	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - L V - 0 0 1	Semi-natural Grassland Vegetation Database of Latvia	Solvita Rūsiņa	NA	5 5 9 4	306	Rūsiņa (2012)
E U - M K - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of the Republic of Macedonia	Renata Ćušterevska	NA	1 4 1 7	10	NA
E U - N L - 0 0 1	Dutch National Vegetation Database	Joop H.J. Schaminée	Stepha n M. Hennek ens	1 0 2 3 2 7	1022 3	Schaminée et al. (2006)
E U - P L - 0 0 1	Polish Vegetation Database	Zygmunt Kącki	Grzegor z Swacha	2 2 2 2 9	464	Kącki & Śliwiński (2012)
E U - R O - 0 0 7	Romanian Forest Database	Adrian Indreica	Pavel Dan Turture anu	6 0 1 7	60	Indreica et al. (2017)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - R O - 0 0 8	Romanian Grassland Database	Eszter Ruprecht	Kiril Vassilev	1 9 2 1	44	Vassilev et al. (2018)
E U - R S - 0 0 2	Vegetation Database Grassland Vegetation of Serbia	Svetlana Aćić	Zora Dajić Stevano vić	5 5 8 7	57	Aćić et al. (2012)
E U - R U - 0 0 2	Lower Volga Valley Phytosociological Database	Valentin Golub	Viktoria Bondar eva	1 4 8 5 3	149	Golub et al. (2012)
E U - R U - 0 0 3	Vegetation Database of the Volga and the Ural Rivers Basins	Tatiana Lysenko	NA	1 5 1 6	96	Lysenko et al. (2012)
E U - R U - 0 1 1	Vegetation Database of Tatarstan	Vadim Prokhorov	Maria Kozhev nikova	7 4 7 1	94	Prokhorov et al. (2017)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
E U - S I - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Slovenia	Urban Šilc	Filip Küzmič	1 0 9 8 6	435	Šilc (2012)
E U - S K - 0 0 1	Slovak Vegetation Database	Milan Valachovič	Jozef Šibík	3 6 4 0 5	893	Šibík (2012)
E U - U A - 0 0 6	Vegetation Database of Ukraine and Adjacent Parts of Russia	Viktor Onyshchenko	Vitaliy Kolomiy chuk	3 3 2 6	479	NA
A F - 0 0 - 0 0 1	West African Vegetation Database	Marco Schmidt	Georg Zizka	3 1 2 9	184	Schmidt et al. (2012)
A F - 0 0 - 0 0 8	PANAF Vegetation Database	Hjalmar Kühl	TeneKw etche Sop	2 4 6 9	942	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A F - B F - 0 0 1	Sahel Vegetation Database	Jonas V. Müller	Marco Schmid t	1 0 7 9	279	Müller (2003)
0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 1	ForestPlots.net	Oliver L. Phillips	Aurora Levesle y	1 8 2 7	108	Lopez- Gonzalez et al. (2011)
0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 3	SALVIAS	Brian Enquist	Brad Boyle	4 8 8 3	2860	NA
0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 5	Tundra Vegetation Plots (TundraPlot)	Anne D. Bjorkman	Sarah Elmend orf	5 7 7	227	Elmendorf et al. (2012)
0 0 - R U - 0 0 2	Database of Masaryk University`s Vegetation Research in Siberia	Milan Chytrý	NA	1 5 4 7	128	Chytrý (2012)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A F - 0 0 - 0 0 3	BIOTA Southern Africa Biodiversity Observatories Vegetation Database	Norbert Jürgens	Ute Schmie del	1 6 6 6 6	562	Muche et al. (2012)
A F - 0 0 - 0 0 6	SWEA-Dataveg	Miguel Alvarez	Michael Curran	2 7 0 4	1211	NA
A F - 0 0 - 0 0 9	Vegetation Database of the Okavango Basin	Rasmus Revermann	Manfre d Finckh	5 9 0	202	Revermann et al. (2016)
A F - C D - 0 0 1	Forest Database of Central Congo Basin	Elizabeth Kearsley	Hans Verbeec k	2 9 2	97	Kearsley et al. (2013)
A F - E T - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Ethiopia	Desalegn Wana	Anke Jentsch	7 4	59	Wana & Beierkuhnle in (2011)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A F - M A - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Southern Morocco	Manfred Finckh	NA	1 3 3 7	266	Finckh (2012)
A F - Z W - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Zimbabwe	Cyrus Samimi	NA	3 6	17	Samimi (2003)
A S - 0 0 - 0 0 1	Korean Forest Database	Tomáš Černý	Jiri Dolezal	4 8 8 5	766	Černý et al. (2015)
A S - 0 0 - 0 0 3	Vegetation of Middle Asia	Arkadiusz Nowak	Marcin Nobis	1 3 8 1	128	Nowak et al. (2017)
A S - 0 0 - 0 0 4	Rice Field Vegetation Database	Arkadiusz Nowak	NA	1 7 9	31	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A S - B D - 0 0 1	Tropical Forest Dataset of Bangladesh	Mohammed A.S. Arfin Khan	Fahmid a Sultana	2 1 1	82	NA
A S - C N - 0 0 1	China Forest-Steppe Ecotone Database	Hongyan Liu	Fengjun Zhao	1 4 8	97	Liu et al. (2000)
A S - C N - 0 0 2	Tibet-PaDeMoS Grazing Transect	Karsten Wesche	NA	1 4 6	27	Wang et al. (2017)
A S - C N - 0 0 3	Vegetation Database of the BEF China Project	Helge Bruelheide	NA	2 7	18	Bruelheide et al. (2011)
A S - C N - 0 0 4	Vegetation Database of the Northern Mountains in China	Zhiyao Tang	NA	4 8 5	70	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A S - E G - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Sinai in Egypt	Mohamed Z. Hatim	NA	9 2 6	98	Hatim (2012)
A S - I D - 0 0 1	Sulawesi Vegetation Database	Michael Kessler	NA	2 4	24	NA
A S - I R - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Iran	Jalil Noroozi	Parasto o Mahdavi	2 3 3 5	105	NA
A S - K Z - 0 0 1	Database of Meadow Vegetation in the NW Tien Shan Mountains	Viktoria Wagner	NA	9 4	3	NA
A S - M N - 0 0 1	Southern Gobi Protected Areas Database	Henrik von Wehrden	Karsten Wesche	1 5 1 6	688	von Wehrden et al. (2009)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A S - R U - 0 0 1	Wetland Vegetation Database of Baikal Siberia (WETBS)	Victor Chepinoga	NA	2 3 8 1	6	Chepinoga (2012)
A S - R U - 0 0 2	Database of Siberian Vegetation (DSV)	Andrey Korolyuk	Andrei Zverev	9 1 1 6	2150	NA
A S - R U - 0 0 4	Database of the University of Münster - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research Group's Vegetation Research in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan	Norbert Hölzel	Wanja Mathar	4 4 5	85	NA
A S - S A - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Saudi Arabia	Mohamed Abd El-Rouf Mousa El- Sheikh	NA	9 1 9	607	NA
A S - T J- 0 0 1	Eastern Pamirs	Kim André Vanselow	NA	2 8 2	174	Vanselow (2016)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A S - T W - 0 0 1	National Vegetation Database of Taiwan	Ching-Feng Li	Chang- Fu Hsieh	9 3 0	897	NA
A S - Y E - 0 0 1	Socotra Vegetation Database	Michele De Sanctis	Fabio Attorre	3 9 6	190	De Sanctis & Attorre (2012)
A U - A U - 0 0 2	AEKOS	Anita Smyth	Ben Sparro w	2 1 2 6 1	7443	NA
A U - N C - 0 0 1	New Caledonian Plant Inventory and Permanent Plot Network (NC-PIPPN)	Jérôme Munzinger	Philippe Birnbau m	2 0 1	98	Ibanez et al. (2014)
A U - N Z - 0 0 1	New Zealand National Vegetation Databank	Susan Wiser	NA	1 8 9 5	983	Wiser et al. (2001)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
A U - P G - 0 0 1	Forest Plots from Papua New Guinea	Timothy Whitfeld	George D. Weible n	6 3	53	Whitfeld et al. (2014)
N A - 0 0 - 0 0 2	Tree Biodiversity Network (BIOTREE-NET)	Luis Cayuela	NA	1 7 5 7	208	Cayuela et al. (2012)
N A - C A - 0 0 3	Database of Timberline Vegetation in NW North America	Viktoria Wagner	Toby Spribille	1 1 0	38	NA
N A - C A - 0 0 4	Understory of Sugar Maple Dominated Stands in Quebec and Ontario (Canada)	Isabelle Aubin	NA	1 5 6	9	Aubin et al. (2007)
N A - C A - 0 0 5	Boreal Forest of Canada	Yves Bergeron	Louis De Grandp ré	8 9	44	NA

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - p l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
N A - G L - 0 0 1	Vegetation Database of Greenland	Birgit Jedrzejek	Fred J.A. Daniëls	6 6 4	340	Sieg et al. (2006)
N A - U S - 0 0 2	VegBank	Robert K. Peet	Michael T. Lee	6 7 3 5 2	6456	Peet et al. (2012a)
N A - U S - 0 0 6	Carolina Vegetation Survey Database	Robert K. Peet	Michael T. Lee	1 7 2 2 1	2317	Peet et al. (2012b)
N A - U S - 0 1 4	Alaska-Arctic Vegetation Archive	Donald A. Walker	Amy Breen	1 3 6 3	467	Walker et al. (2016)
S A - 0 0 - 0 0 2	VegPáramo	Gwendolyn Peyre	Xavier Font	2 6 4 3	1591	Peyre et al. (2015)

G I V D I D	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodi an	n - P l o t s	cont ribut ed_p lots	Citation
S A - A R - 0 0 2	Vegetation Database of Central Argentina	Melisa Giorgis	Alicia Acosta	2 1 8	42	NA
S A - B O - 0 0 3	Bolivia Forest Plots	Michael Kessler	Sebasti an Herzog	7 5	18	NA
S A - B R - 0 0 2	Forest Inventory, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil (IFFSC Project)	Alexander Christian Vibrans	André Luis de Gaspar	1 6 6 9	1345	Vibrans et al. (2010)
S A - B R - 0 0 3	Grasslands of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	Eduardo Vélez-Martin	Valério De Patta Pillar	3 2 0	271	NA
S A - B R - 0 0 4	Grassland Database of Campos Sulinos	Gerhard E. Overbeck	Valério De Patta Pillar	1 6 1	111	NA

GIVD ID	DB_name GIVD	Custodian	Deputy custodian	n - Plots	contributed_plots	Citation
SA-CL-002	SSAForests_Plots_db	Alvaro G. Gutierrez	NA	261	163	NA
SA-CL-003	Chilean Park Transects - Fondecyt 1040528	Aníbal Pauchard	Alicia Marticorena	165	33	NA
SA-EC-001	Ecuador Forest Plot Database	Jürgen Homeier	NA	172	156	NA

Table 12: Description of the variables contained in the ‘header’ matrix, together with their range (if numeric) or possible levels (if nominal or boolean). Variable type can be c - character (i.e. text), f - factor (i.e. qualitative or ordinal variable), i - integer (e.g. binomial), n - numeric (i.e., double) or l - logical (i.e., boolean).

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
GIVD ID	NA	91031	character
Dataset	NA	91031	character

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
Continent	Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America	90729	factor
Country	NA	91031	character
Biom e	Alpine, Boreal zone, Dry midlatitudes, Dry tropics and subtropics, Polar and subpolar zone, Subtrop. with year-round rain, Subtropics with winter rain, Temperate midlatitudes, Tropics with summer rain, Tropics with year-round rain	91031	factor
Date of recording	-29764 - 16469	75798	numeric
Latitude	-54.73863 - 80.149116	91031	numeric
Longitude	-162.741433 - 179.590053	91031	numeric
Location uncertainty (m)	1 - 2500	91002	integer
POINT_X	-162.741433 - 179.590053	91031	numeric
POINT_Y	-54.73863 - 80.149116	91031	numeric

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
Relevé area (m²)	0.01 - 40000	61898	numeric
Herbs identified (y/n)	FALSE = 4876; TRUE = 6323	11199	logical
Mosses identified (y/n)	FALSE = 19707; TRUE = 4963	24670	logical
Lichens identified (y/n)	FALSE = 16027; TRUE = 3045	19072	logical
Plants recorded	All trees & dominant understory, All vascular plants, All vascular plants and dominant cryptogams, All woody plants, Dominant trees, Only dominant species, Dominant woody plants >= 2.5 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 10 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 1 m height, Woody plants >= 1 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 20 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 2.5 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 5 cm dbh, NA	91015	factor
Altitude (m)	-25 - 4819	52121	numeric
Aspect (°)	0 - 360	30796	numeric
Slope (°)	-5 - 99	37878	numeric
is.forest	FALSE = 20396; TRUE = 25832	46228	logical

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
is.non.forest	FALSE = 50870; TRUE = 38203	89073	logical
ESY	NA	55457	character
Naturalness	1 - 2	68011	integer
Forest	FALSE = 38295; TRUE = 23735	62030	logical
Shrubland	FALSE = 38233; TRUE = 11081	49314	logical
Grassland	FALSE = 10213; TRUE = 46947	57160	logical
Spars e.vegetation	FALSE = 33381; TRUE = 11315	44696	logical
Wetland	FALSE = 29078; TRUE = 18038	47116	logical
Cover total (%)	1 - 313	24712	integer

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
Cover tree layer (%)	0.5 - 150	7245	numeric
Cover shrub layer (%)	0.5 - 145	10197	numeric
Cover herb layer (%)	0.2 - 180	26679	numeric
Cover moss layer (%)	1 - 100	9643	integer
Cover lichen layer (%)	1 - 95	734	integer
Cover algae layer (%)	1 - 100	221	integer
Cover litter layer (%)	1 - 100	4500	integer
Cover bare rock (%)	1 - 100	1897	integer
Cover cryptogams (%)	1 - 95	593	integer
Cover bare soil (%)	0.1 - 99	1412	numeric

Variable	Range/Levels	No. records	Type of variable
Height (highest) trees (m)	1 - 99	6115	numeric
Height lowest trees (m)	1 - 90	221	numeric
Height (highest) shrubs (m)	0.1 - 9.9	2880	numeric
Height lowest shrubs (m)	0.1 - 9	328	numeric
Aver. height (high) herbs (cm)	0.1 - 440	10125	numeric
Aver. height lowest herbs (cm)	1 - 250	2785	integer
Maximum height herbs (cm)	1 - 600	1733	integer