1. Harmonization Steps

- Units: Ensure all measurements (e.g., pellet counts, area surveyed) use the same units.
 Convert as needed.
- Taxonomic Resolution: If data sources record different taxonomic levels (e.g., species vs. genus), standardize them to the most relevant level.
- Spatial Granularity: Align spatial data (e.g., GPS coordinates, grid size) so all observations are at the same resolution.
- Temporal Granularity: Standardize time formats (e.g., date formats, time intervals) and aggregate or interpolate data if needed.
- Survey Methodology Differences: If different survey techniques were used, normalize results by adjusting for effort, detection probability, or area surveyed.

2. Wrangling Needs

- Cleaning & Filtering: Remove duplicates, correct errors, handle missing values, and standardize categorical labels.
- **Index Metrics:** Calculate pellet density per unit area and analyze seasonal trends.
- **Reshaping Data:** Convert between long and wide formats for efficient analysis (e.g., pivoting survey periods).
- **Aggregation:** Summarize data by time intervals (monthly/seasonal) or spatial units (plots/quadrants).

3.Efficiency & Future-Proofing

- Automate Tasks: Use Python/R scripts for cleaning and calculations.
- **Reduce Repetition**: Store common functions separately for reuse.
- Improve Maintenance: Use version control (Git) and document your workflow.

Research Question:

• How does white-tailed deer pellet density vary across different areas of Black Rock Forest, and what environmental factors influence this variation?

Response Variables:

- **Pellet group density** (e.g., pellets per square meter or hectare)
- Environmental factors (e.g., vegetation cover, elevation, soil type)

Replication & Sample Size:

- Unit of replication: Individual survey plots or transects
- Number of replicates: Total number of surveyed plots/transects

Answer for this question

Existing Data: Pellet counts, survey locations, and collection dates