

# Analyzing paleoecological data: Best practices and current resources

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# Learning Objectives

Workshop participants will learn:

- ▶ Key elements of paleoecological data
- ▶ how to use **APIs** (Application Programming Interface) for Neotoma and other databases
- ▶ how to use the **neotoma R package** to write scripts to retrieve Neotoma data directly into R for further analysis

# Agenda

- ▶ 1 - 1:30pm: Getting started
  - ▶ Introductions- why are you in this workshop?
  - ▶ Getting set up for the day
- ▶ 1:30 - 2:00pm: Overview of paleoecological data
- ▶ 2:00 - 2:30pm: Neotoma web explorer
- ▶ 2:30 - 3:00pm: Intro to API and JSON queries
- ▶ 3:00 - 4:00pm: R Neotoma

# Getting started

## Resources

- ▶ Following along today
  - ▶ Intro/Background slides can be viewed through these links:  
<https://rawgit.com/NeotomaDB/Workshops/master/IBS2017/IntroSlides/IntroSlides.html>  
<https://speakerdeck.com/jessicablois/analyzing-paleo-data-intro-slides>
  - ▶ The primary workshop document can be viewed through this link: [https://rawgit.com/NeotomaDB/Workshops/master/IBS2017/R/Workshop\\_IBS2017\\_v0.3.html](https://rawgit.com/NeotomaDB/Workshops/master/IBS2017/R/Workshop_IBS2017_v0.3.html)
- ▶ All slides and materials are on GitHub
  - ▶ The Neotoma Paleoecology Database  
<https://github.com/NeotomaDB>
  - ▶ The Workshops section  
<https://github.com/NeotomaDB/Workshops/>

# Getting started

## Installations

1. Download and install R (available at <https://cran.r-project.org/>)
2. Download and install RStudio Desktop (<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download3/>)
3. Install the following R packages: **RJSONIO**, **jsonlite**, **RCurl**, **neotoma**
  - ▶ Open up R Studio, then type: `install.packages(c('RJSONIO', 'RCurl', 'jsonlite'))`
  - ▶ Install the neotoma package:

```
install.packages('devtools')  
devtools::install_github("ropensci/neotoma")
```

# Paleoecological data and the Neotoma Paleoecology Database

- ▶ Paleo data for biogeographers
  - ▶ taxon occurrences in space and time
  - ▶ taxon attributes
  - ▶ paleoenvironmental data

## Taxon occurrences:

- ▶ Neotoma Paleoecology Database (multiproxy)
- ▶ Paleobiology Database (multiproxy)
- ▶ NOW database (mammals)
- ▶ PaleoPortal (contains links to several sites)
- ▶ GBIF
- ▶ Others?

## Taxon morphological or functional attributes:

- ▶ Sometimes associated with the data in databases (e.g., mammal body size in PBDB)
- ▶ MOM (late Quaternary mammal body mass)
- ▶ iDigBio
- ▶ Modern databases (Pantheria, TRY, BIEN, etc)



## Paleoenvironmental data:

- ▶ CCSM3:
  - ▶ Paleo (CCSM3 & ECBilt) to future climate Lorenz et al. 2016
  - ▶ Related: PaleoView from the Fordham lab
  - ▶ HadCM3 from Singarayer & Valdes, 2010
  - ▶ Worldclim (6000 and 22000 ybp, based on CMIP5)
  - ▶ Others?

# Paleoecological data and the Neotoma Paleoecology Database

- ▶ We will discuss attributes of paleo data in the context of Neotoma ([www.neotomadb.org](http://www.neotomadb.org)), a database that houses different data from the more recent periods of Earth history

# What is Neotoma?

- ▶ Neotoma is a database *consortium*: [www.neotomadb.org](http://www.neotomadb.org)
- ▶ Organized around proxy types
  - ▶ historically, brought together several major databases or datasets (i.e. FAUNMAP, COHMAP)
  - ▶ moving towards direct entry of individual data files
- ▶ The different databases use a common, extendable platform to ensure compatibility across proxy types
- ▶ Each proxy community can develop own standards, e.g. for taxonomy

# The Neotoma ecosystem

- ▶ Faunal data
  - ▶ FAUNMAP, FAUNMAP2 (in progress)
  - ▶ MIOMAP (with Tony Barnosky)
  - ▶ ANTIGUA (South America megafaunal dates, in progress, with Tony Barnosky and Emily Lindsey)
  - ▶ MQMD (Mexico, in progress, with Joaquin Arroyo Cabrales)
- ▶ Pollen and plant macros
- ▶ Packrat midden database
- ▶ Ostracodes, Diatoms
- ▶ Isotopes (coming online soon)
- ▶ Use `neotoma::get_table("datasettype")` to see all 25 available types

# Scope and strengths of Neotoma

- ▶ Pliocene to present, global
- ▶ Chronology tools and storage
- ▶ Multiproxy
- ▶ Active development community
- ▶ Curated database → high quality data

## Curated database

- ▶ Each proxy group has a set of data stewards, led by one or a few lead stewards
- ▶ Anyone can deposit data into Neotoma
- ▶ Before going 'live', data need to be validated by a data steward

# Key elements of paleoecological data

- ▶ Fundamental message: user beware. You should understand the **taphonomy** of your study system in order to accurately infer biogeographic patterns across space and time
  - ▶ Occurrence records and taxonomy
  - ▶ Orienting occurrences in space
  - ▶ Orienting occurrences in time
- ▶ Some key taphonomy references
  - ▶ Behrensmeyer AK, Kidwell S, Gastaldo R. 2000. Taphonomy and paleobiology. *Paleobiology*. 26(sp4):103–47
  - ▶ Jackson ST. 2012. Representation of flora and vegetation in Quaternary fossil assemblages: known and unknown knowns and unknowns. *Quaternary Science Reviews*. 49:1–16

# Occurrence records and taxonomy

- ▶ Each occurrence is associated with a **taxonomic identification**
- ▶ Paleo data are often, though not always, less precise taxonomically than present-day data
- ▶ Different proxy types are recorded in different ways
  - ▶ Vertebrate data: MNI/NISP/Presence
  - ▶ Pollen data: counts per total pollen count, usually converted to relative abundance



# Spatial precision

- ▶ lat-long coordinates, similar to present-day data
- ▶ **Different proxy types**, different taxa, and different depositional environments **record different levels of spatial precision**
  - ▶ Plant macrofossils vs. pollen
  - ▶ Cave deposits vs. fluvial deposits

## Example: Fossil pollen from lake sediments

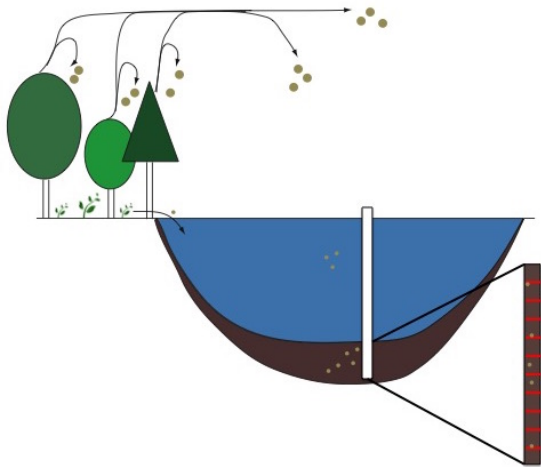


Figure 1:

# Temporal precision

- ▶ Every occurrence is associated with an inference about the *time* the organism died
- ▶ There are different dating methods, each with their own assumptions and associated strengths and weaknesses
- ▶ **Different proxy types and depositional environments will be associated with different amounts of time-averaging**

## Key caveats\*

- ▶ Errors or omissions in the data
- ▶ Updates to the data may not be stored in the database
  - ▶ new dates, changes in taxonomy, etc.
- ▶ “Garbage in, garbage out”
  - ▶ Many of the original databases like FAUNMAP and COHMAP convened a group of experts to assess various aspects of data quality. We need to keep applying that same lens to new datasets
  - ▶ Data without associated metadata can only go so far
    - ▶ *Note:* What is considered “good metadata” changes through time!
- ▶ When in doubt, record and store as much information as possible.

\*for Neotoma and all other databases!

# Getting data out of Neotoma

- ▶ Neotoma Explorer
- ▶ API
- ▶ R
- ▶ Database snapshots (housed at [www.neotomadb.org/snapshots](http://www.neotomadb.org/snapshots))

# Major activities

- ▶ Adding new data (MIOMAP, ANTIGUA, MQMD)
- ▶ Integration with other databases: PBDB/Neotoma cross-database searches
- ▶ DOIs: assign datasets individual DOIs (will satisfy NSF data access guidelines)
- ▶ Embargos: tools for embargoing data.
  - ▶ will allow users to enter and validate data, get a DOI for paper submission, then data go 'live' when the paper is published
- ▶ Governance and Sustainability
  - ▶ Recently formed a leadership structure
  - ▶ Formalized bylaws and policy
- ▶ Education and outreach
  - ▶ Partnerships with SERC, Flyover Country, etc.

# Questions and Discussion

- ▶ Thoughts, questions??
- ▶ Primary vertebrate contacts:
  - ▶ Jessica Blois, [jblois@ucmerced.edu](mailto:jblois@ucmerced.edu)
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