

VegVault database

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Section I: Description of VegVault

VegVault is a SQLite interdisciplinary database linking plot-based vegetation data with functional traits and climate. Specifically, it contains:

- current vegetation plot data
- past vegetation plot data (fossil pollen records)
- functional trait data
- current abiotic data (climate, soil)
- past abiotic data (climate)

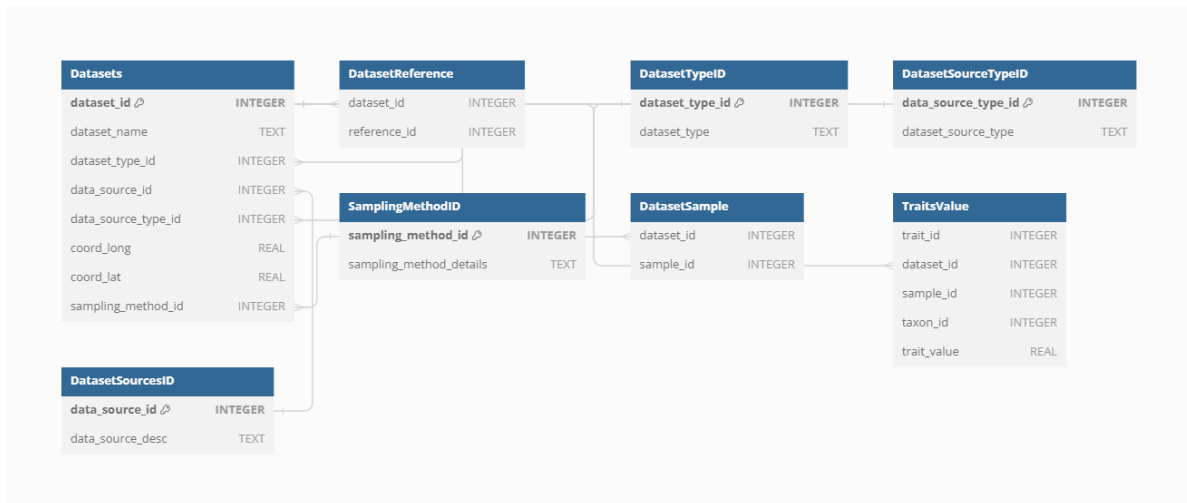
The goal of the database is to compile interdisciplinary data ...

Section II: Overview of VegVault 1.0.0

The database is structured in several logical levels, such as **Dataset**, **Sample**, **Taxa**, **Trait**, etc.

Dataset

Dataset represents the highest levels in the hierarchy. It is the main keystone in the VegVaults structure.

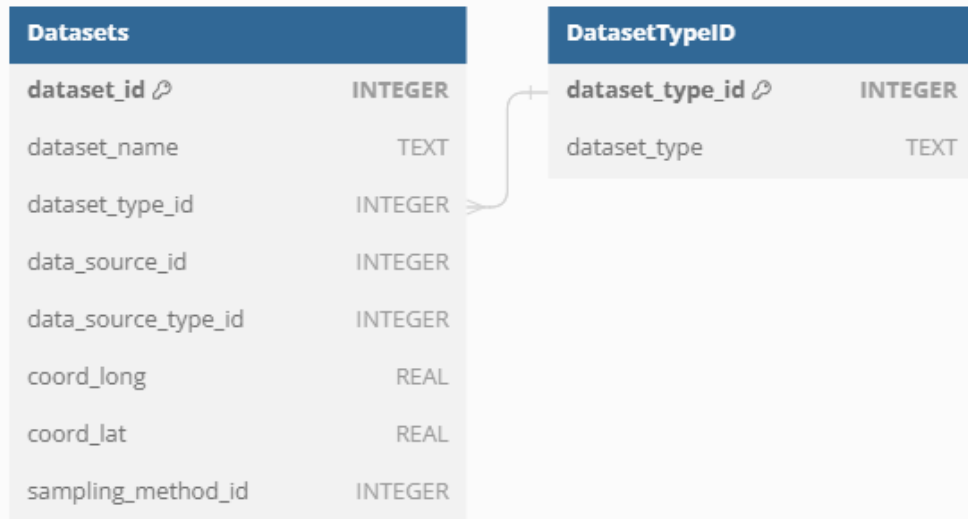


Dataset Type

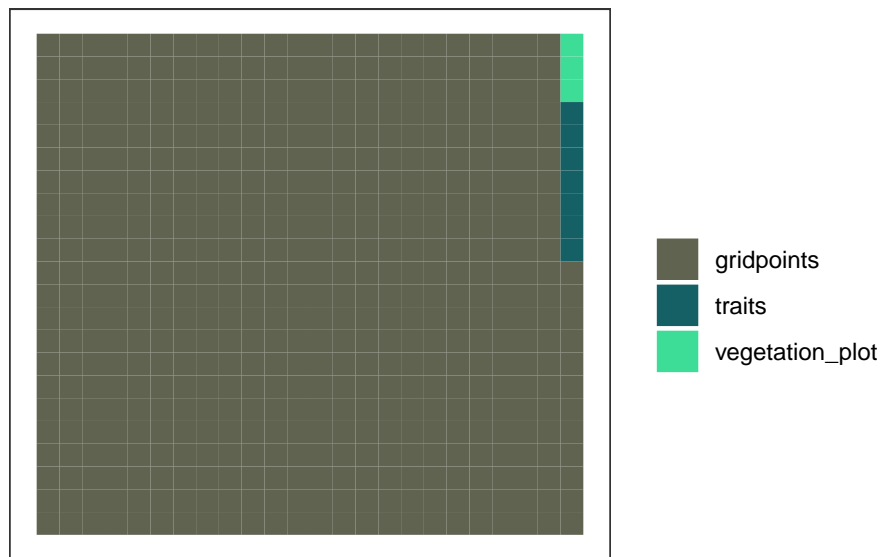
dataset_type_id defines the basic type of a dataset. This is the highest level of classification of the data

Currently, there **VegVault** consist of those types:

- **vegetation_plot** - current vegetation plot dataset
- **fossil_pollen_archive** - past vegetation plot dataset
- **traits** - dataset containing functional traits
- **gridpoints** - artificially created dataset to hold abiotic data

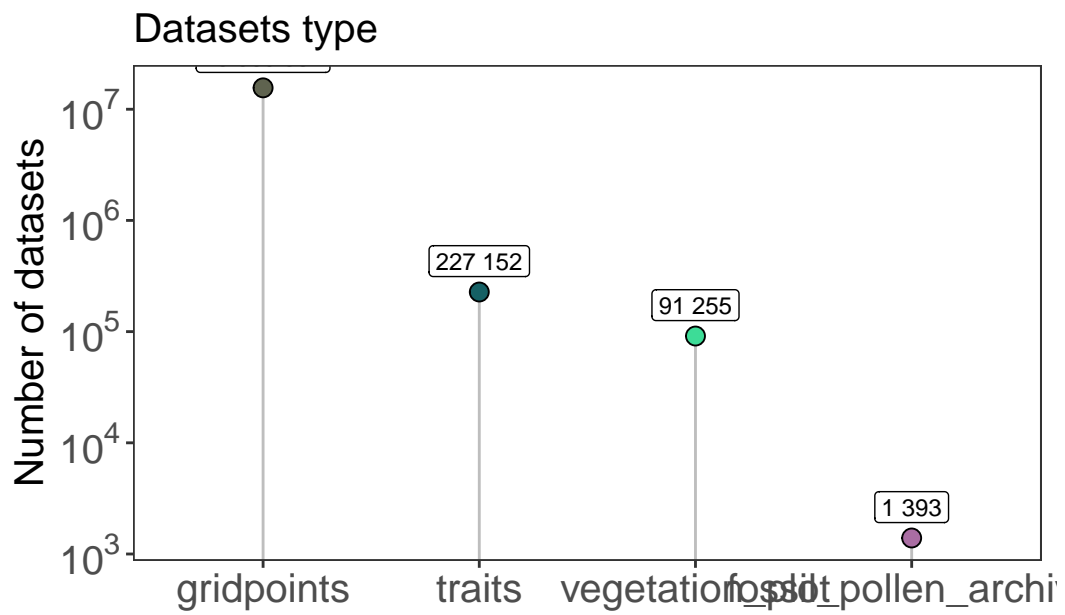
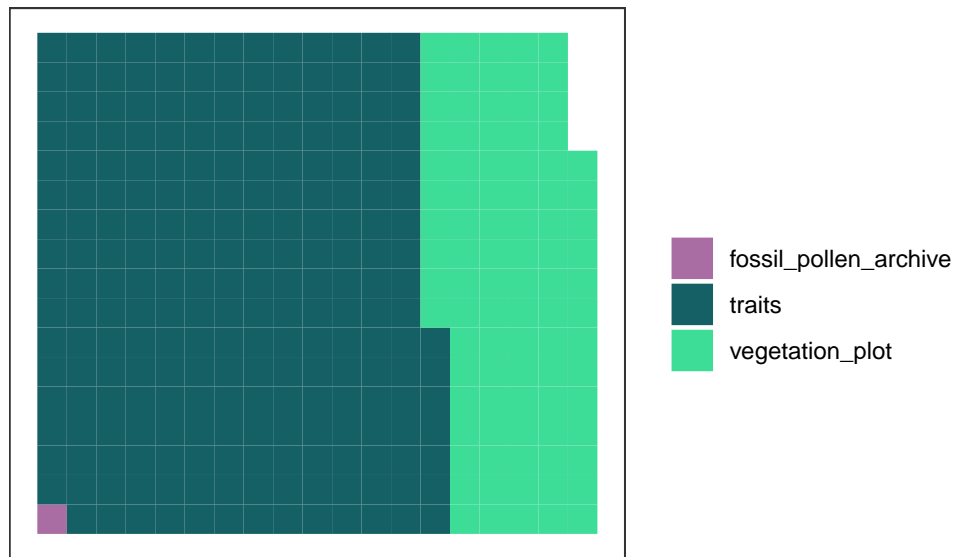


Datasets type



one square is 30000 data points

Datasets type – no gridpoints

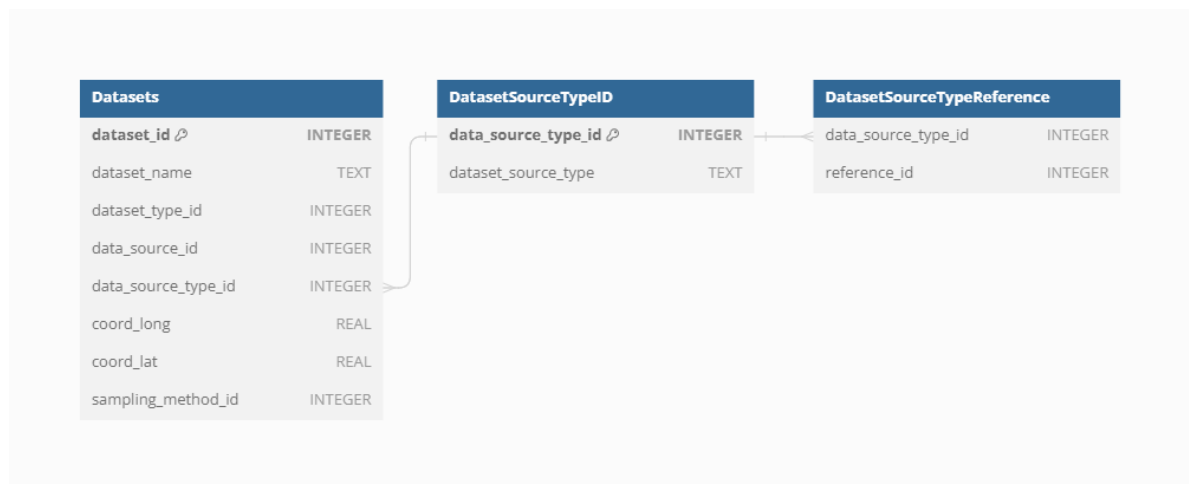


Dataset Source-Type

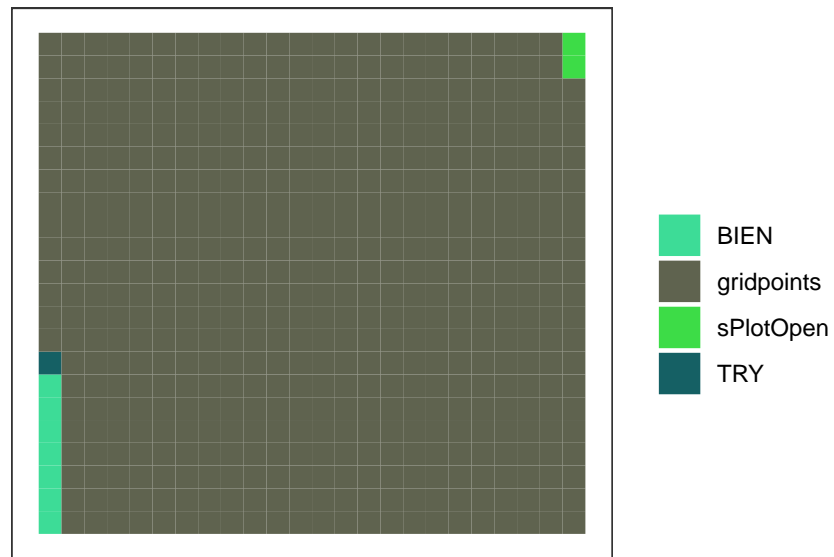
`dataset_source_type_id` defines the general provider of the dataset. This should help to classify, which data pipeline was used to import the dataset into the **VegVault**, This is also the first general point of reference of data, as all large databases have a citation statement.

Currently, there **VegVault** consist of those source-types:

- **BIEN** - [Botanical Information and Ecology Network](#)
- **sPlotOpen** - [The open-access version of sPlot](#)
- **TRY** - [TRY Plant Trait Database](#)
- **FOSSILPOL** - [The workflow that aims to process and standardise global palaeoecological pollen data](#)
- **gridpoints** - artificially created dataset to hold abiotic data

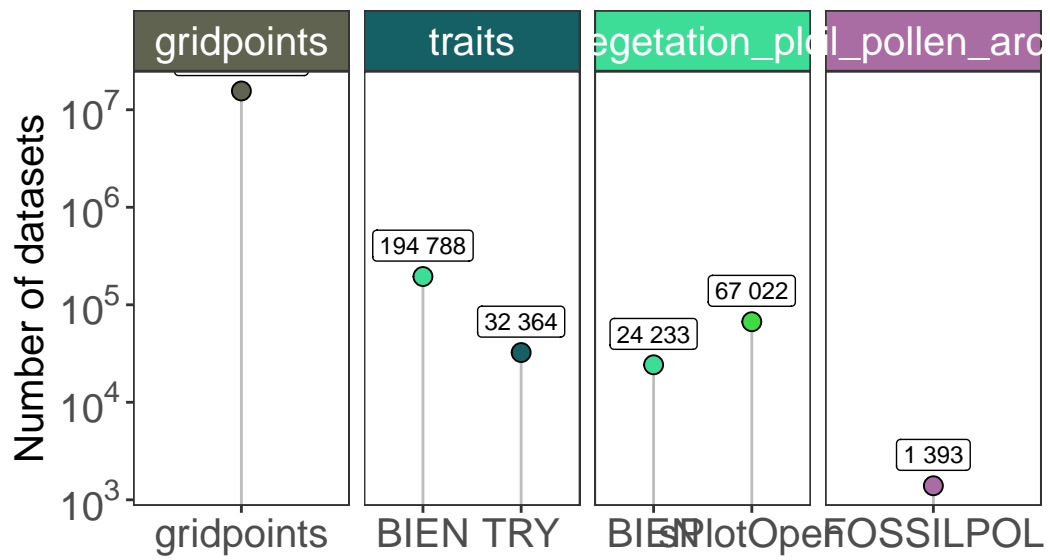


Datasets source type



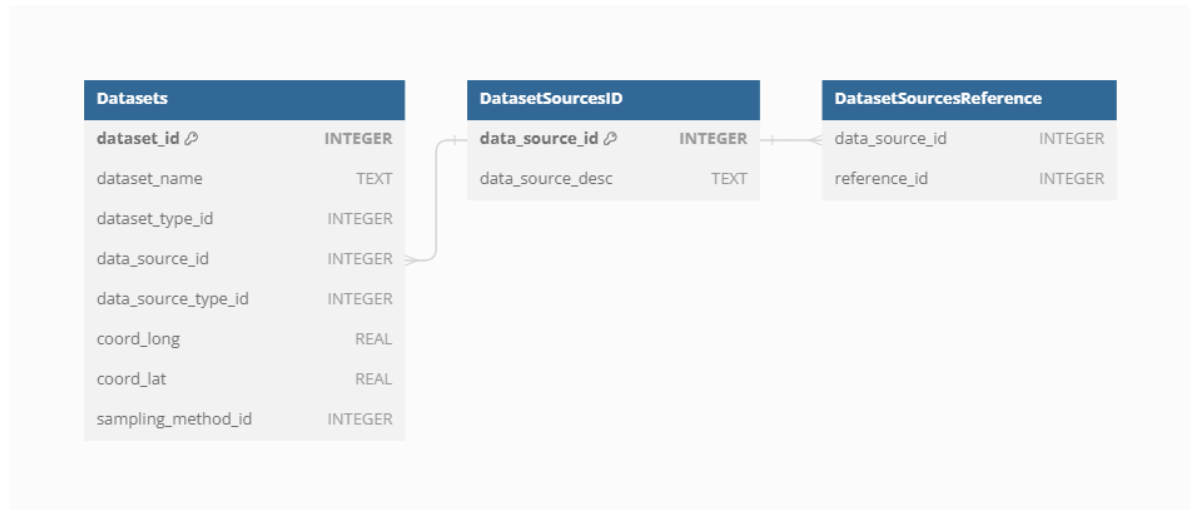
one square is 30000 data points

Datasets type per source type

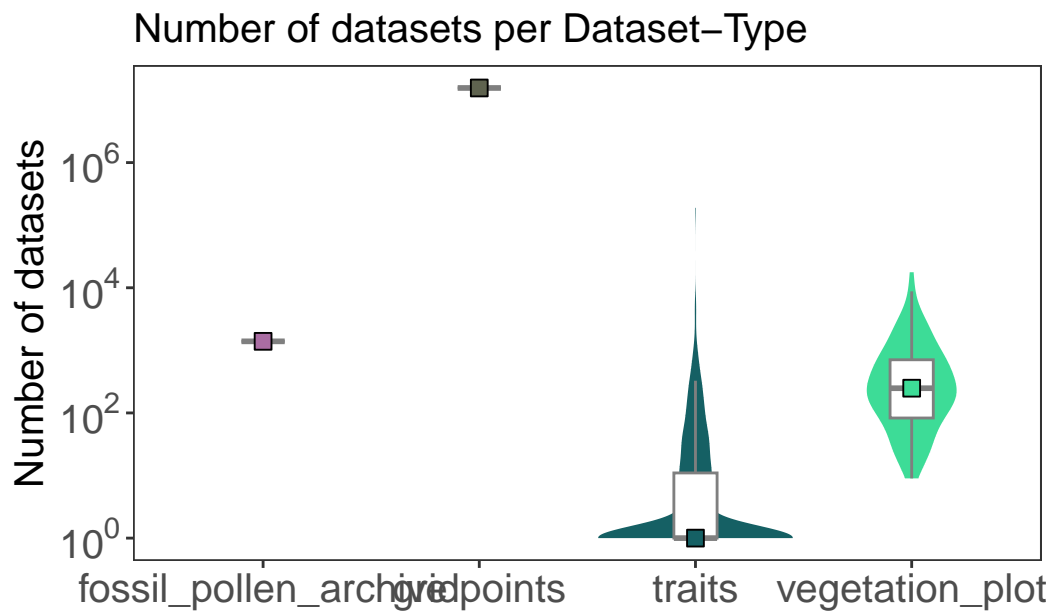


Dataset Source

Each individual dataset from a specific *Data Source-Type* can have information on the source of the data (i.e. sub-database). This should help to promote better findability of the primary source of data and referencing.

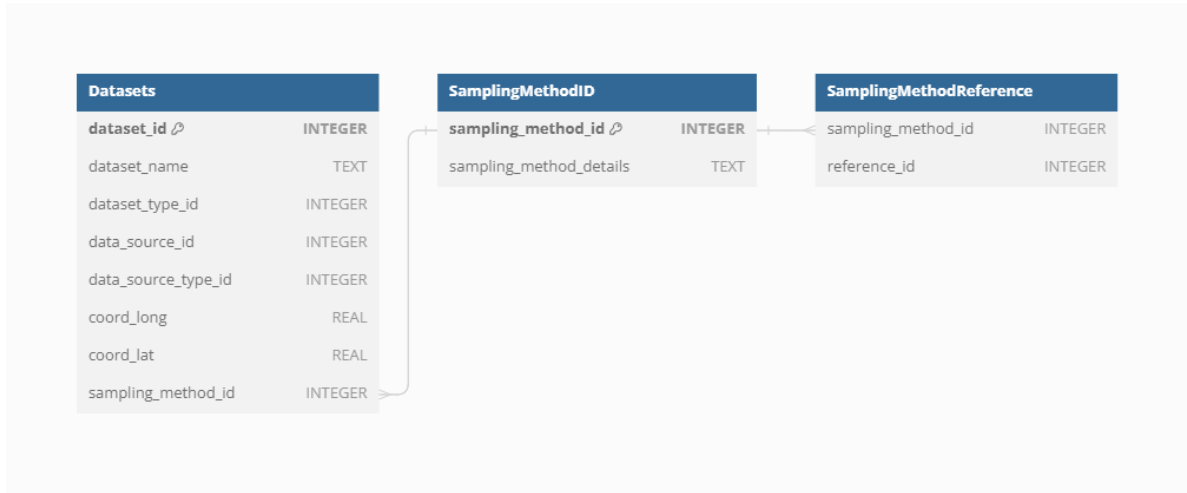


Currently, there are 706 sources of datasets.

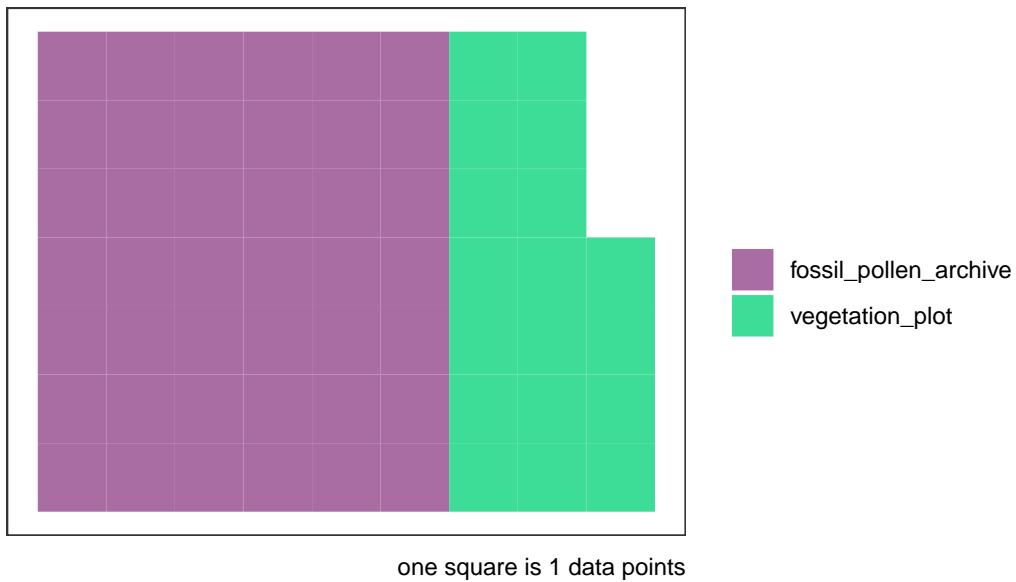


Sampling method

Some datasets may differ in the way they have been sampled. This could be represented by different ways vegetation data have been sampled for *Dataset Type* of **vegetation_plot**, or depositional environment for *Dataset Type* of **fossil_pollen_archive**.

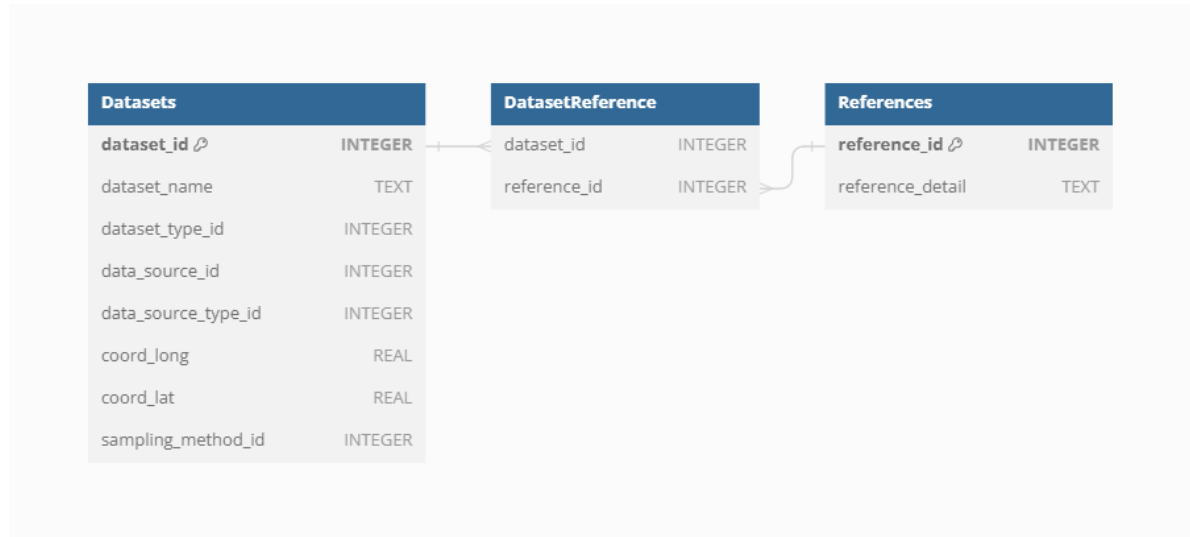


Number of Sampling method per Datasets type



References

Dataset Source-Type, *Dataset Source*, and *Sampling Method* can have their own references. Moreover, each dataset can have one or more references directly to that specific data.

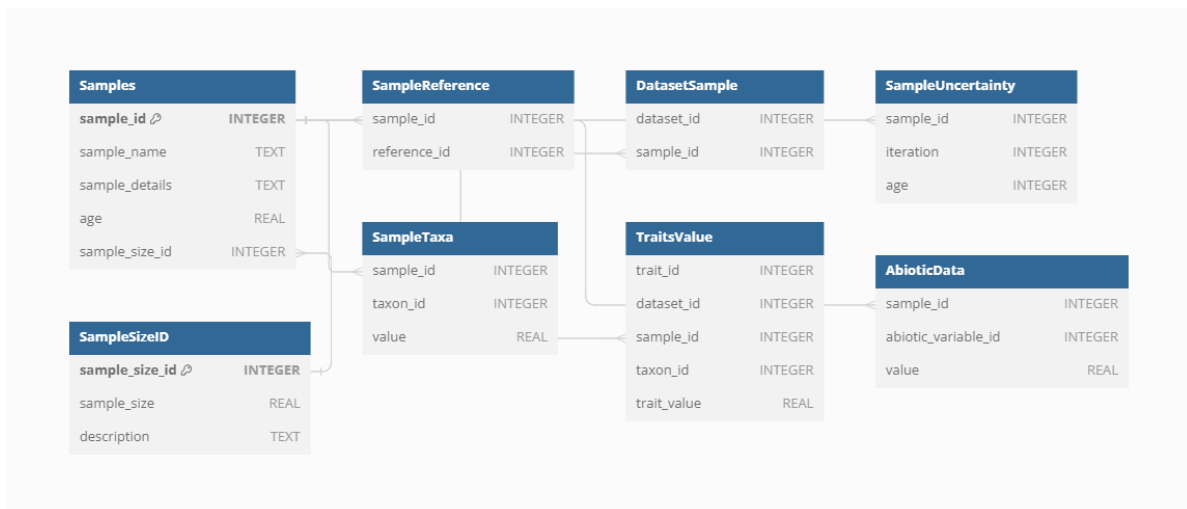


This means that one dataset can have one/several references from each of those parts. Let's take a look at an example, of what that could mean in practice.

We have selected dataset ID: 91256, which is a fossil pollen archive. Therefore, it has the reference of the *Dataset Source-Type*: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13693> and reference for the individual dataset: *Grimm, E.C., 2008. Neotoma: an ecosystem database for the Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers E Series, 1.*

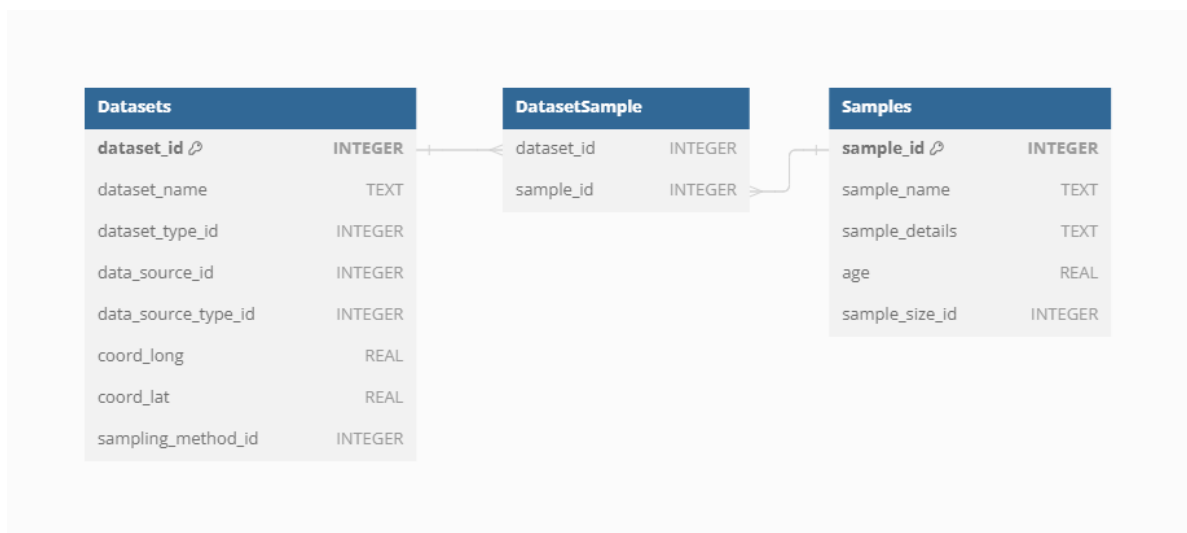
Samples

Sample represents the main unit of data in the **VegVault** database.

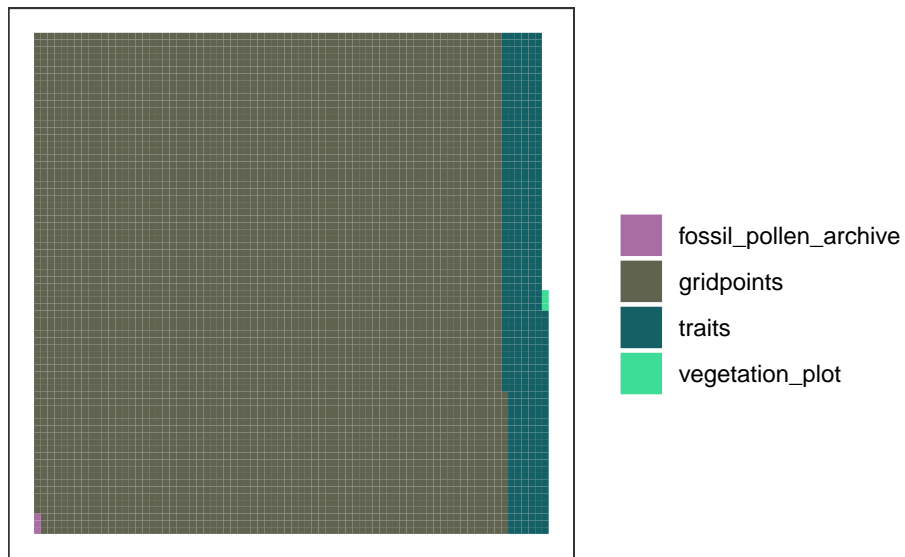


Dataset-Sample

First **Samples** are linked to **Datasets** via the **Dataset-Sample** table.

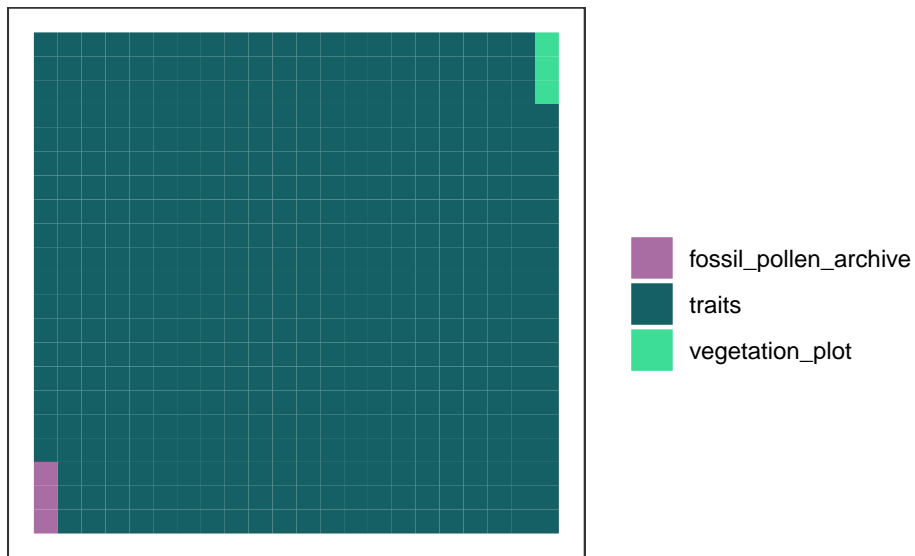


Number of samples per Dataset type



one square is 25000 data points

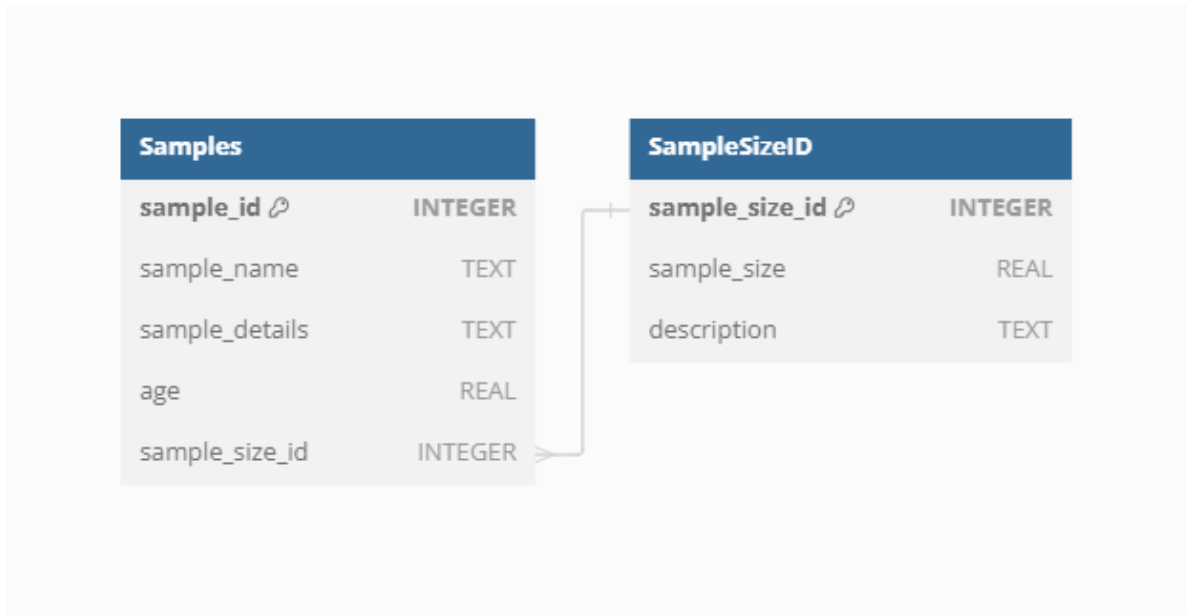
Number of samples per Dataset type – no gridpoints



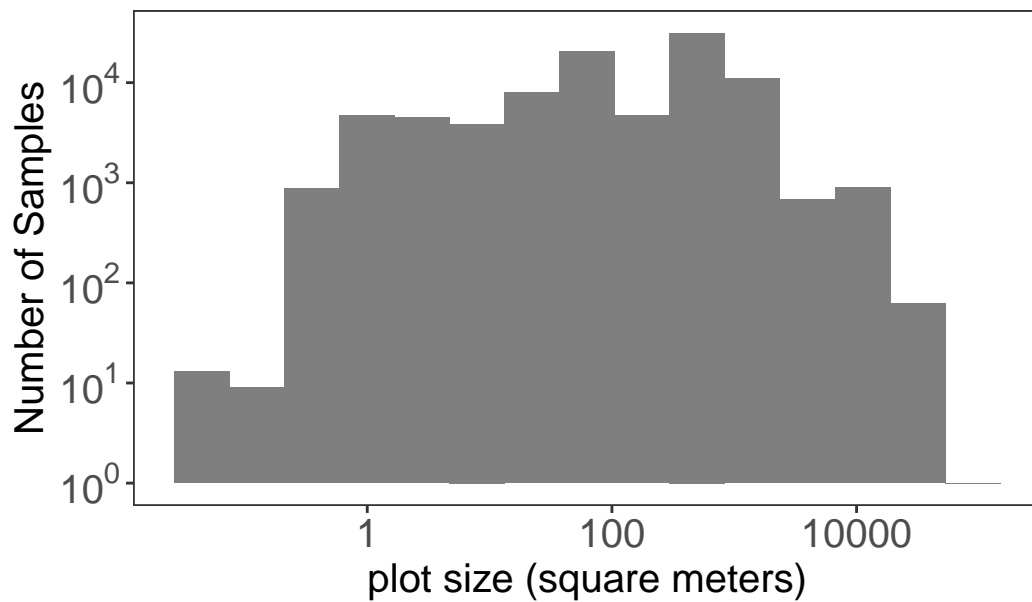
one square is 25000 data points

Sample-size

Vegetation plots can have different sizes, which can have a huge impact on analyses. Therefore, the information about the plot is saved separately.

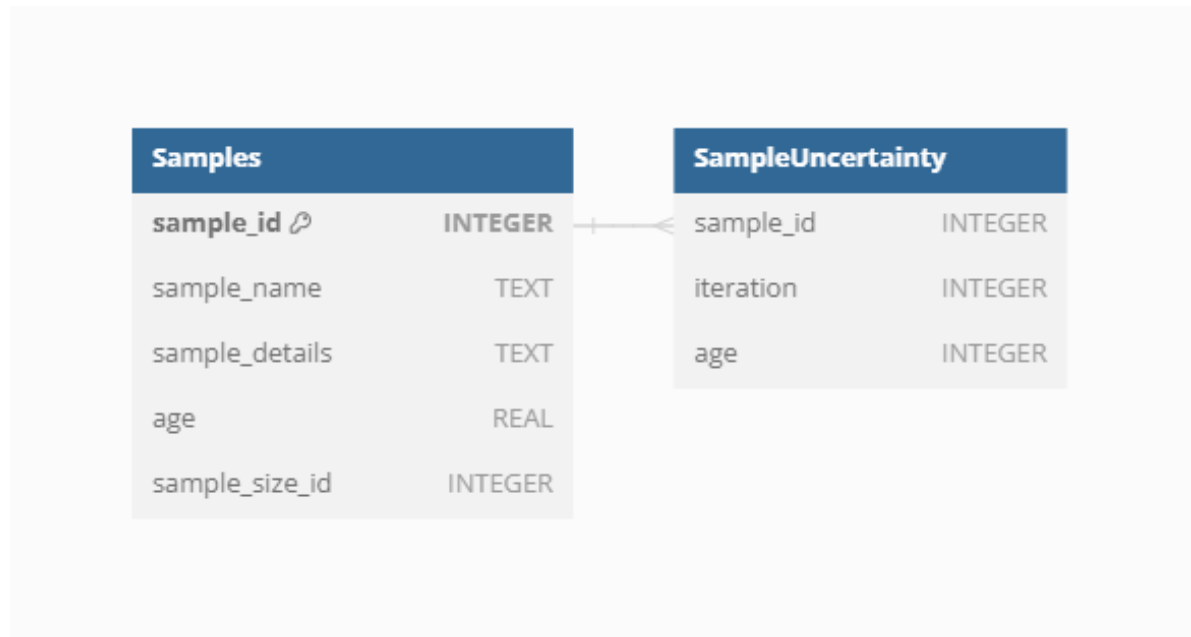


Vegetation plot size

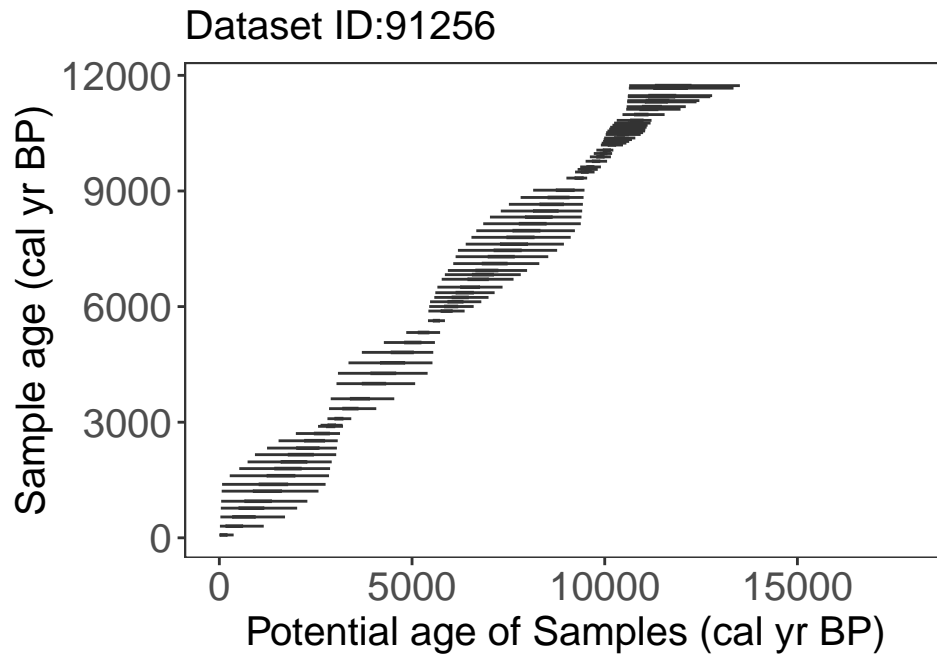


Sample age

The **Vegvault** database deals with both current and paleo data. therefore, each **Sample** has the indication of *age*, with modern samples being set to 0. To embrace the uncertainty from age-depth modeling paleo-record, the **Vegvault** database has a structure to hold an uncertainty matrix containing information about all *potential ages* of each **Sample** from a paleo **Dataset**.

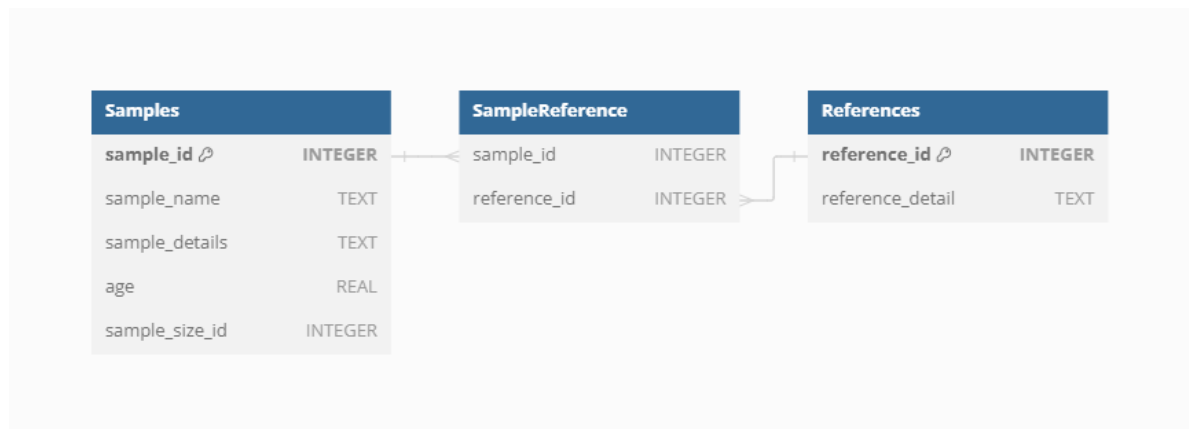


We can show this on the previously selected fossil pollen archive with dataset ID: 91256.



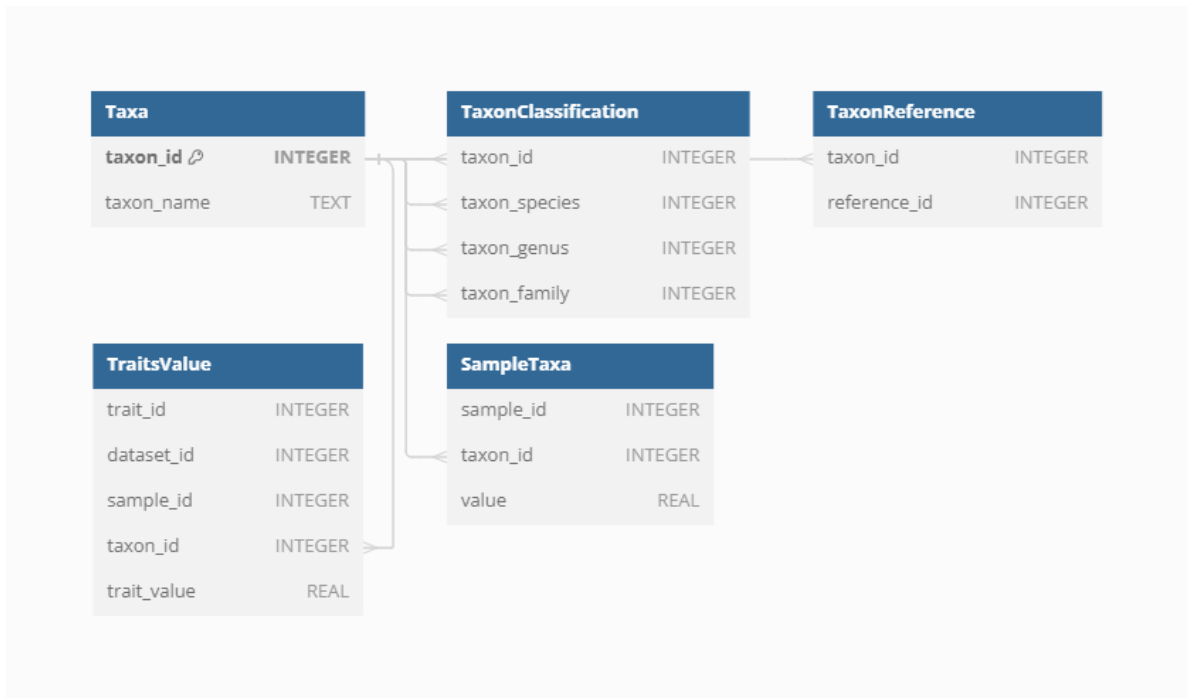
Sample reference

Individual **Sample** can have specific references on top of the reference to **Dataset**

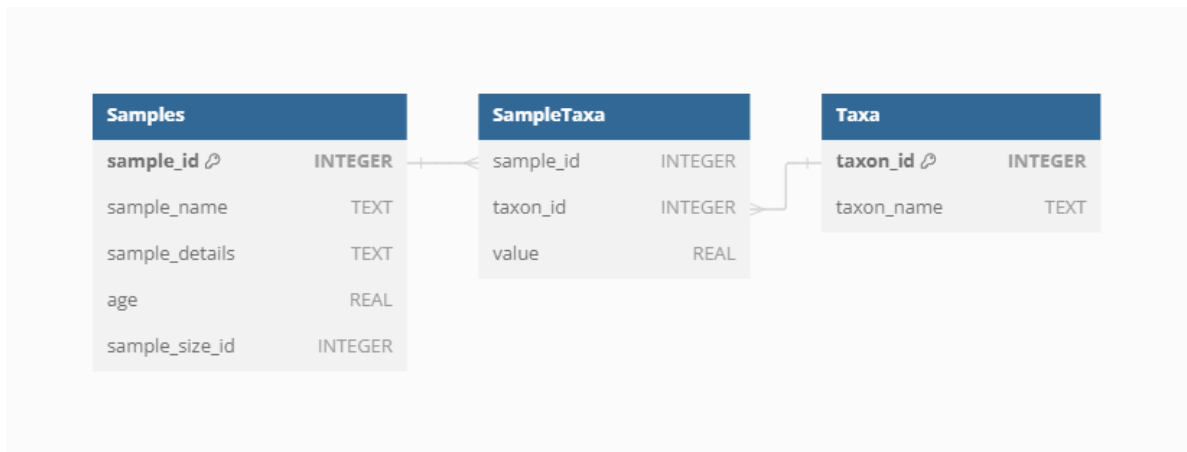


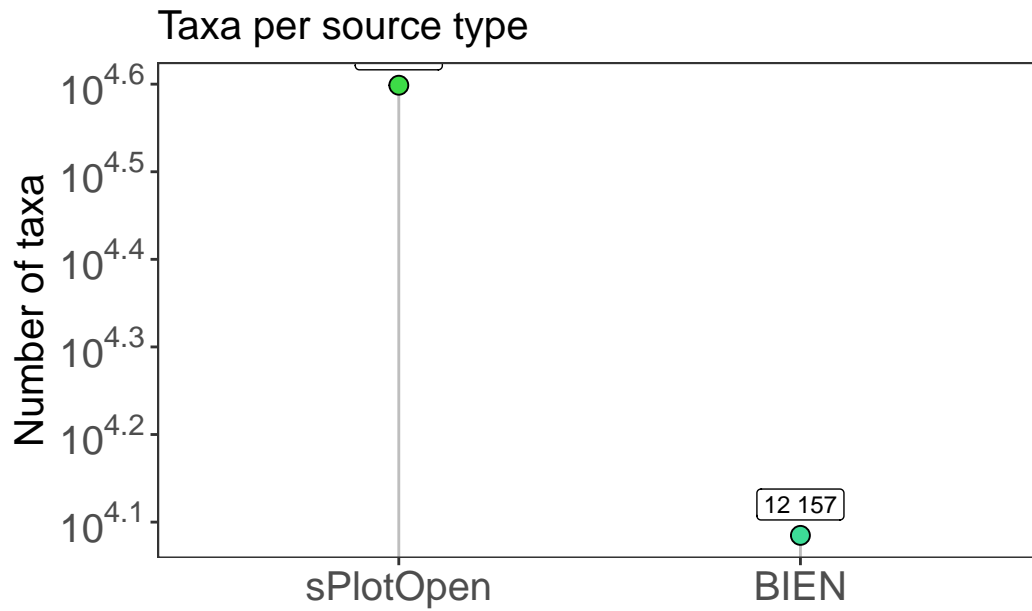
Taxa

The **Vegvault** database contains taxa names directly from main *Data Source-types*.



Individual taxa names are linked to the Samples by the SampleTaxa table.

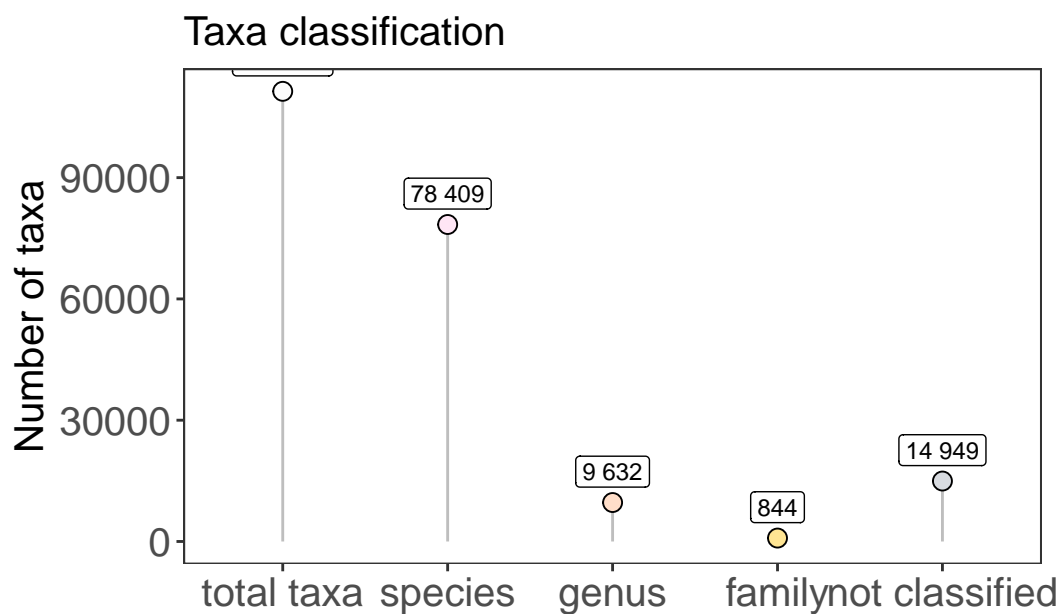
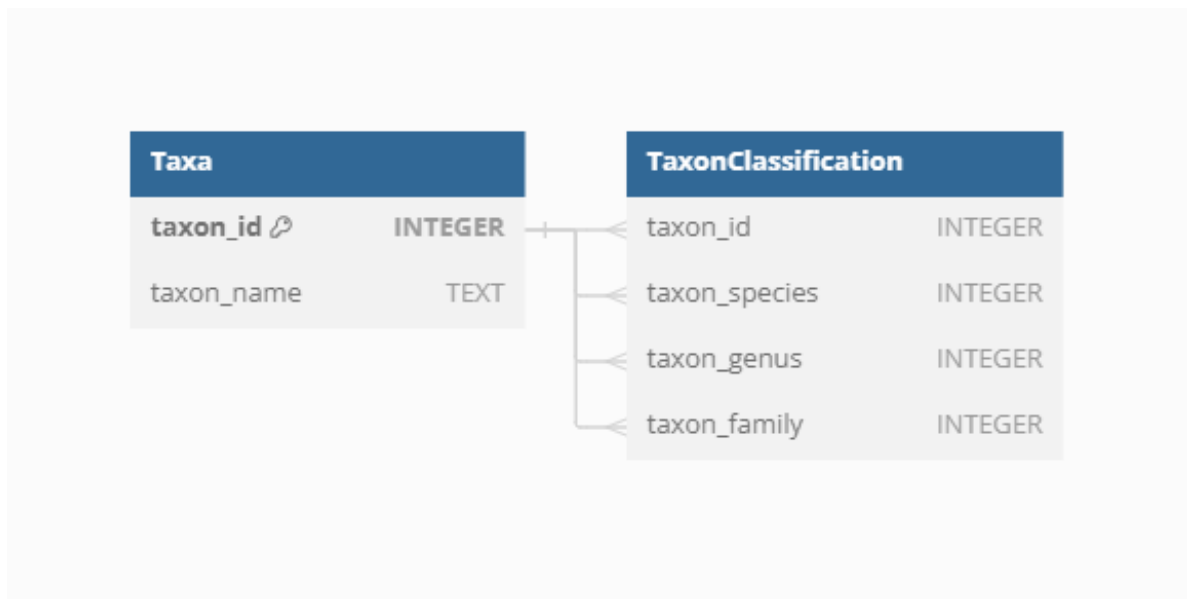




Classification

In order to obtain classification of all taxa present in the **Vegvault** database, the `{taxospace}` R package has been utilized, automatically aligning the names to [Taxonomy Backbone](#) from [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#).

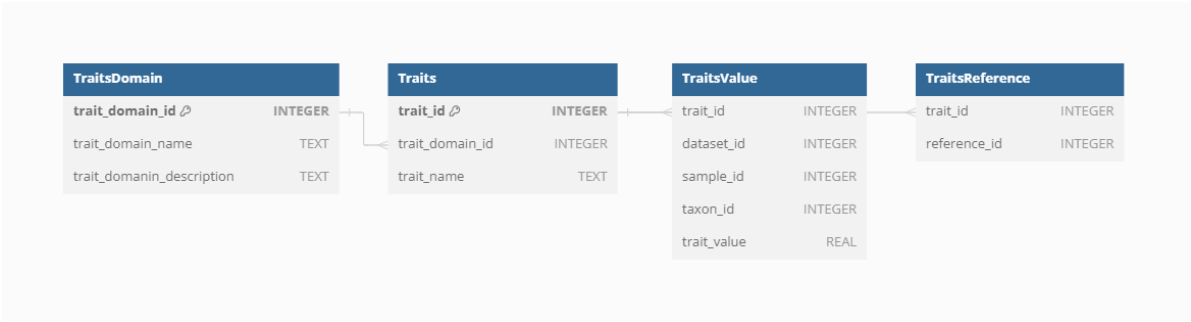
Classification up to the family level is then saved for each taxon.



Traits

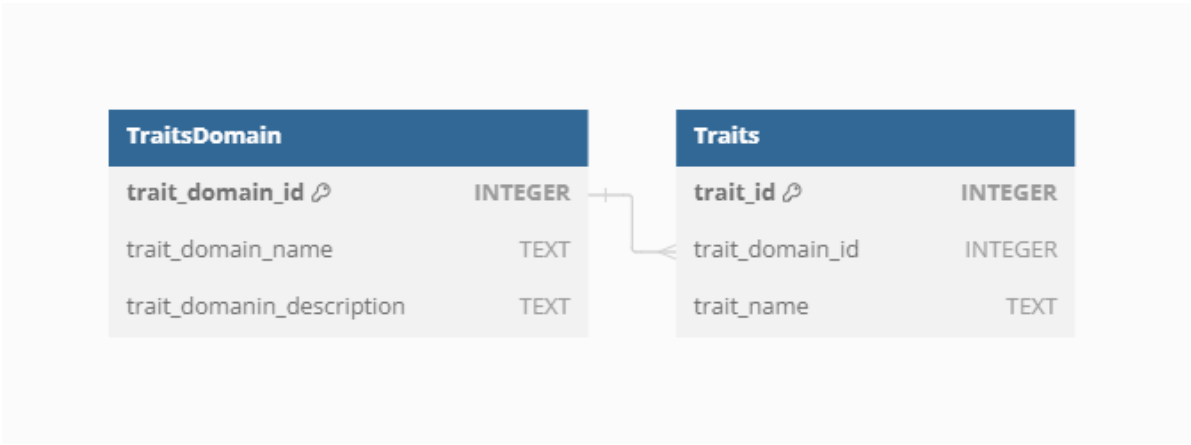
Functional traits of vegetation taxa follow the same structure of **Dataset** and **Samples** obtained directly from *Dataset Source-types*.

Trait domain
Stem specific density
Leaf nitrogen content per unit mass
Diaspore mass
Plant heigh
Leaf Area
Leaf mass per area

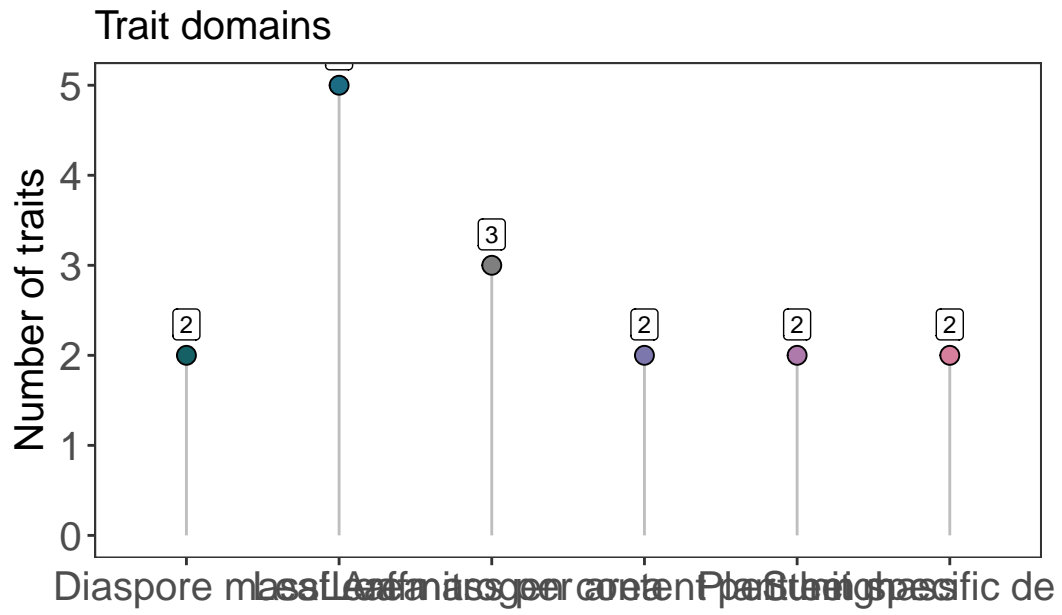


Trait domain

As there are many varying names for the same “traits”, the **Vegvault** database contains *Trait Domain* information to group traits together.

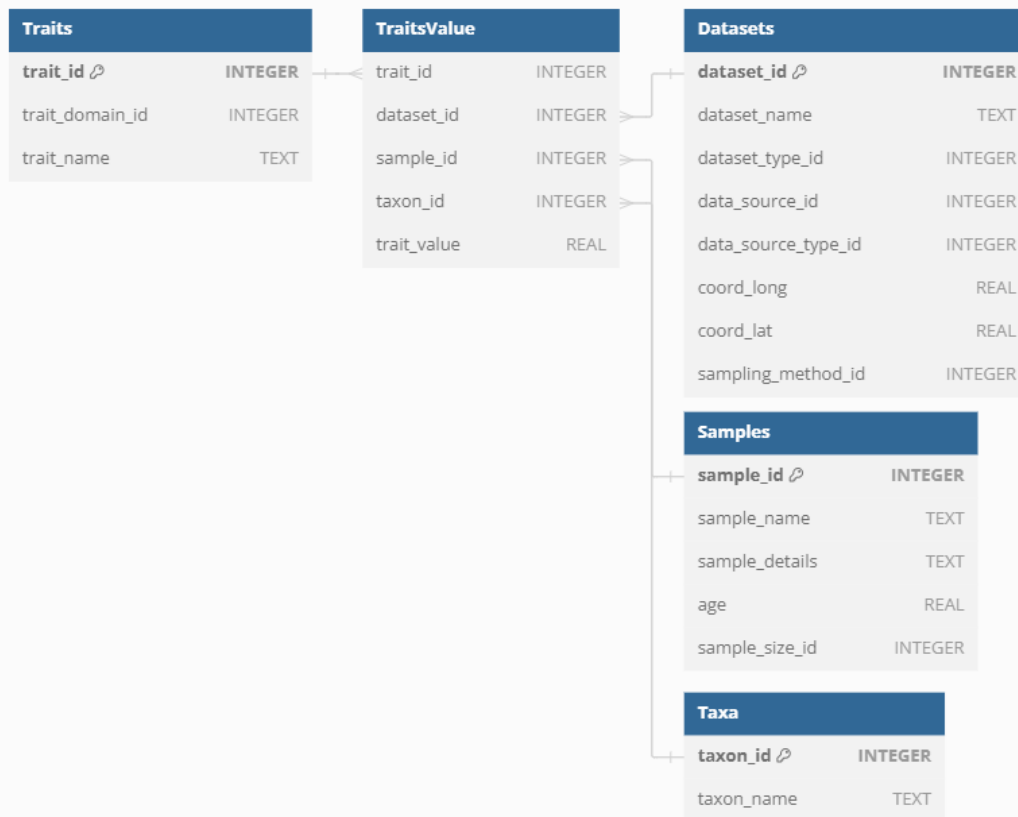


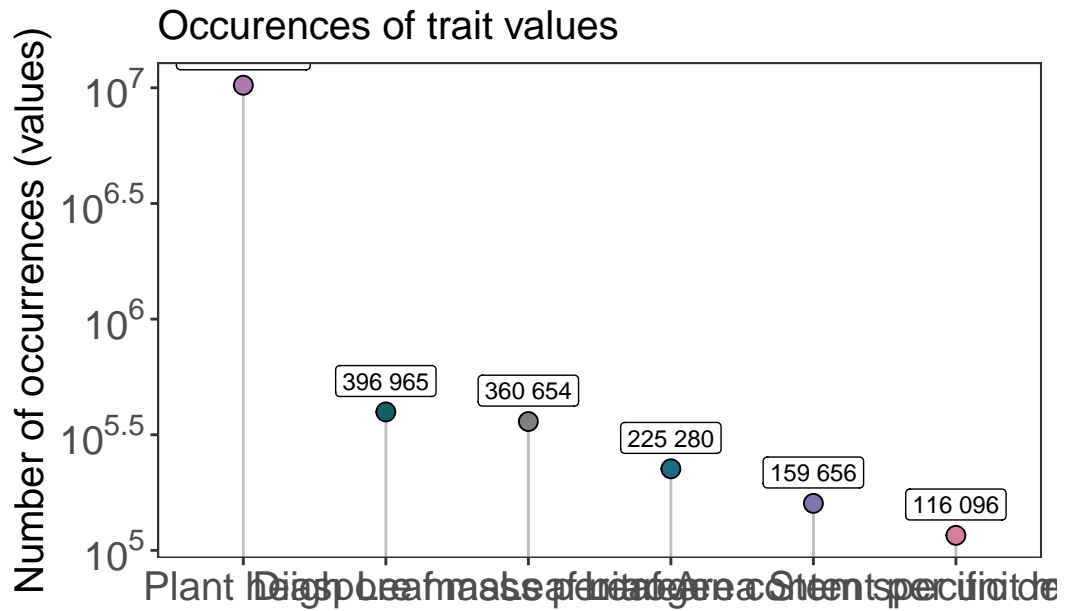
There are currently 6 trait domains following the [Diaz et al. \(2016\)](#)



Trait Values

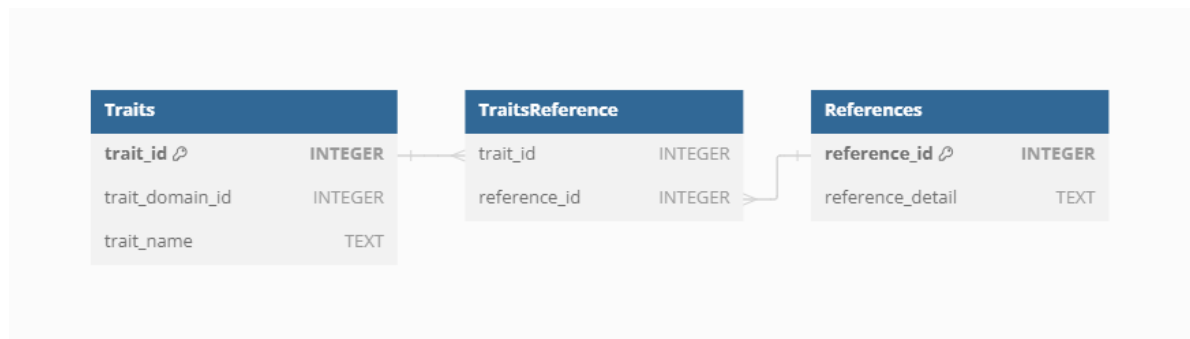
To store a trait value, information needs to be linked among **Dataset**, **Sample**, **Taxa**, and **Trait**.





Trait reference

For full clarity, on top of **Dataset** and **Sample**, each **Trait** can have additional references.



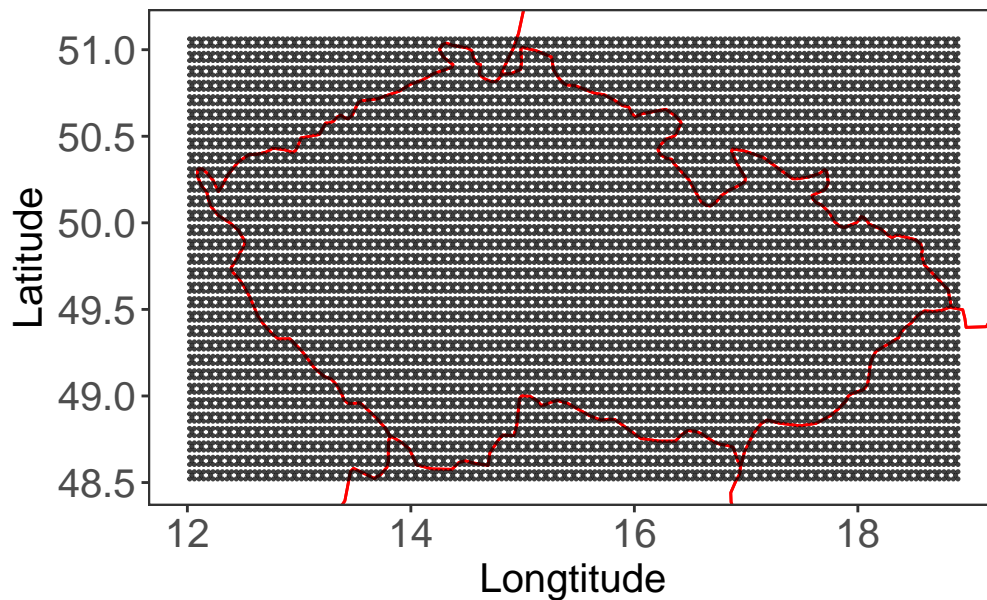
Abiotic data

Abiotic data is aimed to provide information about all relevant abiotic information affecting vegetation distribution and its traits.

Variable name	Variable unit	source of data
bio1	°C	CHELSEA
bio4	°C	CHELSEA
bio6	°C	CHELSEA
bio12	kg m-2 year-1	CHELSEA
bio15	Unitless	CHELSEA
bio18	kg m-2 quarter-1	CHELSEA
bio19	kg m-2 quarter-1	CHELSEA
HWSD2	Unitless	WoSIS-SoilGrids

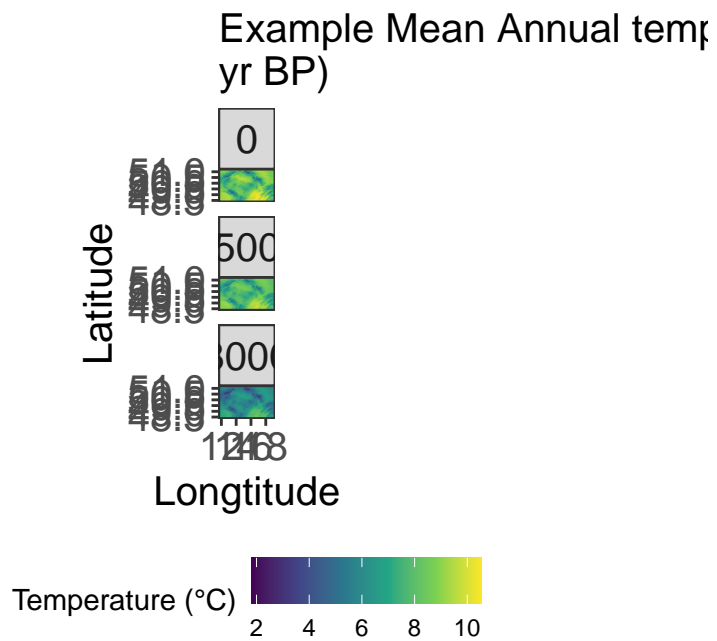
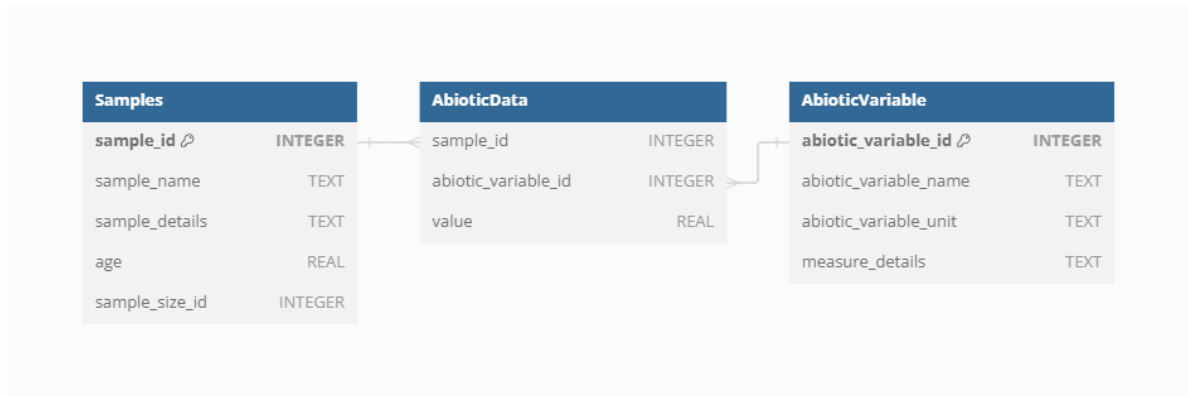
Abiotic data is linked to the structure of the **VegVault** Database by the **gridpoints**, which are artificially created points to *reasonably* cover the resolution of both modern and past data for vegetation and abiotic data.

Example of gridpoints resolution



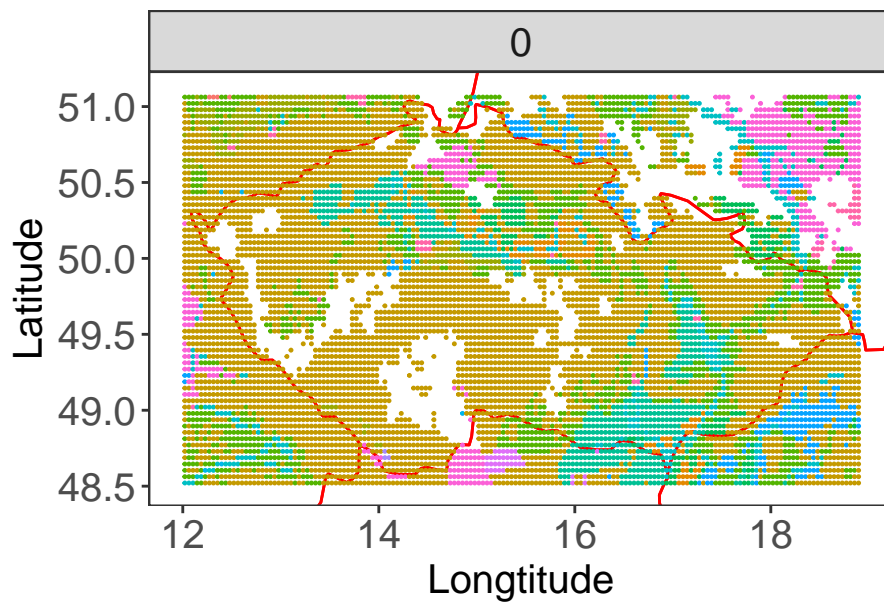
There are currently abiotic from [CHELSA](#) and [CHELSA-TRACE21](#) and [WoSIS](#). CHELSA and CHELSA-TRACE21 are built on the same structure of variables (visit the websites for more info).

Abiotic data is simply linked to **Samples**.



Note that the spatial resolution is higher for modern climate data than for the past. this is to reduce the size of the past climate data.

Example of soil types



Section III: Assembly details of VegVault 1.0.0

WIP

Section IV: Examples of usage

WIP

Example 1:

WIP

Example 2:

WIP

Example 3:

WIP

Section V: Outlook and future directions

WIP