MainProjPlotSiteDescriptorAnalysis

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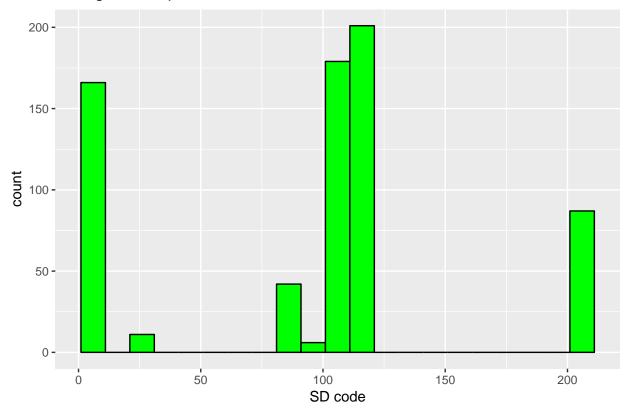
This analysis is to examine site and plot descriptors, to get a feel for which ones are used and how they might be used as part of a "heterogenity" index or whether they need o be part of any ther covariates important for the analysis of species richness and species area relationships.

Sites. Cdes have been selected that relate to open areas, large ponds, rivers, moorland, rough pasture etc. The ponds and rivers were selected, not because they represent a different habitat, but because they are likely to imply open ground around them. Perhaps rivers, ponds etc should be grouped with marsh or bog and used as part of the hetrogeneity that comes from differing habitats - or perhaps just put all hetergenity in one code implying openness.

```
OpenCodes = c(8,9,10,24,86,87,90,91,92,93,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,208,209,2
Open = SiteDescriptorsYr2 %>% select(SITE, SD_code)%>% filter(SD_code %in% OpenCodes)
Open
```

```
# A tibble: 696 x 2
##
##
       SITE SD_code
##
      <int>
               <int>
##
    1
          3
                 105
##
    2
          3
                 107
    3
          3
                 108
##
    4
          3
##
                 114
          3
                 116
##
    5
##
                   8
    6
          1
                   9
##
    7
          1
##
    8
          1
                 114
    9
##
          1
                 115
## 10
          1
                 117
## # ... with 686 more rows
ggplot(Open, aes(x = SD_code)) +
         geom_histogram(breaks = seq(1,220, by = 10), col = "black", fill = "green")+
                          labs(title = "Histogram of openness SD codes", x = "SD code")
```

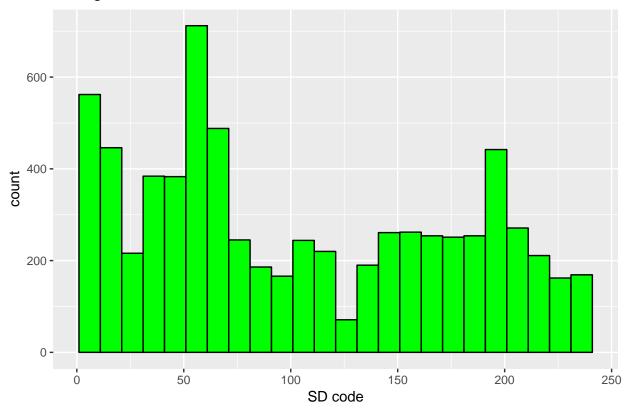
Histogram of openness SD codes



The histogram shows that there are many records that could be considered as contributing toward open areas in woodlands, the 0-10 codes are for coppicing, 100 -120 codes are glades, rides, fields, paths, marshes and ditces.

Plot below shows the frequency of all the SD codes for comparison

Histogram of entered SD codes



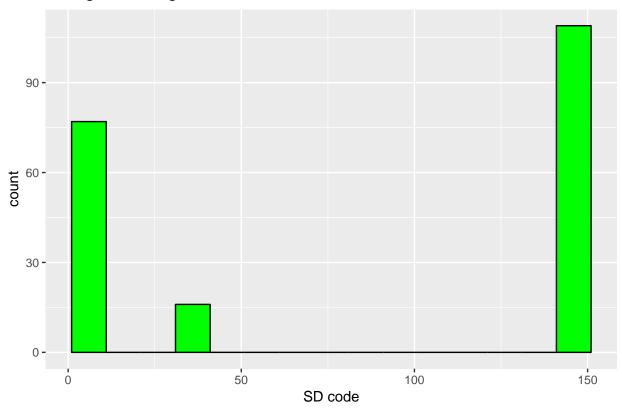
The historgam shows that many codes refer to: nature of the woodland (5 - 11), other tree species not recorded in plots (29 - 48), stumps (50 - 60). Codes 150 - 200 manily refer to animals, the larger 190 -200 being birds.

What about potential for codes which may have a negative association woth diversity; planted conifers, rhododendron, bracken, nettle clump, (maybe road or buildings??)

```
NegativeCodes = c(6,41,143,145,149)
Negative = SiteDescriptorsYr2 %>% select(SITE, SD_code)%>% filter(SD_code %in% NegativeCodes)
Negative
```

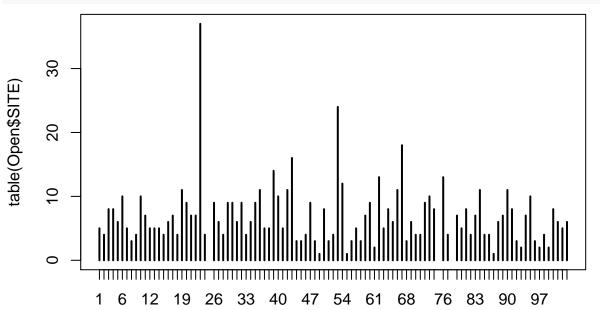
```
## # A tibble: 202 x 2
##
       SITE SD_code
##
      <int>
               <int>
          3
##
    1
                  41
    2
          1
                   6
##
##
    3
          1
                 149
##
    4
          2
                   6
##
    5
          2
                 145
          3
##
    6
                   6
##
    7
          3
                 143
          3
##
    8
                 145
    9
          3
                 149
##
## 10
                 149
         with 192 more rows
ggplot(Negative, aes(x = SD_code)) +
         geom_histogram(breaks = seq(1,160, by = 10), col = "black", fill = "green")+
                         labs(title = "Histogram of negative SD codes", x = "SD code")
```

Histogram of negative SD codes



How many codes does each wood have?

plot(table(Open\$SITE))



Most sites have around 10 SD_codes , Site 23 has 37. Site 25 has no codes recorded,75, 78 have no openness codes at all.

In summary: These are the SD codes which I think should be used to contribute to (or form on their own) a heterogenity index - which is linked to openness of habitat - it does not imply different habitats, such as

rotting wood, aquatics. So marsh is included because it would imply open ground.

8/9/10, coppice stool, single coppice, recently cut coppice. 24 Fire sites $86/87~\mathrm{Pool} > 1\mathrm{m2}$ (85, pool $<1\mathrm{m2}$ excluded) $90/91/92/93~\mathrm{Streams}$ and rivers $> 1\mathrm{m}$ across (streams $< 1\mathrm{m}$ across excluded) $100~\mathrm{Spring}$ 101 Marsh $102/103~\mathrm{Ditches}$ 105 - 110, glades $111/112~\mathrm{Rocky}$ knolls 113 Field $114/115/116/117~\mathrm{paths} > 1\mathrm{m}$

Of these I am not convinced about the spring and ditches. Possibly also marsh, how big is a marsh? I included them because I am assuming that they imply some open ground