# Phenology of flora of mediterranean high-mountains meadows (Sierra Nevada)

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## Abstract

TODO

## Keywords

*Wet high-mountain meadows*, *abundance*, *phenology*, *Sierra Nevada (Spain)*, *long-term research*, *global change monitoring*, *occurrence*, *observation*.

## Project details

#### Project title:

Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory (OBSNEV)

#### Personnel:

Regino Jesús Zamora Rodríguez (Scientific Coordinator, Principal Investigator, University of Granada); Francisco Javier Sánchez Gutiérrez (Director of the Sierra Nevada National Park and Natural Park); Ignacio Luis Henares Civantos (Conservator of Sierra Nevada National Park and Natural Park); Blanca Ramos Losada (Project Manager of Sierra Nevada Global-Change Monitoring Programme); Ignacio Maldonado Lozano (Head of the Monitoring Programme in the Environment and Water Agency of Andalusia).

#### Funding:

Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory is funded by Andalusian Regional Government (via Environmental Protection Agency) and by the Spanish Government (via “Fundación Biodiversidad”, which is a Public Foundation).

#### Study area descriptions/descriptor:

Sierra Nevada (Andalusia, SE Spain), is a mountainous region with an altitudinal range between 860 m and 3482 m a.s.l. which covers more than 2000 km2 (Figure 1 a, b). The climate is Mediterranean, characterized by cold winters and hot summers, with pronounced summer drought (July-August). The annual average temperature decreases in altitude from 12-16ºC below 1500 m to 0ºC above 3000 m a.s.l., and the annual average precipitation is about 600 mm. Additionally, the complex orography of the mountains causes strong climatic contrasts between the sunny, dry south-facing slopes and the shaded, wetter north-facing slopes. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 250 mm in the lowest parts of the mountain range to more than 700 mm in the summit areas. Winter precipitation is mainly in the form of snow above 2000 m of altitude. The Sierra Nevada mountain range hosts a high number of endemic plant species (c. 80; Lorite et al. 2007) for a total of 2,100 species of vascular plants (25% and 20% of Spanish and European flora, respectively), being considered one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in the Mediterranean region (Blanca et al. 1998; Cañadas et al. 2014).

This mountain range has several legal protections: Biosphere Reserve MAB Committee UNESCO; Special Protection Area and Site of Community Importance (Natura 2000 network); and National Park. The area includes 61 municipalities with more than 90,000 inhabitants. The main economic activities are agriculture, tourism, cattle raising, beekeeping, mining, and skiing (Bonet el al. 2010).

#### Design description:

Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory (OBSNEV) (Bonet et al. 2011) is a long-term research project which is being undertaken at Sierra Nevada Biosphere Reserve (SE Spain). It is intended to compile the information necessary for identifying as early as possible the impacts of global change, in order to design management mechanisms to minimize these impacts and adapt the system to new scenarios (Aspizua et al. 2010, Bonet el al. 2010). The general objectives are to:

* Evaluate the functioning of ecosystems in the Sierra Nevada Nature Reserve, their natural processes and dynamics over a medium-term timescale.
* Identify population dynamics, phenological changes, and conservation issues regarding key species that could be considered indicators of ecological processes.
* Identify the impact of global change on monitored species, ecosystems, and natural resources, providing an overview of trends of change that could help foster ecosystem resilience.
* Design mechanisms to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of management activities performed in the Sierra Nevada in order to implement an adaptive management framework.
* Help to disseminate information of general interest concerning the values and importance of Sierra Nevada.

The Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory has four cornerstones:

1. A monitoring program with 40 methodologies that collect information on ecosystem functioning (Aspizua et al. 2012; 2014)
2. An information system to store and manage all the information gathered (<http://obsnev.es/linaria.html> - Pérez-Pérez et al. 2012; Free access upon registration)
3. A plan to promote adaptive management of natural resources using the knowledge amassed through the monitoring programme
4. An outreach program to disseminate all the available information to potential users (see News Portal of the project at <http://obsnev.es> and the wiki of the project at <http://wiki.obsnev.es>, Pérez-Luque et al. 2012)

The Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory is linked to other national (Zamora and Bonet 2011) and international monitoring networks: GLOCHAMORE (Global Change in Mountain Regions) (Björnsen 2005), GLOCHAMOST (Global Change in Mountain Sites) (Schaaf 2009), LTER-Spain (Long-Term Ecological Research).

In addition to monitoring the ecosystems of this mountain range (i.e., collection of recent data from biotic and abiotic variables) the Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory is incorporating historical information of biodiversity into its information system and some historical experiments and studies are being revisited to detect potential changes due to global change. The dataset described here is a good example of this idea: a singular ecosystem was revisited and resampled 30 years after to check if the phenology of its flora community has suffered changes.

#### Data published through GBIF:

http://www.gbif.es:8080/ipt/resource.do?r=obsnev @TODO(cambiar link; Hablar con Katia)

### Taxonomic coverage

This dataset include records of phylum Magnoliophyta (10498 records, 99.41%) and marginally Pteridophyta (62 records, below 1 % of total records). Most of the records included in this dataset belong to both class Magnoliopsida (5785 records; 54.78 %) and Liliopsida (4,713 records; 44.63 %). The class Psilotopsida is represented by 62 records (0.59 %) (Figure 2). There are 19 orders represented in the dataset being Poales (44.51 %), Lamiales (12.32 %) and Ophioglossales (0.59 %) the mosts important order from classes Liliopsida, Magnoliopsida and Psilotopsida respectively. In this collection, 28 families are represented, with Cyperaceae, Poaceae and Fabaceae being the families with major number of records (Figure 3). The dataset contains 77 taxa belonging to 51 genera. Carex, Nardus and Scorzoneroides being the most represented genera in the database. There are 24 threatened taxa (Table 1).

### Taxonomic ranks

***Kingdom:***Plantae

***Phylum:*** Pteridophyta, Magnoliophyta

***Class:***Liliopsida (Monocotyledones), Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledones), Psilotopsida

***Order:*** Boraginales, Poales, Ranunculales, Caryophyllales, Malpighiales, Brassicales, Rosales, Fabales, Myrtales, Apiales, Gentianales, Lamiales, Asterales, Asparagales, Liliales, Saxifragales, Ericales, Celastrales, Ophioglossales

***Family:*** Boraginaceae, Poaceae, Ranunculaceae, Portulacaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Polygonaceae, Violaceae, Brassicaceae, Rosaceae, Fabaceae, Onagraceae, Linaceae, Apiaceae, Gentianaceae, Plantaginaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Campanulaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae, Asparagaceae, Liliaceae, Crassulaceae, Ericaceae, Celastraceae, Ophioglossaceae

***Genus:*** Ranunculus, Montia, Paronychia, Spergularia, Arenaria, Stellaria, Cerastium, Sagina, Silene, Rumex, Viola, Draba, Erophila, Potentilla, Lotus, Trifolium, Epilobium, Radiola, Eryngium, Gentiana, Myosotis, Plantago, Linaria, Veronica, Pinguicula, Campanula, Galium, Scorzoneroides, Cirsium, Juncus, Luzula, Eleocharis, Carex, Poa, Festuca, Agrostis, Bromus, Anthericum, Gagea, Sedum, Meum, Vaccinium, Herniaria, Nardus, Parnassia, Botrychium, Euphrasia, Gentianella, Phleum, Pilosella

### Spatial coverage

##### **General spatial coverage:**

Sierra Nevada is an isolated high mountain range (reaching 3.482 m.a.s.l.) located in Southern Spain (37ºN, 3ºW) covering 2.100 km2. It hosts a high number of vegetal endemic species (c. 80) (Lorite et al. 2007) in a total of 2.100 species of vascular plants (25 % and 20 % of Spain and Europe flora respectively), being considered one of the most important biodiversity hotspot in the Mediterranean region (Blanca et al. 1998). It has several legal protections: Biosphere Reserve MAB Committee UNESCO; Special Protection Area and Site of Community Importance (Natura 2000 network); and National Park. This mountain area comprises 27 habitats types from the habitat directive. It contains 31 fauna species (20 birds, 5 mammals, 4 invertebrates, 2 amphibians and reptiles) and 20 plants species listed in the Annex I and II of habitats and birds directives. There are 61 municipalities with more than 90.000 inhabitants. The main economic activities are agriculture, tourism, beekeeping, mining and skiing (Bonet et al. 2010).

#### Coordinates:

36°52’12’‘N and 37°21’36’‘N Latitude; 3°41’24’‘W and 2°33’36’’E Longitude

#### 

#### Temporal coverage

May 1988 - Oct 2013

#### 

#### Parent collection identifier: Not defined

##### **Collection name:**

##### Phenology of flora of mediterranean high-mountains meadows (Sierra Nevada)

##### **Collection identifier:**

db6cd9d7-7be5-4cd0-8b3c-fb6dd7446472 @TODO(ME LO TIENE QUE DAR KATIA EL NÚMERO)

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#### Methods

##### **Study extent description:**

The Mediterranean high-mountain meadows (know locally as “*borreguiles*”) are ecosystems conditioned by the snow dynamics and potentially sensitive to changes in water availability and temperature (Fernández Casas, 19xx; Martínez Parras et al. 1985). In Sierra Nevada mountain range this ecosystem occupies 1125 ha and its distribution is determined by accumulation of the meltwater (Fernández-Casas 1974). It takes place between 2,000 and 3,300 meters above the sea level. Although it represents only 1.4% of the entire surface of the Sierra Nevada, this ecosystem has a high rate of plant endemicity (Table 1) (Bonet et al. 2010).

Estos prados suponen una valiosa fuente de forraje al ganado que pasta en Sierra Nevada, especialmente en torno a la época estival. Ninguna otra comunidad las iguala en valor nutritivo (JJAA, 2008\_pastos varios eds, Fernández-Casas 1974, APMM 2013\_informe pac)

This ecosystem contains several plant communities arranged as parallel bands in relation to water courses (Lorite XXXX, Lorite in Blanca, 2002) (Figure 4). The floristic composition of these communities depends on moisture content of the substrate. First, on some moist soil, as a transition from dry grasslands to borreguiles themselves, there is a medium coverage grassland called ***dry borreguil***. It hosts species such *Agrostis nevadensis*, *Plantago nivalis*, *Ranunculus acetosellifolius, Thymus serpylloides* or *Arenaria tetraquetra* subsp. *amabilis* (among others) (Losa et al. 1985?, Lorite XXXX, Lorite in Blanca). Then ***dense grassland*** appears, located in areas with constant moisture throughout the summer and deep soils. As typical species of this community include *Nardus stricta*, Festuca iberica, *Leontodon microcephalus*, *Lotus corniculatus subsp. glacialis,* *Luzula spicata*, *Ranunculus demissus* and *Campanula herminii*. Moreover, in the rocky promontories areas forming the borreguil are enriched with the presence of *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *nanum* and *Ranunculus acetosellifolius*. In places where there is constant flooding and still waters until fall, the optimum conditions of oxygen deprivation exist for ***incipient peat formations*** are installed. These communities are characterized by the presence of species such as *Carex nigra*, *Eleocharis quinqueflora*, *C. echinata*, *C.* *nevadensis*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Ranunculus angustifolius, Pinguicula nevadensis* or *Festuca frigida*.

We selected one of the most representative borreguiles of Sierra Nevada, located at San Juan Basin river (Guejar-Sierra; Granada, Spain) (Figure 1 c). This meadow occupies an area of xx ha, and the catchment area is about XX ha. This basin formed by glacial erosion of the bedrock (mica schists) and presents a valley with U-shaped (Martín Martín et al. 2010).

##### **Sampling description:**

We sampled at three localities along an altitudinal gradient (Figure 5): one at Prado de la Mojonera (Low Altitude; around 2200 m a.s.l.) and two at Hoya de la Mora (Middle and High altitude; 2430-2550 m a.s.l. and around 2775 m a.s.l respectively). For each locality, the sampling was performed every 15 days during the free-snow period once a year from 1988-1990 and from 2009 to 2012. For the middle altitude locality we have data from two periods: 1988-1990 and 2009-2013. For low and high altitude locations we have data from 2009-2013 period.

In each locality permanent plots of 1 x 1 m were randomly distributed. In each plot a floristic inventory was carried out. The presence/absence and an estimation of abundance-coverage using the Braun-Blanquet cover-abundance scale (Braun-Blanquet 1964) were recorded for each taxa. We also counted the number of individuals belong to three main phenological phase (phenophase) established: vegetative phenophase, reproductive phenophase (flowering) and seed phenophase. Plots were divided into quadrats of 25 x 25 cm to facilitate counting (Figure 5).

##### **Method step description:**

All data were stored in a normalized database (meter esquema??) and incorporated into the Information System of Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory (figure ??). Taxonomic and spatial validations were made on this database (see *Quality control description*). A custom-made SQL view of the database was performed to gather occurrence data and others variables associated to some occurence data, specifically:

* Number of individuals flowering by square meter.
* Number of individuals fruiting by square meter.
* Cover: the percentage of cover by taxon. The value represents a transformation of Braun-Blanquet cover-abundance scale (van der Maarel 1979, 2007)

The occurrence and measurement data were accommodated to fulfill the Darwin Core Standard (Wieczorek et al. 2009; 2012). We used Darwin Core Archive Validator tool (http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-validator/) to check whether the dataset meets Darwin Core specifications. The Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT v2.0.5)(Robertson et al. 2014) of the Spanish node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (http://www.gbif.es:8080/ipt) was used both to upload the Darwin Core Archive and to fill out the metadata.

The Darwin Core elements for the occurrence data included in the dataset are: occurrenceId, modified, basisOfRecord, institutionCode, collectionCode, catalogNumber, occurrenceRemarks, scientificName, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, specificEpithet, infraspecificEpithet, scientificNameAuthorship, continent, country, stateProvince, county, locality, minimumElevationInMeters, maximumElevationInMeters, recordedBy, identifiedBy, dateIdentified, decimalLongitude, decimalLatitude, coordinateUncertaintyinMeters.

For the measurement data, the Darwin Core elements included are: id, measurementID, measurementType, measurementValue, measurementAccuracy, measurementUnit, measurementDeterminedDate, measurementDeterminedBy, measurementMethod.

##### **Quality control description:**

Meter un texto similar a esto: *We performed several procedures Validation and cleaning of geographic, taxonomic and additional data associated with the dragonfly specimens was incorporated at se-veral steps of the process (Fig. 2) as an essential component of the digitisation project (see Chapman 2005a, b)*

The specimens were taxonomically identify using Flora Iberica (Castroviejo et al. 1986-2005) and Flora de Andalucía Oriental (Blanca et al. eds, 2011.) in some cases ( taxones) several reference floras: Flora Europaea (); The scientific names were checked with databases of International Plant Names Index (IPNI 2013) and Catalogue of Life/Species 2000 (Roskov et al. 2013). We also used the R package taxize (Chamberlian and Szocs 2013; Chamberlain et al. 2014) to verify the taxonomical classification.

The sampling plots were georeferenced using a Garmin eTrex Legend GPS (ED1950 Datum) with an accuracy of ±5 m. We also used colour digital ortophotographs provided by the Andalusian Cartography Institute (ICA) and GIS (ArcGIS 9.2; ESRI, Redlands, California, USA) to verify that the geographical coordinates of each sampling plots were correct (Chapman and Wieczorek 2006).

We also performed validation procedures (geopraohic coordinate format, coordinates within country/provincial boundaries, absence of ASCII anomalous characters in the dataset) with DARWIN\_TEST (v3.2) software (Ortega-Maqueda and Pando, 2008).

#### Dataset description

##### **Object name:**

Darwin Core Archive Phenology of flora of mediterranean high-mountains meadows (Sierra Nevada)

##### **Character encoding:** UTF-8

##### **Format name:** Darwin Core Archive format

##### **Format version:** 1.0

##### **Distribution:** http://www.gbif.es:8080/ipt/archive.do?r=obsnev

##### **Publication date of data:** 2014-04-29

##### **Language:** English

##### **Licenses of use:** This [DATA(BASE)-Colección de registros de seguimiento de cambios en la abundancia e incidencia de taxones en comunidades de borreguiles en Sierra Nevada] is made available under the Open Data Commons Attribution License: http://www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/by/1.0

##### **Metadata language:** English

**Date of metadata creation:** 2013-03-05

**Hierarchy level:** Dataset

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Figure 1.

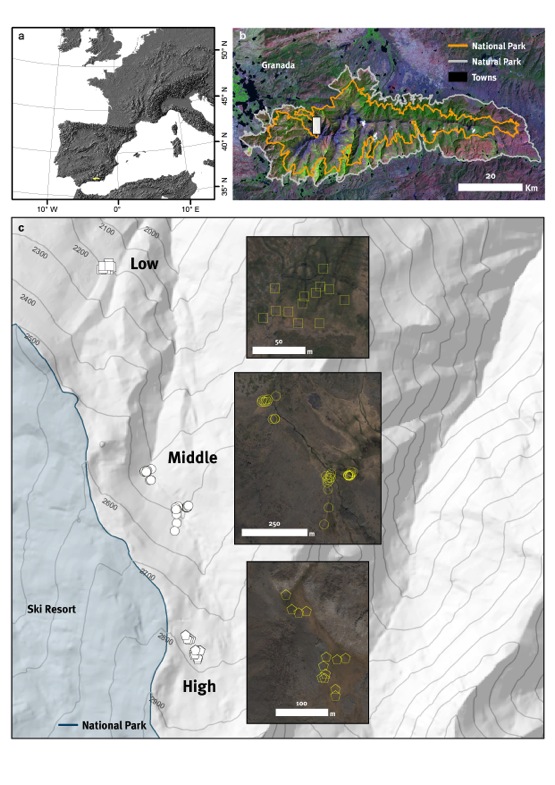


Figure 2.

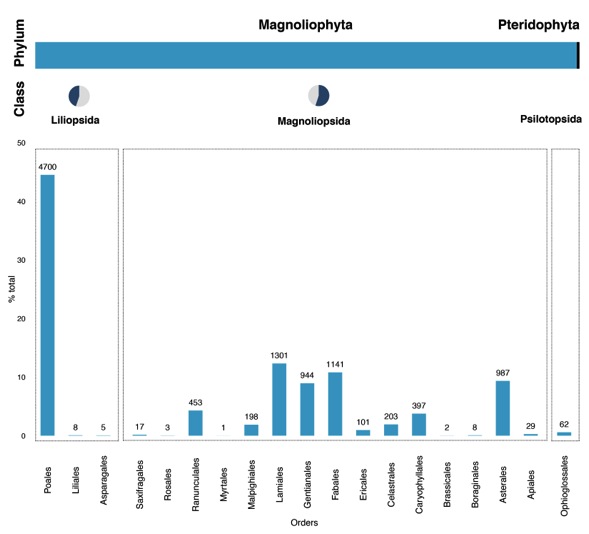


Figure 3.

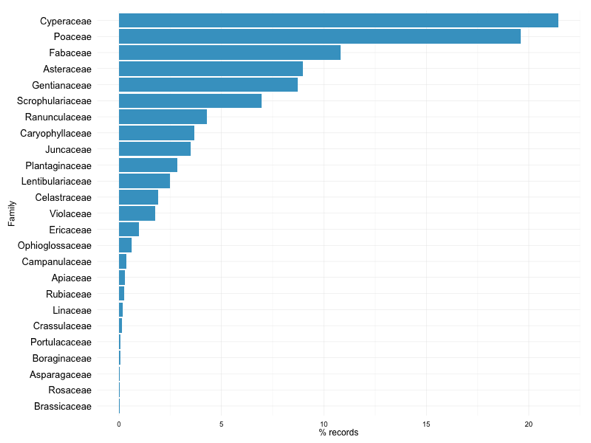
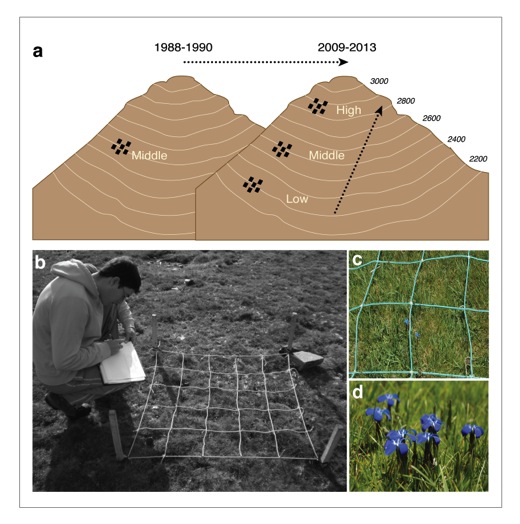


Figure 4.



Figure 5.



***notas QC***

* Other postvalidation procedures (including geographic coordinate format, congruence between collection and identification dates absence of ASCII anomalous characters) were checked by use of the Darwin test software (http://www.gbif.es/darwin\_test/Darwin\_Test\_in.php).
* Other validation procedures, including geographic coordinates format, coordinates within country/provincial boundaries, congruence between collection and identification dates and were checked with DARWIN\_TEST (v1.3) software (http://www.gbif.es/darwin\_test/Darwin\_test.php).
* The information of the first period (1988-1990) was taken in notebooks (INCLUIR FIGURA).
* Biodiversity data were exported to a dataset in Darwin Core (v1.2) format. DARWIN\_TEST software was used to validate and clean the geographic, taxonomic and additional data associated with the specimens. Erroneous data were corrected and data cleaning was repeated to enhance the data quality (see details in the section on quality control).
* The dataset was transformed to a Darwin Core Archive format with metadata and was uploaded to the Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT v2.0.4) of the Spanish node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (http://www.gbif.es:8080/ipt). On the BOS Arthropod Collection website (http://www.unioviedo.es/BOS/Zoologia/artropodos), links to data pertaining to the BOS odonate specimens included in the GBIF data portal were also provided. The offline version of the dataset includes the identification history of each specimen (17846 items), the habitats in which the specimens were collected, and notes on materials derived from specimens (e.g., microscopic preparations, morphometric data, publications, etc.). This information is available on request.
* In adition the geo-coordinates of each sampling plot was verified using digital cartography and GIS (ArcGIS 9.2; ESRI, Redlands, California, USA)
* Following Wieczorek (2001) and Chapman and Wieczorek (2006), validation of geographic, taxonomic and additional data was incorporated in the digitalization process at several steps (Figure 1), as well as the geo-referencing of all specimens. All sampling plots were georeferenced using a hand-hel global positioning system (Garmin CS x 60; accurate to ±10 m)(Chapman and Wieczorek 2006)