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## Authors

[ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7202-7697)Francesco Maria Sabatini1,2,†, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0638-9582)Jonathan Lenoir3,†, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1420-5758)Tarek Hattab4, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2388-7428)Elise Aimee Arnst5, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8122-3075)Milan Chytrý6, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3221-660X)Jürgen Dengler1,7,8, Patrice De Ruffray9, Stephan M. Hennekens10, Ute Jandt1,2, Florian Jansen11, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6601-9597)Borja Jiménez-Alfaro12, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1022-8469)Jens Kattge13, Aurora Levesley14, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6408-2891)Valério D. Pillar15, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0444-0882)Oliver Purschke16, Brody Sandel17, Fahmida Sultana18, Tsipe Aavik19, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6553-3797)Svetlana Aćić20, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6572-3187)Alicia T.R. Acosta21, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2346-8346)Emiliano Agrillo22, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1500-1834)Miguel Alvarez23, Iva Apostolova24, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6275-7023)Mohammed A.S. Arfin Khan25, Luzmila Arroyo26, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7744-2195)Fabio Attorre22, Isabelle Aubin27, Arindam Banerjee28, Marijn Bauters29,30, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3707-3687)Yves Bergeron31, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6118-4611)Erwin Bergmeier32, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1454-0433)Idoia Biurrun33, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2174-7800)Anne D. Bjorkman34,35, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5574-6067)Gianmaria Bonari36, Viktoria Bondareva37, Jörg Brunet38, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8909-4298)Andraž Čarni39,40, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2550-3010)Laura Casella41, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3562-2662)Luis Cayuela42, Tomáš Černý43, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3809-7453)Victor Chepinoga44, János Csiky45, Renata Ćušterevska46, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7679-743X)Els De Bie47, André Luis de Gasper48, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7280-6199)Michele De Sanctis22, Panayotis Dimopoulos49, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5829-4051)Jiri Dolezal50, Tetiana Dziuba51, Mohamed Abd El-Rouf Mousa El-Sheikh52,53, Brian Enquist54, Jörg Ewald55, Farideh Fazayeli56,57, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2613-2688)Richard Field58, Manfred Finckh59, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3599-5189)Sophie Gachet60, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1652-5931)Antonio Galán-de-Mera61,62,63, Emmanuel Garbolino64, Hamid Gholizadeh65, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6126-6660)Melisa Giorgis66, Valentin Golub67, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8610-1085)Inger Greve Alsos68, John-Arvid Grytnes69, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2104-6695)Gregory Richard Guerin70, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8928-3198)Alvaro G. Gutiérrez71, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2966-0534)Sylvia Haider1,2, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0872-5108)Mohamed Z. Hatim72,73, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6950-7286)Bruno Hérault74,75,76, Guillermo Hinojos Mendoza77, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6367-3400)Norbert Hölzel78, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5676-3267)Jürgen Homeier79, Wannes Hubau80,81, Adrian Indreica82, John A.M. Janssen83, Birgit Jedrzejek78, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2345-8300)Anke Jentsch84, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3211-0549)Norbert Jürgens59, Zygmunt Kącki85, Jutta Kapfer86, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7770-6229)Dirk Nikolaus Karger87, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4549-3668)Ali Kavgacı88, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0046-3606)Elizabeth Kearsley89, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4612-9937)Michael Kessler90, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8937-5938)Larisa Khanina91, Timothy Killeen92, Andrey Korolyuk93, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4471-8236)Holger Kreft94, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4440-9161)Hjalmar S. Kühl1,95, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9425-2756)Anna Kuzemko96, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6848-0384)Flavia Landucci6, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1712-6748)Attila Lengyel97, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5001-0149)Frederic Lens98, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6391-9343)Débora Vanessa Lingner99, Hongyan Liu100, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6688-1590)Tatiana Lysenko101,102,103, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3031-613X)Miguel D. Mahecha1,104, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4361-5200)Corrado Marcenò33, Vasiliy Martynenko105, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8591-7149)Jesper Erenskjold Moeslund106, Abel Monteagudo Mendoza107, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0317-8886)Ladislav Mucina108, Jonas V. Müller109, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5300-2702)Jérôme Munzinger110, Alireza Naqinezhad111, Jalil Noroozi112, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8638-0208)Arkadiusz Nowak113,114, Viktor Onyshchenko115, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8716-5136)Gerhard E. Overbeck116, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5874-0138)Meelis Pärtel117, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1284-3163)Aníbal Pauchard118,119, Robert K. Peet120, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7215-0150)Josep Peñuelas121,122, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5974-7374)Aaron Pérez-Haase123,124, Tomáš Peterka6, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8518-6737)Petr Petřík125, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1977-7181)Gwendolyn Peyre126, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8993-6168)Oliver L. Phillips14, Vadim Prokhorov127, Valerijus Rašomavičius128, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7044-768X)Rasmus Revermann129,130, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2704-8288)Gonzalo Rivas-Torres131, John S. Rodwell132, Eszter Ruprecht133, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9580-4110)Solvita Rūsiņa134, Cyrus Samimi135, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6087-6117)Marco Schmidt136, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9053-8872)Franziska Schrodt58, Hanhuai Shan137, Pavel Shirokikh105, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5949-862X)Jozef Šibík138, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3052-699X)Urban Šilc139, Petr Sklenář140, Željko Škvorc141, Ben Sparrow142, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2507-5928)Marta Gaia Sperandii21,143, Zvjezdana Stančić144, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3415-0862)Jens-Christian Svenning145, Zhiyao Tang100, Cindy Q. Tang146, Ioannis Tsiripidis147, Kim André Vanselow148, Rodolfo Vásquez Martínez107, Kiril Vassilev24, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8028-8953)Eduardo Vélez-Martin149, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7768-0468)Roberto Venanzoni150, Alexander Christian Vibrans99, Cyrille Violle151, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8295-8217)Risto Virtanen1,152,153, Henrik von Wehrden154, Viktoria Wagner155, Donald A. Walker156, Donald Waller157, Hua-Feng Wang158, Karsten Wesche1,159,160, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1850-6432)Timothy J.S. Whitfeld161, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1591-8386)Wolfgang Willner112, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8938-8181)Susan K. Wiser5, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4623-0894)Thomas Wohlgemuth162, Sergey Yamalov163, Martin Zobel164, [ORCID icon](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3135-0356)Helge Bruelheide1,2

✉ — To whom correspondence should be addressed: francesco.sabatini@botanik.uni-halle.de † — These authors contributed equally to this work

1. German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Puschstraße 4, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
2. Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Institute of Biology, Am Kirchtor 1, 06108, Halle, Germany
3. Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Unité de Recherche “Ecologie et Dynamique des Systèmes Anthropisés” (EDYSAN), UMR 7058 CNRS, 1 Rue des Louvels, 80000, Amiens, France
4. MARBEC, University of Montpellier, CNRS, IFREMER and IRD, Sète, France
5. Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research, PO Box 69040, 7640, Lincoln, New Zealand
6. Masaryk University, Department of Botany and Zoology, Kotlářská 2, 611 37, Brno, Czech Republic
7. Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW), Vegetation Ecology Group, Institute of Natural Resource Sciences (IUNR), Grüentalstr. 14, 8820, Wädenswil, Switzerland
8. University of Bayreuth, Plant Ecology, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research (BayCEER), Universitätsstr. 30, 95447, Bayreuth, Germany
9. Université de Strasbourg, Institut de biologie moléculaire des plantes-CNRS, 12, rue du Général-Zimmer, F-67084, Strasburg, France
10. Wageningen Environmental Research, P.O.Box 47, 6700 AA, Wageningen, Netherlands
11. University of Rostock, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Justus-von-Liebig-Weg 6, 18059, Rostock, Germany
12. University of Oviedo, Research Unit of Biodiversity (CSIC/UO/PA), C. Gonzalo Gutiérrez Quirós s/n, 33600, Mieres, Spain
13. Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Hans Knöll Str. 10, 07745, Jena, Germany
14. University of Leeds, School of Geography, Woodhouse Lane, LS2 9JT, Leeds, United Kingdom
15. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Department of Ecology, Av. Bento Gonçalves 9500, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil
16. Medical School of the Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Institute for Medical Epidemiology, Biometrics and Informatics (IMEBI), Interdisciplinary Center for Health Sciences, Magdeburger Straße 8, 06112, Halle/Saale, Germany
17. Santa Clara University, Department of Biology, 500 El Camino Real, 95053, Santa Clara CA, United States
18. Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Forestry & Environmental Science, 3114, Sylhet, Bangladesh
19. University of Tartu, Department of Ecology and Earth Sciences, Department of Botany, Lai 40, Tartu 51005, Estonia
20. University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Botany, Nemanjina 6, 11080, Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia
21. Roma Tre University, Department of Sciences, V.le Marconi 446, 00146, Rome, Italy
22. Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Environmental Biology, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185, Rome, Italy
23. University of Bonn, Plant Nutrition, INRES, Karlrobert-Kreiten-Str., 53115, Bonn, Germany
24. Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Plant and Fungal Diversity and Resources, Acad. Georgi Bonchev 23, 1113, Sofia, Bulgaria
25. Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Forestry & Environmental Science, Akhalia, 3114, Sylhet, Bangladesh
26. Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno, Dirección de la Carrera de Biología, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
27. Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, Great Lakes Forestry Centre, 1219 Queen St. East, P6A 2E5, Sault Ste Marie (Ontario), Canada
28. University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Department of Computer Science, 201 North Goodwin Avenue MC 258, Urbana, IL 61801, 61801.0, Urbana, USA
29. Ghent University, Department Green chemistry and technology, Isotope Bioscience laboratory (UGent-ISOFYS), Coupure Links 653, 9000, Ghent, Belgium
30. Ghent University, Department Environment, Computational and Applied Vegetation Ecology (UGent-CAVELab), Coupure Links 653, 9000, Ghent, Belgium
31. Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Forest Research Institute, 445 boul. de l’Université, J9X5E4, Rouyn-Noranda, Canada
32. University of Göttingen, Vegetation Ecology and Phytodiversity, Untere Karspüle 2, 37073, Göttingen, Germany
33. University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Plant Biology and Ecology, P.O. Box 644, 48080, Bilbao, Spain
34. University of Gothenburg, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Carl Skottsbergs gata 22B, 41319, Gothenburg, Sweden
35. Gothenburg Global Biodiversity Centre, Carl Skottsbergs gata 22B, 41319, Gothenburg, Sweden
36. Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Piazza Università, 5, 39100, Bolzano, Italy
37. Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin, Department of Phytodiversity Problems, Komzina, 10, 445003, Toljatty, Russian Federation
38. Southern Swedish Forest Research Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sundsvägen 3, 230 53 Alnarp, Sweden
39. Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute of Biology, Novi trg 2, 1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia
40. University of Nova Gorica, School for viticulture and enology, Vipavska 13, 5000, Nova Gorica, Slovenia
41. ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, Biodiversity Conservation Department, Via Vitaliano Brancati, 60, 00144, Roma, Italy
42. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Department of Biology and Geology, Physics and Inorganic Chemistry, c/ Tulipán s/n, 29833, Móstoles, Spain
43. Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Department of Forest Ecology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Kamýcká 1176, 165 21, Praha 6 - Suchdol, Czech Republic
44. Central Siberian Botanical Garden SB RAS, Zolotodolinskaya Str. 101, 630090, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation
45. University of Pécs, Department of Ecology, Ifjúság u. 6., 7624, Pécs, Hungary
46. Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Institute of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Arhimedova 3, 1000, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia
47. Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO), Biotope Diversity, Havenlaan 88, bus 73, 1000, Brussels, Belgium
48. Universidade Regional de Blumenau, Rua Antonio da Veiga, 140, Blumenau, 89030-903, Brazil
49. University of Patras, Laboratory of Botany, Division of Plant Biology, Department of Biology, University Campus, 26504, Patras, Greece
50. Institute of Botany, Czech Academy of Sciences, Department of Functional Ecology, Dukelska 135, 37901, Trebon, Czech Republic
51. M.G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Geobotany and ecology, Tereschenkivska, 1004, Kyiv, Ukraine
52. College of Science, King Saud University, Botany and Microbiology Department, P.O. Box 2455, 11451, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
53. Damanhour University, Botany Department, Faculty of Science, Damanhour, Egypt
54. University of Arizona, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, 1041 E. Lowell St., AZ 85721, Tucson, United States
55. Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf, University of Applied Sciences, Hans-Carl-von-Carlowitz-Platz 3, 85354, Freising, Germany
56. Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy, 94043.0, Mountain View, USA
57. University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, USA
58. University of Nottingham, School of Geography, University Park, NG7 2RD, Nottingham, United Kingdom
59. University of Hamburg, Biodiversity, Ecology and Evolution of Plants, Institute for Plant Science & Microbiology, Ohnhorststr. 18, 22609, Hamburg, Germany
60. Aix Marseille Univ, Avignon Université, CNRS, IRD, IMBE, Campus St-Jérôme Etoile, 13397, Marseille, France
61. Universidad CEU San Pablo, Laboratorio de Botánica, P.O. Box 67, 28660, Boadilla del Monte, Madrid, Spain
62. Universidad Privada Antonio Guillermo Urrelo, Laboratorio de Botánica, Jr. José Sabogal
63. Estudios Fitogeográficos del Perú, Herbario AQP, Sánchez Cerro 219, Manuel Prado, Paucarpata, Arequipa, Peru
64. Climpact Data Science (CDS), Nova Sophia - Regus Nova, 291 rue Albert Caquot, CS 40095, 06902, Sophia Antipolis Cedex, France
65. University of Mazandaran, Department of Biology, Babolsar, Iran
66. Instituto Multidisciplinario de Biología Vegetal (IMBIV-CONICET), Ecología vegetal y fitogeografía, Av. Vélez Sársfield 1611, 5000, Córdoba, Argentina
67. Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin, Laboratory of Phytocoenology, Komzina, 10, 445003, Toljatty, Russian Federation
68. The Arctic University Museum of Norway, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway
69. University of Bergen, Department of Biological Sciences, Postbox 7803, Bergen, Norway
70. University of Adelaide, School of Biological Sciences, North Terrace, 5005, Adelaide, Australia
71. Universidad de Chile, Departamento de Ciencias Ambientales y Recursos Naturales Renovables, Facultad de Ciencias Agronomicas, Santa Rosa 11315, La Pintana, 8820808, Santiago, Chile
72. Wageningen University, Plant Ecology and Nature Conservation Group - Environmental Sciences Department, P.O. Box Postbus 47, Droevendaalsesteeg 3, 6700 AA, Wageningen, Netherlands
73. Tanta University, Botany and Microbiology Department - Faculty of Science, El Geish St., 31527, Tanta, Egypt
74. CIRAD, UPR Forêts et Sociétés, Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast
75. University of Montpellier, Forêts et Sociétés, CIRAD, Montpellier, France
76. INP-HB, Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire
77. ASES Ecological and Sustainable Services, Pépinière d’Entreprises l’Espélidou, Parc d’Activités du Vinobre, 555 Chemin des Traverses, Lachapelle-sous-Aubenas, 07200, Aubenas, France
78. University of Münster, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Heisenbergstr. 2, 48149, Münster, Germany
79. University of Goettingen, Plant Ecology and Ecosystems Research, Untere Karspuele 2, 37073, Goettingen, Germany
80. Ghent University, Department Environment, Laboratory of Wood Biology (UGent-WoodLab), Coupure Links 653, 9000, Ghent, Belgium
81. Royal Museum for Central Africa, Service of Wood Biology, Leuvensesteenweg 13, 3080, Tervuren, Belgium
82. Transilvania University of Brasov, Department of Silviculture, Sirul Beethoven 1, 500123, Brasov, Romania
83. Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra), P.O.Box 47, 6700 AA, Wageningen, Netherlands
84. University of Bayreuth, Disturbance Ecology, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research, Universitaetsstr. 30, 95447, Bayreuth, Germany
85. University of Wrocław, Botanical Garden, Sienkiewicza 23, 50-335, Wrocław, Poland
86. Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Holtvegen, 66, Tromsø, 9016, Norway
87. Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL , Biodiversity and Conservation Biology, Zürcherstrasse 111, 8903, Birmensdorf, Switzerland
88. Karabuk University, Faculty of Foresty, Kilavuzlar Köyü Öte Karsi Üniversite Kampüsü Merkez, 78050, Karabuk, Turkey
89. Ghent University, Department Environment, Computational and Applied Vegetation Ecology (UGent-CAVELab), Coupure Links 653, 9000, Gent, Belgium
90. University of Zurich, Department of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Zollikerstrasse 107, 8008, Zurich, Switzerland
91. branch of the M.V. Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mathematical Problems of Biology of RAS, 1 Prof. Vitkevich, 142290.0, Pushchino, Russia
92. Universidad Autonoma Gabriel Rene Moreno, Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
93. Central Siberian Botanical Garden, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Geosystem Laboratory, Zolotodolinskaya str. 101, 630090, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation
94. University of Göttingen, Department of Biodiversity, Macroecology and Biogeography, Büsgenweg 1, 37077, Göttingen, Germany
95. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
96. M.G. Kholodny Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Department of Geobotany and Ecology, 2, Tereshchenkivska str., 01601, Kyiv, Ukraine
97. Centre for Ecological Research, Institute of Ecology and Botany, Alkotmány u. 2-4., 2163, Vácrátót, Hungary
98. Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Research Group Functional Traits, Darwinweg 2, 2333 CR, Leiden, The Netherlands
99. Universidade Regional de Blumenau, Departamento de Engenharia Florestal, Rua São Paulo, 3250, 89030-000, Blumenau, Brazil
100. Peking University, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Yiheyuan Rd. 5, 100871, Beijing, China
101. Komarov Botanical Institute RAS, Laboratory of Vegetation Science, Prof. Popov 2, 197376, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation
102. Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin RAS - Branch of the Samara Scientific Center RAS, Laboratory of Phytodiversity Problems, Komzin str. 10, 445003, Togliatti, Russian Federation
103. Tobolsk complex scientific station of Ural Branch RAS, Group of Ecology of Living Organisms, Academician Yu. Osipov str. 15, 626152, Tobolsk, Russian Federation
104. University of Leipzig, Remote Sensing Centre for Earth System Research, Talstr. 35, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
105. Ufa Federal Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Biology, prospekt Oktyabrya, 69, 450054, Ufa, Russian Federation
106. Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience, Grenaavej 14, 8410, Roende, Denmark
107. Jardín Botánico de Missouri Oxapampa, Bolognesi Mz-E-6, Oxapampa, Pasco, Peru
108. Murdoch University, Harry Butler Institute, 90 South Street, Building 390, 6150, Murdoch, Australia
109. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Conservation Science, Wakehurst Place, RH17 6TN, Ardingly, West Sussex, United Kingdom
110. AMAP, Université de Montpellier, CIRAD, CNRS, INRAE, IRD, 34000, Montpellier, France
111. University of Mazandaran, Department of Plant Biology, P.O. Box 47416-95447, Mazandaran, Iran
112. University of Vienna, Department of Botany and Biodiversity Research, Rennweg 14, 1030, Vienna, Austria
113. Polish Academy of Sciences, Botanical Garden - Center for Biodiversity Conservation, Prawdziwka 2, 02-950, Warsaw, Poland
114. University of Opole, Institute of Biology, Oleska St. 52, 45-052, Opole, Polska
115. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, M.G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Tereshchenkivska 2, 01601, Kyiv, Ukraine
116. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Department of Botany, Av. Bento Gonçalves 9500, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, Brazil
117. University of Tartu, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, Lai 40, 51005, Tartu, Estonia
118. Universidad de Concepción, Laboratorio de Invasiones Biológicas (LIB), Facultad de Ciencias Forestales, Victoria 631, 4030000, Concepción, Chile
119. Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB), Chile
120. University of North Carolina, Department of Biology, CB3280, South Road, 27599-3280, Chapel Hill, NC, United States
121. CSIC, Global Ecology Unit CSIC-CREAF-UAB, Edifici C, Campus UAB, 08193, Bellaterra, Catalonia, Spain
122. CREAF, Edifici C, 08193, Cerdanyola del Valles, Catalonia, Spain
123. University of Vic-Central University of Catalonia, Department of Biosciences, Carrer de la Laura, 13, 08500, Vic, Barcelona, Spain
124. University of Barcelona, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Diagonal 643, 08028, Barcelona, Spain
125. Czech Academy of Sciences, Department of vegetation ecology, Institute of Botany, Zámek 1, 25243, Průhonice, Czech Republic
126. University of the Andes, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Carrera 1 Este No. 19A-40, Edificio Mario Laserna, Piso 6 , 111711, Bogota, Colombia
127. Kazan Federal University, Institute of Environmental Sciences, Kremlevskaya 18, 420008, Kazan, Russian Federation
128. Nature Research Centre, Institute of Botany, Zaliuju Ezeru 49, 08406, Vilnius, Lithuania
129. University of Hamburg, Biodiversity, Ecology and Evolution of Plants/Institute for Plant Science & Microbiology, Ohnhorststr. 18, 22609, Hamburg, Germany
130. Namibia University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Natural Resources and Spatial Sciences, Windhoek, Namibia
131. Universidad San Francisco de Quito, COCIBA, Diego de Robles, 170177, Quito, Ecuador
132. 7 Derwent Road, LA1 3ES, Lancaster, United Kingdom
133. Babeș-Bolyai University, Hungarian Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Biology and Geology, Republicii street 42., 400015, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
134. University of Latvia, Faculty of Geography and Earth Sciences, Jelgavas iela 1, LV 1004, Riga, Latvia
135. University of Bayreuth, Climatology, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research (BayCEER), Universitätsstr. 30, 95447, Bayreuth, Germany
136. Stadt Frankfurt am Main - Der Magistrat, Palmengarten, Siesmayerstraße 61, 60323, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
137. Microsoft, One Microsoft Way, 98052.0, Redmond, WA, United States
138. Plant Science and Biodiversity Centre Slovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Botany, Dubravska cesta 9, 84523, Bratislava, Slovakia
139. Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU), Institute of Biology, Novi trg 2, 1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia
140. Department of Botany, Charles University, Benatska 2, 12801 Prague, Czech Repunlic
141. University of Zagreb, Faculty of Forestry, Svetošimunska 25, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia
142. University of Adelaide, TERN, North Terrace, 5005, Adelaide, Australia
143. CSIC‐UV‐GV, Centro de Investigaciones sobre Desertificación, Carretera Moncada‒Náquera km 4.5, 46113.0, Moncada (Valencia), Spain
144. University of Zagreb, Faculty of Geotechnical Engineering, Hallerova aleja 7, 42000, Varaždin, Croatia
145. Aarhus University, Department of Biology, Ny Munkegade 114, DK-8000, Aarhus C, Denmark
146. Yunnan University, School of Ecology and Environmental Science, Building Shixun, Chenggong Campus, Dongwaihuan South Road, University Town, Chenggong New District, 650504, Kunming, China
147. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Biology, 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece
148. University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Department of Geography, Wetterkreuz 15, 91058, Erlangen, Germany
149. ILEX Consultoria Científica, Amelia Telles 184, 9.046007E7, Porto Alegre, Brazil
150. University of Perugia, Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, Borgo XX giugno 74, 06124, Perugia, Italy
151. Univ Montpellier, CNRS, EPHE, IRD, Univ Paul Valéry Montpellier 3, CEFE, 1919 route de Mende, 34293, Montpellier, France
152. University of Oulu, Ecology and Genetics Research Unit, Biodiversity Unit, Kaitoväylä 5, 90014, Oulu, Finland
153. Helmholtz Center for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Physiological Diversity, Permoserstr. 15, 04318, Leipzig, Germany
154. Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Institute of Ecology, Universitätsallee 1, 21335, Lüneburg, Germany
155. University of Alberta, Department of Biological Sciences, Biological Sciences Building, T6G2E9, Edmonton, Canada
156. University of Alaska, Institute of Arctic Biology, P. O. Box 7570000, 99775, Fairbanks, United States
157. University of Wisconsin-Madison, Botany, 430 Lincoln Drive, 53706, Madison, United States
158. Hainan University, Hainan Key Laboratory for Sustainable Utilization of Tropical Bioresources, College of Tropical Crops, 58 Renmin Avenue, Meilan District, 570228, Haikou, China
159. Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Görlitz, Botany Department, PO Box 300 154, 02806, Görlitz, Germany
160. Technische Universität Dresden, International Institute Zittau, Markt 23, 02763, Zittau, Germany
161. University of Minnesota, Bell Museum, 1445 Gortner Avenue, 55108.0, St. Paul, USA
162. Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Forest Dynamics, Zürcherstrasse 111, CH-8909, Birmensdorf, Switzerland
163. Ufa Scientific Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Laboratory of Wild-Growing Flora, South-Ural Botanical Garden-Institute, Mendeleev str., 195/3, 450080, Ufa, Russian Federation
164. University of Tartu, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, Lai st 40, 51005, Tartu, Estonia

## Short Running Title

sPlotOpen: a global vegetation plot database

## Abstract

**Motivation:** Assessing biodiversity status and trends in plant communities is critical for understanding, quantifying and predicting the effects of global change on ecosystems. Vegetation plots record the occurrence or abundance of all plant species co-occurring within delimited local areas. This allows inferring species absences, an information seldom provided by existing global plant datasets. Although many vegetation plots have been recorded, most are not available to the global research community. A recent initiative, called ‘sPlot’, compiled the first global vegetation plot database, and continues to grow and curate it. This large dataset, however, is challenging to work with because it is extremely unbalanced spatially, and because the data are not open-access. Here, we address both these issues by (a) resampling the vegetation plots using a novel algorithm and (b) securing permission from data holders to openly release data (from 105 local to regional datasets). We thus present sPlotOpen, the largest open-access dataset of vegetation plots ever released. sPlotOpen can be used to explore global patterns of diversity at the plant community level, as ground truth data in remote sensing applications, or as a baseline for biodiversity monitoring.

**Main types of variable contained:** Vegetation plots (n = 95,104) recording cover or abundance of naturally occurring vascular plant species within delimited areas. sPlotOpen contains three partially overlapping, environmentally balanced datasets (~50,000 plots each), to be used as replicates in global analyses. Besides geographic location, date, plot size, biome, elevation, slope, aspect, vegetation type, naturalness, coverage of various vegetation layers and source dataset, plot-level data also include community-weighted means and variances of 18 plant functional traits from the ‘TRY’ database.

**Spatial location and grain:** Global, 0.01-40,000 m².

**Time period and grain:** 1888-2015, recording dates.

**Major taxa and level of measurement:** 42,677 vascular plant taxa, plot-level records.

**Software format:** Three main matrices (.csv), relationally linked.

## Keywords

Biodiversity, Biogeography, Big-data, Database, Functional traits, Macroecology, Vascular plants, Vegetation plots

## Background & Summary

Biodiversity is facing a global crisis. As many as 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, the vast majority due to anthropogenic impacts such as land-use and climate change ([1](#ref-ujOAXFXq), [2](#ref-132jf8ZRt)). In addition, the rates of biodiversity homogenization and redistribution are accelerating ([3](#ref-G3xubjzl), [4](#ref-lIWvxu7X); [5](#ref-fo5RbFoe)). Biological assemblages are becoming progressively more similar to each other globally, as local and endemic species go extinct and are replaced by more widespread and competitive native or alien species ([1](#ref-ujOAXFXq); [5](#ref-fo5RbFoe)). Many terrestrial and marine species are also shifting their geographical distribution as a response to climate change ([4](#ref-lIWvxu7X)), including animals hosting pathogens transmissible to humans ([6](#ref-18Xys58dr); [7](#ref-JlwE7DY)). This has profound potential impacts on ecosystems and human health ([8](#ref-13Nf0O7IH); [9](#ref-13fOt4hpD)).

Plant communities are no exception to this biodiversity crisis ([10](#ref-tQzSHEhO); [11](#ref-rl5NoHbL); [5](#ref-fo5RbFoe)). This is particularly worrying since terrestrial vegetation accounts for 80% (450 Gt C) of the living biomass on Earth ([12](#ref-MBdaTufv)). Given the central role of vegetation in ecosystem productivity, structure, stability and functioning ([11](#ref-rl5NoHbL)), assessing biodiversity status and trends in plant communities is paramount for other kingdoms of life and human societies alike.

Monitoring trends in plant biodiversity requires adequate data across a range of spatiotemporal scales ([13](#ref-wZ516hzt), [14](#ref-pVbo7RjG)). Large independent collections of plant occurrence data do exist at the global or continental extent via the Botanical Information and Ecology Network (BIEN) ([15](#ref-3LvKVtQk)), the Global Inventory of Floras and Traits (GIFT) ([16](#ref-FIKVKzxT)) or the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (https://www.gbif.org/). However, these databases suffer from one or several of the following limitations: (1) imbalance towards tree species only; (2) lack data on how individual plant species co-occur and interact locally to form plant communities; and (3) coarse spatial resolutions (e.g., one‐degree grid cells) which preclude intersection with high resolution remote sensing data and the assessment of biodiversity trends at the plant community level ([17](#ref-98bdztha)).

Yet, there is a long tradition among botanists and phytosociologists to record the cover or abundance of each plant species that occurs in a vegetation plot location of a given size (i.e. surface area) at a given time (e.g. [18](#ref-1BpTkQN7F)). Compared to presence-only data, vegetation-plot data (termed ‘presence-absence’ here) present many advantages. As all visible plant species are recorded, plots contain information on which plant species do, and do not, co‐occur in the same locality at a given moment in time ([19](#ref-13XEo9Ehx)). This is important for testing hypotheses related to biotic interactions among plant species. Vegetation-plot data also provide crucial information on where and when a species was absent, therefore improving predictions from current species distribution models ([20](#ref-je27ySHK)). Being spatially explicit, vegetation plots can be resurveyed through time to assess potential changes in plant species composition relative to a baseline ([21](#ref-CHqNls3u); [22](#ref-DYKZij81), [5](#ref-fo5RbFoe)). As they normally contain information on the relative cover or abundance of each species, vegetation plots are also more appropriate for detecting biodiversity changes than data representing only the occurrence of individual species ([23](#ref-m4MWjJlQ), [24](#ref-1FTlX9Qbz)).

Globally, however, vegetation-plot data are very fragmented, as they typically stem from a myriad of local research and survey projects ([25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)). Consequently, these data often have high fine-grain spatial resolutions but small spatial extents ([26](#ref-ifq523bf)). Furthermore, with their disparate sampling protocols, standards and taxonomic resolutions, aggregating and harmonizing vegetation plot data proves extremely challenging ([27](#ref-16aiK8oMe)). It is not surprising, therefore, that these data are rarely used in global‐scale research on the biodiversity of plant communities ([28](#ref-YjvvfgRp); [29](#ref-rjsxSZNm); [30](#ref-VxZEEUab)).

The sPlot initiative tries to close this data gap. It consolidates numerous local to regional vegetation-plot datasets to create a harmonized and comprehensive global database of georeferenced terrestrial plant species assemblages ([25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)). Established in 2013, sPlot (version 3) currently contains more than 1.9 million vegetation plots, and is fully integrated with the TRY database ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)), from which it derives information on plant functional traits. The sPlot database is increasingly being used to study continental-to-global scale vegetation patterns, such as the relative contribution of regional vs. local factors on the global patterns of fern richness ([32](#ref-11HVotIMP)), the mechanisms underlying the spread and abundance of native vs. invasive tree species ([33](#ref-V7f9MqZn)), and worldwide trait–environment relationships in plant communities ([27](#ref-16aiK8oMe)).

Yet, most of these data are not open-access. Here, we secured permission from data holders in the sPlot database to openly release a dataset composed of 95,104 vegetation plots. We selected the plots to release using a replicated environmental stratification, in order to represent the entire environmental space covered by the sPlot database. This maximises the benefits of this large dataset for a wide range of potential uses. The selected vegetation plots stem from 105 databases and span 114 countries (Figure [1](#fig:Figure1)). This resampled dataset (sPlotOpen - hereafter) is composed of: (1) plot-level information, including metadata and basic vegetation structure descriptors; (2) the vascular plant species composition of each vegetation plot, including species cover or abundance information when available; and (3) community-level functional information obtained by intersection with the TRY database ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)).



Figure 1: Top: Global distribution of all vegetation plots contained in sPlotOpen (n = 95,104). Each color represents a different source dataset (n = 105 - different datasets might have the same color). Bottom: Spatial distribution of vegetation plot density for the environmentally-balanced dataset selected by the first resampling iteration (n = 49,787). Densities are calculated in hexagonal cells with a spatial resolution of approximately 70,000 km². Map projection is Eckert IV.

## Methods

### Vegetation plot data sources

We started from the sPlot database v2.1 (created in October 2016), which contains 1,121,244 unique vegetation plots (also called ‘relevés’) and 23,586,216 species records. sPlot focuses on natural vegetation, i.e., plant cover that develops with little or no human interference. Data originate from 110 different vegetation‐plot datasets of regional, national or continental extent, some of which stemming from regional or continental initiatives (see [25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz) for more information). For instance: 48 vegetation-plot datasets derive from the European Vegetation Archive (EVA) ([19](#ref-13XEo9Ehx)); three major African datasets derive from the Tropical African Vegetation Archive (TAVA); and multiple vegetation datasets in the USA and Australia derive from the VegBank ([34](#ref-Z45Iy68J); [35](#ref-14G4m2XBL)) and TERN’s AEKOS ([36](#ref-1G3YNAZM5)) archives, respectively. Data from other continents (South America, Asia) or countries were contributed as separate standalone datasets. The metadata of each individual vegetation-plot dataset stored in sPlot are managed through the Global Index of Vegetation‐Plot Databases [GIVD](http://www.givd.info) ([37](#ref-10JGA84o5)), using the GIVD code as the unique dataset identifier.

### Resampling method

Data in the sPlot database are unevenly distributed across vegetation types and geographic regions (see [27](#ref-16aiK8oMe)). Mid-latitude regions in developed countries (mostly Europe, the USA and Australia) are overrepresented in sPlot, while regions in the tropics and subtropics are underrepresented, which is a typical geographical bias in biodiversity data (e.g., [38](#ref-1E7D836xD); [4](#ref-lIWvxu7X)). To reduce this imbalance as much as possible, we performed a stratified resampling approach, using several environmental variables available at global extent as sampling strata.

First, we removed vegetation plots without geographical coordinates or with a location uncertainty higher than 3 km. We also removed vegetation plots from wetlands and from anthropogenic vegetation types, since these data were available only for few geographic regions, mostly in Europe. This resulted in a total of 799,400 out of the initial set of 1,121,244 vegetation plots.

We then ran a global principal component analysis (PCA) on a matrix of terrestrial grid cells based on 30 climatic and soil variables. For climate, we used the 19 bioclimatic variables from CHELSA v1.2 ([39](#ref-4Sku0cWo)), as well as two other bioclimatic variables reflecting the growing-season length (growing degree days above 1 °C - GDD1 - and 5 °C - GDD5), which were derived from CHELSA’s monthly average temperatures. Specifically, we summed the number of days of those months with average temperature greater than 1 °C or 5 °C, respectively. In addition, we considered an index of aridity and a layer for potential evapotranspiration from the Consortium of Spatial Information (CGIAR-CSI) [40](#ref-3CLAO6D0)). For soil, we extracted seven variables from the SoilGrids database ([41](#ref-15wnpddE0)), namely: (1) soil organic carbon content in the fine earth fraction; (2) cation exchange capacity; (3) pH; as well as the fractions of (4) coarse fragments; (5) sand; (6) silt; and (7) clay.  
The results of this PCA represents the full environmental space of all terrestrial habitats on Earth at a spatial resolution of 2.5 arcmin, totaling 8,384,404 terrestrial grid cells, irrespective of whether a grid cell hosted vegetation plots or not (Figure [S1](#fig:supplement)). We then subdivided the PCA ordination space, represented by the first two principal components (PC1–PC2), which accounted for 47% and 23% of the total environmental variation in terrestrial grid cells, into a regular 100 × 100 grid. This PC1-PC2 two-dimensional space was subsequently used to balance our sampling effort across all PC1-PC2 grid cells for which vegetation plots were available. After excluding 42,878 vegetation plots for which no PC1 or PC2 values were available, due two missing data in the bioclimatic variables, we projected the remaining 756,522 vegetation plots onto this PC1-PC2 grid. We finally calculated how many vegetation plots occurred in each PC1-PC2 grid cell (Figure [2](#fig:Figure2)).

In total, vegetation plots were available for 1,720 PC1-PC2 grid cells out of the 4,125 PC1-PC2 grid cells covered by the 8,384,404 terrestrial grid cells of the geographical space. We then resampled those PC1-PC2 grid cells (n = 858) with more than 50 vegetation plots, which is the median number of plots occurring across occupied grid cells in sPlot. This threshold of 50 vegetation plots represents a compromise between selecting a high number of plots, and keeping the resampled dataset as much balanced as possible across the PC1-PC2 environmental space. To selected these 50 vegetation plots we used the heterogeneity-constrained random resampling algorithm from Lengyel et al. (2011) [[42](#ref-1696xA7Nc)]. This approach optimizes the selection of a subset of vegetation plots that encompasses the highest variability in species composition while avoiding peculiar and rare communities, which may represent outliers. We quantified the variability in plant species composition among the 50 randomly selected vegetation plots by computing the mean and the variance of the Jaccard’s dissimilarity index ([43](#ref-lmizeS66)) between all possible pairs of these 50 vegetation plots (n = 1,225). More precisely, for a given PC1-PC2 grid cell containing more than 50 vegetation plots, we generated 1,000 random selections of 50 vegetation plots and ranked each selection according to the mean (ascending order) and variance (descending order) value of the Jaccard’s dissimilarity index. Ranks from both sortings were summed for each random selection, and the selection with the lowest summed rank was considered to provide the most balanced/even representation of vegetation types within the focal grid cell. Where a grid cell contained less than 50 plots, we retained all of them. In this way, we reduced the imbalance towards over-sampled climate types while ensuring that the resampled dataset represents the entire environmental gradient covered by the original sPlot database. We repeated the whole resampling procedure three times to get three different environmentally-balanced, resampled subsets of our vegetation plots. These three resampling iterations can therefore be used as 3 replicates, albeit these are not completely independent, as the same plots might have been drawn in different iterations. In addition, those plots located in PC1-PC2 grid cells with less than 50 vegetation plots are completely shared by all three iterations.



Figure 2: Distribution of vegetation plots from sPlotOpen in the global environmental space based on a principal component analysis (PCA) using 30 climate and soil variables. Top: Spatial distribution of PCA values across all terrestrial grid cells (n = 8,384,404, spatial grain = 2.5 arcmin). Bottom Left: Distribution of plots compared to the distribution of all terrestrial 2.5 arc‐minute cells (gray background) in the PCA space. Only the plots in the environmentally-balanced dataset selected by the first resampling iteration are shown (n = 49,787). The PCA space was divided into a 100 × 100 regular grid. The first and second PCA axis explained 47% and 23% of the total variance. Bottom right: Geographic distribution of the vegetation plots contained in four randomly selected grid cells.

### Permission to release the data as open access

The resampling procedure resulted in 56,486, 56,501 and 56,494 vegetation plots selected during resampling iteration #1, #2 and #3, respectively, for a total 107,238 unique vegetation plots. Since the sPlot database is a consortium of independent datasets whose copyright belongs to the data contributor, we used this preliminary potential selection to ask each dataset’s custodian (i.e., either the owner of a dataset or its authorized representative in case of a collective dataset) for permission to release the data of selected vegetation plots as open access. For 12,134 unique vegetation plots, permission could not be granted because, for instance, the data are unpublished, confidential or sensitive. The number of vegetation plots for which the open-access permission was not granted in resampling iteration #1, #2 and #3 were 6,699, 6,690 and 6,705, respectively.

To mitigate the imbalance due to the exclusion of these confidential plots, we created a ‘consensus’ dataset. We started from resampling iteration #1, and replaced the 6,699 plots not granted as open access, with plots selected in the second and third iteration, for which such permission could be granted (‘reserve’ plots, hereafter). We imposed the constraint that each candidate vegetation plot in the reserve pool should belong to the same environmental stratum, i.e., the same PC1-PC2 grid cell, of the confidential vegetation plot, even if we acknowledge that this procedure does not maximize the variability in plant species composition of the replacement plots. Even after drawing from reserves, there were 3,150 plots that could not be replaced. These were distributed across 279 PC1-PC2 grid cells (16.2% of occupied cells), each cell having on average 11 irreplaceable plots (min = 1, median = 5, max = 50).

### Trait information

For each vegetation plot for which open access could be granted, we computed the community-weighted mean and variance for eighteen plant functional traits derived from the TRY database v3.0 ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)). These traits were selected among those that describe the leaf, wood and seed economics spectra ([44](#ref-kH3RyPni); [45](#ref-UTp0YAl7)), and are known to either affect different key ecosystem processes or respond to macroclimatic drivers, or both ([25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)). The eighteen plant functional traits (all concentrations based on dry weight) were: (1) leaf area [mm2]; (2) stem specific density [g cm-3]; (3) specific leaf area [m2kg-1]; (4) leaf carbon concentration [mg g-1]; (5) leaf nitrogen concentration [mg g-1]; (6) leaf phosphorus concentration [mg g-1]; (7) plant height [m]; (8) seed mass [mg]; (9) seed length [mm]; (10) leaf dry matter content [g g-1]; (11) leaf nitrogen per area [g m-2]; (12) leaf N:P ratio [g g-1]; (13) leaf 𝛿15N [per million]; (14) seed number per reproductive unit; (15) leaf fresh mass [g]; (16) stem conduit density [mm-2]; (17) dispersal unit length [mm]; and (18) conduit element length [μm].

Because missing values were particularly widespread in the species-trait matrix, we calculated community-weighted means using the gap-filled version of these traits we received from TRY ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)). Gap-filling was performed at the level of individual observations and relies on a hierarchical Bayesian modeling (R package ‘BHPMF’, [46](#ref-hjYkCVfm); [47](#ref-Jwoo53rF)). This is a Bayesian machine learning approach, with no a priory assumptions, except for assuming that the data are missing completely at random. The algorithm “learns” from the data, i.e. if there was a phylogenetic signal in the data, this was used to fill the gaps but where no such signal was apparent, none was introduced. After gap-filling, we transformed to the natural logarithm all gap‐filled trait values and averaged each trait by taxon (i.e., at species, or genus level). The gap-filling approach was run only for species having at least one trait observation (n = 21,854). Additional information on the gap-filling procedure is available in [[25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)].

Community‐weighted means (CWM) and variances (CWV) were calculated for every plant functional trait *j* and every vegetation plot *k* as follows ([48](#ref-bU88kzBb)):

where *nk* is the number of species with trait information in vegetation plot *k*, *pi,k* is the relative abundance of species *i* in vegetation plot *k* calculated as the species’ fraction in cover or abundance of total cover or abundance, and *ti,j* is the mean value of species *i* for trait *j*.

## Data Records

sPlotOpen contains 95,104 unique vegetation plots from 105 constitutive datasets (Table [1](#tbl:Table1)) and from 114 countries covering all continents except Antarctica (Figure [1](#fig:Figure1)). This set of 95,104 vegetation plots is the result of pooling together the three environmentally-balanced datasets from resampling iterations #1, #2 and #3 containing 49,787, 49,811 and 49,789 plots, respectively, after excluding the set of plots not granted as open access by data contributors. The number of plots shared across all three resampling iterations is 19,672, while 14,939 plots are shared between two iterations. Replacing confidential plots in resampling iteration #1 with reserves from the other two iterations in the same PC1-PC2 grid cell, resulted in a consensus version containing 53,262 plots. sPlotOpen only contains the species composition of vascular plants; information on the composition of bryophytes and lichens was discarded since it was only available for a minority of plots (n = 11,001 and n = 6,801, respectively). Information on the size (surface area) of the vegetation survey is available for 66,461 plots, and ranges between 0.03 and 40,000 m2 (mean = 377 m2; median = 100 m2). Specifically, sPlotOpen contains 12,894 plots with size smaller than 10 m2, 25,742 with size 10-100 m2, 24,750 plots with size 100-1,000 m2 and 3,075 plots with size greater or equal to 1,000 m2. Similarly, only for a minority of plots (n = 24,167) information on the exact group of plants sampled in the field is available (e.g., complete vegetation, only trees, only trees > 1 m height, and so on). However, as most data were collected using the phytosociological method, we deem safe to assume that, unless otherwise specified, plots contain information on all vascular plants. We retained plots with incomplete vegetation, because they were mostly located in the tropics, i.e., in areas where vegetation plots are particularly scarce otherwise. The average number of vascular plant species per vegetation plot ranges between 1 (i.e. monospecific stands) and 271 species (mean = 20; median = 16).

By capping the number of vegetation plots in overrepresented environmental conditions, the resampling procedure described above strongly reduced the bias in the distribution of vegetation plots within the PC1-PC2 environmental space. Yet, due to the lack or scarcity of data from some geographical regions, like the tropics, there is some remaining imbalance in the spatial distribution of vegetation plots across geographical regions (Figure [1](#fig:Figure1)). This is evident when comparing the number of plots across continents or biomes. When considering the first resampling iteration only (n = 49,787), Europe is by far the best represented continent, with 15,920 vegetation plots. The least represented continents are Africa and South America, with 3,709 and 5,498 vegetation plots, respectively. This imbalance is even lower when considering biomes. With the exception of the ‘Temperate mid-latitudes’ biome, which includes 14,100 vegetation plots, all other biomes have a number of plots comprised between 1,558 (‘Polar and subpolar zone’) and 6,245 (‘Subtropics with year-round rain’) vegetation plots (Figure [3](#fig:Figure3), left). Despite this residual imbalance, all the Whittaker biomes are covered by sPlotOpen (Figure [3](#fig:Figure3), right), and our resampling algorithm has resulted in a much more balanced dataset than many other global datasets that are available, such as GBIF.



Figure 3: Distribution of vegetation plots in the first resampling iteration of sPlotOpen (n = 49,787) in the two-dimensional climatic space represented by mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation. Left: plots are color coded based on sBiomes, i.e., sPlot’s definition of biomes ([25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)), which derives from Schultz (2005)([49](#ref-mxruev1H)) ecozones, modified to include also the alpine biome from Körner et al. (2017)([50](#ref-a7jF9aSW)). Right: the same plots superimposed onto Whittaker (1975) biomes ([51](#ref-L1taSHwv)), as adapted by Rickleff (2008)([52](#ref-4mSSFhaj)) and plotted using the *R* package *plotbiomes*.

Almost one third of the 95,104 vegetation plots in sPlotOpen belong to forests (n = 38,282), one half to non-forest vegetation (n = 45,735), with 11.6 % of plots remaining unassigned (n = 11,087). When not directly done by data providers, the assignment of plots to forests and non-forests was based on multiple lines of evidence, including the plot-level information on the cover of the tree layer, as well as traits of species composing a plot, such as growth form and height. In short, a plot record was considered as forest if the cover of the tree layer, or alternatively, the sum of the (relative) cover of all tree taxa (scaled by the sum of all cover values, in percentage), was greater than 25%. It was considered a non-forest record if the sum of relative cover of low‐stature, non‐tree and non‐shrub taxa was greater than 90%. For an extensive explanation of this classification scheme, we refer the reader to Bruelheide et al. (2019) [[25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)]. Even if the proportion of forest vs. non-forest vegetation plots is relatively well-balanced, the geographical distribution of vegetation plots belonging to different vegetation types is likely not balanced in the geographical space, as it depends on the idiosyncrasies of the constitutive datasets composing the sPlot database. For instance, the data from New Zealand only include plots collected in non-forest ecosystems, while data from Chile only refer to forests. We urge potential users to carefully read the description of each individual dataset in [GIVD](http://www.givd.info) and to contact the custodians of each dataset for further information.

## Database Organization

sPlotOpen is organized into three main matrices, relationally linked through the key column *‘PlotObservationID’*.

The **‘header’** matrix contains plot-level information for the 95,104 vegetation plots provided in sPlotOpen, including: metadata (e.g., plot ID, ownership, sampling date, geographical location, positional accuracy); sampling design information (e.g., the total surface area used during the vegetation survey); and a plot-level description of vegetation structure (e.g., vegetation type, percentage cover of each vegetation layer), vegetation type, and naturalness level (i.e., whether a plot belongs to the same formation that would occupy the site without human interference). Plots in Europe are also classified according to the EUNIS habitat classification (column *‘ESY’*), based on the habitat classification expert system described in Chytrý et al. (2020) [[53](#ref-15fj3WANI)]. For each vegetation plot, we further provide information on the dataset it originates from, based on the IDs used in [GIVD](http://www.givd.info). We also report four binary fields describing whether a plot belongs to the three resampling iterations (columns *‘Resample\_1’*, *‘Resample\_2’*, *‘Resample\_3’*), or to the first resampling iteration after the inclusion of replacement plots (column *‘Resample\_1\_consensus’*). A brief summary of all the 47 variables in the header matrix is provided in Table [2](#tbl:Table2).

The **‘DT’** matrix contains data on the species composition of each plot. It is structured in a long format and contains 1,945,384 records from 42,680 vascular plant taxa, mostly resolved at the species level. For each record, we report both the taxon name as originally contributed by the data custodian (column *‘Original\_species’*), and the taxon name after taxonomic standardization (column *‘Species’*), together with its cover/abundance values. These follow different standards across the datasets constituting the sPlot database. We, therefore, provide both the cover/abundance value as reported in the original data (column *‘Original\_abundance’*), together with the abundance scale that was originally used (column *‘Abundance\_scale’*). This can take seven values: ‘CoverPerc’ = percentage cover; ‘pa’ = presence-absence; ‘x\_BA’ = basal area (m2/ha, only for woody species); ‘x\_IC’ = individual count, i.e., number of individuals in plot; ‘x\_SC’ = stem count, i.e., number of stems in plot; ‘x\_IV’ = importance value index; ‘x\_PF’ = presence frequency. The great majority of entries, however, use the percentage cover scale (n= 1,709,000). Finally, for each entry, we calculated a *‘Relative\_cover’*, i.e., the cover/abundance of a given taxon divided by the total cover/abundance of all taxa in that vegetation plot.

The **‘CWM\_CWV’** matrix contains the community-weighted means and variances calculated for each of the 18 functional traits mentioned above. It also contains three additional columns. The column *‘Species\_richness’* returns the number of species recorded in each plot. The columns *‘Trait\_coverage\_cover’* and *‘Trait\_coverage\_pa’* return, respectively, the proportion of total cover and species in a plot for which functional trait information was available. Functional trait information was available for 21,854 species. The average proportion of species in each plot for which we have functional trait information is 0.85 (median = 0.95). For 42,012 plots, the coverage is complete, while we do not have functional trait information for any of the species occurring in 482 plots. When considering relative cover, the average trait coverage is 0.87. As many as 68,041 and 74,151 plots have functional trait information for 80% or more of the species or relative cover, respectively.

sPlotOpen contains two additional objects. The **‘metadata’** matrix contains plot-level metadata, which provide information on the origin of each individual vegetation plot. This object contains 15 columns, with information on the dataset of origin (column *‘GIVD\_ID’* - [37](#ref-10JGA84o5)), author or surveyor names (columns *‘Releve\_author’* and *‘Releve\_coauthor’*), bibliographic references both at the dataset (column *‘DB\_BIBTEXKEY’*) and plot level (*‘Plot\_Biblioreference’* and *‘BIBTEXKEY’*), when available. Similarly, the column *‘Project\_name’* provides information on the project in which a vegetation plot was collected. When available, we also provide information on the numbering of the plots in the publication where they originally appeared (columns *‘Nr\_table\_in\_publ’*, *‘Nr\_releve\_in\_table’*), or in the dataset where they were initially stored (*‘Original\_nr\_in\_database’*). In the case of nested plots (n = 1,851), we also provide the original plot and subplot IDs (columns: *‘Original\_plotID’*, *‘Original\_subplotID’*). The last two columns report plot-level *‘Remarks’*, and the unique identifier produced by Turboveg when the vegetation plot was first stored (*‘GUID’*).

Finally, the object **‘references’**, contains all the bibliographic references formatted according to a BibTex standard. Each reference is tagged with a key corresponding to the fields *‘DB\_BIBTEXKEY’* and *‘BIBTEXKEY’* in the metadata. We further provide an R function (*‘sPlotOpen\_citation’*) to create reference lists, based on a selection of plots and/or datasets.

Except for the ‘reference’ file (format .bib), all objects/matrices are provided in tab-delimited .txt files. All objects, including the *‘sPlotOpen\_citation’* function, are also compiled inside an .RData object.

## Technical Validation

The original sPlot database has a nested structure and consists of several individual datasets, each validated and maintained by its respective dataset custodian. In many cases, individual datasets are also collections whose vegetation plots were provided by their respective owners (the person who performed the actual vegetation survey) or by someone who digitized the original data from the scientific published or grey literature. We obviously have no direct control over the individual vegetation plots that we provide here in sPlotOpen. Yet, all these vegetation plots stem from trained professional botanists, or published scientific work, and are accompanied by detailed information on the sampling protocols used, thus ensuring data quality and reliability.

Before integration into the sPlot database, each dataset was further checked for consistency and, if it was in a different format, we converted it to a Turboveg 2 dataset ([54](#ref-GMLTnQJb)). During this conversion, we checked that all datasets contained the required metadata information, and cross-checked that each plot was located within the geographic scopes of its respective dataset. All individual Turboveg 2 datasets were then integrated into a Turboveg 3 database, and exported to comma-separated files. Finally, we harmonized all the taxonomic names from all datasets, based on the sPlot’s taxonomic backbone ([55](#ref-sPgNqcvy)). This backbone matched all the taxonomic names (without nomenclatural authors) from all datasets in sPlot 2.1 and TRY v3.0 ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)) to their resolved version based on the Taxonomic Name Resolution Service web application (TNRS version 4.0; [56](#ref-csCGZTsC); iPlant Collaborative, 2015). This allowed us to (1) harmonize all datasets to a common nomenclature, and (2) link the sPlot database to the TRY database ([31](#ref-ZDJVwbgL)). The final backone only retained matched taxonomic names at the rank of species or higher. Additional detail on the taxonomic resolution is reported in Bruelheide et al. (2019) [[25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)], while a description of the workflow, including R‐code, is available in Purschke (2017) [[55](#ref-sPgNqcvy)].

## Usage Notes

The sPlotOpen database can be downloaded from https://www.idiv.de (link to PlantHub). Users are urged to cite the original sources when using sPlotOpen in addition to the present paper, particularly when using data contained in BioTIME ([57](#ref-ZG2HkgYd)). For two datasets (AF-00-009, AF-CD-001), the identification of taxa at species level is still in progress. Data on lichens and mosses, where available (e.g., dataset NA-GL-001), can be obtained on request from the respective dataset custodian or sPlot coordinator. As most of the constitutive datasets remain under continuous development, sPlotOpen users are encouraged to get in touch with the custodian(s) of the data they are planning to use (custodian names are reported in https://www.idiv.de/sPlot).

The data included in the present paper represent the subset of sPlot for which we were able to secure permission for making these data open. The additional data in sPlot are available under sPlot’s Governance and Data Property Rules (www.idiv.de/sPlot). Using the full sPlot dataset is also recommended if a stratification is desired that is different from the environmental factors used here, for example by geographical region or plot size.

## Code Availability

The R code used to produce sPlotOpen from the sPlot 2.1 database is contained in the *sPlotOpen\_code* GitHub repository: (https://github.com/fmsabatini/sPlotOpen\_Code/). This manuscript was produced using the Manubot workflow ([58](#ref-YuJbg3zO)). The code for reproducing this manuscript is stored in the *sPlotOpen\_manuscript* GitHub repository: (https://github.com/fmsabatini/sPlotOpen\_Manuscript).

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## Author contributions

FMS wrote the first draft of the manuscript, with considerable input from JL and HB. JL and TH wrote the resampling algorithm. FMS set up the GitHub projects, curated the database, and produced the graphs. He also coordinated the sPlot consortium. SMH wrote the Turboveg software, which holds the sPlot database. JK provided the trait data from TRY and FS performed the trait data gap filling. HB secured the funding for sPlot as a strategic project of iDiv. All other authors contributed data and/or helped set up the database and/or helped develop the resampling algorithm. All authors contributed to revising the manuscript.

## Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

## Biosketch

sPlot is a collaborative initiative to integrate existing local and national vegetation-plot dataset into a global harmonized database. It was initiated in 2013, within the sDiv working group “Plant trait-environment relationships across the world’s biomes”. Since then, it became established as the largest vegetation-plot databases worldwide and coordinates a consortium of 251 individual active members, representing 167 local and national datasets. sPlot’s overarching scientific goal is the exploration of all aspects of global plant community diversity, including taxonomic, functional and phylogenetic diversity, across biomes, vegetation types, taxonomic or functional guilds and scales. Central to sPlot’s mission are the exploration of the relationships between environmental drivers, trait variation, and assembly processes in local plant communities worldwide.

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DOI: [10.1127/phyto/2015/0054](https://doi.org/10.1127/phyto/2015/0054)

94. **Vegetation Database of Albania**   
Michele De Sanctis, Giuliano Fanelli, Alfred Mullaj, Fabio Attorre   
*Phytocoenologia* (2017-01-01) <https://doi.org/ghgt85>   
DOI: [10.1127/phyto/2017/0178](https://doi.org/10.1127/phyto/2017/0178)

95. **Austrian Vegetation Database**   
Wolfgang Willner, Christian Berg, Paul Heiselmayer  
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DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00125](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00125)

96. **Bulgarian Vegetation Database: historic background, current status and future prospects**   
Iva Apostolova, Desislava Sopotlieva, Hristo Pedashenko, Nikolay Velev, Kiril Vasilev  
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DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00069](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00069)

97. **Swiss Forest Vegetation Database**   
Thomas Wohlgemuth  
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Florian Jansen, Jürgen Dengler, Christian Berg  
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Emmanuel Garbolino, Patrice De Ruffray, Henry Brisse, Gilles Grandjouan  
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Panayotis Dimopoulos, Ioannis Tsiripidis  
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DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00177](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00177)

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Georgios Fotiadis, Ioannis Tsiripidis, Erwin Bergmeier, Panayotis Dimopolous  
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105. **Phytosociological Database of Non-Forest Vegetation in Croatia**   
Zvjezdana Stancic  
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106. **Hungarian Phytosociological database (COENODATREF): sampling methodology, nomenclature and its actual stage**   
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Laura Casella, Pietro Massimiliano Bianco, Pierangela Angelini, Emi Morroni  
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Emiliano Agrillo\*, Nicola Alessi, Marco Massimi, Francesco Spada, Michele De Sanctis  
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110. **Semi-natural Grassland Vegetation Database of Latvia**   
Solvita Rūsiņa  
*Biodiversity & Ecology* (2012-09-10) <https://doi.org/ghgt9g>   
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J. H. J. Schaminée, J. A. M. Janssen, R. Haveman, S. M. Hennekens, G. B. M. Heuvelink, H. P. J. Huiskes, E. J. Weeda  
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Adrian Indreica, Pavel Dan Turtureanu, Anna Szabó, Irina Irimia   
*Phytocoenologia* (2017-12-01) <https://doi.org/ghgt86>   
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Kiril Vassilev, Eszter Ruprecht, Valeriu Alexiu, Thomas Becker, Monica Beldean, Claudia Biță-Nicolae, Anna Mária Csergő, Iliana Dzhovanova, Eva Filipova, József Pál Frink, … Jürgen Dengler  
*Phytocoenologia* (2018-03-01) <https://doi.org/gc79hp>   
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Svetlana Aćić, Milicia Petrović, Urban Šilc, Zora Dajić Stevanović  
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DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00206](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00206)

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Alexey Sorokin, Valentin Golub, Kseniya Starichkova, Lyudmila Nikolaychuk, Viktoria Bondareva, Tatyana Ivakhnova  
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117. **Vegetation Database of the Volga and the Ural Rivers Basins**   
Tatiana Lysenko, Olga Kalmykova, Anna Mitroshenkova  
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DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00208](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00208)

118. **Vegetation Database of Tatarstan**   
Vadim Prokhorov, Tatiana Rogova, Maria Kozhevnikova  
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DOI: [10.1127/phyto/2017/0172](https://doi.org/10.1127/phyto/2017/0172)

119. **Vegetation Database of Slovenia**   
Urban Šilc  
*Biodiversity & Ecology* (2012-09-10) <https://doi.org/ghgt9k>   
DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00215](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00215)

120. **Slovak Vegetation Database**   
Jozef Šibík  
*Biodiversity & Ecology* (2012-09-10) <https://doi.org/ghgt9m>   
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121. **Ukrainian Grasslands Database**   
Anna Kuzemko  
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122. **The Tree Biodiversity Network (BIOTREE-NET): prospects for biodiversity research and conservation in the Neotropics**   
Luis Cayuela, Lucía Gálvez-Bravo, Ramón Pérez Pérez, Fábio de Albuquerque, Duncan Golicher, Rakan Zahawi, Neptalí Ramírez-Marcial, Cristina Garibaldi, Richard Field, José Rey Benayas, … Regino Zamora  
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123. **Timberline meadows along a 1000-km transect in NW North America: species diversity and community patterns**   
Viktoria Wagner, Toby Spribille, Stefan Abrahamczyk, Erwin Bergmeier  
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126. **VegBank – a permanent, open-access archive for vegetation-plot data**   
Robert Peet, Michael Lee, Michael Jennings, Don Faber-Langendoen  
*Biodiversity & Ecology* (2012-09-10) <https://doi.org/ghgvcm>   
DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00080](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00080)

127. **Vegetation-plot database of the Carolina Vegetation Survey**   
Robert Peet, Michael Lee, Forbes Boyle, Thomas Wentworth, Michael Schafale, Alan Weakley  
*Biodiversity & Ecology* (2012-09-10) <https://doi.org/ghgvcn>   
DOI: [10.7809/b-e.00081](https://doi.org/10.7809/b-e.00081)

128. **The Alaska Arctic Vegetation Archive (AVA-AK)**   
Donald A. Walker, Amy L. Breen, Lisa A. Druckenmiller, Lisa W. Wirth, Will Fisher, Martha K. Raynolds, Jozef Šibík, Marilyn D. Walker, Stephan Hennekens, Keith Boggs, … Donatella Zona  
*Phytocoenologia* (2016-09-01) <https://doi.org/f877ht>   
DOI: [10.1127/phyto/2016/0128](https://doi.org/10.1127/phyto/2016/0128)

129. **VegPáramo, a flora and vegetation database for the Andean páramo**   
Gwendolyn Peyre, Henrik Balslev, David Martí, Petr Sklenář, Paul Ramsay, Pablo Lozano, Nidia Cuello, Rainer Bussmann, Omar Cabrera, Xavier Font  
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Alexander Christian Vibrans, André Luís de Gasper, Paolo Moser, Laio Zimermann Oliveira, Débora Vanessa Lingner, Lucia Sevegnani  
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Springer Science and Business Media LLC  
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DOI: [10.1007/978-94-007-7750-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7750-7)

## Supplementary Material

Table 1: List of databases contributing to sPlotOpen, the environmentally-balanced, open-access, global dataset of vegetation plots. Databases are ordered based on their ID in the Global Index of Vegetation Databases (GVID ID).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GIVD ID | Dataset name | Custodian | Deputy custodian | Nr. open-access plots | Ref |
| 00-00-001 | ForestPlots.net | Oliver L. Phillips | Aurora Levesley | 169 | [59](#ref-yC0Q909U) |
| 00-00-003 | SALVIAS | Brian Enquist | Brad Boyle | 3403 |  |
| 00-00-004 | Vegetation Database of Eurasian Tundra | Risto Virtanen |  | 519 |  |
| 00-00-005 | Tundra Vegetation Plots (TundraPlot) | Anne D. Bjorkman | Sarah Elmendorf | 309 | [60](#ref-syidKCV8) |
| 00-RU-001 | Vegetation Database Forest of Southern Ural | Vasiliy Martynenko | Pavel Shirokikh | 68 |  |
| 00-RU-002 | Database of Masaryk University`s Vegetation Research in Siberia | Milan Chytrý |  | 158 | [61](#ref-3c2BWddf) |
| 00-RU-003 | Database Meadows and Steppes of Southern Ural | Sergey Yamalov | Mariya Lebedeva | 238 |  |
| 00-TR-001 | Forest Vegetation Database of Turkey - FVDT | Ali Kavgacı |  | 45 |  |
| AF-00-001 | West African Vegetation Database | Marco Schmidt | Georg Zizka | 258 | [62](#ref-CTKPA18m) |
| AF-00-003 | BIOTA Southern Africa Biodiversity Observatories Vegetation Database | Norbert Jürgens | Ute Schmiedel | 1015 | [63](#ref-IkSqF3xN) |
| AF-00-006 | SWEA-Dataveg | Miguel Alvarez | Michael Curran | 1675 |  |
| AF-00-008 | PANAF Vegetation Database | Hjalmar S. Kühl | TeneKwetche Sop | 884 |  |
| AF-00-009 | Vegetation Database of the Okavango Basin | Rasmus Revermann | Manfred Finckh | 378 | [64](#ref-WGCqVNqt) |
| AF-BF-001 | Sahel Vegetation Database | Jonas V. Müller | Marco Schmidt | 556 | [65](#ref-clXUxA0h) |
| AF-CD-001 | Forest Database of Central Congo Basin | Kim Sarah Jacobsen | Hans Verbeeck | 140 | [66](#ref-XPemGEQg) |
| AF-ET-001 | Vegetation Database of Ethiopia | Desalegn Wana | Anke Jentsch | 67 | [67](#ref-MsvKP6UK) |
| AF-MA-001 | Vegetation Database of Southern Morocco | Manfred Finckh |  | 621 | [68](#ref-1AahcWZtp) |
| AF-ZW-001 | Vegetation Database of Zimbabwe | Cyrus Samimi |  | 31 | [69](#ref-K3HfISic) |
| AS-00-001 | Korean Forest Database | Tomáš Černý | Jiri Dolezal | 1039 | [70](#ref-G7f5FlGf) |
| AS-00-003 | Vegetation of Middle Asia | Arkadiusz Nowak | Marcin Nobis | 314 | [71](#ref-16pzkq3TE) |
| AS-00-004 | Rice Field Vegetation Database | Arkadiusz Nowak |  | 32 |  |
| AS-BD-001 | Tropical Forest Dataset of Bangladesh | Mohammed A.S. Arfin Khan | Fahmida Sultana | 87 |  |
| AS-CN-001 | China Forest-Steppe Ecotone Database | Hongyan Liu | Fengjun Zhao | 117 | [72](#ref-18OBduhNC) |
| AS-CN-002 | Tibet-PaDeMoS Grazing Transect | Karsten Wesche |  | 58 | [73](#ref-125gGJ9Gh) |
| AS-CN-003 | Vegetation Database of the BEF China Project | Helge Bruelheide |  | 24 | [74](#ref-nsNl3GXn) |
| AS-CN-004 | Vegetation Database of the Northern Mountains in China | Zhiyao Tang |  | 124 |  |
| AS-EG-001 | Vegetation Database of Sinai in Egypt | Mohamed Z. Hatim |  | 143 | [75](#ref-KU6Plcol) |
| AS-ID-001 | Sulawesi Vegetation Database | Michael Kessler |  | 24 |  |
| AS-IR-001 | Vegetation Database of Iran | Jalil Noroozi | Parastoo Mahdavi | 277 |  |
| AS-KZ-001 | Database of Meadow Vegetation in the NW Tien Shan Mountains | Viktoria Wagner |  | 13 | [76](#ref-9XP0m51N) |
| AS-MN-001 | Southern Gobi Protected Areas Database | Henrik von Wehrden | Karsten Wesche | 1032 | [77](#ref-C0fceZjC) |
| AS-RU-001 | Wetland Vegetation Database of Baikal Siberia (WETBS) | Victor Chepinoga |  | 9 | [78](#ref-1Bt8Cosp5) |
| AS-RU-002 | Database of Siberian Vegetation (DSV) | Andrey Korolyuk | Andrei Zverev | 3634 | [79](#ref-1E8aeUNck) |
| AS-RU-004 | Database of the University of Münster - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research Group’s Vegetation Research in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan | Norbert Hölzel | Wanja Mathar | 207 |  |
| AS-SA-001 | Vegetation Database of Saudi Arabia | Mohamed Abd El-Rouf Mousa El-Sheikh |  | 711 | [80](#ref-1G2aHZ4LW) |
| AS-TJ-001 | Eastern Pamirs | Kim André Vanselow |  | 221 | [81](#ref-ItvcGc23) |
| AS-TW-001 | National Vegetation Database of Taiwan | Ching-Feng Li | Chang-Fu Hsieh | 912 |  |
| AS-YE-001 | Socotra Vegetation Database | Michele De Sanctis | Fabio Attorre | 236 | [82](#ref-1Fr3vBSSg) |
| AU-AU-002 | AEKOS | Ben Sparrow |  | 10976 | [36](#ref-1G3YNAZM5) |
| AU-NC-001 | New Caledonian Plant Inventory and Permanent Plot Network (NC-PIPPN) | Jérôme Munzinger | Philippe Birnbaum | 98 | [83](#ref-q8Cny0Mz) |
| AU-NZ-001 | New Zealand National Vegetation Databank | Susan K. Wiser |  | 1127 | [84](#ref-ZBmljH6J) |
| AU-PG-001 | Forest Plots from Papua New Guinea | Timothy J.S. Whitfeld | George D. Weiblen | 60 | [85](#ref-YAxhjEzI) |
| EU-00-002 | Nordic-Baltic Grassland Vegetation Database (NBGVD) | Jürgen Dengler | Łukasz Kozub | 54 | [86](#ref-XZfDtHbp) |
| EU-00-011 | Vegetation-Plot Database of the University of the Basque Country (BIOVEG) | Idoia Biurrun | Itziar García-Mijangos | 2142 | [87](#ref-btzUrKOc) |
| EU-00-013 | Balkan Dry Grasslands Database | Kiril Vassilev | Armin Macanović | 269 | [88](#ref-GM7i4wPO) |
| EU-00-016 | Mediterranean Ammophiletea Database | Corrado Marcenò | Borja Jiménez-Alfaro | 783 | [89](#ref-1DPM6n39c) |
| EU-00-017 | European Coastal Vegetation Database | John A.M. Janssen |  | 356 |  |
| EU-00-018 | The Nordic Vegetation Database | Jonathan Lenoir | Jens-Christian Svenning | 1735 | [90](#ref-opn1ckuk) |
| EU-00-019 | Balkan Vegetation Database | Kiril Vassilev | Hristo Pedashenko | 484 | [91](#ref-6h0dCEdm) |
| EU-00-020 | WetVegEurope | Flavia Landucci |  | 127 | [92](#ref-Yg0cqcK8) |
| EU-00-022 | European Mire Vegetation Database | Tomáš Peterka | Martin Jiroušek | 2560 | [93](#ref-JEeJUvUA) |
| EU-AL-001 | Vegetation Database of Albania | Michele De Sanctis | Giuliano Fanelli | 31 | [94](#ref-1Rj7nTLk) |
| EU-AT-001 | Austrian Vegetation Database | Wolfgang Willner | Christian Berg | 2310 | [95](#ref-118kCQmXq) |
| EU-BE-002 | INBOVEG | Els De Bie |  | 119 |  |
| EU-BG-001 | Bulgarian Vegetation Database | Iva Apostolova | Desislava Sopotlieva | 160 | [96](#ref-3FVD6eIC) |
| EU-CH-005 | Swiss Forest Vegetation Database | Thomas Wohlgemuth |  | 2134 | [97](#ref-152Wnzsq7) |
| EU-CZ-001 | Czech National Phytosociological Database | Milan Chytrý | Ilona Knollová | 1287 | [98](#ref-bZAzZYjE) |
| EU-DE-001 | VegMV | Florian Jansen | Christian Berg | 15 | [99](#ref-pOqUikCJ) |
| EU-DE-013 | VegetWeb Germany | Florian Jansen | Jörg Ewald | 587 | [100](#ref-e7Mm0ihK) |
| EU-DE-014 | German Vegetation Reference Database (GVRD) | Ute Jandt | Helge Bruelheide | 762 | [101](#ref-s3sL1SDc) |
| EU-DK-002 | National Vegetation Database of Denmark | Jesper Erenskjold Moeslund | Rasmus Ejrnæs | 332 |  |
| EU-ES-001 | Iberian and Macaronesian Vegetation Information System (SIVIM) - Wetlands | Aaron Pérez-Haase | Xavier Font | 580 |  |
| EU-FR-003 | SOPHY | Emmanuel Garbolino | Patrice De Ruffray | 7986 | [102](#ref-1CdUi4G3v) |
| EU-GB-001 | UK National Vegetation Classification Database | John S. Rodwell |  | 3182 |  |
| EU-GR-001 | KRITI | Erwin Bergmeier |  | 22 |  |
| EU-GR-005 | Hellenic Natura 2000 Vegetation Database (HelNatVeg) | Panayotis Dimopoulos | Ioannis Tsiripidis | 620 | [103](#ref-XyZpiNNv) |
| EU-GR-006 | Hellenic Woodland Database | Ioannis Tsiripidis | Georgios Fotiadis | 17 | [104](#ref-qGhfz7Qk) |
| EU-HR-001 | Phytosociological Database of Non-Forest Vegetation in Croatia | Zvjezdana Stančić |  | 193 | [105](#ref-dnOHNNap) |
| EU-HR-002 | Croatian Vegetation Database | Željko Škvorc | Daniel Krstonošić | 585 |  |
| EU-HU-003 | CoenoDat Hungarian Phytosociological Database | János Csiky | Zoltán Botta-Dukát | 46 | [106](#ref-iA5yfDNB) |
| EU-IT-001 | VegItaly | Roberto Venanzoni | Flavia Landucci | 754 | [107](#ref-CwUMQSyN) |
| EU-IT-010 | Vegetation database of Habitats in the Italian Alps – HabItAlp | Laura Casella | Pierangela Angelini | 247 | [108](#ref-10SNUjiGv) |
| EU-IT-011 | Vegetation-Plot Database Sapienza University of Rome (VPD-Sapienza) | Emiliano Agrillo | Fabio Attorre | 967 | [109](#ref-vmycDKfI) |
| EU-LT-001 | Lithuanian Vegetation Database | Valerijus Rašomavičius | Domas Uogintas | 81 |  |
| EU-LV-001 | Semi-natural Grassland Vegetation Database of Latvia | Solvita Rūsiņa |  | 369 | [110](#ref-KZk91ELT) |
| EU-MK-001 | Vegetation Database of the Republic of Macedonia | Renata Ćušterevska |  | 28 |  |
| EU-NL-001 | Dutch National Vegetation Database | Stephan M. Hennekens | Joop H.J. Schaminée | 1098 | [111](#ref-qqBBJS3C) |
| EU-PL-001 | Polish Vegetation Database | Zygmunt Kącki | Grzegorz Swacha | 692 | [112](#ref-oFsgD9r6) |
| EU-RO-007 | Romanian Forest Database | Adrian Indreica | Pavel Dan Turtureanu | 166 | [113](#ref-SnHcxlE5) |
| EU-RO-008 | Romanian Grassland Database | Eszter Ruprecht | Kiril Vassilev | 82 | [114](#ref-iDIKKldZ) |
| EU-RS-002 | Vegetation Database Grassland Vegetation of Serbia | Svetlana Aćić | Zora Dajić Stevanović | 217 | [115](#ref-1CkfwiLoA) |
| EU-RU-002 | Lower Volga Valley Phytosociological Database | Valentin Golub | Andrey Chuvashov | 383 | [116](#ref-lNdZ0Vf1) |
| EU-RU-003 | Vegetation Database of the Volga and the Ural Rivers Basins | Tatiana Lysenko |  | 174 | [117](#ref-uMtZbN6z) |
| EU-RU-011 | Vegetation Database of Tatarstan | Vadim Prokhorov | Maria Kozhevnikova | 206 | [118](#ref-WxTdhWat) |
| EU-SI-001 | Vegetation Database of Slovenia | Urban Šilc | Filip Küzmič | 1029 | [119](#ref-10TLZX8HW) |
| EU-SK-001 | Slovak Vegetation Database | Milan Valachovič | Jozef Šibík | 2394 | [120](#ref-vWSY01N0) |
| EU-UA-001 | Ukrainian Grasslands Database | Anna Kuzemko | Yulia Vashenyak | 301 | [121](#ref-UhQ8wWbu) |
| EU-UA-006 | Vegetation Database of Ukraine and Adjacent Parts of Russia | Viktor Onyshchenko | Vitaliy Kolomiychuk | 96 |  |
| NA-00-002 | Tree Biodiversity Network (BIOTREE-NET) | Luis Cayuela |  | 241 | [122](#ref-2vgCPsl9) |
| NA-CA-003 | Database of Timberline Vegetation in NW North America | Viktoria Wagner | Toby Spribille | 63 | [123](#ref-avACOmpB) |
| NA-CA-004 | Understory of Sugar Maple Dominated Stands in Quebec and Ontario (Canada) | Isabelle Aubin |  | 13 | [124](#ref-Kblv5w8V) |
| NA-CA-005 | Boreal Forest of Canada | Yves Bergeron | Louis De Grandpré | 57 |  |
| NA-GL-001 | Vegetation Database of Greenland | Birgit Jedrzejek | Fred J.A. Daniëls | 441 | [125](#ref-YO0dhQgu) |
| NA-US-002 | VegBank | Robert K. Peet | Michael T. Lee | 14965 | [126](#ref-KZegcswP) |
| NA-US-006 | Carolina Vegetation Survey Database | Robert K. Peet | Michael T. Lee | 3263 | [127](#ref-10qq99Ojn) |
| NA-US-014 | Alaska-Arctic Vegetation Archive | Donald A. Walker | Amy Breen | 771 | [128](#ref-1FufWxHhp) |
| SA-00-002 | VegPáramo | Gwendolyn Peyre | Xavier Font | 2010 | [129](#ref-crOLtuYs) |
| SA-AR-002 | Vegetation Database of Central Argentina | Melisa Giorgis | Alicia T.R. Acosta | 86 |  |
| SA-BO-003 | Bolivia Forest Plots | Michael Kessler | Sebastian Herzog | 44 |  |
| SA-BR-002 | Forest Inventory, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil (IFFSC Project) | Alexander Christian Vibrans | André Luís de Gasper | 1561 | [130](#ref-1CMeWhVs) |
| SA-BR-003 | Grasslands of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil | Eduardo Vélez-Martin | Valério D. Pillar | 306 |  |
| SA-BR-004 | Grassland Database of Campos Sulinos | Gerhard E. Overbeck | Valério D. Pillar | 147 |  |
| SA-CL-002 | SSAForests\_Plots\_db | Alvaro G. Gutiérrez |  | 155 |  |
| SA-CL-003 | Chilean Park Transects - Fondecyt 1040528 | Aníbal Pauchard | Alicia Marticorena | 44 | [131](#ref-IOGnWty0) |
| SA-EC-001 | Ecuador Forest Plot Database | Jürgen Homeier |  | 166 |  |

Table 2: Description of the variables contained in the ‘header’ matrix, together with their range (if numeric) or possible levels (if nominal or binary) and the number of non-empty (i.e., non NA) records. Variable types can be n - nominal (i.e., qualitative variable), o - ordinal, q - quantitative, or b - binary (i.e., boolean), or d - date . Additional details on the variables are in Bruelheide et al. (2019) [[25](#ref-1H3M9kGrz)]. GIVD codes derive from Dengler et al. (2011) [[37](#ref-10JGA84o5)]. Biomes refer to Schultz 2005 [[49](#ref-mxruev1H)], modified to include also the world mountain regions by Körner et al. (2017)[[50](#ref-a7jF9aSW)]. The column ESY refers to the EUNIS Habitat Classification Expert system described in Chytrý et al. (2020) [[53](#ref-15fj3WANI)].

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Range/Levels | Unit of Measurement | Nr. of plots with information | Type |
| GIVD\_ID |  |  | 95104 | n |
| Dataset |  |  | 95104 | n |
| Continent | Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America |  | 95104 | n |
| Country |  |  | 95104 | n |
| Biome | Alpine, Boreal zone, Dry midlatitudes, Dry tropics and subtropics, Polar and subpolar zone, Subtropics with year-round rain, Subtropics with winter rain, Temperate midlatitudes, Tropics with summer rain, Tropics with year-round rain |  | 95104 | n |
| Date\_of\_recording | 1888-07-05 - 2015-02-03 | dd-mm-yyyy | 80085 | d |
| Latitude | -54.82303 - 80.149116 | ° (WGS84) | 95104 | q |
| Longitude | -162.741433 - 176.4221 | ° (WGS84) | 95104 | q |
| Location\_uncertainty | 1 - 2750 | m | 95075 | q |
| Releve\_area | 0.03 - 40000 | m2 | 65461 | q |
| Plant\_recorded | All vascular plants, All trees & dominant understory, Dominant trees, Only dominant species, Dominant woody plants >= 2.5 cm dbh, All woody plants, Woody plants >= 1 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 2.5 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 5 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 10 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 20 cm dbh, Woody plants >= 1 m height, Not specified |  | 95104 | n |
| Elevation | -30 - 5960 | m a.s.l. | 62968 | q |
| Aspect | 1 - 360 | ° | 42178 | q |
| Slope | 0 - 90 | ° | 51246 | q |
| is\_forest | FALSE = 45735; TRUE = 38282 |  | 84017 | b |
| ESY |  |  | 39632 | n |
| Naturalness | 1 = Natural, 2 = Semi-natural |  | 60192 | o |
| Forest | FALSE = 36282; TRUE = 33170 |  | 69452 | b |
| Shrubland | FALSE = 58245; TRUE = 11207 |  | 69452 | b |
| Grassland | FALSE = 33800; TRUE = 35652 |  | 69452 | b |
| Wetland | FALSE = 59196; TRUE = 10256 |  | 69452 | b |
| Sparse\_vegetation | FALSE = 66177; TRUE = 3275 |  | 69452 | b |
| Cover\_total | 1 - 990 | % | 19407 | q |
| Cover\_tree\_layer | 0.5 - 150 | % | 12094 | q |
| Cover\_shrub\_layer | 0.5 - 170 | % | 16804 | q |
| Cover\_herb\_layer | 0.2 - 199 | % | 29668 | q |
| Cover\_moss\_layer | 1 - 100 | % | 9681 | q |
| Cover\_lichen\_layer | 1 - 90 | % | 708 | q |
| Cover\_algae\_layer | 1 - 100 | % | 41 | q |
| Cover\_litter\_layer | 1 - 107 | % | 3161 | q |
| Cover\_bare\_rocks | 1 - 100 | % | 2747 | q |
| Cover\_cryptogams | 1 - 90 | % | 772 | q |
| Cover\_bare\_soil | -1 - 99 | % | 2746 | q |
| Height\_trees\_highest | 1 - 99 | m | 8220 | q |
| Height\_trees\_lowest | 1 - 90 | m | 447 | q |
| Height\_shrubs\_highest | 0.1 - 9.9 | m | 3389 | q |
| Height\_shrubs\_lowest | 0.1 - 9 | m | 263 | q |
| Height\_herbs\_average | 0.1 - 600 | cm | 5901 | q |
| Height\_herbs\_lowest | 1 - 150 | cm | 490 | q |
| Height\_herbs\_highest | 1 - 600 | cm | 1083 | q |
| SoilClim\_PC1 | -6.233 - 8.172 |  | 95104 | q |
| SoilClim\_PC2 | -4.824 - 15.466 |  | 95104 | q |
| Resample\_1 | FALSE = 45317; TRUE = 49787 |  | 95104 | b |
| Resample\_2 | FALSE = 45293; TRUE = 49811 |  | 95104 | b |
| Resample\_3 | FALSE = 45315; TRUE = 49789 |  | 95104 | b |
| Resample\_1\_consensus | FALSE = 41842; TRUE = 53262 |  | 95104 | b |

## Supplementary Material

## Figure S1



Figure S1: Global principal component analysis (PCA) of the world environmental conditions. The PCA is based on the matrix of all terrestrial grid cells (n = 8,384,404, spatial grain = 2.5 arcmin) by 30 environmental variables. The PCA space represents the full environmental space of all terrestrial habitats on Earth, irrespective of whether a grid cell hosted vegetation plots from the sPlotOpen or not. The PCA space is divided into a 10,000 regular tiles (100 x 100), and the number of 2.5 arcmin terrestrial grid cells counted for each tile. Abbreviations - Climate - Bio1 = Annual Mean Temperature, Bio2 = Mean Diurnal Range, Bio3 = Isothermality, Bio4 = Temperature Seasonality, Bio5 = Max Temperature of Warmest Month, Bio6 = Min Temperature of Coldest Month, Bio7 = Temperature Annual Range, Bio8 = Mean Temperature of Wettest Quarter, Bio9 = Mean Temperature of Driest Quarter, Bio10 = Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter, Bio11 = Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter, Bio12 = Annual Precipitation, Bio13 = Precipitation of Wettest Month, Bio14 = Precipitation of Driest Month, Bio15 = Precipitation Seasonality, Bio16 = Precipitation of Wettest Quarter, Bio17 = Precipitation of Driest Quarter, Bio18 = Precipitation of Warmest Quarter, Bio19 = Precipitation of Coldest Quarter. Soil - CECSOL = Cation Exchange capacity of soil, ORCDRC = Soil Organic Carbon Content, PHIHOX = Soil pH, BLDFIE = Bulk Density, CLYPPT = Clay mass fraction, SLTPPT = Silt mass fraction, SNDPPT = Sand mass fraction, CRFVOL = Coarse fragments.