INS 5: Assembling Data for Synthesis: The Good, Bad and In-Between ESA & USSEE Joint Meeting, Louisville, KY 13 August 2019



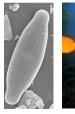
Insights from the synthesis of long-term biodiversity data: resources and tools available to community ecologists















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A growing commitment to FAIR Data Principles is facilitating synthesis in ecology



Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier.

FINDABLE



Metadata and data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

ACCESSIBLE



Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

INTEROPERABLE



Data and collections have a clear usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.

REUSABLE



COPDESS

Coalition for Publishing Data in the Earth and Space Sciences

SIGNATORIES

34 Repositories have signed on, including:

Environmental Data Initiative (host LTER data)



National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)





- Arctic Data Center
- UNAVCO
- Dryad
- KNB Data Repository

Find commitment statement and signatories here: https://copdess.org/enabling-fair-data-project/commitment-statement-in-the-earth-space-and-environmental-sciences/



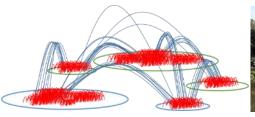
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The Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) Metacommunities working group is supported by the LTER Network Communiciations Office and funded by NSF grant # DEB-1545288.









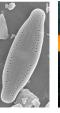
Using long term data to understand links between environmental variability and metacommunity stability















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LTER Metacommunities Synthesis Working Group

https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/projects/12749

https://github.com/sokole/ltermetacommunities









The need for long-term data

Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) Metacommunities Synthesis working group

- Compare metacommunities from different LTER sites
- 2. Do species' dispersal characteristics predict biodiversity stability?
- 3. Does environmental variability predict biodiversity stability?



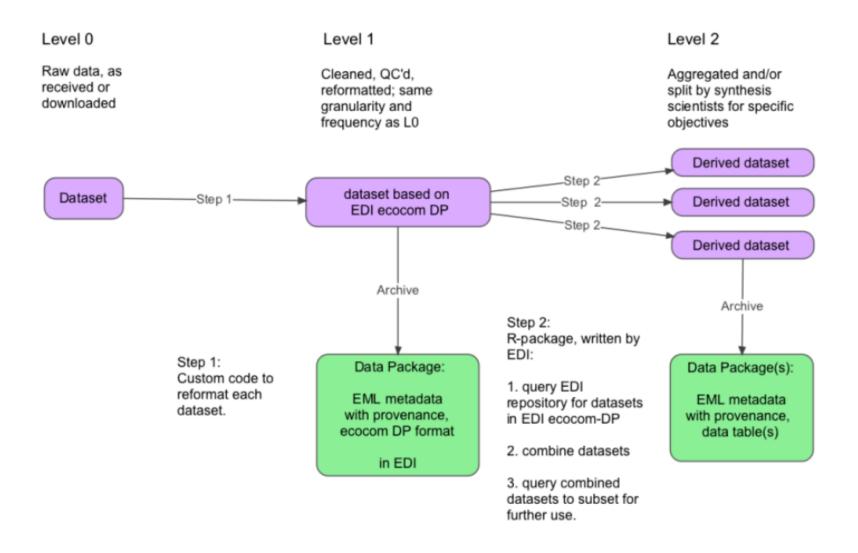


Figure: Abstract view of dataset levels. A flexible intermediate (L1, middle) lies between datasets of primary observations (L0, left) and the aggregated views used by synthesis projects. If datasets are in a recognized format, EDI can create tools for some basic functions

Challenges to finding data

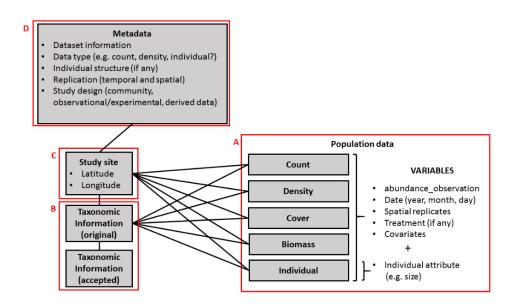
- Where do I start?
- Are relevant data sets actually discoverable?
- How do keywords map to actual data? Do keywords map consistently?
- How do I know if data actually meet my criteria? (LTER metacommunities looking for spatial and temporal replication)

 $\mathsf{Tools}\colon \,\, \mathsf{popler}\,\,\mathsf{R}\,\,\mathsf{package}\,\,\mathsf{and}\,\,\mathsf{database}\,\,(\mathsf{Compagnoni}\,\,\mathsf{et}\,\,\mathsf{al.})$

https://github.com/ropensci/popler



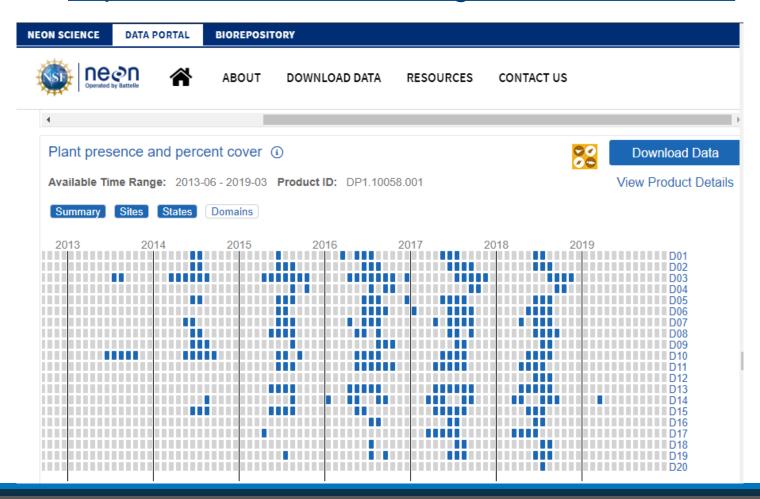
An R package to browse and query population-level datasets from the US Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) network





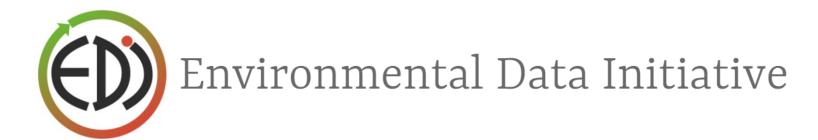
Tools: NEON data browser

https://data.neonscience.org/static/browse.html





Tools: ecocomDP R package and data model https://github.com/EDlorg/ecocomDP



Use ecocomDP data

- Find:
 - Use the view_all_ecocomDP() function to list all ecocomDP datasets. This function is apart of the ecocomDP R package.
 - Environmental Data Initiative (EDI) Enter "ecocomDP' in the 'simple search' box in the EDI data repository.
 - National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) Use the view_all_ecocomDP() function to list all NEON data available in the ecocomDP format. This function is apart of the ecocomDP R package.



Challenges to accessing data

 How easy is it to import data into my R workspace?



Tools: popler R package and database (Compagnoni et al.) https://github.com/ropensci/popler



It only takes 2 lines of code to find and import LTER data into your R working environment!

```
# create a browse object and use it to get data

penguins <- pplr_browse(lterid == 'PAL')

# unpack covariates as well

penguin_raw_data <- pplr_get_data(penguins, cov_unpack = TRUE)</pre>
```



Tools: neonUtilities R package

CRAN: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/neonUtilities/index.html

GitHub: https://github.com/NEONScience/NEON-utilities



Load data into your R environment with 1 line of code!

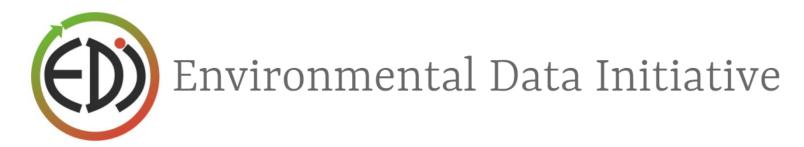
```
# To download plant foliar properties data from all sites, expanded data package:
cfc <- loadByProduct(dpID="DP1.10026.001", site="all", package="expanded")</pre>
```

Find tutorials here: https://www.neonscience.org/resources/data-tutorials



Tools: ecocomDP R package and data model

https://github.com/EDIorg/ecocomDP



Browse, query, and download LTER, Macrosystems, LTREB, NEON data sets and more!

Works through API calls to data repositories, so data sets are current

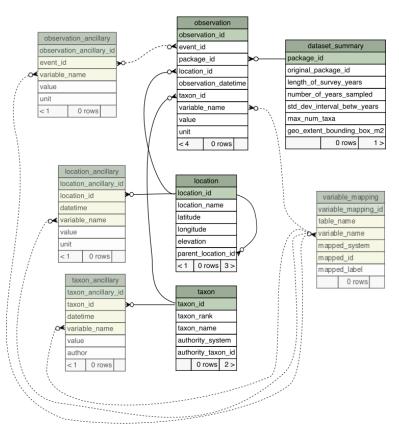


Challenges to comparing across datasets

- Data formatting
- Observational scale and grain size
- Taxonomic concepts (biodiversity data)
- Comparable metadata, covariates (environmental and spatial data)



Tools: ecocomDP Standard data pattern





Use aggregate_ecocomDP() to combine datasets.



Challenges to maintaining reproducible workflows

- Will data sources always be findable, accessible?
- Can data munging for a particular project be re-created?
- How easy is it for others to make the same calculations?





Tools: Version controlled scripted workflow and R packages

- Data munging:
 LTER metacommunities github page
 https://github.com/sokole/Itermetacommunities
- Metacommunity variability metrics
 ltmc package for R
 https://github.com/sokole/Itermetacommunities/tree/master/Itmc



Acknowledgements

NSF LTER DEB-1545288







To download these slides:

https://github.com/sokole/Itermetacommunities/tree/master/ESA_2019/Sokol_INSPIRE

