

ReSurveyEurope

Project Metadata Form

When contributing data to ReSurveyEurope, please fill in this form for each resurvey project and send it to Ilona Knollová (ikuzel@sci.muni.cz) together with the database. A resurvey project is understood as repeated sampling of a certain type of vegetation in a certain study area using specific methods.

- PROJECT NAME (identical with the Resurvey Project name given in the database):

LOTVS44_Coastal grasslands

- FULL PROJECT NAME (use if the full project name is longer than used in the database):

Coastal Grasslands in UK

- REFERENCE (publication or URL or DOI of the dataset if published online):

Unpublished data

- DATA OWNER: person(s), institution(s):

Robin Pakeman

- CONTACT E-MAIL:

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- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

The experiment was set up to assess the potential impacts of environmental change on machair vegetation. Machair is a coastal community of western Ireland and Scotland characterised by calcareous substrates, high exposure and a long history of human use. The potential impacts investigated were a removal of grazing, increased sand burial from deposition of eroded material and increased windiness. The latter was investigated in reverse by increasing shelter.

The data set consists of 48 quadrats (1 m²) located on two adjacent hyper-oceanic coastal grasslands in United Kingdom (one wet, one dry). The experiment was designed as a randomised block design, with six treatments: 1) vertebrate grazing exclusion, 2) burial box with no sand added, 3) buried to 10 cm, 4) buried to 20 cm, 5) windbreak - shelter from prevailing SW winds, 6) no treatment. The burial boxes were made of plywood such that they enclosed an area of 2 m x 2m and were 30 cm high. The burial treatments were carried out by adding beach sand to depths of 10 cm or 20 cm. As there was a confounding of burial with shelter, a box with no sand was also included as a treatment. This can be seen as a shelter from all directions whilst treatment 5 was a Perspex screen 2m in width and 50 cm high to protect the vegetation from the prevailing SW wind. Each treatment had four replicates on each grassland type. Percentage of vegetation cover was visually estimated annually in each quadrat from 2004 to 2010

- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

No environmental data was measured.

- MANIPULATED PLOTS (description of the treatment if the plots were manipulated, e.g. mowing twice a year, fertilizing by NPK once a year, post-fire succession)

Randomised block design

LOTVS metadata, 17.6.2021

Robin Pakeman

[place, date]

[owner's name]