

## 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](mailto: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):

NAT-PROGRAMME

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

NAT-PROGRAMME grassland monitoring project.  
Funded by several projects during the monitoring period. Started in the frame of the EU LIFE+ programme project "National Conservation and Management Programme for Natura 2000 sites in Latvia" LIFE11 NAT/LV/000371 NAT-PROGRAMME (2012-2017) <https://nat-programme.daba.gov.lv/public/eng/>

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

Rūsiņa, S., Bahmanis, D., Sāmīte, D., Galniece, B. 2018. Meža cūku rakumu un to nolīdzināšanas ietekme uz sauso zālāju augu sugu daudzveidību [The influence of smooting of wild boar rooted dry grassland on regeneration of plant species diversity and vegetation]. Latvijas Veģetācija 28: 35-57.  
<http://www.silava.lv/Mezzinatne/latvijas-veetcija-lejupieldei.aspx>

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

Solvita Rūsiņa (all years), Nature Conservation Agency (2013-2016)

- CONTACT E-MAIL:

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- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

The experiment of harrowing of wild boar diggings in a dry calcareous meadow was conducted at three study sites in the Rinda River Valley. Grasslands wer managed for hay for decades until early 1990ies when they were gradually abandoned. Mulching was started in 2007. Grasslands were mulched for 6 years prior to the start of the experiment.  
Six permanent 5x5 m rectangular plots were established in each site with a 3 m buffer zone between plots. Three of them were fenced to exclude wild boar access. Each 5x5 m plot was divided in a grid of 1m<sup>2</sup> plots. Vegetation was counted in 25x25 cm plots located in the middle of each 1m<sup>2</sup> plot; 25 small plots per 5x5 m plot.

Cover of individual vascular plant species within each small plot was recorded using Braun-Banquet Old scale. Vegetation was recorded between 25 June and 20 July in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2019 (the last one not digitised yet).

- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

Chemical properties of soils were determined in 2015 (soil pH, N, P, K, C, Ca, Mg, cation exchange capacity).

- 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)

The management treatments applied in each of study sites were:

- 1) harrowing in spring 2014; mowing with grass removal once a year, wild boars can access the plot
- 2) harrowing in spring 2014; mowing with grass removal once a year, wild boars cannot access the plot
- 3) harrowing in spring 2014; mulching once a year, wild boars can access the plot
- 4) harrowing in spring 2014; mulching once a year, wild boars cannot access the plot
- 5) control (no treatment), wild boars can access the plot
- 6) control (no treatment), wild boars cannot access the plot

[Riga, 21 January, 2021]

[Solvita Rūsiņa]