

## 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):

Scottish Vegetation Resurvey - Birse and Robertson: alpine, moorland, woodland, springs and swamps and grassland habitats.

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

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

Britton, A.J., Beale, C.M., Towers, W., Hewison, R.L., 2009. Biodiversity gains and losses: Evidence for homogenisation of Scottish alpine vegetation. *Biological Conservation* 142, 1728-1739.

Britton, A., Hester, A., Hewison, R., Potts, J., Ross, L., 2017. Climate, pollution and grazing drive long-term change in moorland habitats. *Applied Vegetation Science* 20, 194–203.

Britton, A.J., Hewison, R.L., Mitchell, R.J., Riach, D., 2017. Pollution and climate change drive long-term change in Scottish wetland vegetation composition. *Biological Conservation* 210, Part A, 72-79.

Mitchell RJ, Hewison RL, Britton AJ, Brooker RW, Cummins RP, Fielding DA, Fisher JM, Gilbert DJ, Hester AJ, Hurskainen S, Pakeman RJ, Potts JM, Riach D (2017) Forty years of change in Scottish grassland vegetation: increased richness, decreased diversity and increased dominance. *Biological Conservation* 212, 327-336

Pakeman RH, Hewison, RL, Fisher JM, Hurskainen S Mitchell RJ, Riach D (2017) Long-term functional structure and functional diversity changes in Scottish grasslands. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 247, 352-362

Mitchell RJ, Hewison RL, Fielding DA, Fisher JM, Gilbert DJ, Hurskainen S, Pakeman RJ, Potts JM, Riach D (2018) Decline in atmospheric sulphur deposition and changes in climate are the major drivers of long-term change in grassland plant communities in Scotland. *Environmental pollution*, 235 966-964

Hester, A.J., Britton, A.J., Hewison, R.L., Ross, L.C., Potts, J.M., 2019. Long-term vegetation change in Scotland's native forests. *Biological Conservation* 235, 136-146.

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

Ruth Mitchell, Andrea Britton, Alison Hester, Robin Pakeman, The James Hutton Institute

- CONTACT E-MAIL:

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- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

A repeat survey of habitats in Scotland UK. The original plots were recorded between 1955 and 1990. The plots cover 5 habitats and were resurveyed by habitat type: alpine habitats between 2004-2006, moorland habitats between 2006-2007, woodland habitats between 2007-2009, springs and swamps between 2008-2009 and grasslands 2012-2014. The basic sampling unit was 2m<sup>2</sup> which was used in over 75% of the records but plot sizes of 4 m<sup>2</sup> were sometimes used in less species rich vegetation and smaller plots of 0.5–1 m<sup>2</sup> were used in species rich areas or in smaller-scale habitats such as springs and some snowbeds. Information on locality, geographical co-ordinates (British National Grid to the nearest 100 m), altitude, slope, aspect, general vegetation cover and topographic position were also recorded. The plots were not permanently marked, but may be classed as “quasi-permanent plots. The plots were re-located using the original geographic co-ordinates with the exact location of the sampling plot based on the description of topographic position, slope and aspect in the original record. The percentage cover of the plants was estimated by eye, as agreed by two recorders.

- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

Swamp and spring plots: water chemistry, sediment chemistry and plant chemistry was recorded on the repeat visit  
Grasslands: soil chemistry recorded on repeat visit. Some soil chemistry from the alpine and woodland plots on the repeat visit but not complete.

- 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)

None

Aberdeen, 25.1.2021

Ruth Mitchell