

### 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):

Prignitz\_EU\_50

- 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):

- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-016-1271-y>
- <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2016.01.041>

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

Dr. Tobias Naaf

- CONTACT E-MAIL:

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- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

Vegetation type: Temperate broadleaf forest

Country: Germany

Site area: 282340 ha

Mean latitude: 53.08

Mean longitude: 12.28

Number of plots: 119

Plot type: quasi-permanent

Year of baseline survey: 1954-1960

Year of resurvey: 2014

Plot size: 400 m<sup>2</sup>

Cover scale: Braun-Blanquet

Purpose of the baseline survey: Site investigation

Purpose of the resurvey: Identify effects of environmental changes

The plots could be relatively exactly relocated, because (a) the plots were situated around soil investigation pits, which are often still recognizable in the field, and (b) the original protocols showed exact distances in meters from stand edges. In the old survey, the plots were visited only once to record the species composition between

April 16th and October 20th (the great majority (78%) between mid Mai and end of August). In the new survey we visited the plots three to four times because we wanted to have complete records of the species composition (in March, April/Mai, July and October). However, for the comparison with the old data, we used only the species and their cover values recorded at a single date. This date was chosen to correspond as much as possible to the phenological stage of the original survey, i.e. we accounted for the shifts in phenology between 1960 and 2014 with a similar approach as Van Calster et al. 2008 (For Ecol Manag 256, 519-528). As the original surveyors mostly missed spring ephemerals these were excluded. Seedlings of trees and shrubs were excluded as well. Further, we noticed that only five of the species recorded in the summer had reduced abundances or were sometimes not visible anymore in October. So, even the compositional data originally recorded in October (n=20) is representative of the whole community composition.

- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

Only for the new survey: soil moisture (vol%), canopy openness (%), total C (%), total N (%), plant available P, K, Mg, Ca (mg), pH(CaCl<sub>2</sub>)

- 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)

No manipulation

Muencheberg (Germany), 2022-07-15

Tobias Naaf