

Data Request Form



To obtain data from the European Vegetation Archive (EVA), including the ReSurveyEurope Database, please first enquire the EVA database administrator Ilona Knollová (ikuzel@sci.muni.cz) whether the data that meet your needs are available. If they are, please fill in the form below and submit it to Ilona or another member of the EVA Coordinating Board (or ReSurveyEurope Board if you ask for data from the ReSurveyEurope Database).

- Applicant's name:
 Dr Ella Plumanns Pouton
- Applicant's institutional address:
 CREAF, Campus UAB. Edifici C. 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona)
- Applicant's e-mail:
 e.plumanns@creaf.cat
- Project title:
 The potential for migratory birds to disperse seeds to novel climatic ranges
- Are you asking for core EVA data (non-repeated vegetation surveys) or for ReSurveyEurope data (repeated vegetation surveys)?
 Both the core EVA data (non-repeated vegetation surveys) and ReSurveyEurope data (repeated vegetation surveys)
- Brief description of the aims and methods of the study:

Rationale

As the climate changes, current plant distributions may no longer be within the suitable climatic range for species to grow and complete their life cycle (Figure 1). Encouragingly, it is possible that plants may be able to respond to changing climate and land-uses, either via in-situ adaptation (changing their climatic niche) or ex-situ arrival (changing their geographic distribution).

An important mode of ex-situ arrival is through bird dispersal: Seeds could be dispersed by migratory birds to novel geographic distributions with suitable climatic niches (Figure 1). However, this has largely been unstudied (with exception of González-Varo et al. 2021), due to the lack of available year-long datasets that facilitate modelling distributions to match the phenological timings of species. Now however, there is an opportunity to use the Europe-wide and yearlong bird dataset (EuroBirdPortal; EBP), paired with plant distributions using data from the European Vegetation Atlas, and trait databases TRY and AVONET, to explore bird-facilitated movement of seeds to suitable climate ranges in novel geographic distributions.



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Figure 1. Rationale for study

References

González-Varo, J. P., Rumeu, B., Albrecht, J., Arroyo, J. M., Bueno, R. S., Burgos, T., da Silva, L. P., Escribano-Ávila, G., Farwig, N., García, D., Heleno, R. H., Illera, J. C., Jordano, P., Kurek, P., Simmons, B. I., Virgós, E., Sutherland, W. J., & Traveset, A. (2021). Limited potential for bird migration to disperse plants to cooler latitudes. *Nature*, *595*(7865), 75–79. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03665-2

Project aims

In the context of the European Union Horizon Europe Project wildE, this research aims to:

1: Understand the potential for migratory bird species to disperse seeds into novel geographic distributions with suitable climatic ranges in Europe.

2. Understand the potential for seed dispersal under different scenarios of climate change, landscape contexts, and disturbance regimes in Europe.

Methods

First, we will use species distribution models (SDMs) derived from associating presence (and potentially absence) data to prevailing climate, soil, and land-use type variables to estimate the current distribution of plant species known to be dispersed by birds across



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Europe. Base SDM models will be trained using Core EVA data (non-repeat). ReSurveyEurope data (repeated surveys) will be used to parameterise and validate model predictions

Second, using projections of future climates, such as WorldClim data, we will model the climatic range for species under different climate change scenarios, and limit this based on land-use suitability.

Third, we will develop bird SDMs with multiple timeframes, representing weekly bird movement in Europe using data from the European Bird Portal. For each species, occurrence data over 10 years (2013 – 2023) from the European Union (EU) and United Kingdom will be extracted, cleaned for quality, and grouped by week and year. We will model bird distributions using SDMs, and pair these to the plant SDMs. A series of ecological-based indicators and metrics (e.g. phenology partnerships, dispersal distance metrics; dispersal directionality metrics, movement vs digestive speed) will be developed using Avonet, TRY, and detailed published data on bird-plant dispersal networks, to calculate distance, spatial configurations, and timing of potential dispersal. Spatial data representing bird traits and plant traits will be mapped together and assessed according to current land-use and future climate constraints.

Fourth, we will also link the potential for bird dispersal under a range of land-use projections under different Nature Future Framework and fire regime scenarios. These will then be linked to projections of land-use and climates to understand future possibility of seed arrival in suitable habitats under a range of future scenarios.

- Will someone else be involved in data editing or analysis in addition to the applicant?
 Collaborators at Aarhus University: Jens-Christian Svenning and Sean E. H. Pang
 Collaborators at Institut Català d'Ornitologia: Gabriel Gargallo
 At CREAF: Lluís Brotons, Guillem Pocull
- Estimated time of delivery of results (e.g., manuscript submission):
 EOY 2025 for aim 1 and Mid-2026 for aim 2
- Geographic area needed (e.g., countries or range of geographic coordinates):
 All of Europe
- Do you need plots to be georeferenced? If so, what is the minimum accuracy of plot location (in metres or kilometres) needed for your project?
 Yes. Minimum accuracy should be < 10 km.
- Vegetation types needed (syntaxa):



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All vegetation types

- Other data selection criteria:
 NA
- Envisaged publications: One to three peer-reviewed articles in international journals relevant to the subject matter.
- Data deposition. Some journals require data used for the analysis to be stored in a public repository to ensure the repeatability of the analysis. According to EVA Rules, you are not allowed to store the original vegetation-plot data obtained from EVA. However, if you plan to publish in such a journal, you may deposit a reduced EVA-derived dataset that (1) would make it possible to repeat the analysis published in the paper and (2) does not contain any information not used in the analysis. For example, such a dataset can contain only a subset of species (e.g., only angiosperms or only neophytes), or replace species names with codes, or replace species cover values with presences/absences, or remove all the header data, or replace the exact plot coordinates by coarse grid-cell coordinates etc. If you plan to deposit reduced information from vegetation plots, please describe here what might be deposited. If the project developed so that you needed to deposit more information than specified here, you would need to ask specific permission from the Custodians of the EVA databases used in your analysis before the dataset is deposited.

The original vegetation-plot data obtained from EVA will not be stored or made available alongside any publications for which it was used for. Only derived data or intermediate results will be stored or made available (in a format for which the original data cannot be reconstructed). In cases where the target journal requires full reproducibility, simulated data (no species or plot ID) based on a subset of the original EVA data will be provided; data properties will be in accordance to the EVA data usage rules.

• Plant trait data from the TRY consortium. If you plan to combine your analysis of vegetation-plot data with plant trait data, you can also request a dataset of 18 gap-filled traits for a large number of plant taxa prepared by the TRY consortium. These traits include Leaf area, Specific leaf area, Leaf fresh mass, Leaf dry matter content, Leaf C, Leaf N, Leaf P, Leaf N per area, Leaf N:P ratio, Leaf delta15N, Seed mass, Seed length, Seed number per reproductive unit, Dispersal unit length, Plant height, Stem specific density, Stem conduit density, and Conduit element length. This dataset can be provided to you by the EVA manager together with the vegetation-plot data. If you use this dataset, you must inform about your project the TRY data contributors who might be potentially interested and invite them as potential co-authors, assuming they will make an intellectual contribution to your paper. The list of the TRY data contributors will be sent to you together with the gap-filled trait dataset.

Yes, please.

• Specification of the co-authorship arrangements in publications based on the requested data. Note that the EVA Rules recommend that co-authorship is offered to a representative of each database providing data that are particularly important for the project (e.g., a relatively large proportion of the final dataset used in the analyses or data from unique vegetation types or under-represented geographic areas). This database representative should be an expert in the topic of the project (not necessarily the custodian or deputy custodian), and this person should contribute to the project more than just by providing the existing data, e.g. by intellectual contribution to the concept of the paper, preparation of new data, or helping with data analysis, interpretation of the results or writing parts of the paper (see the IAVS Code of Professional Ethics: http://iavs.org/Governance/Code-of-Professional-



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Ethics.aspx). The project leader should enable active participation by regularly informing potential coauthors about the progress of the project from its early stage. The project leader should also make final co-authorship arrangements based on the real input of the individual contributors. Co-authorship is extended to one representative of each EVA database (Custodian or delegated custodian) who registers for this project in the EVA online form and provides >2% of the final number of plots or fewer data from biogeographically important regions that are not represented in other databases. Co-authors will be asked to provide intellectual contribution to the manuscript before submission. All other data contributors (custodians) of EVA will be acknowledged in the resulting publications.

• Eligibility of the applicant to receive EVA or ReSurveyEurope data. Specify to which EVA or ReSurveyEurope database the applicant has contributed; if the applicant is not the custodian or deputy custodian of an EVA or ReSurveyEurope database, give a name of a custodian or deputy custodian who supports this data request.

This data request is supported by Jens-Christian Svenning, Deputy Custodian of The Nordic Vegetation Database, EU-00-018

- I agree with the terms of EVA Data Property and Governance Rules as approved on 26 May 2012 (http://euroveg.org/download/eva-rules.pdf).
- If I ask for ReSurveyEurope data, I agree with the terms of ReSurveyEurope Data Property and Governance Rules as approved on 6 April 2022 (http://euroveg.org/download/resurveyeurope-rules.pdf).
- In any result obtained based on EVA core data (non-repeated vegetation surveys), I will cite the EVA report article (Chytrý et al. 2016; https://doi.org/10.1111/avsc.12191). In any result obtained based on the ReSurveyEurope data (repeated vegetation surveys), I will cite the ReSurveyEurope report article as soon as it is published. In addition, I will cite individual source databases used in my project (if possible, in the list of References; if not possible, at least as a list of databases in the electronic supplementary material).
- If I ask for the plant trait data from TRY, I agree to invite to my project the TRY data contributors following the list received from the EVA database manager.

Barcelona, Spain, 9th January 2025.

Dr Ella Plumanns Pouton