

## 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):

UNIBE Lowland

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

Grassland management project lowland module UNIBE

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

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.baee.2017.02.003>

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

PD Dr Jean-Yves Humbert and Prof. Raphaël Arlettaz, University of Bern

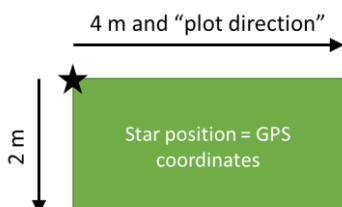
- CONTACT E-MAIL:

jean-yves.humbert@iee.unibe.ch

- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

47 extensively managed grasslands located in the Swiss lowland sampled in 2010, 2014 and 2015. All grasslands were extensively managed since at least 2004, i.e. without any fertilizer addition and no herbicide application.

Per grassland there were two permanent vegetation plots of 4 x 2 m = 8 m<sup>2</sup>. GPS coordinates correspond to the corner of the plot and “plot direction” gives the cardinal direction (North, East, South or West) of the 4 m side of the plot. As the figure below:



Precision of the coordinates is  $\pm 3$  m, but repeated sampling were made at the exact same location as these were permanent plots (marked with a metal nail planted in the soil).

Nomenclature based on <https://www.infoflora.ch>

Caution, the cover scale differs among the years:

- Data 2010, in Braun-Blanquet scale
- Data 2014, in percentage
- Data 2015, in percentage

- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

See Readme Excel sheet

- 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 fertilization

No herbicide application

Mowing minimum once year, but usually twice, rarely three times. In some grasslands that were mown once or twice a year, a light grazing by cattle occurred in fall.

The mowing regime differed among grasslands from 2010 onwards, though the mowing regime was the same for a given grassland for the period 2010-2015. While this could be considered a manipulation, it did not influence the vegetation, so in my opinion it can be ignored (see van Klink et al. 2017 attached).

Bern, 22.12.2021

Jean-Yves Humbert and Raphaël Arlettaz

Contact:

PD Dr Jean-Yves Humbert

University of Bern

Institute of Ecology and Evolution

Baltzerstrasse 6

CH-3012 Bern

jean-yves.humbert@iee.unibe.ch