Phenology as a tool for science, management and education in a changing environment

The USA National Phenology Network

Jake F. Weltzin

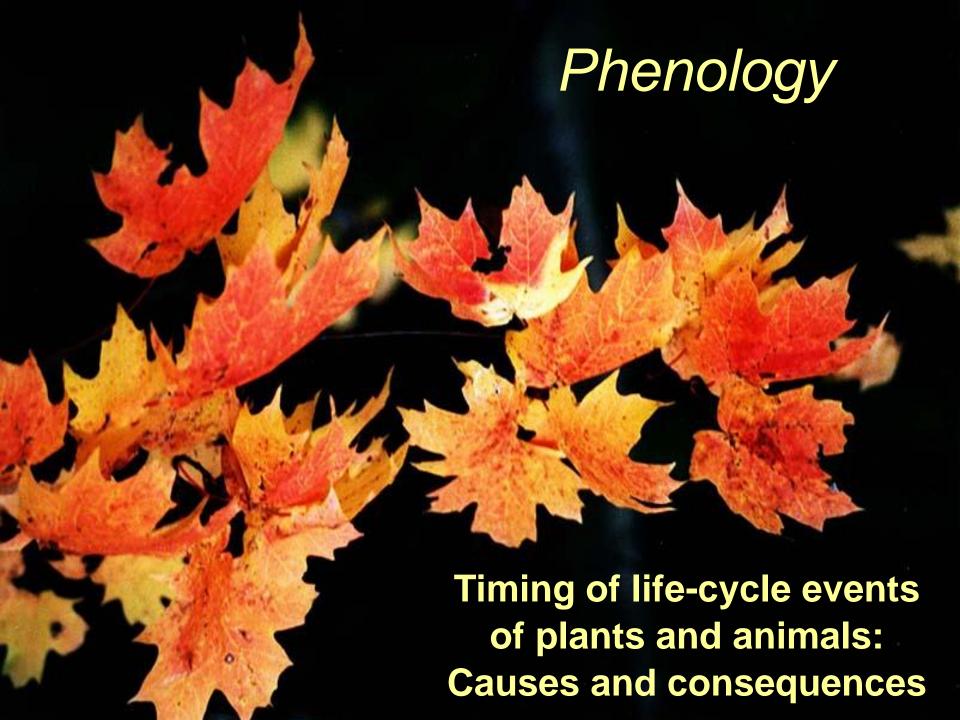
US Geological Survey





Outline

- Why phenology is important
 - Science, Management, Education
- What is the USA-NPN?
 - Services & Partnerships
- Phenology monitoring
- Networking the networks







"Phenology...is perhaps the simplest process in which to track changes in the ecology of species in response to climate change." (IPCC 2007)









- Easy to observe
- Sensitive to environmental variation
- Scales from 'leaf to globe'
- Linked to most aspects of ecosystems





Changes in spring timing for many organisms



Camille Parmesan

Parmesan and Yohe

- Meta-analysis
- 677 species examined
- 16-132 years (med = 45)
- 62% advanced in timing

Earlier flight by butterflies



Art Shapiro

34 years (1972-2006) 83,000 records

"23 species in Central Valley average 24 days earlier"

Red admiral: 1 day/year



Field skipper: 1 day/year



Forister and Shapiro 2003 GCB



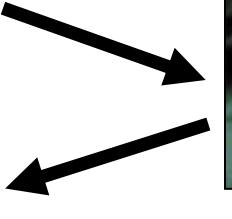
EARLIER

A three-way mismatch

English Oak



Pied Flycatcher

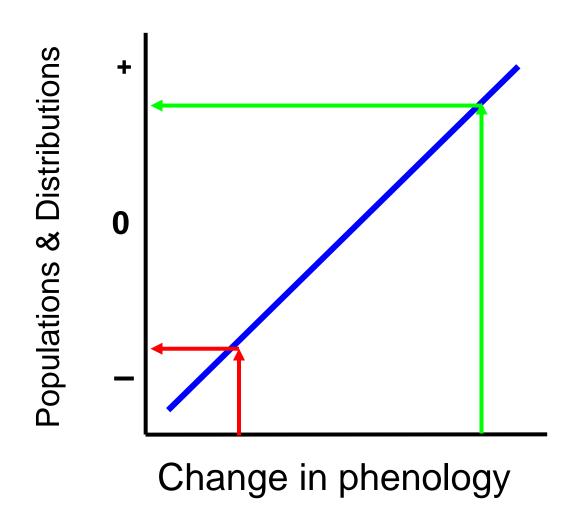


Winter Moth EARLIER





Predicting vulnerability, invasions and distributions







Willis et al. 2008 PNAS Moller et al. 2008 PNAS Willis et al. 2010 PLOS Biology Hulme 2010 New Phyt. Ozgul et al. 2010 Nature

Applications and decision-support tools

- Science
- Predictive services
- Health
- Resource mgmt
- Conservation
- Agriculture
- Ecosystem services
- Recreation





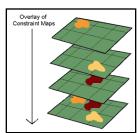


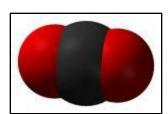


























Pollen early warning systems

Phenology Observations





Satellite Imagery

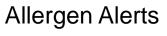




Predictive Modeling







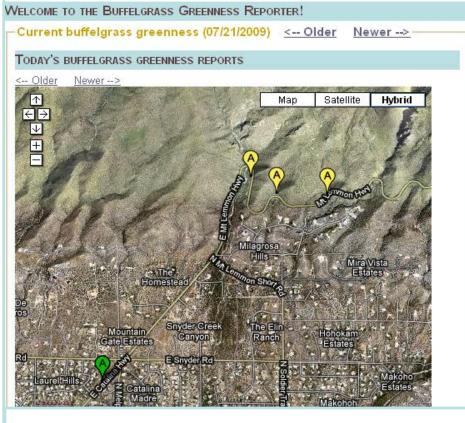






Buffelgrass Phenology Reporter

Phenology Model

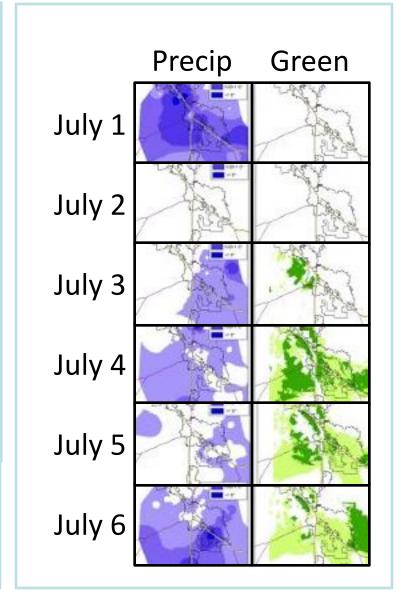


http://java.arid.arizona.edu/bgpheno

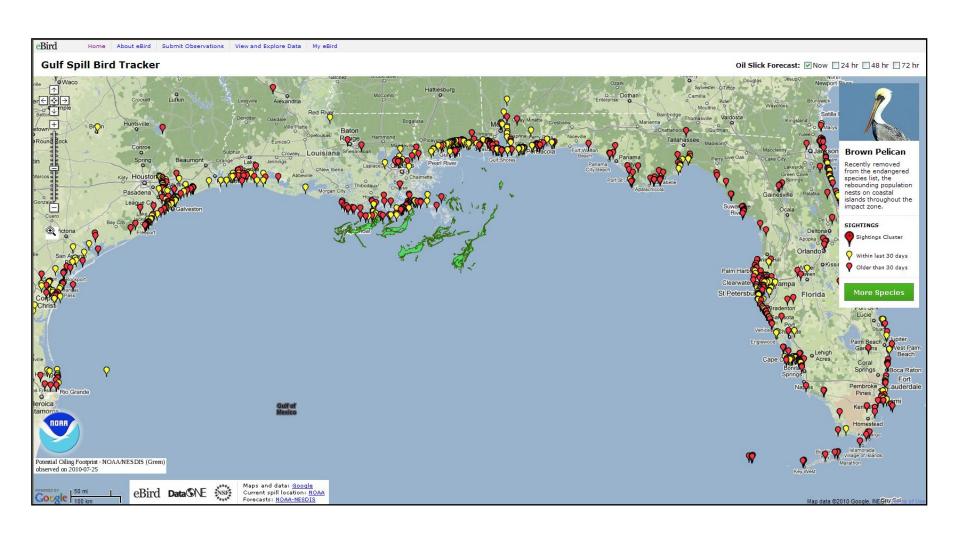








Disaster management





Education and outreach for K-Gray



What is USA-NPN?

Services & partnerships

Evolution of USA-NPN

Ecological Impacts of Climate Change

Report from a NEON Science Workshop



August 24–25, 2004 Tucson, Arizona

neon

American Institute & Biological Sciences

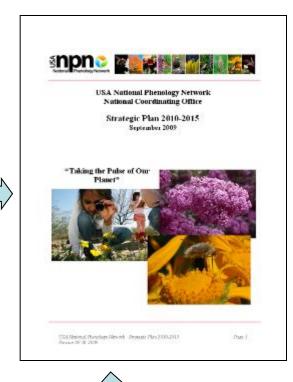


A National Phenology Network

Phenology is the study of the times of recurring natural biological phenomena, especially in relation to climate. It is recording when the first robin arrives in the spring, or when the lilacs bloom. Records of shifts in phenology, or seasonal timing of flower development or other vegetation changes, animal migrations, hibernations, and the seasonal activity of cold-blooded animals, do more than simply provide powerful indicators of climate variability and change. Variations in phenology have consequences for individuals and can scale up to broader ecological dynamics. Spatially replicated phenological studies at the continental scale can reveal much about the ecology and



s, and ecosystems (Post, nd spore production influity of pollinators to arrive at aral productivity. Large-scale e can be detected with a This type of information will at to natural resource managlly appropriate responses to thers, 2000; Betancourt and l work with other agencies, as, and universities to impletwork and develop the tools to cales.



IPCC WGII AR5, AR6
Whitehouse, OSTP, USGCRP
National Climate Assessment
DOI - CSC, LCC, Working Groups
USGS - CEN, NCCWSC
Many stakeholders



A new data resource—a national network of integrated phenological observations across space and time

Key Goal

Understand how plants, animals and landscapes respond to environmental variation and climate change

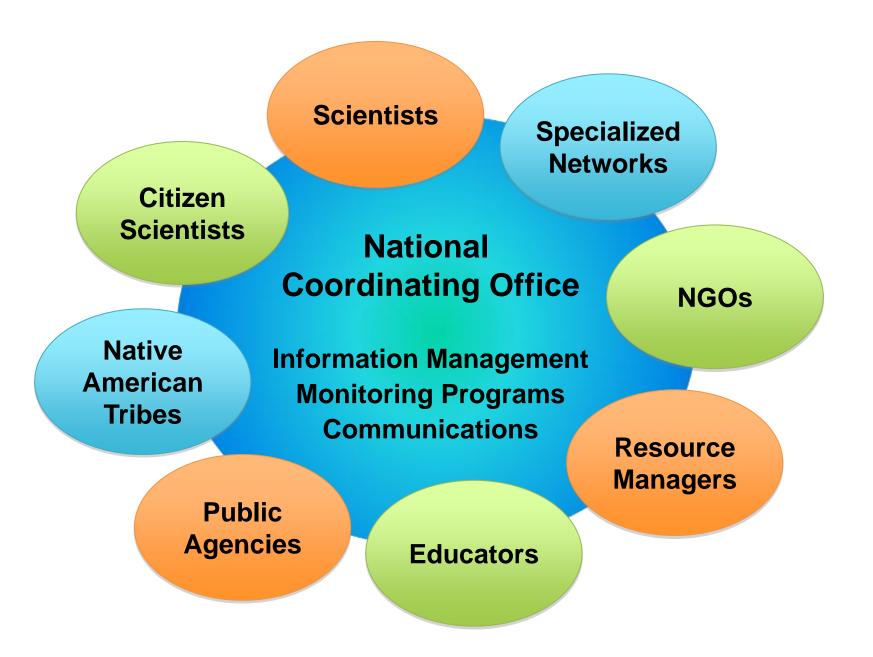
USA-NPN in a nutshell

- A national biological science and monitoring program
- Agencies, NGOs, academia, the public
- Standard protocols for plants, animals & landscapes
- Facilitate scaling from 'leaf to globe'
- Integrate with other monitoring networks
- Business to Business and Business to Customer

Core functions

- Develop a <u>national phenology information management</u> <u>system</u>
- Develop a <u>national phenology monitoring system</u>
- Develop <u>partnerships</u> for implementation
- Conduct and facilitate <u>education and outreach</u>
- Facilitate phenology <u>science and research</u>
- Facilitate development of <u>decision support tools</u>

Services for stakeholders and partners



Key sponsors and collaborators...











































AnneriFlux

















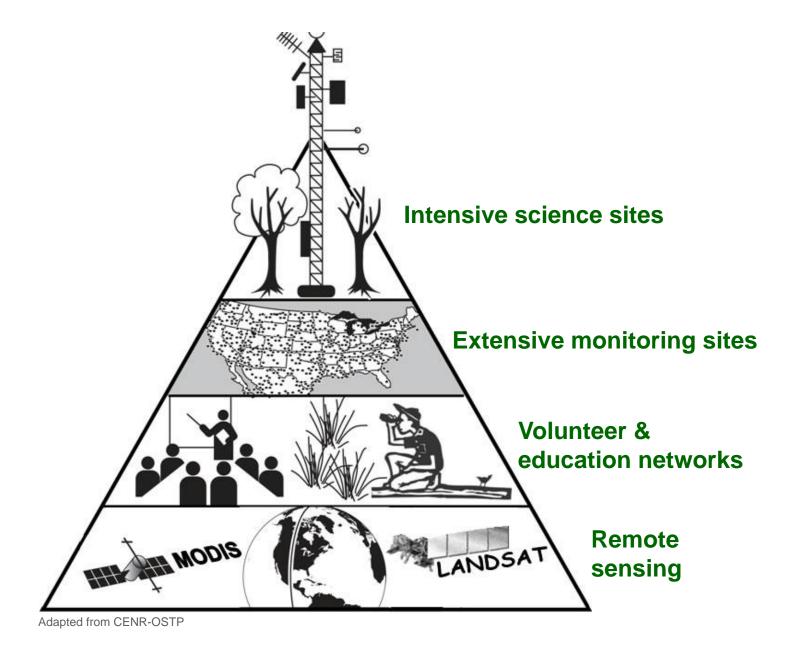




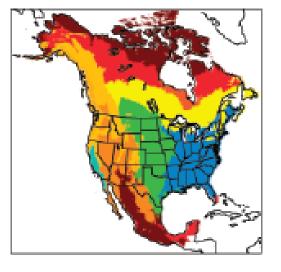
The New York Botanical Garden

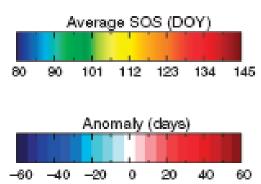
Phenology monitoring

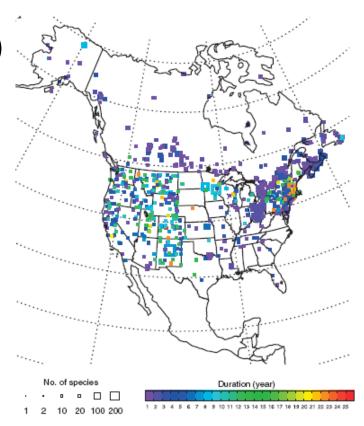
Multi-tiered monitoring

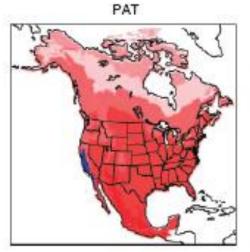


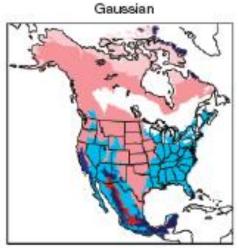
Estimating start of season (SOS)









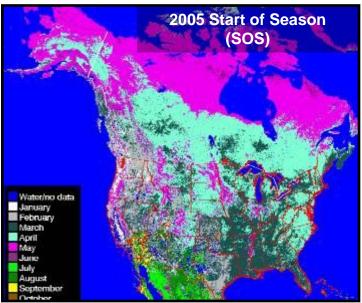




White et al. 2009 GCB

Organizing remote sensing of phenology





- Standardization
- Validation
- Integration across products and scales
- Research into utility and accuracy of products







- Go to www.usanpn.org
 - · 253+ plant species
 - · 58+ animal species
 - Core protocols

Coming soon

- Species on demand
- Abundance reporting
- User profiles

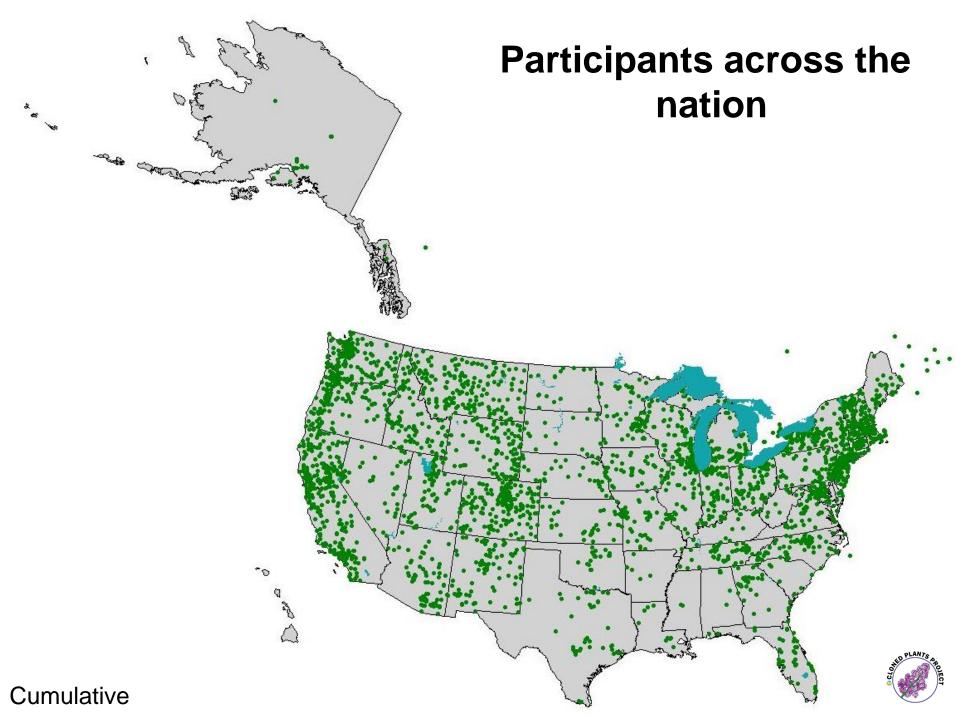








Metadata: method used, effort reporting, condition of site & organism



Real-time data now available

Share Existing Data

Access Historical Data

Publications

Maps





Home > Download Data

Download Data

Download contemporay phenology data from the USA-NPN's Nature's Notebook program.

Please include the following acknowledgement in all publications using USA-NPN data. This can be done either in the main text or the Acknowledgements section.

"Data were provided by the USA National Phenology Network and the many participants who contribute to its Nature's Notebook program."

Upon publication of manuscripts that use USA-NPN data, please provide bibliographic information to nco@usanpn.org.

Please cite the USA-NPN data sets following the citation given in the metadata , for example:

Citation: USA National Phenology Network. 2010. Plant Phenology Data for the United States, 2009. Tucson, Arizona, USA: USA-NPN. Data set accessed YYYY-MM-DD at http://www.usanpn.org/results/data.



E. Denny

This Data Attribution Policy (v1.0) was approved by NCO staff on 8-19-10.

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March 2, 2009 - December 31, 2009
FGDC Metadata: HTML or XML

Download 2010 Plant Data Set - Definitions Excluded- ~8.0MB Download 2010 Plant Data Set - Definitions Included - ~20.0MB

January 1, 2010 - today FGDC Metadata: HTML or XML





Networking the Networks

- What Pete Murdoch said!
- Progressive data management, sharing, integration
 - Open-source
 - Web-services
 - Crosswalk-algorithms for data and metadata
- Crosswalk protocols and standards neen
- Co-location and resource sharing
- 3 Cs: Communication, coordination, collaboration

USGCRP National Climate Assessment Ecosystems Interagency Working Group (EcolWG)

- Workshop: "Monitoring climate change and its impacts: sources for indicators, detection, and attribution"
- (1) identify and suggest ways to prioritize <u>indicators</u> for monitoring
- (2) identify existing observation and monitoring <u>networks</u> that are collecting or could collect data on these indicators
- (3) identify the <u>needs</u>, <u>gaps</u>, <u>and challenges</u> associated with collecting data on these indicators
- (4) develop a framework to implement existing network to collect indicator information [sic]

Goal: Effective and efficient design of integrated monitoring networks to detect the effects of and responses to climate change in US ecosystems and their biodiversity











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Join Us!

We are looking for volunteers to help us monitor plant and animal species found across the United States. Click "Observe" to join us!





USA National Phenology Network

The USA National Phenology Network brings together citizen scientists, government agencies, non-profit groups, educators and students of all ages to monitor the impacts of climate change on plants and animals in the United States. The network harnesses the power of people and the Internet to collect and share information, providing researchers with far more data than they could collect alone.

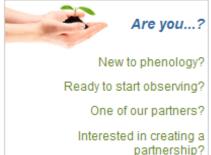
Learn more about us

What is phenology?

Phenology refers to recurring plant and animal life cycle stages, or phenophases , such as leafing and flowering, maturation of agricultural plants, emergence of insects, and migration of birds. Many of these events are sensitive to climatic variation and change, and are simple to observe and record. As an USA-NPN observer, you can help scientists identify and understand environmental trends so we can better adapt to climate change.

Why is phenology important?





An educator?