

Vegetation data access and taxonomic harmonization

version 0.5.97

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Abstract

An example session to show functionality and usage of R library **vegdata**.
After installation of **vegdata** you can invoke this PDF with

```
> vignette('vegdata')
```

1 Preliminary notes

Some **vegdata** functions expect an installation, or more precisely the main directory structure, of the vegetation database program Turboveg for Windows (see '<http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/turboveg/>' and Hennekens & Schaminée (2001). If the package can not find a Turboveg installation it will use the directory within the package installation path. If you want to use function **taxval** for taxonomic harmonization you will need to have GermanSL or an equally structured reference list. If you do not specify any, the most recent version of GermanSL will be used and if it can not be found within the specified path, it will be downloaded from <http://geobot.botanik.uni-greifswald.de/reflist>.

Turboveg uses dBase database format for storage. The package tries to deal with the limitations of that format but it is essential, that you use "Database -> Reindex" in Turboveg every time you delete something in your Turboveg database. Otherwise it will not be deleted immediately in the dBase file, instead it is only marked for deletion, i.e. it is still there when you access this file with R and will not be recognized as deleted until you reindex your Turboveg database.

2 Provided functionality

2.1 Database access

At the moment **vegdata** provides direct access to two different vegetation database formats:

Turboveg is a desktop program, written in VisualBasic. It provides basic functions to enter, import, maintain and export vegetation data. From the 2 000 000 vegetation plot registered in <http://www.GIVD.info> approximately 1.5 million are stored in Turboveg databases format.

VegetWeb is the German national vegetation database. VegetWeb is developed as a MySQL-Server database at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and can be used via a PHP framework at <http://www.floraweb.de/vegetation/vegetweb/RechercheView.php>.

2.2 Taxonomic harmonisation

One of the most important steps in using vegetation data (from different sources) for statistical analysis is to take care about the taxonomic content of the names existing in the database. That is, to make sure, that exactly one (correct and valid) name defines one biological entity. Most researchers remember to convert synonyms to valid names but in many cases the care about e.g. monotypic subspecies or ambiguous taxonomic

levels is lacking (Jansen & Dengler, 2010). The package offers the function `taxval` with different options for the adjustment of synonyms, monotypic taxa, taxonomic levels, members of aggregates and undetermined species.

2.3 Cover standardization

Turboveg provides different abundance codes and all kinds of user defined cover codes can easily be added. For vegetation analysis a unique species performance platform is needed which will in most cases be the percentage cover of the observed plot area. Therefore, for every abundance code class the mean cover percentage is defined in Turboveg. Since different scales can occur in a database and the storage format of the code table in Turboveg is somewhat strange, the function `tv.coverperc` provides automatic conversion for convenience.

2.4 Layer aggregation

The most frequently used sample unit in vegetation science is a plot based vegetation relevé (Dengler *et al.*, 2011). A Braun-Blanquet relevé is a sample of names and coverage (abundance) of species in a specified area (usually between 1 and 1000 m^2) at a specific time. It contains (at least is intended to contain) a *complete* list of photo-autotrophic plants (or a defined subset) in that plot. This information can be stored in a three-column list of relevé ID, Taxon ID and performance measure (e.g. cover code).

Often additional information about the kind of occurrence is wanted. In Turboveg one additional column for the most widespread attribute is included by default: growth height classes. E.g. in a forest it is of interest, if a woody species reaches full height (tree layer) or occurs only as a small individual (herb layer). Other attributes like micro location (hummock or depression, rock or dead wood), development stage (juvenile or not, flowering status etc.) or the month of survey in a multi-seasonal survey could also be of interest and can be added in Turboveg. For analysis you may want to differentiate species with different species-plot attributes (e.g. growing in different layers). Function `tv.veg` provides possibilities for species-plot attribute handling.

2.5 Vegetation matrix

Turboveg stores relevés as a dataframe of occurrences (s. below) but almost all functions and programs for vegetation analyses use plot-species cross-tables with a 0 value for non-occurrence = observed absence. Function `tv.veg` inflates the Turboveg list to matrix format with plots in rows and species in columns. Column names can be either species numbers, species letter-codes (default) or full names (with underscores instead of blanks to match the R naming conventions).

3 Preparations

The best way to introduce the functionalities of the package is a session with example code.

We load the library as usual into our R environment.

```
> library(vegdata)
```

Many functions use the directory structure of Turboveg. The first time such a function is called, the internal function `tv.home` tries to find your Turboveg installation path. Depending on whether you have Turboveg installed on your computer or not, it will give you a message about the Turboveg installation path or the path to the Turboveg directory structure of package `vegdata`.

```
> tv.home()
```

```
#####
Turboveg root directory is set to /home/jansen/.wine/drive_c/Turbowin
If you want to change this use: options(tv_home="<path_to_your_Turbowin_root>")
#####
```

If you want to change this, declare manually by setting option "tv_home":

```
> options(tv_home="path_to_your_Turboveg_root_directory")
```

4 Service functions

```
> tv.db()
```

```
[1] "elbaue" "taxatest"
```

will give you a list of possible database names (directories within the Turboveg Data directory).

```
> tv.refl()
```

```
[1] "GermanSL 1.2"
```

GermanSL is the default Taxonomic reference list in package `vegdata`. Whenever you use a Turboveg database name in a function, the Reference list will be read from the database configuration file "tvwin.set", if possible.

Package `vegdata` contains several service functions to query the taxonomic information contained in the reference list.

```
> tax('Achillea millefolium')
```

```
Taxonomic evaluation list ( species.dbf ) of version GermanSL 1.2 not available.
I will try to download the reference now.
```

	TaxonUsageID	LETTERCODE		TaxonName	
18	27	ACHI#MI		Achillea millefolium agg.	
20	31	ACHIMIL		Achillea millefolium	
21	32	ACHIM-M	Achillea millefolium subsp.	millefolium	
22	33	ACHIM-S	Achillea millefolium subsp.	sudetica	
8680	20096	ACHICOL	Achillea millefolium subsp.	collina	
8681	20097	ACHIPAN	Achillea millefolium subsp.	pannonica	
8682	20098	ACHIPAN	Achillea millefolium var.	lanata	
13221	26082	ACHIMIL	Achillea millefolium var.	firma	
26249	90019	ACHI*AB	Achillea millefolium agg. x	nobilis	
26250	90020	ACHIM*P	Achillea millefolium x	pannonica	
			vernacular	SYNONYM	TaxonConceptID
18		Artengruppe	Wiesen-Schafgarbe	FALSE	27
20		Gewöhnliche	Wiesen-Schafgarbe	FALSE	31
21		Gewöhnliche	Wiesen-Schafgarbe i.e.S.	FALSE	32
22			Sudeten-Wiesenschafgarbe	FALSE	33
8680			<NA>	TRUE	29
8681			<NA>	TRUE	34
8682			<NA>	TRUE	34
13221			<NA>	TRUE	31
26249			<NA>	TRUE	90028
26250			<NA>	FALSE	90020

"GermanSL 1.2" is not included in `vegdata` to keep the R package small. Instead the reference list will be automatically downloaded into the `tv_home` directory (see `tv.home()`), if it is not installed but needed. If you want to use a different list, specify `refl=<Name of your list>` according to the directory name in the Turboveg directory *Species*. Function `tax` will use the given character string, or 7 letter abbreviation or TaxonUsageID (called SPECIES_NR in Turboveg) to look for all (partially) matching species names within the reference list

```
> tax('Achillea millefolium', strict=TRUE, verbose=TRUE)
```

TaxonUsageID	LETTERCODE	TaxonName	AUTHOR	SYNONYM	TaxonConceptID	TaxonConcept
20	31	ACHIMIL Achillea millefolium	L.	FALSE	31	Achillea millefolium
		vernacular RANG GRUPPE	FAMILIE	AGG		IsChildTaxonOf
20	Gewöhnliche Wiesen-Schafgarbe	SPE	S	Asteraceae	27	Achillea millefolium agg.
	NACHWEIS			publishedInCitation	HYBRID	BEGRUEND EDITSTATUS
20	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)	<NA>	<NA>		BfN

Additional to the Turboveg standard fields comprehensive information for every taxon is stored in an extra file (tax.dbf) which can be used with option *verbose=TRUE*.

tax will give you all matching names by default. If you set option *strict=TRUE*, only the species with exact match to the given character string will be returned.

syn will give you all taxon names within the swarm of synonyms. The valid name is marked in column SYNONYM with FALSE.

```
> tax('Elytrigia repens')$TaxonName
```

```
[1] "Elytrigia repens subsp. arenosa" "Elytrigia repens"
[3] "Elytrigia repens var. caesia"   "Elytrigia repens var. littoralis"
[5] "Elytrigia repens var. repens"
```

```
> syn('Elytrigia repens')
```

Name swarm of Elytrigia repens :

TaxonUsageID	TaxonName	SYNONYM	EDITSTATUS
4078	6541 Agropyron repens subsp. caesium	TRUE	BfN
4081	6544 Elymus repens subsp. repens s. l.	TRUE	Korrektur
4791	10260 Elymus repens subsp. caesium	TRUE	BfN
8714	20143 Agropyron caesium	TRUE	BfN
8732	20167 Agropyron repens subsp. repens	TRUE	BfN
9890	21639 Elytrigia repens	TRUE	BfN
12065	24393 Triticum repens	TRUE	BfN
13915	27778 Elymus repens	FALSE	BfN
14007	27914 Agropyron repens	TRUE	BfN

The reference list contains information about the taxonomic hierarchy which can be used with *childs* or *parents*.

```
> childs(27, quiet=TRUE)$TaxonName
```

```
[1] "Achillea collina"           "Achillea millefolium"
[3] "Achillea pannonica"        "Achillea roseoalba"
[5] "Achillea setacea"          "Achillea pratensis"
[7] "Achillea lanulosa"          "Achillea collina x millefolium"
[9] "Achillea collina x pannonica" "Achillea collina x pratensis"
[11] "Achillea collina x roseoalba" "Achillea collina x setacea"
[13] "Achillea millefolium x pannonica" "Achillea pratensis x roseoalba"
[15] "Achillea millefolium subsp. millefolium" "Achillea millefolium subsp. sudetica"
```

```
> parents('ACHIMIL')
```

	TaxonUsageID	LETTERCODE	TaxonName	AUTHOR	SYNONYM	TaxonConceptID	
18	27	ACHI#MI	Achillea millefolium agg.	<NA>	FALSE	27	
20643	60728	ACHI-SP	Achillea species	L.	FALSE	60728	
20473	60463	ASTE-SP	Asteraceae species	Dumort.	FALSE	60463	
20447	60415	ASTR-SP	Asterales species	Lindley	FALSE	60415	
20326	60079	ASTI-SP	Asteridae species	Takht.	FALSE	60079	
20320	60071	MAGL-SP	Magnoliopsida species	Dc.	FALSE	60071	
20311	60049	MAGO-SP	Magnoliophytina species	A. Braun & Doell	FALSE	60049	
20285	60000	SPEA-SP	Spermatophyta species	<NA>	FALSE	60000	
29377	94419	"GEF-SP	"Gefaesspflanze" species	-	FALSE	94419	
10	0	"GRUETW	"Gruenliches etwas"	-	FALSE	0	
	TaxonConcept		vernacular	RANG	GRUPPE	FAMILIE	AGG
18	Achillea millefolium agg.	Artengruppe	Wiesen-Schafgarbe	AGG	S	Asteraceae	60728
20643	Achillea species		Schafgarbe	GAT	S	Asteraceae	60463
20473	Asteraceae species		<NA>	FAM	S	<NA>	60415
20447	Asterales species		<NA>	ORD	S	<NA>	60079
20326	Asteridae species		<NA>	UKL	S	<NA>	60071
20320	Magnoliopsida species		<NA>	KLA	S	<NA>	60049
20311	Magnoliophytina species		<NA>	UAB	S	<NA>	60000
20285	Spermatophyta species		<NA>	ABT	S	<NA>	94419
29377	"Gefaesspflanze" species		<NA>	AG2	G	<NA>	0
10	"Gruenliches etwas"		<NA>	ROOT	<NA>	<NA>	0
	IsChildTaxonOf		NACHWEIS			publishedInCitation	
18	Achillea species	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)				
20643	Asteraceae species	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)	BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)				
20473	Asterales species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
20447	Asteridae species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
20326	Magnoliopsida species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
20320	Magnoliophytina species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
20311	Spermatophyta species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
20285	"Gefaesspflanze" species	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998	Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998				
29377	"Gruenliches etwas"		-		[ad-hoc-Taxon fÃ¼r GermanSL]		
10	"Gruenliches etwas"		-		[ad-hoc-Taxon fÃ¼r GermanSL]		
	HYBRID	BEGRUEND	EDITSTATUS	GENERATION			
18	<NA>	<NA>	BfN	1			
20643	<NA>	<NA>	BfN	2			
20473	0 Abweichung zur Druckversion	Korrektur		3			
20447	0	<NA>	BfN	4			
20326	0	<NA>	BfN	5			
20320	0 Abweichung zur Druckversion	Korrektur		6			
20311	0 Abweichung zur Druckversion	Korrektur		7			
20285	0 Abweichung zur Druckversion	Korrektur		8			
29377	0	<NA>	Ergaenzung	9			
10	0	<NA>	Ergaenzung	10			

If you want to learn more about the taxonomic reference list *GermanSL* for Germany, please look at Jansen & Dengler (2008). You can download the list manually from '<http://geobot.botanik.uni-greifswald.de/portal/reflist>'.

5 Taxonomic harmonisation

Care about the taxonomic content of the datasets is crucial for every analysis. Some of these steps can be automated with an appropriate taxonomic reference. For background and details see (Jansen & Dengler, 2010).

```
> db <- 'taxatest'
```

Defines the vegetation database name according to the name of the Turboveg database directory name

```
> tv.metainfo(db)
```

Metainformation, i.e. information about the kind of available information should always be given for every database. Since Turboveg does not ask and provide such information, write a simple text file called `metainfo.txt` and save it within the database folder. Turboveg does not provide any metadata handling. Database `taxatest` is an artificial dataset to show functionalities and necessary steps for taxonomic harmonization.

Let's have a look at the Turboveg data structure.

```
> obs.tax <- tv.obs(db)
```

```
reading observations ...
```

```
> # Adding species names
> species <- tax('all')
> obs.tax$TaxonName <- species$TaxonName[match(obs.tax$TaxonUsageID, species$TaxonUsageID)]
> head(obs.tax[,c('RELEVE_NR','TaxonUsageID','COVER_CODE','LAYER','TaxonName')])
```

	RELEVE_NR	TaxonUsageID	COVER_CODE	LAYER	TaxonName
1	2	27	2b	0	Achillea millefolium agg.
2	2	4685	4	1	Quercus robur
3	2	4685	1	2	Quercus robur
4	2	4685	1	6	Quercus robur
5	1	31	3	6	Achillea millefolium
6	1	20096	+	6	Achillea millefolium subsp. collina

This condensed format shows only presences of species observations. Every species observation is stored in one row and the membership to a specific vegetation plot is given in column `RELEVE_NR`.

5.1 Function `taxval`

We are using the taxonomic reference list `GermanSL` (Jansen & Dengler, 2008) which contains not only information about synonymy of species names, but also about the taxonomic hierarchy. This enables several semi-automatic enhancements of the taxonomic information stored in your vegetation database. If your database is not referenced to `GermanSL` (and can not be converted), you have to dismiss function `taxval` (option `tax=FALSE` in `tv.veg`) and do the taxonomic harmonization by hand (function `comb.species`).

```
> obs.taxval <- taxval(obs.tax, db=db, mono='lower')
```

Original number of names: 25

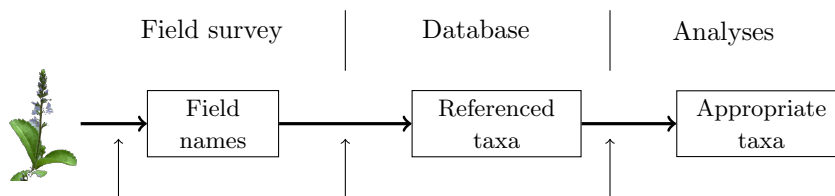
5 Synonyms found in dataset, adapted

TaxonUsageID	TaxonName	Freq.1	TaxonConceptID
20010	Cardamine pratensis subsp. pratensis	1	15133
20096	Achillea millefolium subsp. collina	1	29
20583	Armeria maritima subsp. bottendorffensis	1	20585
25203	Abies alpestris	2	4269
27309	Armeria bottendorffensis	1	20585

	TaxonConcept	Freq.2
	Cardamine pratensis	0
	Achillea collina	0
Armeria maritima subsp. halleri		0
	Picea abies	0
Armeria maritima subsp. halleri		0

1 monotypic taxa found in dataset, set to lower rank.

AGG_NR	IsChildTaxonOf	AGG_RANG	MEMBER_NR	MEMB_NAME	MEMB_RANG
--------	----------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------



1. Field interpretation

- document your source(s) of taxonomic interpretation (Flora)
- specify determination certainty
- collect herbarium specimen

2. Database entry

- document field records / original literature
- reference as conservative as possible to a taxonomic reference list with all relevant taxa (synonyms, field aggregates, horticultural plants, ...)
- document your interpretations

3. Preparation for analyses

- convert synonyms
- summarize monotypic taxa
- clean up nested taxa
- clean up taxonomic ranks
- ...

Three steps of taxonomic interpretation

- need of appropriate tools (software, reference lists)
- standards
- threefold attention

Figure 1: Steps of taxonomic interpretation

```

66142 Acoraceae species      FAM      61329 Acorus species      GAT
1 monotypic taxa found in dataset, set to lower rank.
AGG_NR IsChildTaxonOf AGG_RANG MEMBER_NR      MEMB_NAME MEMB_RANG
61329 Acorus species      GAT      69 Acorus calamus      SPE
No taxa higher than ROOT found.
8 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
TaxonUsageID      TaxonName Freq.1      AGG      IsChildTaxonOf Freq.2
29      Achillea collina      NA      27 Achillea millefolium agg.      1
31      Achillea millefolium      1      27 Achillea millefolium agg.      1
33 Achillea millefolium subsp. sudetica      1      31      Achillea millefolium      1
27      Achillea millefolium agg.      1 60728      Achillea species      1
2923      Hieracium pilosella      1 12273 Hieracium subg. Pilosella      1
15133      Cardamine pratensis      1      1105 Cardamine pratensis agg.      1
20945      Cardamine dentata      1      1105 Cardamine pratensis agg.      1
1105      Cardamine pratensis agg.      1 60845      Cardamine species      1
3 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
TaxonUsageID      TaxonName Freq.1      AGG      IsChildTaxonOf Freq.2
31      Achillea millefolium      1      27 Achillea millefolium agg.      1
27 Achillea millefolium agg.      1 60728      Achillea species      1
1105 Cardamine pratensis agg.      1 60845      Cardamine species      1
1 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
TaxonUsageID      TaxonName Freq.1      AGG      IsChildTaxonOf Freq.2
27 Achillea millefolium agg.      1 60728 Achillea species      1
Number of taxa after validation: 13

Warning: Critical Pseudonym(s) in dataset, please check
to_check check_No      check against TaxonUsageID      publishedInCitation
Galium mollugo      2555 Galium mollugo auct.      27395 BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)
Warning: Critical species in dataset, please check
to_check check_No      check against TaxonUsageID      publishedInCitation
Dactylis glomerata      1843 Dactylis glomerata s. l.      26585
Galium mollugo      2555 Galium mollugo s. l.      26777
publishedInCitation
BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)
BfN(Wisskirchen u. Haeupler 1998)

```

The database contains 25 different names in the beginning.

Synonyms 5 of the species names are synonyms and are therefore transferred to legal taxon names, respectively numbers (see option `syn='adapt'`). If you want to preserve synonyms, choose option `syn='conflict'` or `'preserve'`.

Monotypic species within the area Monotypic taxa are valid taxa which are the only child of their next higher taxonomic rank within the survey area. By default they will be converted by `taxval` to the higher rank. For instance *Poa trivialis* is in Germany only represented by *Poa trivialis subspecies trivialis*. Both taxa are valid, but for most analysis only one name for these identical entities must be used. By default a list of monotypic taxa within the GermanSL (whole Germany) is considered (see `tv.mono('GermanSL 1.2')`). The default is to set all monotypic species to the higher rank (because many monotypic subspecies can occur in vegetation databases).

If necessary, the procedure has to be repeated through the taxonomic

Trimming the hierarchy If your database contains the taxon *Asteraceae spec.*, the `taxval` code explained in the next chapter will aggregate occurrences of all your *Asteraceae* to the family level. To prevent this you can delete all observations above a certain taxonomic level. The default is not to trim the hierarchy (ROOT = "Greenish something" is the toplevel).

Solving the nestedness If your database contains *Achillea millefolium* but also *Achillea millefolium* agg. for most analysis it will be necessary to coarsen the first (option `ag='conflict'`) because *A. millefolium* agg. will probably include further occurrences of *Achillea millefolium*.

The procedure has to be repeated until all occurring taxonomical levels are considered.

Especially with aggregates and their members the coarsening to the higher level can be a sad fate. If you have 100 occurrences of *Achillea millefolium* but a single one with *A. mill. agg.* you might want to clean your observational dataframe beforehand or do the aggregation afterwards manually with `tv.veg(db, ag='preserve')` and a manual correction with function `comb.species` (see below).

I confess that it is a strange and complete artificial example. Starting with 25 names in the beginning only 13 taxa survived the valuation. All others had to be converted.

```
> obs.taxval$TaxonName <- species$TaxonName[match(obs.taxval$TaxonUsageID, species$TaxonUsageID)]
> obs.taxval[,c('RELEVE_NR', 'COVER_CODE', 'TaxonName')]
```

	RELEVE_NR	COVER_CODE	TaxonName
1	2	2b	Achillea species
2	2	4	Quercus robur
3	2	1	Quercus robur
4	2	1	Quercus robur
5	1	3	Achillea species
6	1	+	Achillea species
7	1	1	Achillea species
8	1	1	Acer pseudoplatanus
9	1	2	Acer pseudoplatanus
10	1	1	Picea abies
11	1	1	Achillea species
12	3	1	Armeria maritima subsp. halleri
13	3	1	Armeria maritima subsp. elongata
14	3	1	Armeria maritima subsp. halleri
15	1	1	Picea abies
16	3	1	Acorus calamus
17	1	1	Galium mollugo
18	1	1	Dactylis glomerata
19	1	1	Adonis aestivalis
20	1	1	Agrostis stolonifera var. palustris
21	2	1	Hieracium subg. Pilosella
22	2	3	Armeria maritima subsp. halleri
23	3	1	Hieracium subg. Pilosella
24	2	1	Picea abies
25	3	1	Cardamine species
26	3	1	Cardamine species
27	3	1	Cardamine species
28	3	1	Cardamine species
29	3	1	Cardamine species

Critical Pseudonyms Taxon misapplication is maybe the greatest danger in using survey data. Known misapplications of names (.auct) are embedded within GermanSL. Please pay attention, if these might also be relevant for your dataset.

Completely independent from the questions of correct taxonomic naming of a specific specimen, the boundary of a taxon interpretation can differ much Jansen & Dengler (see 2010). This should be adequately solved during data entry. Nevertheless these warnings gives you a last chance to rethink the correctness of your taxon assignments.

Coarsening to a specific taxonomic level If you want only taxa of e.g. level "species" in your analyses but no other taxonomic level, use `taxval(obs, ag='adapt', rank='SPE')`. All hierarchical levels below the species level (including the above specified monotypic subspecies) are set to species level in this case.

```
> tmp <- taxval(obs.tax, refl='GermanSL 1.2', ag='adapt', rank='FAM')
> tmp$oldTaxon <- tax(obs.tax$TaxonUsageID, refl='GermanSL 1.2')$TaxonName
> tmp$newTaxon <- tax(tmp$TaxonUsageID, refl='GermanSL 1.2')$TaxonName
```

```
> head(tmp[,c('oldTaxon','newTaxon')], 10)
```

	oldTaxon	newTaxon
1	Achillea millefolium agg.	Asteraceae species
2	Quercus robur	Fagaceae species
3	Quercus robur	Fagaceae species
4	Quercus robur	Fagaceae species
5	Achillea millefolium	Asteraceae species
6	Achillea millefolium subsp. collina	Asteraceae species
7	Achillea species	Asteraceae species
8	Acer pseudoplatanus	Aceraceae species
9	Acer pseudoplatanus	Aceraceae species
10	Abies alpestris	Pinaceae species

Check `?taxval` and `args(taxval)` for more options.

5.2 Implementing other taxon views

If you wish to use another taxonomic concept (see Berendsohn (1995)) than the default, you can use a conversion table to change synonymy etc. to catch your needs.

```
> newconcept <- taxval(obs, db=db, concept='korneck1996')
```

6 Vegetation matrices

At the moment there exists no formal class for vegetation data in R. But most functions in **vegan**, **ade4** or other packages expect vegetation data to be stored in a matrix with species in columns and plots in rows. Therefore, we need to inflate the *Turboveg* format (where zero occurrences are missing) to such a matrix.

`tv.veg` is a wrapper for the above mentioned functions and produces a vegetation matrix with relevés as rows and species as columns. Additionally care about species-plot attribute differentiation and combination, and the handling of species codes is provided.

6.1 Performance measures

At least in Europe most vegetation plots have information about the performance of a species within the survey area, often given in some kind of alphanumeric code for cover percentage within the survey plot. Different code systems are combined by using the mean cover percentage per cover code class. Function `tv.coverperc` will do this job according to the definitions in *Turboveg/Popup/tvscale.dbf* and the entries in the header data column `COVERSCALE`.

```
> obs <- tv.obs(db)
```

```
reading observations ...
```

```
> obs <- tv.coverperc(db, obs)
```

```

Cover code used: Braun/Blanquet (old)
code      r      +      1      2      3      4      5
perc      1      2      3      13     38     68     88

Cover code used: Braun/Blanquet (new)
code      r      +      1      2m     2a     2b     3      4      5
perc      1      2      3      4      8      18     38     68     88

> head(obs)

```

	RELEVÉ_NR	TaxonUsageID	COVER_CODE	LAYER	DET_CERT	SEASON	MICROREL	FLOWER	COVERSCALE	COVER_PERC
1	2	27	2b	0	0	0	Schlenke	0	02	18
2	2	4685	4	1	0	0	Schlenke	0	02	68
3	2	4685	1	2	1	0	Schlenke	0	02	3
4	2	4685	1	6	0	0	<NA>	10	02	3
5	1	31	3	6	0	0	<NA>	0	01	38
6	1	20096	+	6	0	0	Schlenke	1	01	2

A few simple possibilities for percentage cover transformations are directly included in the `tv.veg` code, e.g. to use only presence-absence information you can choose option `cover.transform = 'pa'`.

6.2 Pseudospecies

How to account for different vegetation layers or other kinds of species differentiation?

The next step is the separation of pseudo-species. "Pseudo-species" are all kind of taxa split according to species-plot information beyond the performance measure which will be used within the matrix. At this point you have to decide which information should be preserved and which should be aggregated. For instance layer separation must be defined at this step. The default is to differentiate tree, shrub and herb layers but to combine finer layer specifications within them.

If we have more than one occurrence of the same species in a plot, e.g. because tree species growing as young stands and adult specimens were differentiated according to growth height classes, we have to create either pseudo-species which differentiate the occurrences in the resulting vegetation matrix or to combine species occurrences from different layers. For the latter we can use different calculations e.g. to sum up all cover percentages of different layers (`lc='sum'`) or the maximum value (`lc='max'`), mean value (`lc='mean'`). If we assume an independent occurrence of a species in different vertical layers, we can do the calculations with option `lc = 'layer'` (the default). This results in a probability sum: A species covering 50% in tree layer 1 and 50% in herb layer will get a combined cover of 75% because both layers will overlap 50% ($1 - 0.5 \cdot 0.5$).

If you want to specify pseudo-species by other species-plot differentiation you can define a combination dataframe. Two example dataframes are included in the package (`lc.0` and `lc.1`). Option `comb` has to be given as a list with first element naming the column name holding the grouping variable and as second element the name of the combination dataframe. Try

```

> data(lc.0)
> tv.veg(db, pseudo = list(lc.0, c("LAYER")), lc = "layer")

```

and check the column names:

```

reading observations ...
Taxonomic reference list: GermanSL 1.2
converting cover code ...
creating pseudo-species ...
combining occurrences using type LAYER and creating vegetation matrix ...
replacing species numbers with short names ...

```

```
[1] "AGRTS;P.6" "CARD#PR.6" "HIERSUG.6" "CARDPRA.6" "ACERPSE.5" "ACERPSE.6" "DACYGLO.6" "CARDPRA.6"
[9] "ACHICOL.6" "ARMEM-H" "ARMEM-E" "ARMEM-H" "CARDDEN.6" "PICEABI.2" "PICEABI.3" "GALUMOL.6"
[17] "ACHI#MI" "ARMEM-H.6" "HIERPIO" "ACHIMIL.6" "ACHIM-S.6" "PICEABI.1" "QUERROB.1" "QUERROB.2"
[25] "QUERROB.6" "ACHI-SP.6" "CARD-SP.6" "ACOR-SP.6" "ADONAES.6"
```

Separated by dots and layer numbers you can see the preserved layers. For meaning of layer numbers see Turboveg help.

Check (`data(lc.1)`) for the default layer combination.

Beside layers you can use any kind of species-plot attributes to distinguish between occurrences, for instance in a multi-temporal survey.

```
> comb <- list(data.frame(SEASON=0:4, COMB=c(0,'Spring','Summer','Autumn','Winter')), 'SEASON')
> names(tv.veg(db, tax=FALSE, pseudo=comb, quiet=TRUE))
```

```
reading observations ...
Taxonomic reference list: GermanSL 1.2
converting cover code ...
creating pseudo-species ...
combining occurrences using type LAYER and creating vegetation matrix ...
replacing species numbers with short names ...
[1] "AGRTS;P" "CARD#PR" "HIERSUG" "CARDPRA" "ACERPSE.Spring"
[6] "ACERPSE.Summer" "DACYGLO" "CARDPRA" "ACHICOL" "ARMEM-H"
[11] "ARMEM-E" "ARMEM-H" "CARDDEN" "PICEABI" "GALUMOL"
[16] "ACHI#MI" "ARMEM-H" "HIERPIO" "ACHIMIL" "ACHIM-S"
[21] "PICEABI" "QUERROB" "ACHI-SP" "CARD-SP" "ACOR-SP"
[26] "ADONAES"
```

```
> data(lc.1)
> veg <- tv.veg(db, lc = "sum", pseudo = list(lc.1, 'LAYER'), dec = 1, quiet=TRUE)
```

```
> veg[,1:10]
```

	AGRTS;P	HIERSUG	ACERPSE	ACERPSE.Shrub	DACYGLO	ARMEM-E	ARMEM-H	GALUMOL	PICEABI.Tree	QUERROB
1	3	0	3	13	3	0	0	3	6	0
2	0	3	0	0	0	0	38	0	3	3
3	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0

6.3 Combine species manually

Beside semi-automatic taxon harmonization with function `taxval` there are two possibilities to change Taxonomy manually. If you decide to interpret a certain species name in your database different than stored in the standard view of the taxonomic reference you can replace species numbers within the observational dataframe and run `taxval` later on.

```
> obs.tax$TaxonUsageID[obs.tax$TaxonUsageID == 27] <- 31
```

will replace all occurrences of *Achillea millefolium agg.* with *Achillea millefolium* which might be adequate for your survey and will prevent a too coarse taxon grouping. For a longer list of replacements you can use a dataframe.

```
> taxon.repl <- data.frame(old=c(27), new=c(31))
> obs.tax$TaxonUsageID <- replace(obs.tax$TaxonUsageID, match(taxon.repl$old, obs.tax$TaxonUsageID), taxon.repl$new)
```

The second possibility is to use function `comb.species` on vegetation matrices.

```
> veg <- tv.veg('taxatest', quiet=TRUE)
```

```

reading observations ...
Taxonomic reference list: GermanSL 1.2

Original number of names: 25
  5 Synonyms found in dataset, adapted
No taxa higher than ROOT found.
  8 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
  3 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
  1 child taxa found in dataset, adapted
Number of taxa after validation: 13

Warning: Critical Pseudonym(s) in dataset, please check
Warning: Critical species in dataset, please check
converting cover code ...
creating pseudo-species ...
combining occurrences using type LAYER and creating vegetation matrix ...
replacing species numbers with short names ...

> comb.species(veg, sel=c('QUERROB','QUERROB.Tree'))

```

```

The following names are combined to the new name: QUERROB
[1] "QUERROB"      "QUERROB.Tree"
  AGRTS;P HIRSUG ACERPSE ACERPSE.Shrub DACYGLO ARMEM-E ARMEM-H GALUMOL PICEABI.Tree ACHI-SP
1      3      0      3          13      3      0      0      3          6      43
2      0      3      0          0      0      0      38      0          3      18
3      0      3      0          0      0      3      6      0          0      0
  CARD-SP ACOR-SP ADONAES QUERROB
1      0      0      3      0
2      0      0      0      72
3     14      3      0      0

```

will use the first name ('QUERROB') for the replacement column with the sum of the selected columns.

7 Site data

`tv.site` will load the site (header) data and does some basic corrections caused by Turboveg dBase format.

```

> site <- tv.site(db)

The following columns contain no data and are omitted
[1] REFERENCE TABLE_NR NR_IN_TAB PROJECT AUTHOR SYNTAXON UTM ALTITUDE
[9] EXPOSITION MOSS_IDENT LICH_IDENT

The following numeric columns contain only 0 values and are omitted
[1] COV_TOTAL COV_TREES COV_SHRUBS COV_HERBS COV_MOSSES COV_LICHEN COV_ALGAE COV_LITTER
[9] COV_WATER COV_ROCK TREE_HIGH TREE_LOW SHRUB_HIGH SHRUB_LOW HERB_HIGH HERB_LOW
[17] HERB_MAX CRYPT_HIGH

```

The function is quite straightforward. After loading the file *tvhabita.dbf* from the specified database folder, warnings are given for plots without specified relevé area or date and fields are checked if they are empty (a lot of predefined header fields in Turboveg are often unused) or contain probably mistakable 0 values in numerical fields, due to dBase deficiencies (dBase can not handle NA = not available values reliably). It is stated in the output, if you have to check and possibly correct 0 values.

8 VegetWeb, the National German vegetation plot repository

To prevent incompatibilities with Windows users who want to use Turboveg data but do not want to use VegetWeb data or are not able to install R package RMySQL, I excluded the VegetWeb functions from package vegdata. They can still be downloaded from the following website

```
> source('http://geobot.botanik.uni-greifswald.de/download/r_package/vegetweb.r')
```

9 ESVeg, a XML exchange format for vegetation data

First preliminary functions to load vegetation data from ESVeg formatted XML files are now implemented. As soon as there is a software to use Veg-X, the international TDWG exchange standard for vegetation data, I will implement functions for this.

```
> download.file('http://geobot.botanik.uni-greifswald.de/download/data/T302.xml', "T302.xml")
> T302.site <- ESveg.site('T302.xml')
```

User defined plot attributes: BEOBACHTUN PLOTCODE PROJEKT NUTZUNG ERHEBER USER MODIFIED PLOT_ID PLOTCODE_1 PROJEKT

```
> T302.site <- T302.site[!is.na(T302.site$LONGITUDE),]
```

10 Additional functions

Use `help(package='vegdata')` for a complete list of available functions and data sets in vegdata.

10.1 Combine different taxonomic reference lists

If you have to combine different taxonomic reference lists, functions `tv.compRef1` might be a starting point, comparing species numbers and/or species names of both lists.

```
> tv.compRef1('taxref1', 'taxref2')
```

10.2 Frequency tables

`syntab` produces a relative or absolute frequency table of a classified vegetation table with the possibility to filter according to threshold values. To exemplify the function we use the second dataset implemented in the package. It is the demonstration dataset from Leyer & Wesche (2007), a selection of grassland relevés from the floodplains of the river Elbe.

```
> elbaue <- tv.veg('elbaue')
> elbaue.env <- tv.site('elbaue')
```

```
> clust <- vector('integer', nrow(elbaue.env))
> clust[elbaue.env$MGL < -50 & elbaue.env$SDGL < 50] <- 1           # dry sites, low deviation
> clust[elbaue.env$MGL < -50 & elbaue.env$SDGL >= 50] <- 2       # dry sites, high deviation
> clust[elbaue.env$MGL >= -50 & elbaue.env$SDGL >= 50] <- 3       # wet sites, high deviation
> clust[elbaue.env$MGL >= -50 & elbaue.env$SDGL < 50] <- 4       # wet sites, low deviation
> levels(clust) <- c('dry.ld', 'dry.hd', 'wet.hd', 'wet.ld')
```

We can e.g. look at the relative frequency of all species with more than 40% at least in one column, according to the height of the groundwater table (low or high) and the amplitude of the groundwater table fluctuations (high or low deviations from the mean). Additionally we can use the affiliation of species to abiotic clusters with the help of package `indicspecies`, which calculates species indicator values for one or several cluster (De Cáceres *et al.*, 2010) to order the syntaxon table.

```
> syntab(elbaue, clust, mupa=TRUE, fullnames=TRUE)
```

```
Number of clusters: 4
Cluster frequency 7 10 5 11
```

	dry.ld	dry.hd	wet.hd	wet.ld	index	cl	p.value
Cirsium arvense	43	.	.	.	1	0.64	0.015
Cnidium dubium	14	.	.	.	1	0.38	0.365
Deschampsia cespitosa	57	.	.	.	1	0.72	0.010
Euphorbia esula	43	.	.	.	1	0.65	0.005
Galium verum agg.	71	.	.	.	1	0.83	0.005
Lathyrus pratensis	43	.	.	.	1	0.59	0.040
Vicia tetrasperma	57	.	.	.	1	0.71	0.005
Carex vulpina	.	40	.	.	2	0.52	0.320
Poa palustris	.	60	.	.	2	0.72	0.160
Potentilla reptans	.	30	.	.	2	0.55	0.080
Vicia lathyroides	.	10	.	.	2	0.32	0.705
Glyceria fluitans	.	.	20	.	3	0.43	0.600
Alopecurus geniculatus	.	.	60	.	3	0.65	0.025
Rorippa amphibia	.	.	60	.	3	0.77	0.010
Caltha palustris	.	.	.	36	4	0.60	0.030
Stellaria palustris	.	.	.	64	4	0.63	0.065
Carex disticha	.	.	.	18	4	0.43	0.315
Agrostis canina	.	.	.	36	4	0.60	0.020
Carex vesicaria	.	.	.	55	4	0.74	0.010
Cirsium vulgare	.	.	.	9	4	0.30	1.000
Carex gracilis	.	.	.	82	4	0.87	0.005
Juncus effusus	.	.	.	45	4	0.60	0.125
Ranunculus flammula	.	.	.	55	4	0.74	0.005
Erophila verna agg.	29	20	.	.	5	0.49	0.270
Carex praecox agg.	43	70	.	.	5	0.77	0.010
Agrostis tenuis	57	30	.	.	5	0.64	0.105
Agropyron repens subsp. caesium	57	90	.	.	5	0.87	0.005
Achillea millefolium	29	30	.	.	5	0.54	0.100
Alopecurus pratensis	71	90	.	.	5	0.88	0.005
Poa pratensis agg.	57	60	.	.	5	0.71	0.200
Rumex thyrsoiflorus	43	60	.	.	5	0.73	0.010
Vicia cracca	43	10	.	.	5	0.48	0.700
Taraxacum officinale agg.	57	60	.	.	5	0.72	0.035
Cardamine nemorosa	43	.	.	55	7	0.69	0.035
Festuca pratensis	14	.	.	18	7	0.41	0.435
Holcus lanatus	43	.	.	36	7	0.62	0.090
Potentilla anserina	29	.	.	27	7	0.53	0.150
Rumex acetosa	43	.	.	27	7	0.58	0.060
Agrostis stolonifera	.	40	40	.	8	0.63	0.105
Plantago major subsp. intermedia	.	40	20	.	8	0.58	0.055
Rorippa sylvestris	.	40	40	.	8	0.62	0.110
Eleocharis uniglumis	.	20	.	18	9	0.44	0.535
Galium palustre agg.	.	.	60	64	10	0.70	0.240
Symphytum officinale agg.	.	.	20	9	10	0.35	0.535
Glyceria maxima	.	.	80	45	10	0.75	0.025
Sium latifolium	.	.	40	45	10	0.66	0.025
Anthoxanthum odoratum	43	10	.	27	12	0.50	0.750

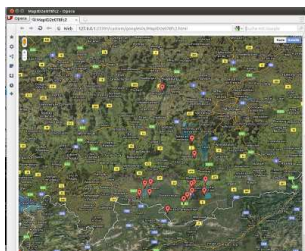


Figure 2: Spatial distribution of vegetation plots from a VegetWeb project. The map is interactive and scalable.

<i>Trifolium repens</i>	14	10	.	36	12	0.46	0.725
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	14	.	20	27	13	0.47	0.355
<i>Poa trivialis</i> agg.	.	30	20	45	14	0.56	0.630
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	.	40	80	64	14	0.76	0.150
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	.	60	40	73	14	0.75	0.295
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	14	10	20	18	15	0.39	NA

11 Vegetation analyses

The package *vegdata* serves mostly as a helper for the analysis of vegetation data. Several powerful R packages like *vegan* and others exist, to provide a very broad range of possibilities.

11.1 Plot coordinates of vegetation relevés into an interactive Google Map

We will use data from VegetWeb (Schmitt, Fartmann, Hoelzel 2010 Phytosociology and ecology of *Gladiolus palustris* in southern Bavaria, Tuexenia 30, p. 105-128.) to make an interactive map of plot locations. The data has already been loaded through the ESveg functionality 9.

A database with 140 plots with plot locations.

If you do not have geodesic coordinates as used in Google Earth (EPSG-Code 4326), you could convert coordinates with R packages *rgdal*.

```
> library(rgdal)
> library(googleVis)
> coord <- data.frame(lat=T302.site$LATITUDE, long=T302.site$LONGITUDE)
> coordinates(coord) <- c("long", "lat")
> proj4string(coord) <- CRSargs(CRS("+init=epsg:31468")) # GK, 4. Stripe
> coord <- spTransform(coord, CRS("+init=epsg:4326")) # WGS 84, geographical coordinates, decimal degrees
> T302.site$long <- coordinates(coord)[,1]
> T302.site$lat <- coordinates(coord)[,2]
```

To give some information in the interactive map, we will Provide Hyperlink Tips:

```
> T302.site$loc <- paste(T302.site$LATITUDE, T302.site$LONGITUDE, sep=':')
> T302.site$tip <- paste(paste('Releve_NR:', T302.site$plotCode), paste('Table:', T302.site$referenceTable), paste(''))
```

and the produced map will open in your web browser.

```
> places <- gvisMap(T302.site[,c('loc','tip')], 'loc', 'tip', options=list(showTip=TRUE, showLine=FALSE, enableScrolling=TRUE))
> plot(places)
```


11.2 Multivariate Ordinations

With the functions shown above we are now ready to do some example analyses in the wide area of vegetation analyses.

We can do, for instance, a “Nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling with Stable Solution from Random Starts Axis Scaling and Species Scores” which is a wrapper for Kruskal’s Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (Cox & Cox, 1994, 2001) from Jari Oksanen (Oksanen *et al.*, 2008).

```
> ## Data analyses
> library(vegan)
> veg.nmds <- metaMDS(elbaue, distance = "bray", trymax = 5, autotransform = FALSE, noshare = 1, expand = TRUE, t
> # plot(veg.nmds)
> source('/workspace/vegdata/R/tv.traits.r')
> mT.F <- meanTraits('OEK_F', elbaue)
> mT.N <- meanTraits('OEK_N', elbaue)
> env <- envfit(veg.nmds, data.frame(mT.F, mT.N))
```

To show the result in comparison with environmental measurements in a nice graphic we do some plotting magic.

```
> library(labdsv)
> library(akima)
> color = function(x) rev(topo.colors(x))
> nmds.plot <- function(ordi, site, var1, var2, disp, plottitle = 'NMDS', env = NULL, ...) {
+   lplot <- nrow(ordi$points); lspc <- nrow(ordi$species)
+   filled.contour(interp(ordi$points[, 1], ordi$points[, 2], site[, var1]),
+                   ylim = c(-1, 1.1), xlim = c(-1.4, 1.4),
+                   color.palette = color, xlab = var1, ylab = var2, main = plottitle,
+                   key.title = title(main = var1, cex.main = 0.8, line = 1, xpd = NA),
+                   plot.axes = { axis(1); axis(2)
+                     points(ordi$points[, 1], ordi$points[, 2], xlab = "", ylab = "", cex = .5, col = 2, pch = '+')
+                     points(ordi$species[, 1], ordi$species[, 2], xlab = "", ylab = "", cex = .2, pch = 19)
+                     ordisurf(ordi, site[, var2], col = 'black', choices = c(1, 2), add = TRUE)
+                     orditorp(ordi, display = disp, pch = " ")
+                     legend("topright", paste("GAM of ", var2), col = 'black', lty = 1)
+                     if(!is.null(env)) plot(env, col = 'red')
+                   }
+   ,...)
+ }
```

The first axis of our NMDS plot show the influence of mean groundwater level on the patterns of the dataset. *Glyceria maxima* is marking the wet side of the gradient, whereas *Cnidium dubium* *Agrostis capillaris* or *Galium verum agg.* occur only at low mean groundwater level. The second axis can be assigned to the fluctuation of water levels measured as standard deviation of mean groundwater level. Species indicating high water fluctuation are *Agrostis stolonifera* or *Alopecurus geniculatus* whereas *Carex vesicaria* occurs only at more balanced situations.

References

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- Cox, T.F. & Cox, M.A.A. (1994, 2001). *Multidimensional Scaling*. Chapman & Hall.
- De Cáceres, M., Legendre, P. & Moretti, M. (2010). Improving indicator species analysis by combining groups of sites. *Oikos*, 119, 1674–1684.
- Dengler, J., Jansen, F., Glöckler, F., Peet, R., De Cáceres, M., Chytrý, M., Ewald, J., Oldeland, J., Lopez-Gonzalez, G., Finckh, M. & Others (2011). The Global Index of Vegetation-Plot Databases (GIVD): a new resource for vegetation science. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 22, 582–597.

```
> print(nmds.plot(veg.nmds, elbaue.env, disp='species',
+               var1="MGL", var2="SDGL", env=env,
+               plottitle = 'NMDS of Elbaue floodplain vegetation'))
```

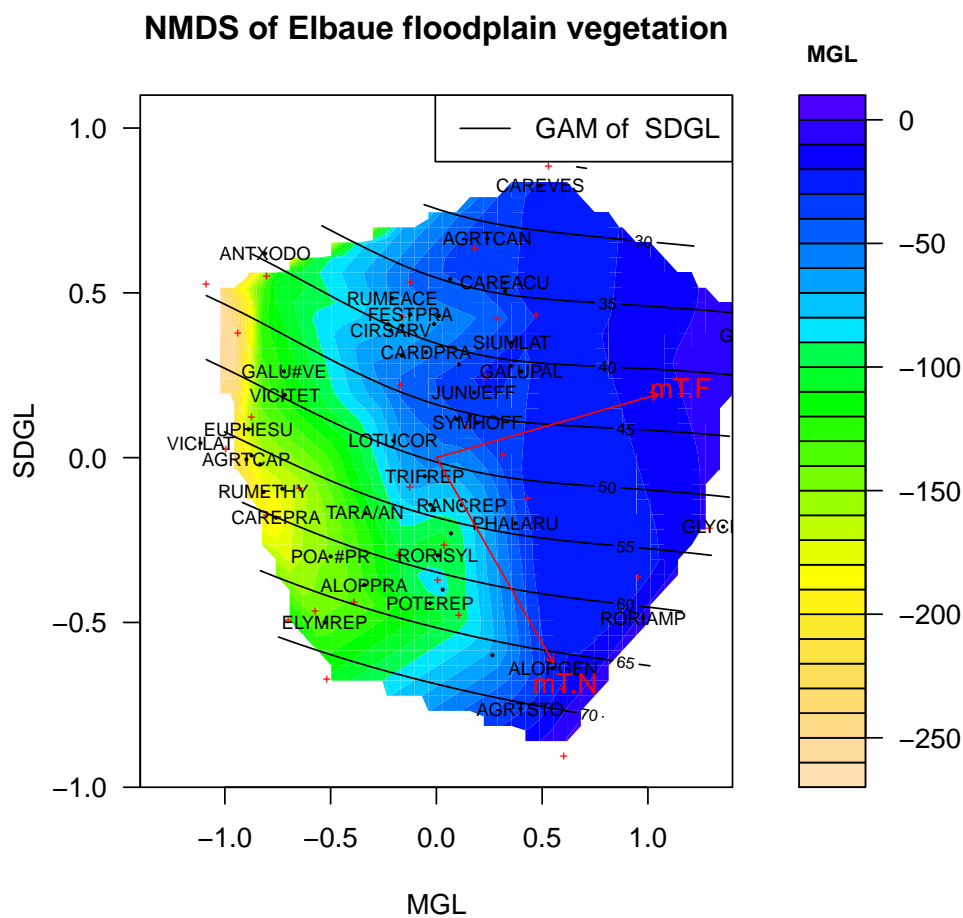


Figure 3: Non-metric multidimensional scaling of the elbaue vegetation data with an overlay of mean groundwater table (colors) and standard deviation of groundwater level fluctuations (lines). Arrows show direction of increasing mean Ellenberg F resp. N

- Hennekens, S.M. & Schaminée, J.H.J. (2001). Turboveg, a comprehensive data base management system for vegetation datasoftware package for input, processing, and presentation of phytosociological data. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 12, 589–591.
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