

Making the most of
volunteer-contributed observations



Theresa Crimmins
USA National Phenology
Network



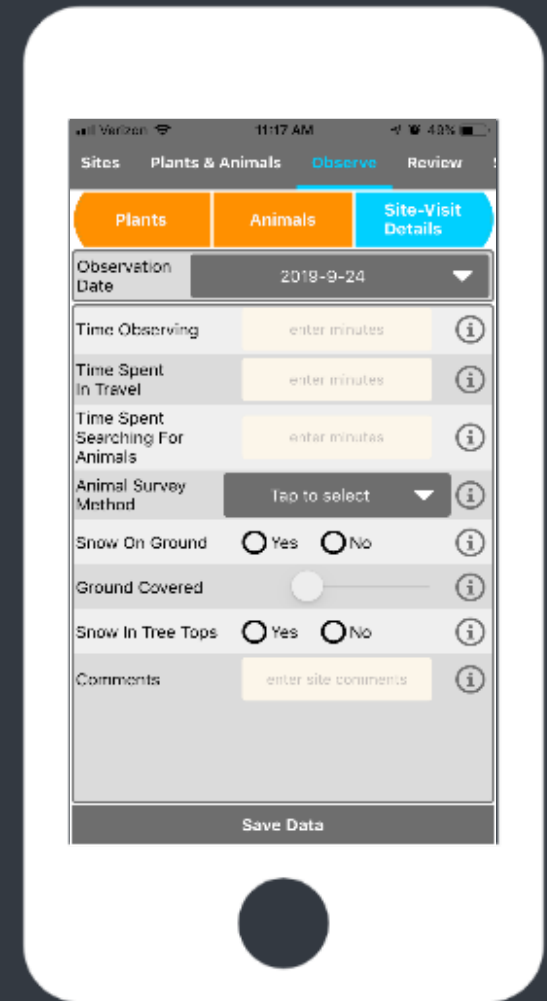
USA National Phenology Network



- Collect • Store • Share Phenology data and information
 - Advance Science
 - Inform Decisions
- Communicate & Connect
- Grow an Equitable and Inclusive Network

Volunteer phenology observing platform

- 1,600 species of plants and animals
- Standardized **status & intensity** observation protocols (Denny et al. 2014)



Observation Date 2022-4-6

Desert willow

Young leaves Y N ?
101 to 1,000

Leaves Y N ?
75-94%

Colored leaves Y N ?

Falling leaves Y N ?

Flowers or flower buds Y N ?
1,001 to 10,000

Open flowers Y N ?
5-24%

Save Data Next Plant

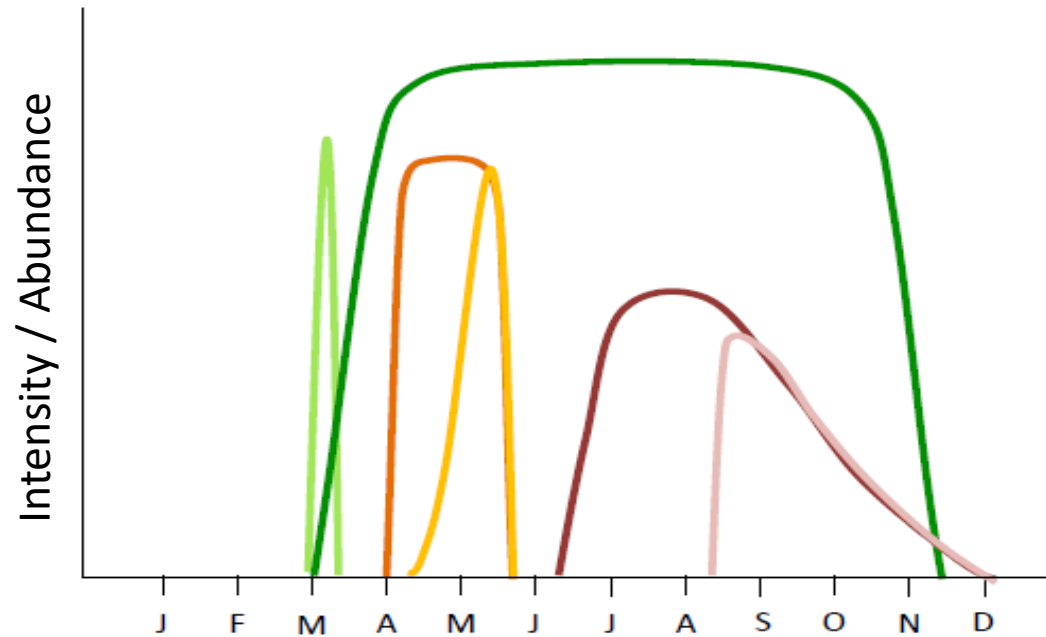
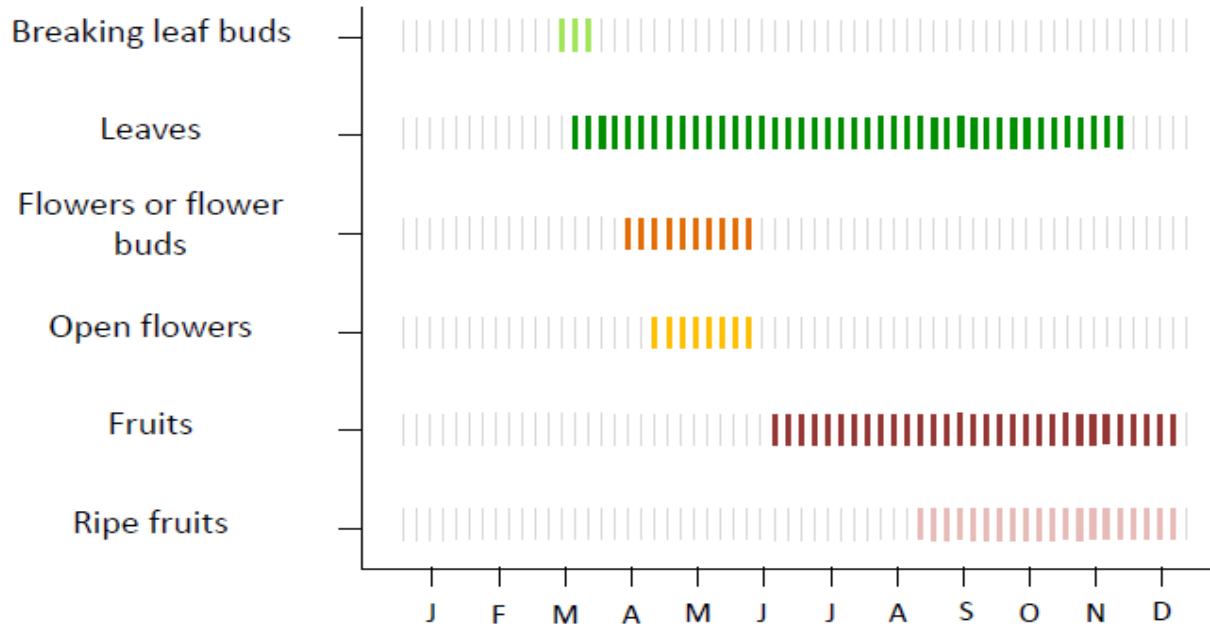
Desert willow
Linaria chilopsis



© Robert Perry



Status & intensity protocols





Enhancing data
collection strategies

Data collection campaigns



Green Wave



Flowers for Bats



Nectar Connectors



Pest Patrol



Quercus Quest



Mayfly Watch



The Redbud
Phenology Project



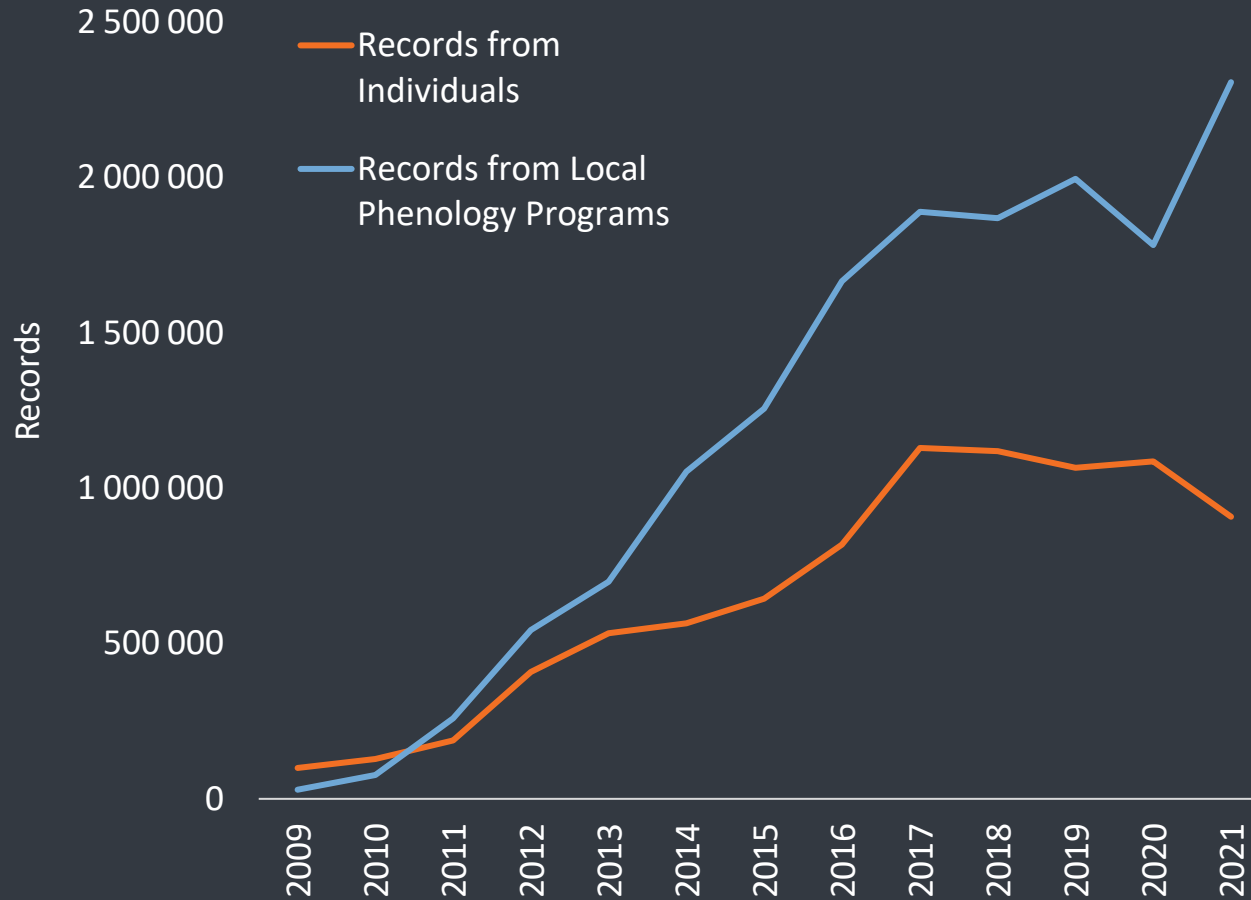
Pesky Plant
Trackers

Local Phenology Programs



nature's
notebook

Local Phenology Programs



Guide to Your First Visit & How to Observe in the Field with Nature's Notebook

Choosing a Site

A **site** is the area within which you will look for your chosen animal species, and which encompasses any plants you choose to observe. When you select a site, such as your yard or a nearby natural area, consider these guidelines:

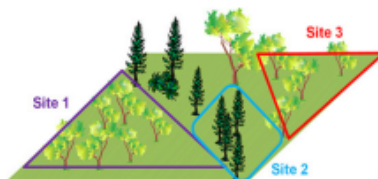
Convenience: You will be visiting your site(s) regularly, so it should be convenient and accessible.

Representative Location: As much as is practical, the selected site(s) should be representative of the environmental conditions for your area.

We welcome all observations, even if your site is unusual for your area, but we encourage people to select sites that are representative of the local environment when possible. For example, if possible, we recommend that you select a site in a relatively flat or gently sloping area. We also recommend that you avoid areas with drifting snow or funneled or channeled winds. The site should ideally be neither excessively dry nor excessively wet. In forested areas, the site should be generally similar to the surrounding forest, reflecting similar composition and stature. If you are observing wild plants, we suggest you avoid locations that are heavily watered or fertilized. If your site is unusual for your area, just record the unusual characteristics on the section of the Nature's Notebook Add a New Site page when you register your site.

Uniform Habitat: The conditions of your selected site(s) should be relatively uniform. If you would like to observe two adjacent but distinct habitats, please document them as separate sites. For example, a wetland adjacent to or surrounded by a drier grassland or forest should be documented as a separate site from the grassland or forest.

Appropriate Size: A site should be no larger than 15 acres (6 hectares or 250 x 250 meters) of a pixel from a land surface satellite image), a square with sides the length of 2 1/2 football fields. A site can certainly be smaller than this, and larger areas can be divided into multiple sites.



In this example, the area has been divided into three sites: Site 1 is deciduous forest, Site 2 is conifer forest, and Site 3 is deciduous forest.



In this example, the site is slightly larger than the length of one football field, so it is well within the recommended 15-acre size limit.

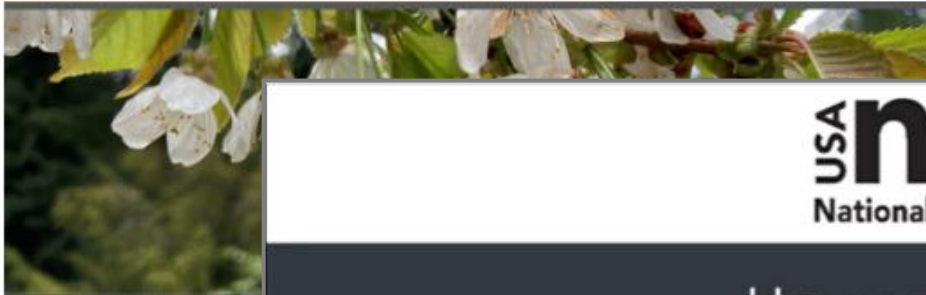


Botany Primer

Understanding Botany for Nature's Notebook

USA-NPN Education & Engagement Series 2015-001 April 2015

naturesnotebook.org



Nature's Notebook

Hi Theresa,

Summer is fast approaching your sites as spring wanes June 20-26. In celebration resources so that you can health and well-being of

If you are looking for poll wonderful ideas and reso

If you are not yet docume to get started! There are your site under "Add or E

The work that you do to documents phenological the species you are obser

Sincerely,

Samantha

Special Feature: Creating Pollinator Habitats

Bee hotels help nesting pollinators



How your data were used in 2021

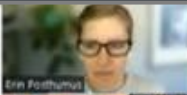


Theresa Crimmins

@TheresaCrimmins



www.usanpn.org



USA npn
National Phenology Network

nature's
notebook

The Local Phenology Program Guide

An experiential education tool for site-based
community engagement.

USA-NPN Education & Engagement Series 2018-001 July 2018

naturesnotebook.org



Community of Practice
Monthly calls



Online forum

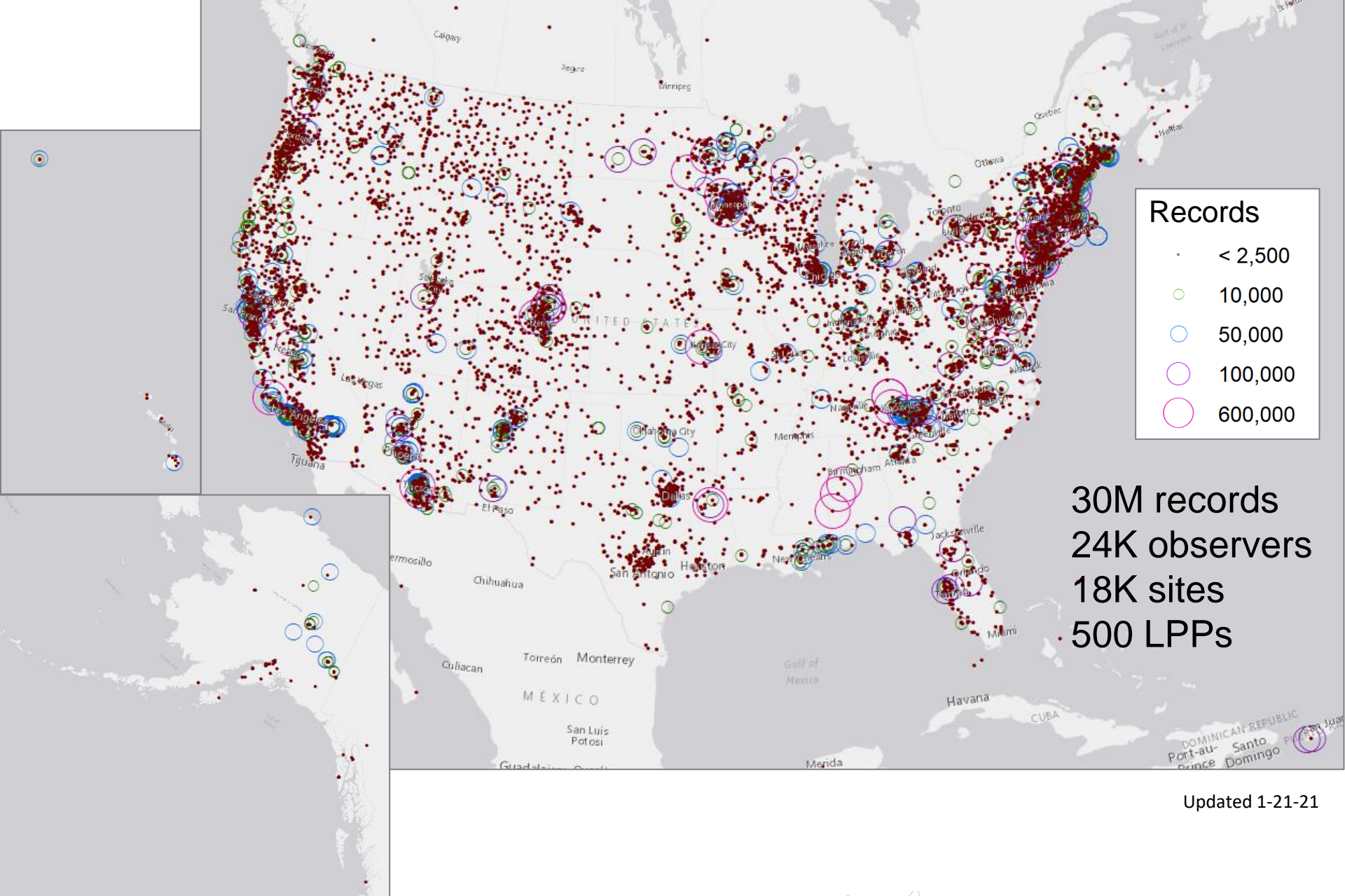


Phenochampion Award



USA npn
National Phenology Network

ARIZONA

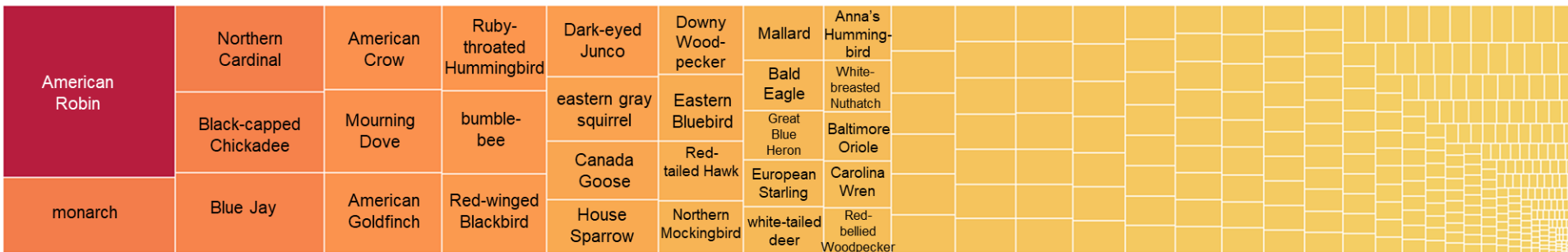
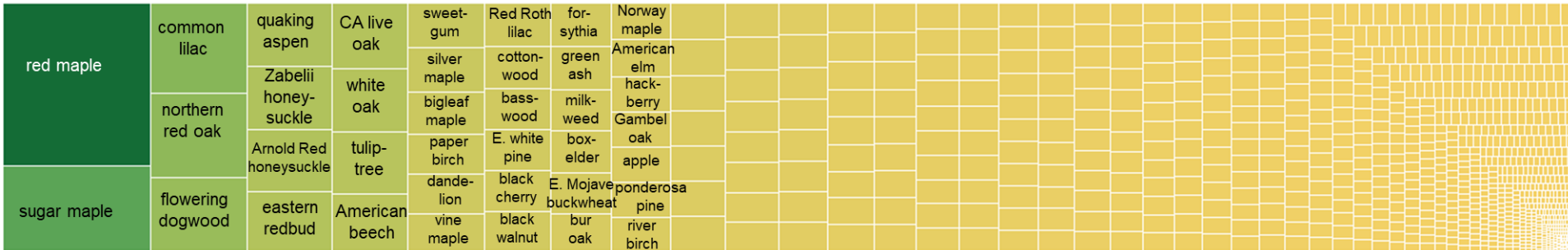


Records	
•	< 2,500
○	10,000
○	50,000
○	100,000
○	600,000

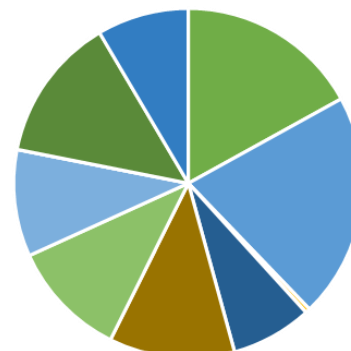
30M records
 24K observers
 18K sites
 500 LPPs

Updated 1-21-21

What is the “shape” of the data?



- Initial shoot or leaf growth
- Young leaves or needles
- Leaves or needles
- Colored leaves or needles
- Falling leaves or needles
- Flowers or pollen cones
- Open flowers or pollen cones
- Pollen release
- End of flowering
- Unripe fruits or seed cones
- Fruits or seed cones
- Ripe fruits or seed cones



- Activity
- Feeding
- Migration
- Seasonal appearance
- Territoriality
- Mating
- Breeding
- Juvenile stages
- Dormancy
- Death
- Bait or capture method

USA National Phenology Network



- Collect • Store • Share Phenology data and information
 - Advance Science
 - Inform Decisions
- Communicate & Connect
- Grow an Equitable and Inclusive Network

Easy data access

Phenology Observation Portal



Get Started

Date Range

Locations

Species

Phenophases

Partner Groups

Source Datasets

Output Fields

Ancillary Data

Metadata

Help

Get Started!

Download customized datasets from the National Phenology Database using the filters in the menu at left to specify dates, locations, species, and phenophases of interest. Choose which data type you would like to download.

Status and Intensity

Individual Phenometrics

Site Phenometrics

Magnitude Phenometrics

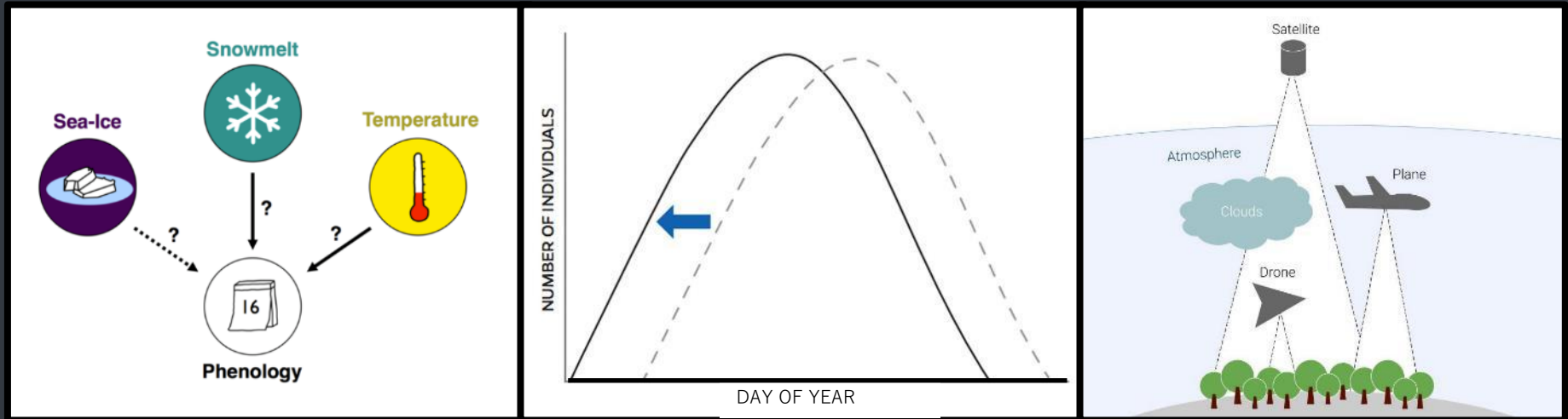
Your Download

Filters



Scientific uses of USA-NPN data & products

>120 peer-reviewed publications

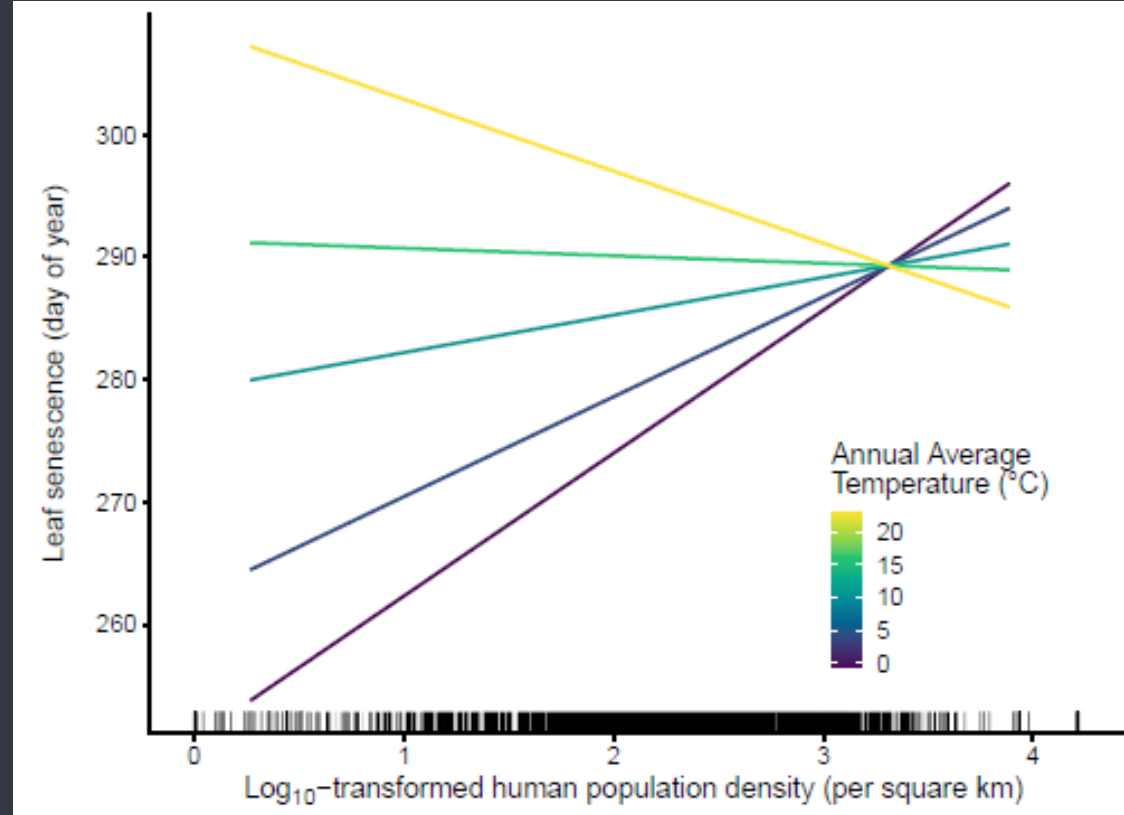
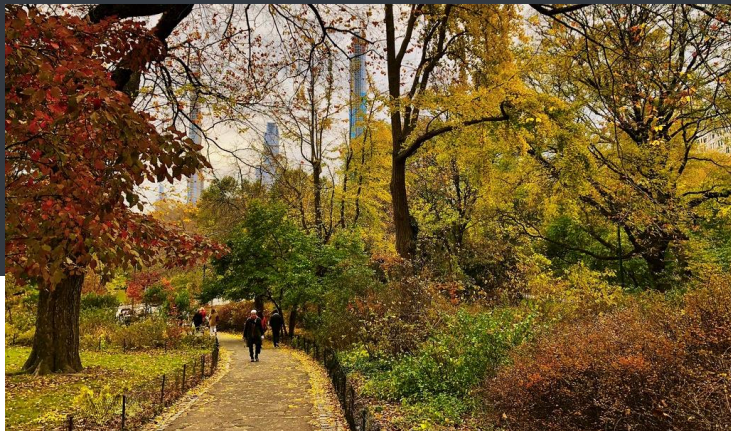


www.usanpn.org/publications

How does urbanization affect fall phenology?



2009-2018, leaf senescence
>196,000 observations

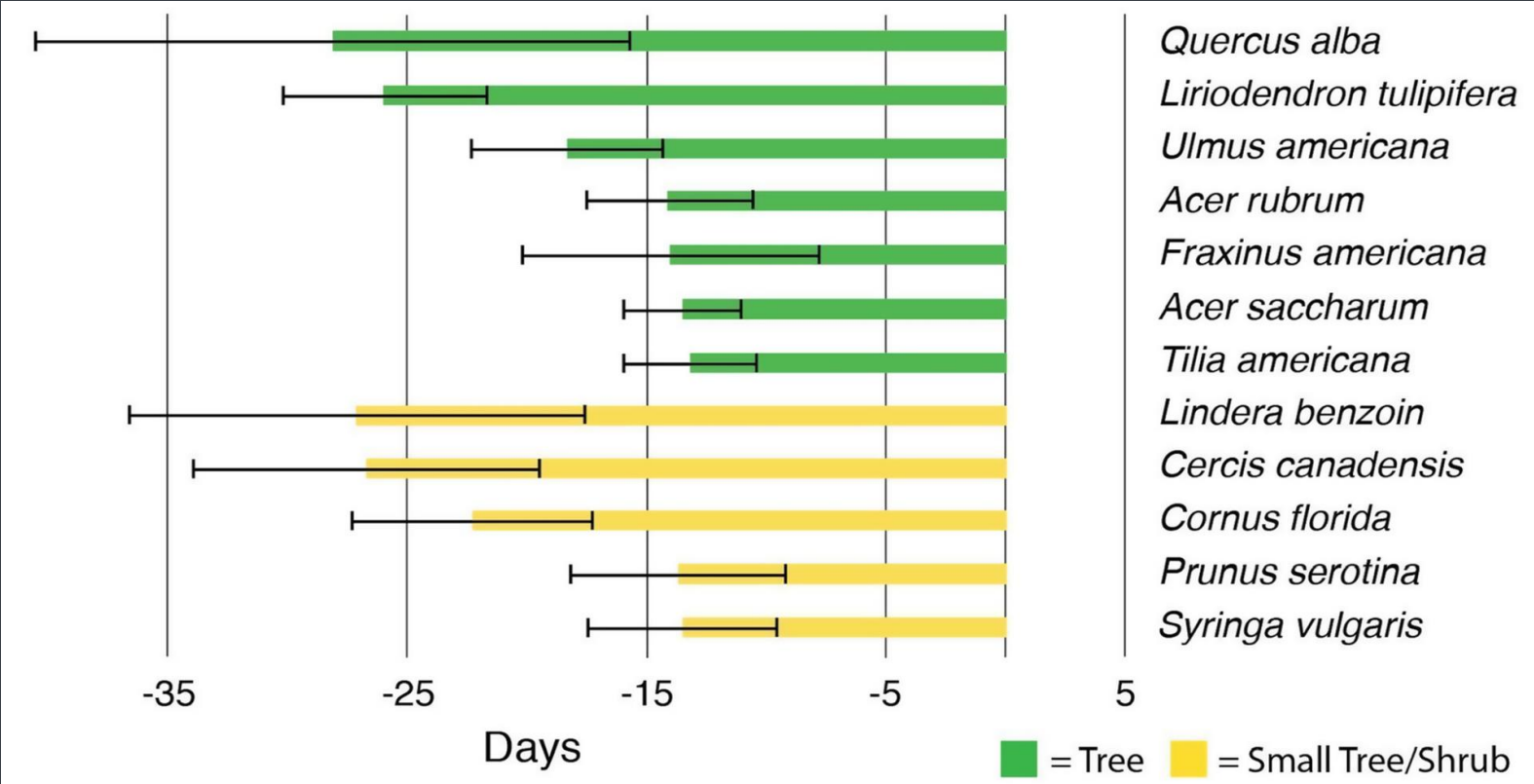


Li et al. 2021, *Global Ecology and Biogeography*



Clear advancement in leaf-out and flowering

Change in mean date of first leaf



Fuccillo Battle et al. 2022, *Journal of Ecology*

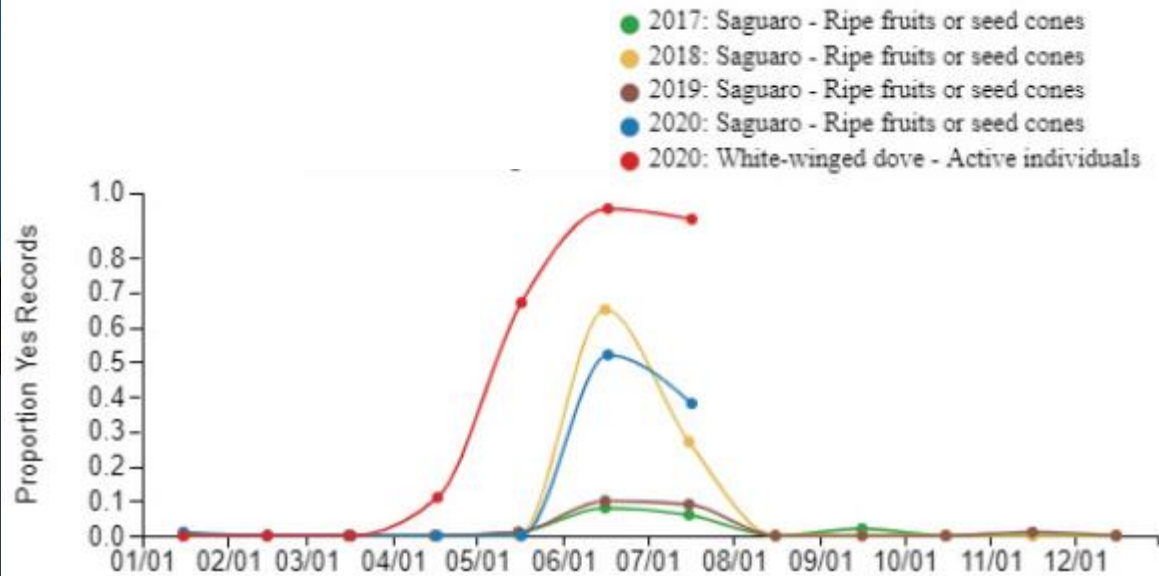
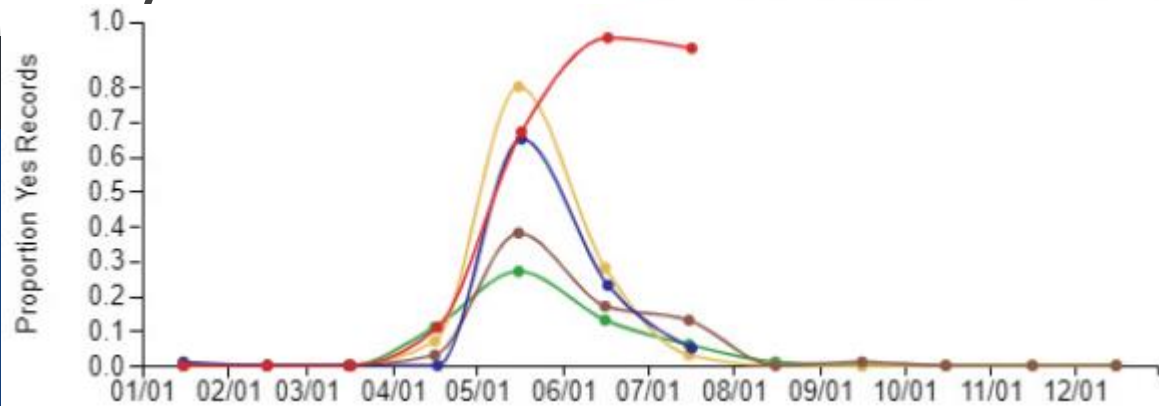


Quickly assessing wildfire risk using phenological status

Emery et al. 2020 *Ecological Indicators*



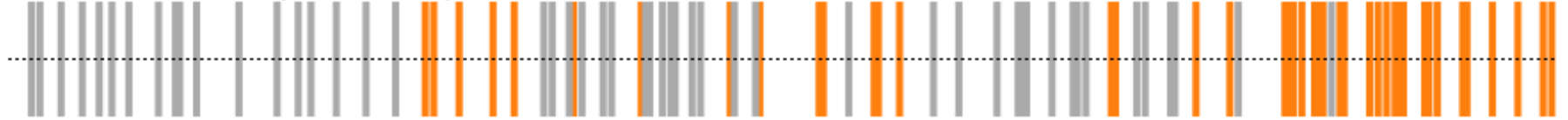
Tracking synchrony



Potential weak points in data use



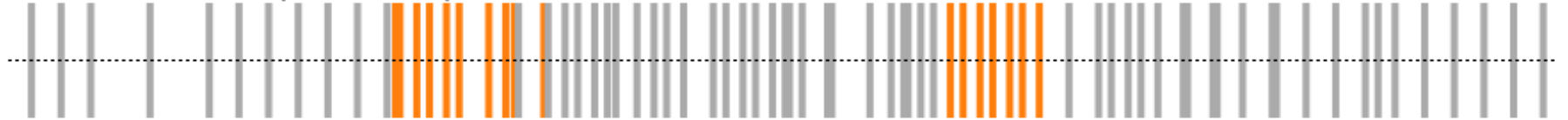
2018: Creosote bush - Open flowers or pollen cones



2019: Creosote bush - Open flowers or pollen cones



2021: Creosote bush - Open flowers or pollen cones



January February March April May June July August September October November December

USA National Phenology Network, www.usanpn.org

www.usanpn.org



Our priority activities

1. Increasing documentation and support for data users
2. Evaluating data suitability internally
3. Enhancing resources for data collectors



Improving data user experience

Flagging or removing suspect data



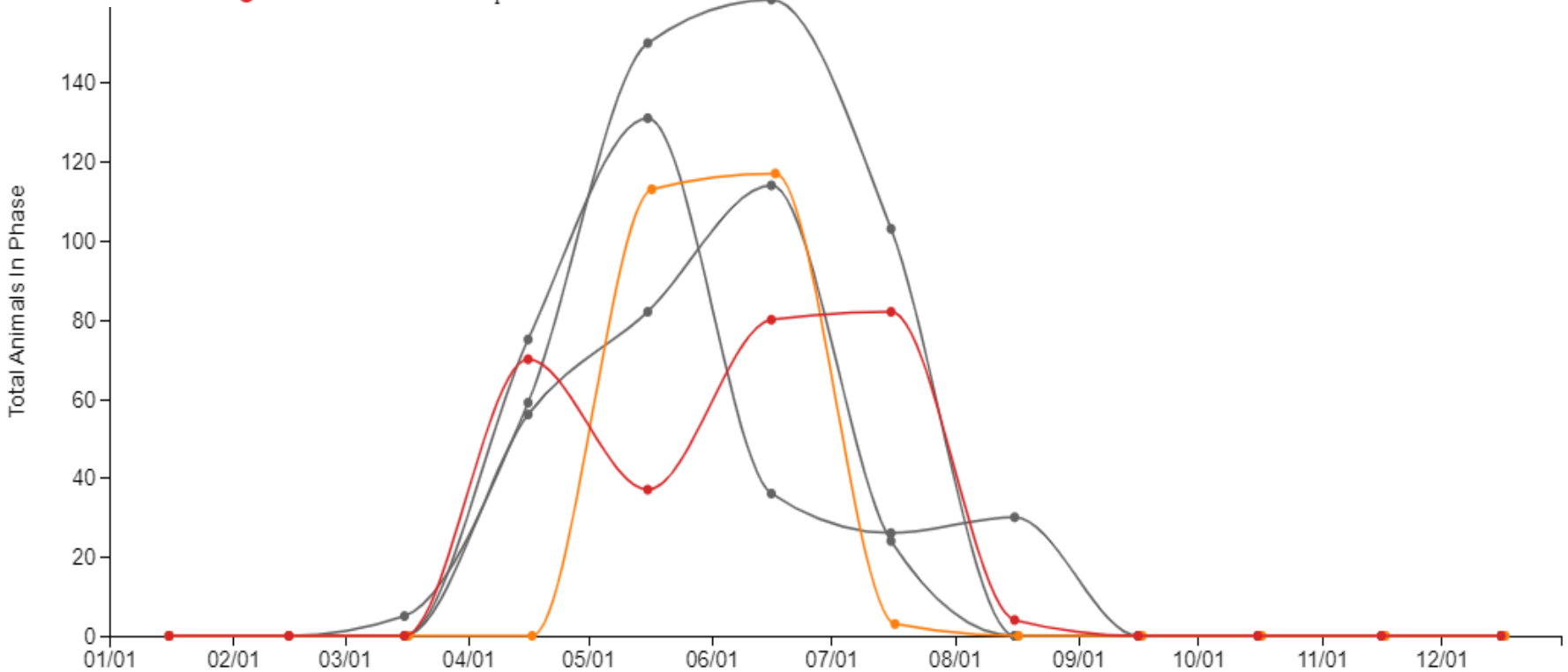
Promoting “research grade” data



Improving data user experience

Activity Curves

- 2017: Cliff swallow - Occupied nest
- 2018: Cliff swallow - Occupied nest
- 2019: Cliff swallow - Occupied nest
- 2020: Cliff swallow - Occupied nest
- 2021: Cliff swallow - Occupied nest



USA National Phenology Network, www.usanpn.org

www.usanpn.org



Improving data user experience

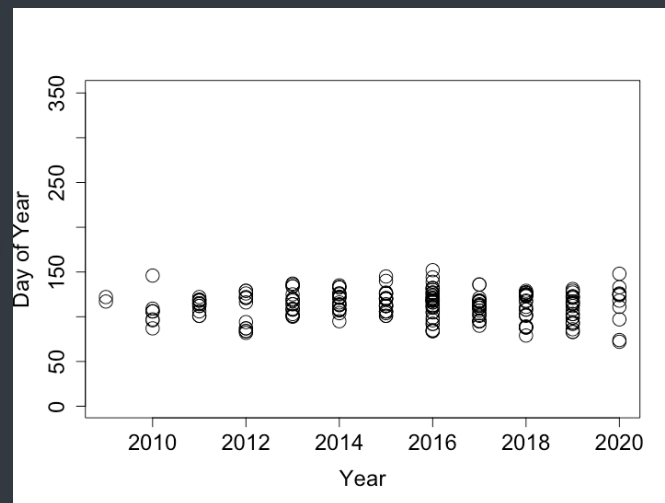
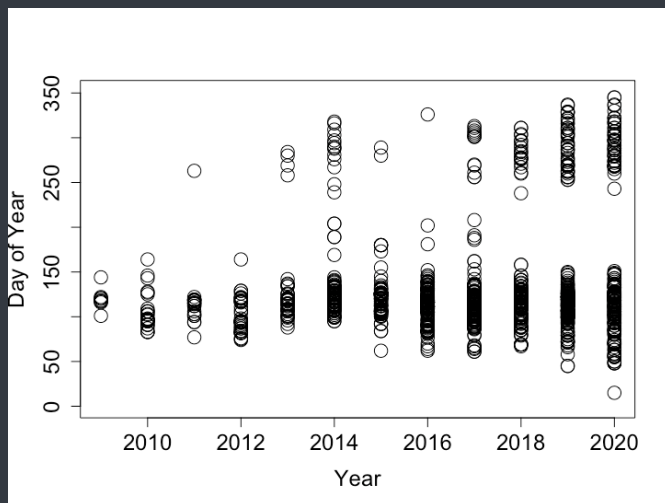
Site_Visit	Travel_Tir	Total_Obs	Animal_Si	Num_Obs	Animal_Si	Snow_on	Percent_S	Snow_in	Site_Visit	Comments
603158	20 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
603252	90 minute	135 minut	135 minutes		Area search					
603391	30 minute	2.45 minu	1.56 minutes		Walking					It was overcast and misty. They were working on the bridge road where we observe the swallows.
603902										
604062	20 minute	136 minut	136 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
604559	25 minute	134 minut	134 minutes		Area search					
605347	25 minute	133 minut	133 minutes			0		0		Peregrine Falcon flyover during survey .
605349	95 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		Coopers Hawk present in meadow during survey .
605851										
606395	30 minute	2.45 minutes								It was overcast and started to clear as we observed. There were works spraying in Pond "D" and disturbed nesting Killdeer
606589	30 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
607337										
607561	131 minut	131 minut	20 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		Coopers Hawk flew over Pond E while there. Also, construction at Campus Bridge definitely had effects on the activities there. Lots of Brown-
608005	25 minute	130 minut	130 minutes		Area search					Warm, clear, breezy morning.
608495	20 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
610243	30 minute	2.1 hours								Clear day and they were working on pond 1 removing some vegetation.
610371	30 minute	240 minutes								
610552	90 minute	135 minut	135 minutes		Area search					
611057	25 minute	135 minut	135 minutes		Area search					Mild, overcast morning. Several ponds were very low on water. Path to rear meadow from the Learning Center was taped off to the public.
611322	45 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
611323	20 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
611324	20 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
611676	60 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		We had 2 Red-shouldered Hawks were present during the survey and likely had an effect on the birds nearby.
611839	20 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
612694	30 minute	2 hours								Mowing on meadow area behind Duck Club. Two Peregrine falcons hunting on pond C. Tried to grab Spotted Sand Piper.
613693										
613920	20 minute	134 minut	134 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		Video taping of advertising pieces for IRWD in Learning Center meadow.
614558	25 minute	137 minut	137 minutes		Area search					
616487	20 minute	131 minut	131 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
617342	20 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
617767	90 minute	135 minut	135 minutes		Area search					
618319										
618647	20 minute	132 minut	132 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		Had a Red-tailed Hawk flyover while at Pond E.
618773	30 minute	2.2 minutes								66 Deg and 80 degrees when finished
622136	20 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		America Kestrel on platform in Pond 4.
622138	20 minute	133 minut	133 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		
622139	40 minute	134 minut	134 minutes		Area Sear	0		0		

Improving data user support



Enhancing R package

- Guidance re: “cleaning data”



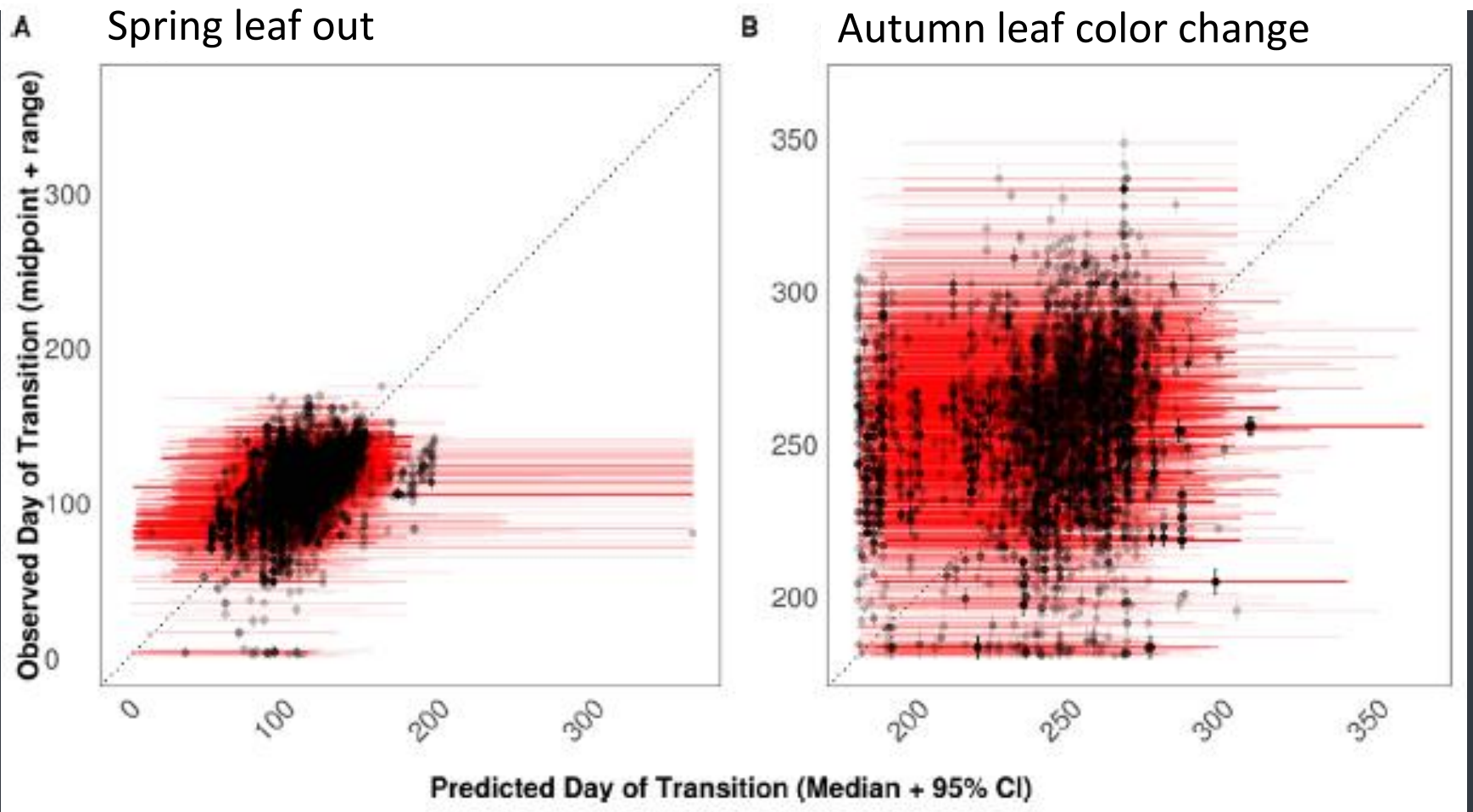
- Summarizing intensity/abundance measures
- Analysis modules

Improving data user experience

Formalizing a “NPN data user group”

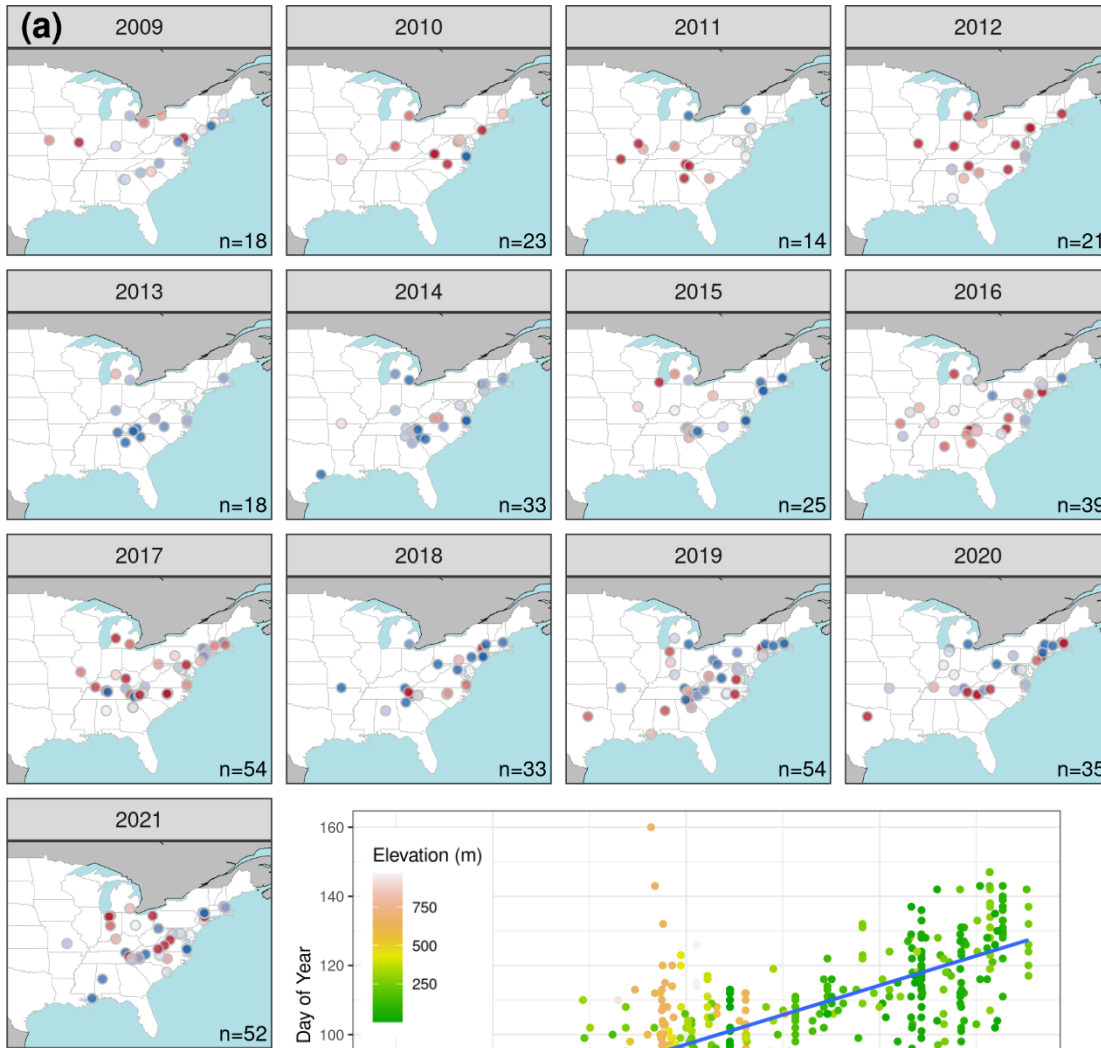


Evaluating data internally



Elmendorf et al. 2019 *Agric For Meteorol*

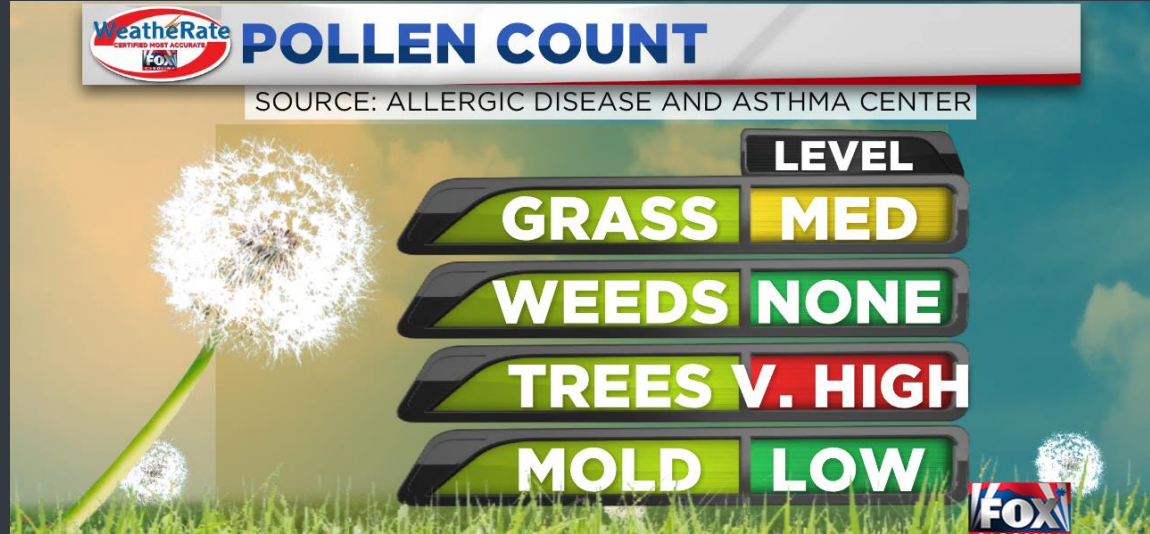
Evaluating data internally



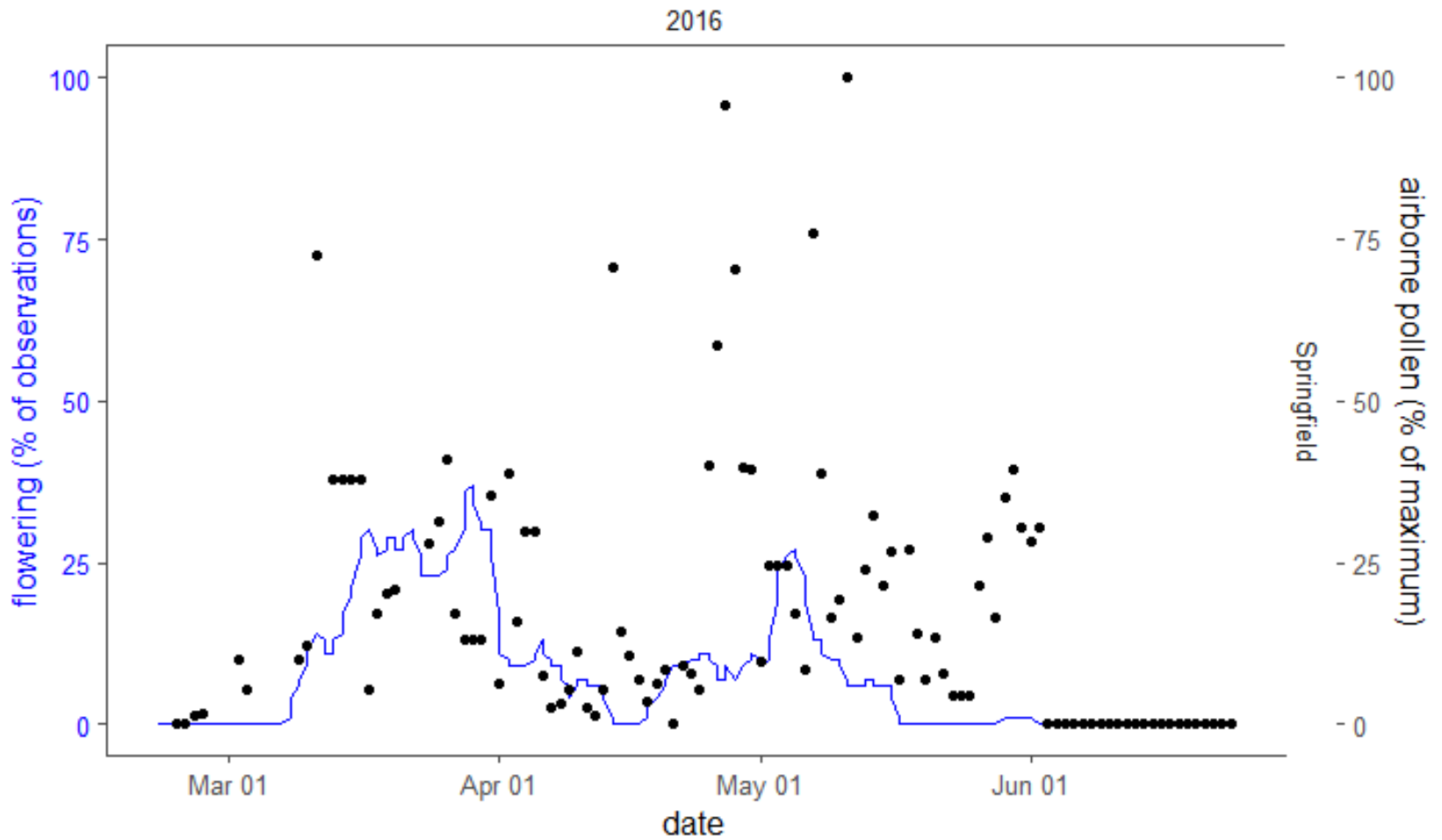
Flowering dogwood
(*Cornus florida*)
open flowers

Crimmins and Crimmins 2022
Environmental Research Letters

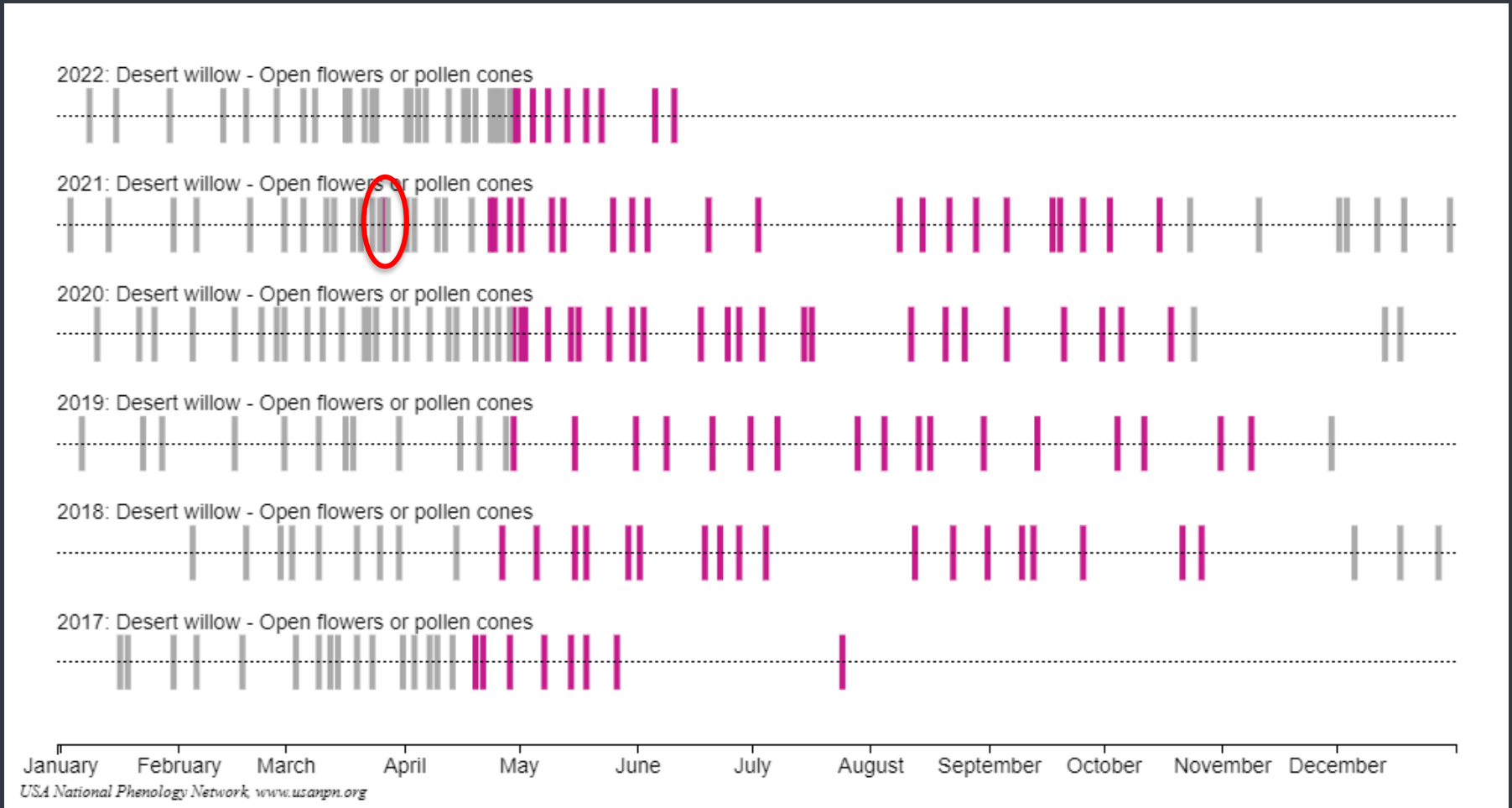
Evaluating data internally



Evaluating data internally



Supporting data collectors



Module 1: How to Observe with Nature's Notebook - Introduction

Introduction

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE MODULE: 45 minutes

COURSE RESOURCES:

- [How To Observe: *Nature's Notebook* Plant and Animal Phenology Handbook](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Glossary](#)

Thank you for choosing to participate in the [Nature's Notebook plant and animal phenology program](#)! Observations collected by thousands of observers like yourself are very valuable to researchers, land managers, and others interested in better understanding how our planet's species are responding to climate change.

Collecting regular observations on plant and animal phenology and entering them in the National Phenology Database via [Nature's Notebook](#) creates a long-term record of seasonal and annual life cycles, accessible and usable for generations to come.

This module will guide you through the steps required to:

Module Outline

[Introduction](#)

[How to Observe Module - Learning Outcomes](#)

[Lesson 1: What is Phenology and Why Monitor It?](#) ▼

[Lesson 2: Create a Nature's Notebook Account](#) ▼

[Lesson 3: Establish a Site Outdoors for Monitoring](#) ▼

[Lesson 4: Choose Plant and Animal Species for Observation](#) ▼

[Lesson 5: Set up Your Sites and Species in Nature's Notebook Online](#) ▼

[Lesson 6: Getting Organized to Go Outside and Observe](#) ▼

Supporting data collectors

What questions do you want to answer with your data?

What's in flower this week?

Does the phenology of invasive plants vary more than that of native plants?

Are all phenophases changing at the same rate?

What drives leaf-out, flowering, etc?

Are things happening earlier now than in the past?

Is there a fixed sequence in leaf-out among species?

What is the impact of microclimate on phenology?

Next steps

- Identify priority questions and species, phenophases; consider spatial sampling design
- Enhance opportunities to engage younger populations
- Deepen ties with Land Surface Phenology community
- Get “phenology” into the public’s everyday vocabulary



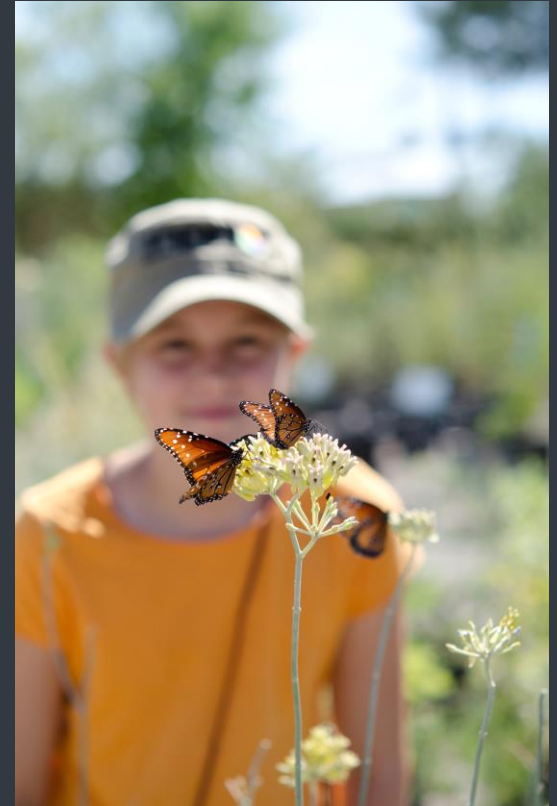
Thank you!

Theresa Crimmins

theresa@usanpn.org

[@TheresaCrimmins](#)

and the entire USA-NPN team



Status & intensity observations

Observation Date: 2022-4-6

Zack's tree

Young leaves: Y N ? (101 to 1,000)

Leaves: Y N ? (75-94%)

Colored leaves: Y N ?

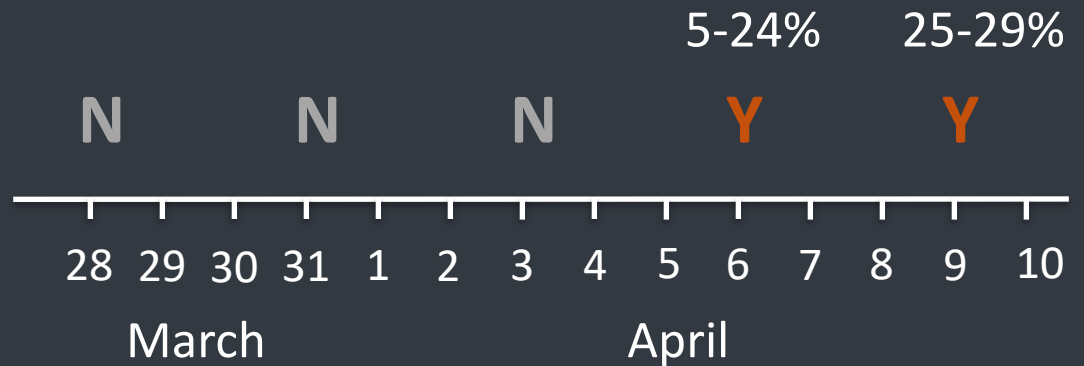
Falling leaves: Y N ?

Flowers or flower buds: Y N ? (1,001 to 10,000)

Open flowers: Y N ? (5-24%)

Save Data Next Plant

Open flowers



2. Evaluating data internally

