

# **Agenda**

- Introduction to NEON
- Educational Resources
- NEON Publications & Use Cases



# National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)

...a continental-scale, long-term (30 year) Observatory, funded by NSF and operated by Battelle

#### **Enables:**

- Analysis: Free and open data and samples on the drivers of and responses to environmental change
- Comparison: Standardized and reliable framework for research and experiments
- Interoperability: Integration with other national and international network science projects













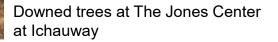




# Why is NEON important for ecology?

NEON provides a highly coordinated national system for monitoring a number of critical ecological and environmental properties at multiple spatial and temporal scales.



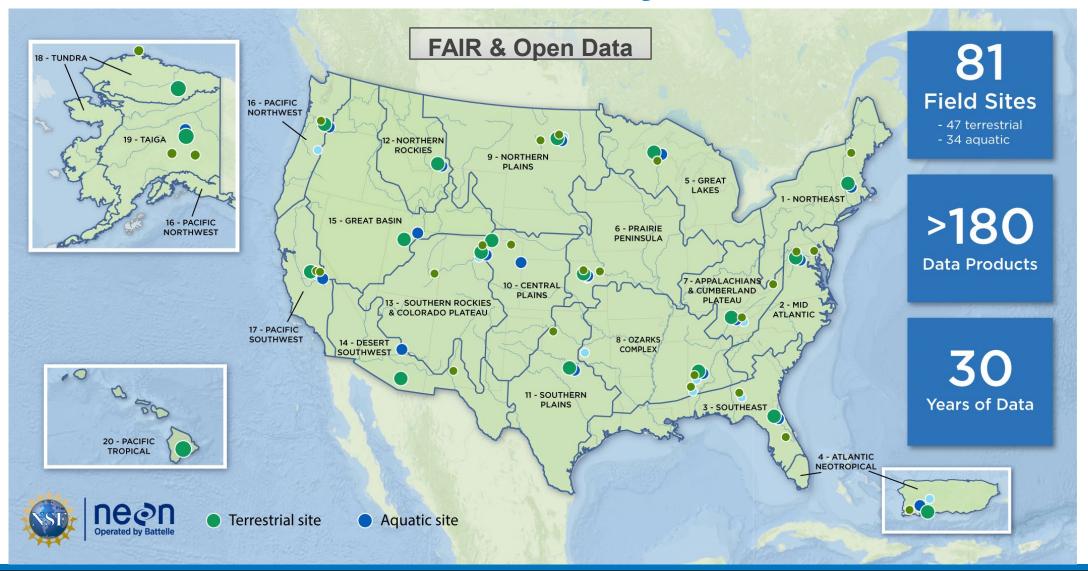




Ice breakup on Oksrukuyik Creek, AK

Fire damage at Great Smoky Mountains field site

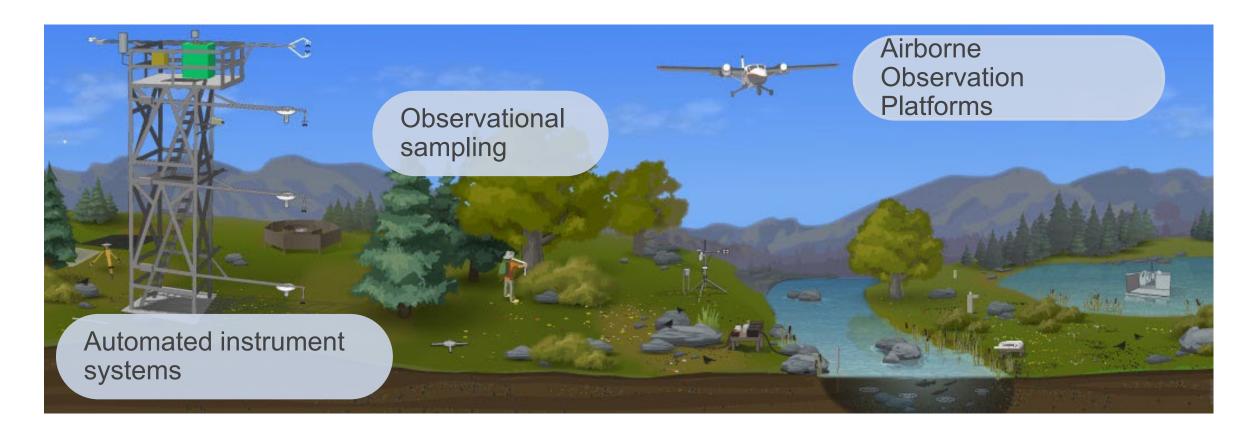
# **NEON** is a distributed Observatory across the U.S.





# NEON data collected via 3 data collection systems

Standardized, colocated methods across sites







# Automated instruments: meteorological, soil & water data



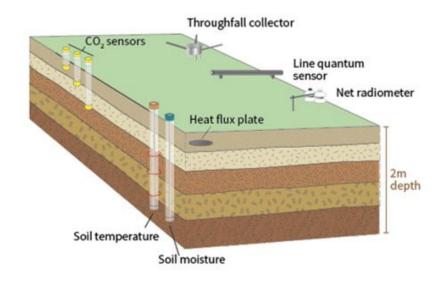
Flux tower at terrestrial sites



Micrometeorology station at aquatic sites



Instruments in the ground monitor indicators of water quality

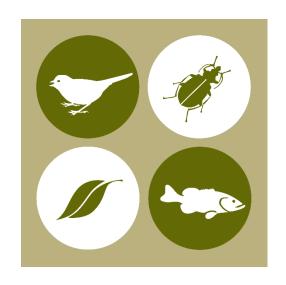


An array of soil plots near the flux tower at terrestrial sites collect soil health data





# **Observational sampling**



Terrestrial & aquatic organisms

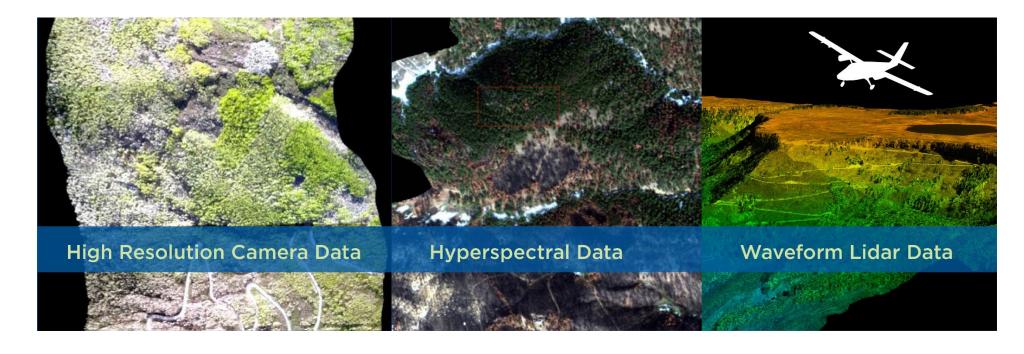


Biogeochemical data



Physical Properties



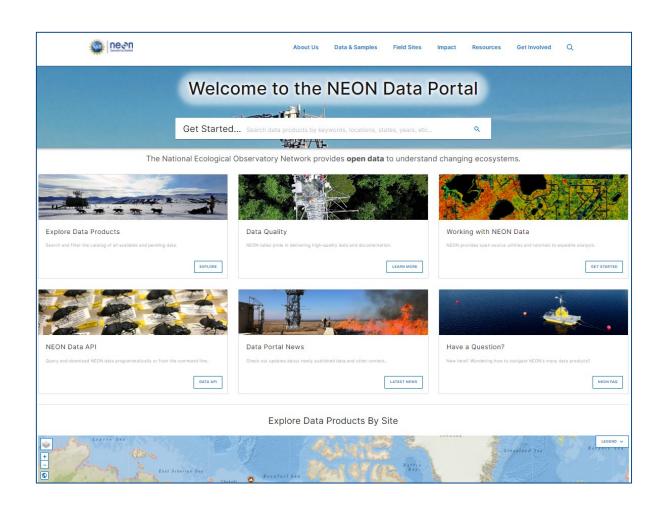


Surveys are conducted at peak greenness over each site



# Data portal: data.neonscience.org

- Explore and download FREE data
- Information on programmatic access to NEON data
  - API
  - Code packages
- Access data product user guides, detailed protocols, and other important documents





# **NEON specimens & samples: NEON Biorepository**

100,000 specimens & samples/year

#### 65 sample types

- Small mammals
- Fishes
- Ground beetles
- Mosquitos
- Ticks
- Zooplankton
- Benthic macroinvertebrates
- Vascular plants, algae, bryophytes and lichens
- Soil microbes
- Soil
- Dust
- Wet deposition













biorepo.neonscience.org



# **NEON Assignable Assets Program**

Makes available certain components of NEON's infrastructure, scientists, engineers, field ecologists and technicians to members of the community to support their own research or other activities















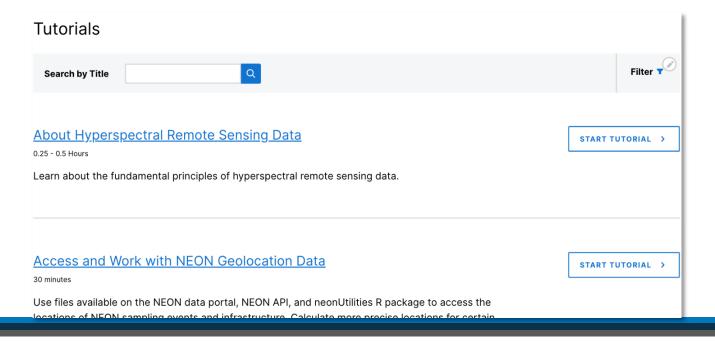


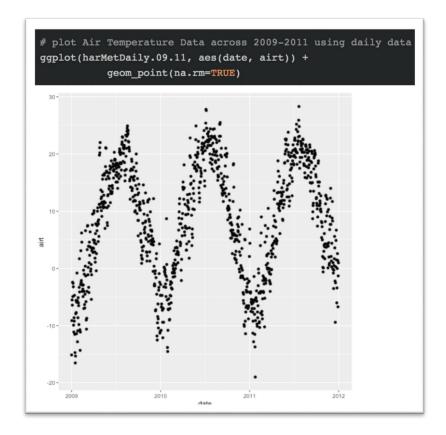
# **Educational Resources**

# **Data Tutorials**

- Self-paced online learning
- Skills & Topic focused, adaptable
- R, Python, Git, & others

https://www.neonscience.org/resources/learning-hub/tutorials





#### **Download and Explore NEON Data**

#### 1 - 2 HOURS

Tutorial for downloading data from the Data Portal and the neonUtilities package, then exploring and understanding the downloaded data



# **Code Resources**

- Developed by NEON scientists & external researchers
- Open access & available to download on <u>GitHub</u>
- Three Tiers:
  - Community Contributed Code
  - NEON Certified Code
  - NEON Production Code

https://www.neonscience.org/resources/code-hub

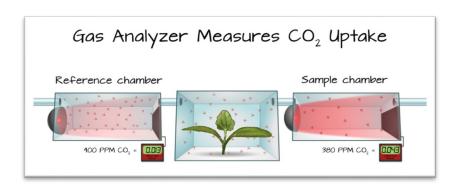






# **Teaching Modules**

- Instructor developed & led
- Concept focused, with skills built in
- Spreadsheets, R, other data visualization tools
- Faculty notes, presentations, readings, and lesson plans



https://www.neonscience.org/reso urces/learning-hub/teachingmodules



Products from the NEON Data Education Faculty Mentoring Networks





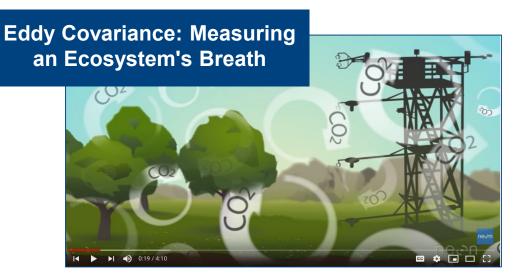




# Science Videos (YouTube)

- Cover concepts & techniques related to NEON
- Cover aspects of NEON layout, data collection or data processing
- Cover how to access and work with NEON data

https://www.youtube.com/ NEONScience



Eddy Covariance video shown at public Climate Change event in Valencia, Spain. Captioned and dubbed in Spanish.



**NEON Science Explained** 



**NEON Field Site Videos** 



How To Use NEON Tools & Resources



### **NEON's Standardized Protocols**













<b>]</b> lle	Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Litterfall and Fine Woody Debris		Date: 04/24/2019
	NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.001710	Author: K. Jones	Revision: G

# TOS PROTOCOL AND PROCEDURE: LITTERFALL AND FINE WOODY DEBRIS

PREPARED BY	ORGANIZATION	DATE
Katie Jones	FSU	04/18/2019
Courtney Meier	FSU	09/08/2014

#### https://data.neonscience.org/documents





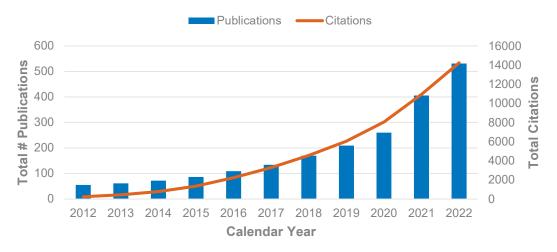




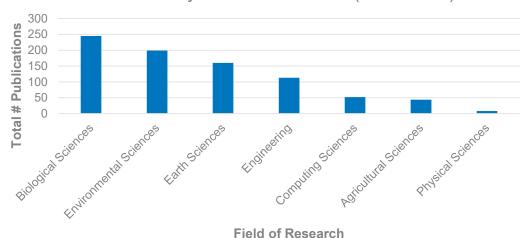
# **NEON Publications & Use Cases**

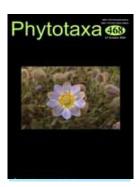
# Research enabled by NEON data & specimens

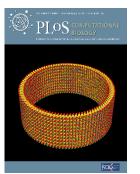
**Cumulative Publications and Citations Over Time** 



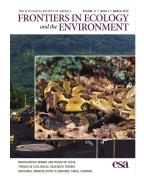
Publications by Field of Research (2014-2023)



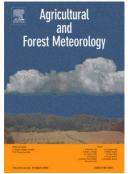




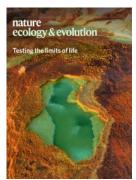




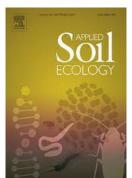


















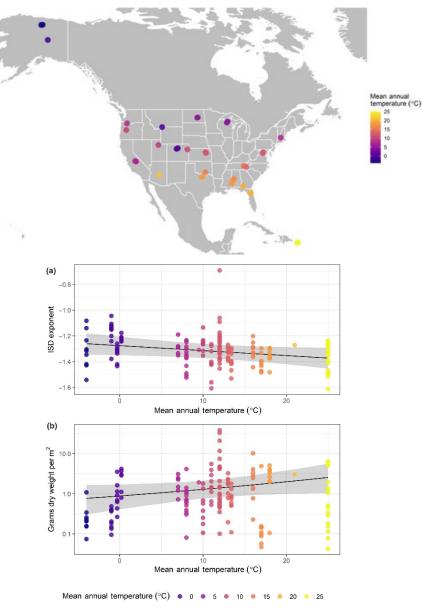
# Data for climate change

 Question: How does abundance, body size, and total community biomass vary with temperature in benthic macroinvertebrates across the US?

#### Results:

- The negative relationship between abundance and body size was maintained across sites and environmental gradients (warmer sites have a lower proportion of larger individuals)
- Total community biomass increased with increasing temperatures and varied substantially per site
- These results suggest this relationship could be used to assess the ecological condition of stream communities after intense disturbances or temperature anomalies driven by climate change.

Pomeranz, J. P. F., Junker, J. R., & Wesner, J. S. (2022). Individual size distributions across North American streams vary with local temperature. *Global Change Biology*, 28, 848–858.





# Data for climate change

#### Question:

- What are the concentrations and ranges of in-stream CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O in NEON streams across the US?
- How does the relationship between excess CO2 and dissolved oxygen vary?
- Goal: understand variation of drivers of each greenhouse gas at each site

#### Results:

- Concentrations of all gases correlated with nutrient supply
- Low-gradient, warmer, nonperennial and prairie streams had the highest concentrations and variations of greenhouse gases

# Aqueous greenhouse gas concentrations at NEON sites p co₂

DelVecchia, A. G., Rhea, S., Aho, K. S., Stanley, E. H., Hotchkiss, E. R., Carter, A., & Bernhardt, E. S. (2023). Variability and drivers of CO2, CH4, and N2O concentrations in streams across the United States. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *68*(2), 394-408.



# Data for climate change

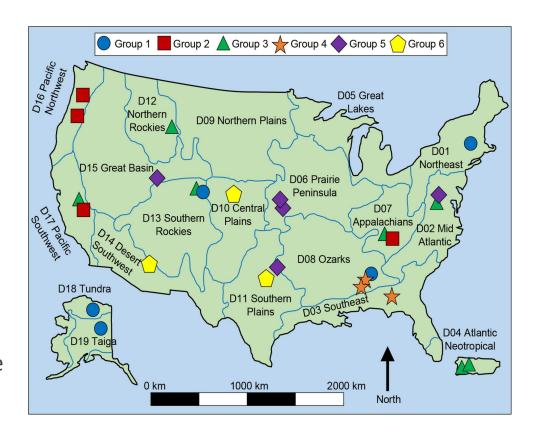
 Question: How does surface water chemistry vary across NEON sites?

#### Results:

- Na+, Ca2+, Mg2+, and DIC were most likely to vary with stream discharge
- Larger annual water yields resulted in larger fluctuations in some conservative ions

#### • Importance:

 Drought could lower DOC delivery to the stream and lower the average chemical complexity of the pool of organic compounds. Increased flooding could lead to a larger percentage of DOC from allochthonous origins, influencing rates of decomposition



Edmonds, Jennifer W., King, Katelyn B. S., Neely, Merrie Beth, Hensley, Robert T., Goodman, Keli J., and Cawley, Kaelin M.. 2022. "Using Large, Open Datasets to Understand Spatial and Temporal Patterns in Lotic Ecosystems: NEON Case Studies." *Ecosphere* 13(5):

e4102. https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.4102

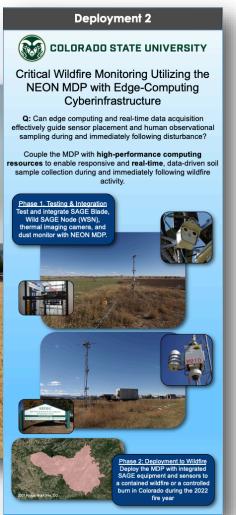


## Data for natural disasters

#### Colorado State University



Phase 1 Video: <u>youtu.be/te3cZvua\_OE</u> Phase 2 Video: <u>youtu.be/2FsdvPNw5sA</u>



AA Project # 2021-048

Principal Investigator Kelly

<u>Lead Institution</u> Colorado State University

Requested Services MDP

Sites
Non-NEON locations

<u>Duration</u> 2-3 Months

Funding Source

NSF

RAPID

Award Abstract # 2137769

NEON Support Cost \$130K



# Why NEON?

