

Genesis of the EDC

- Participants in 2004 workshop recommended (in order of priority)
 - 1. Collection of key baseline environmental data to provide a context for research
 - 2. Purchase, maintenance, scheduling of common-use scientific equipment
 - 3. Limited field assistance
- These tasks rolled together into EDC

Why collect environmental data?

- Baseline data are critical to detecting change
 - Multiple projects can use these data
 - Baseline data set the context for research, saves effort by individual projects
- Environmental monitoring is difficult to fund through grants
 - Most grants focused on hypothesis testing
 - Most grants are on a 3-year cycle → gaps in environmental record
- TFS data complements and extend data collected by Arctic LTER & other projects
 - Capability for shoulder season and winter measurements

Priorities for environmental variables

Fundamental environmental drivers:

- Climate data and lake temperature
- Active-layer depth, ice and snow cover

II. Variables changing in response to environmental change:

- Phenology of growth, reproduction, hibernation and migration patterns of plants and animals
- Species inventories (plants, birds, mammals)
- NDVI and trace gas flux
- Stream and lake chemistry

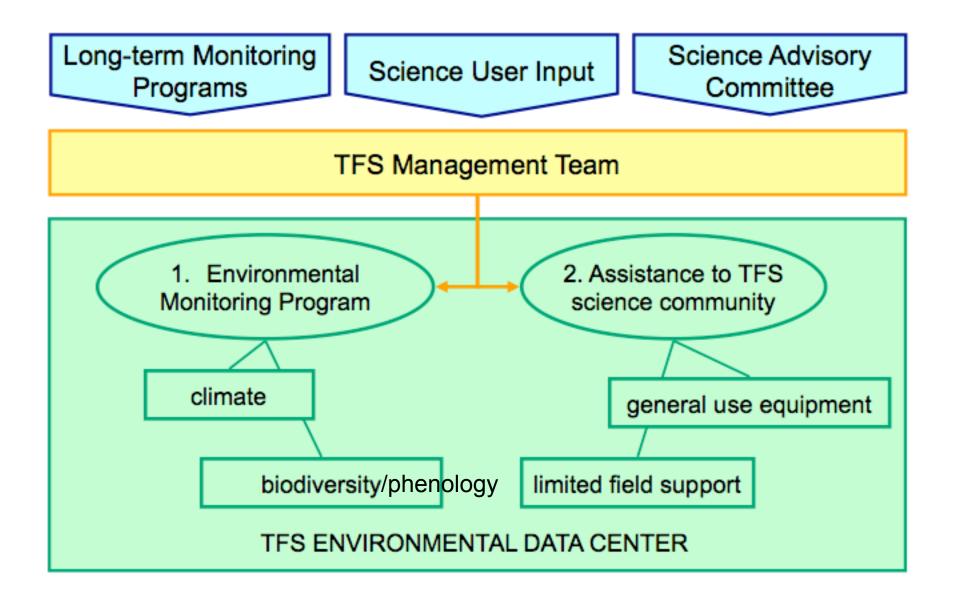
III. Data needed to fill gaps in present knowledge:

- Paleo-reconstruction of climate and vegetation history
- Additions to TFS herbarium and species inventories
- Stream profiles and bed temperatures

EDC history & staffing

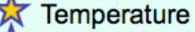
- Christie Haupert joined as first EDC technician in 2005
- Anja Kade & Jessie Cherry joined us in 2010 & 2011, after Christie left
 - We will be searching for a replacement for Anja, who has just joined ABR
- 2.25 part-time summer assistants (Seth, Aart, 1/4 of Jorge)
- All data available through our website (or on request)

Program structure



Comparison with Zackenberg monitoring model

ClimateBasis



Pressure

Humidity

Radiation

Wind

Precipitation

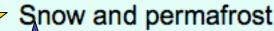
Discharge

Water temperature

Conductivity

River hydrology

GeoBasis



Temperature

Active layer depth

Snow distribution

Meteorological data

Soil moisture

River water chemistry

Suspended sediment

Carbon dioxide flux

NDVI

BioBasis



- Species diversity and composition
- NDVI and UV-B filters
- Arthropods
- Bird diversity/territories
- Mammals
 - Casts and feces
 - Hare, lemming, fox and musk ox surveys
 - Random observations
 - Lake flora and fauna



Collected by Arctic LTER and other projects at TFS



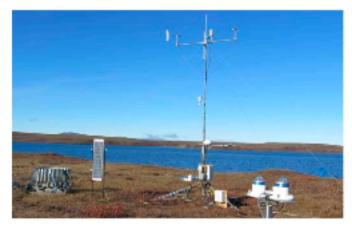
Monitored by the EDC at TFS



Measured by both Arctic LTER and EDC

Meteorological station





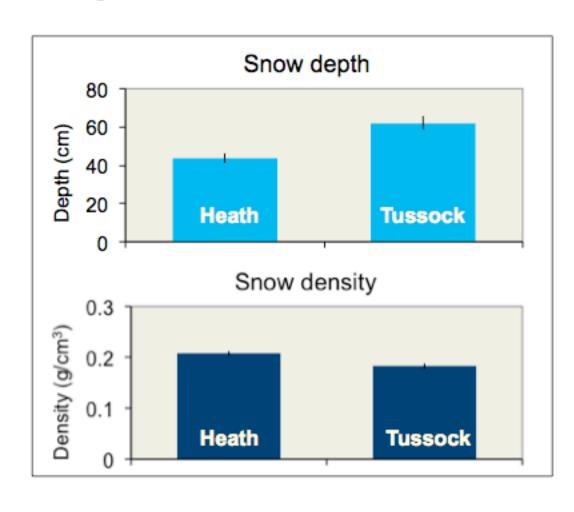
- Main variables: air and soil temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction, global solar and photosynthetic active radiation, precipitation and evaporation, lake temperature and water level
- Provisional data of past 15 days (not error checked)
- Query of historical data

Snow cover pictures from south end of Toolik Lake



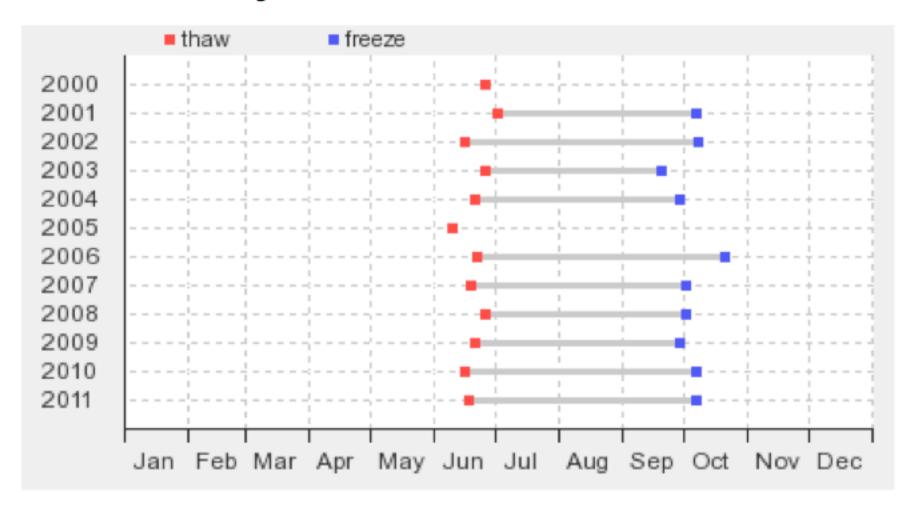
Physical environment

Snow characteristics at phenology plots and within the image frame of heath and tussock time-lapse cameras

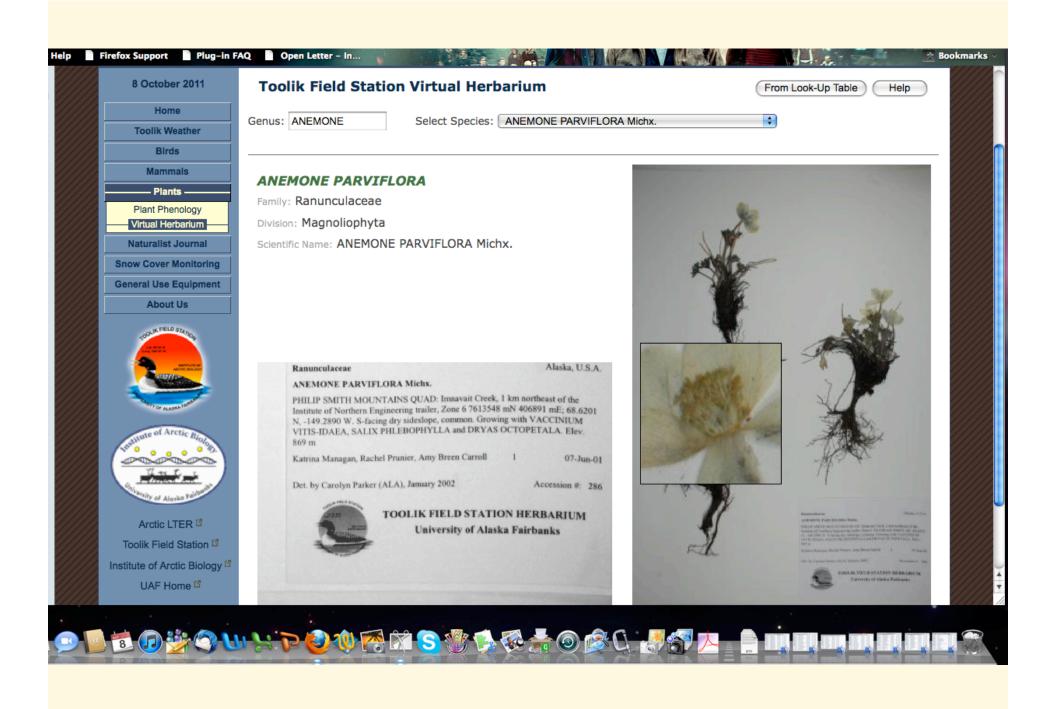




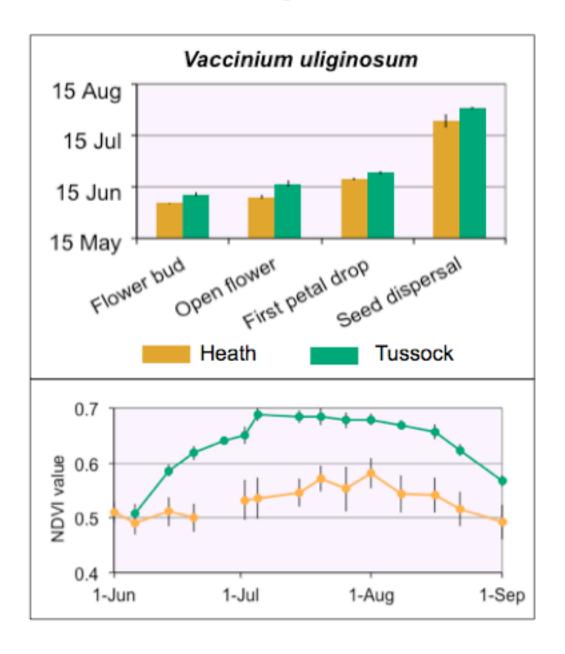
Physical environment



Toolik Lake thawing and freeze-up



Vegetation monitoring



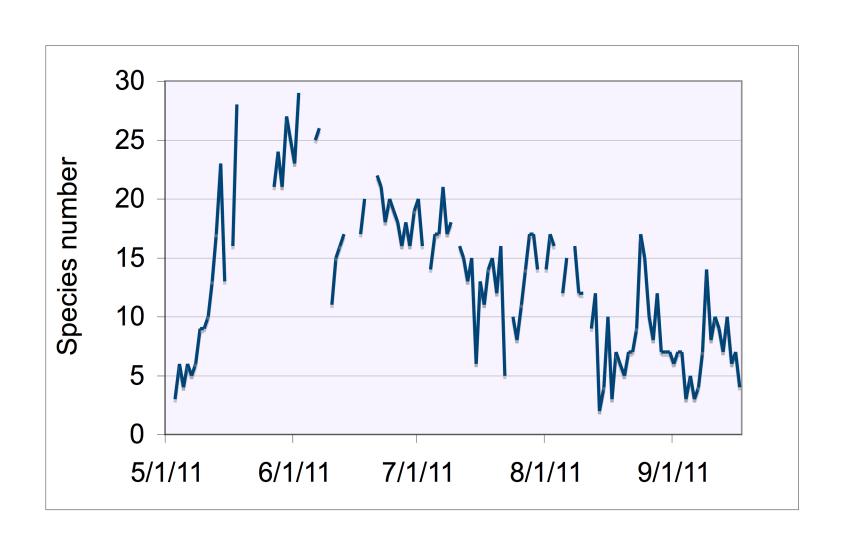
Plant phenology

- Monitoring of key phenological events such as timing of first leaves, flowers and seed dispersal
- Focus on species typical of moist acidic tussock and dry heath tundra

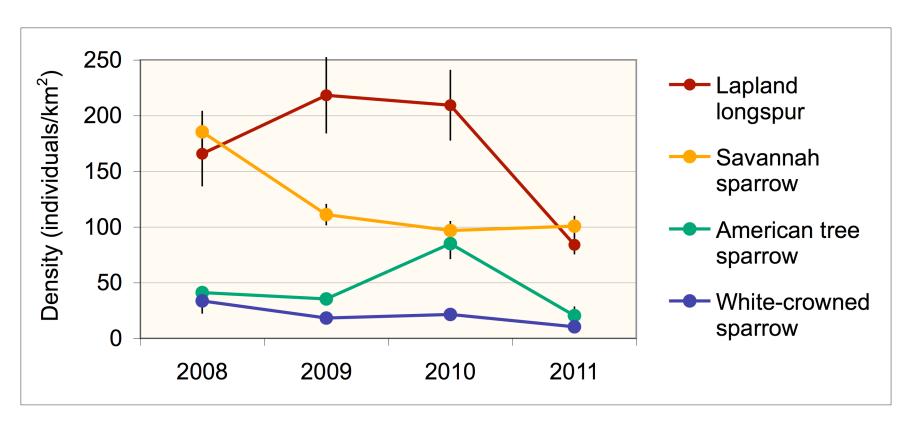
NDVI

 Record vegetation greening index at phenology plots

Daily sightings of bird species



Songbird density











All data available to public

- All data available through website or on request
- All parameters are defined, data have consistent organization, basic quality assurance, metadata
- Metadata published in Global Change Master Directory
- Data have been used in several publications already

All data available to public

- EDC web site gets quite a lot of use
 - Approximately 80,000 hits from May 2011 to July 30, 2012
 - Changed from StatCounter to Google Analytics in February of 2012, which provides more detailed information

Visitors Overview Jan 1, 2012 - Jul 31, 2012



Overview



2,714 people visited this site

______Visits: 7,049

Unique Visitors: 2,714

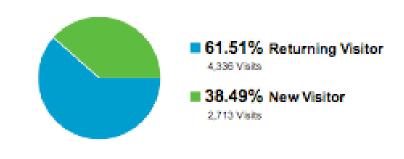
Pageviews: 22,408

Pages / Visit: 3.18

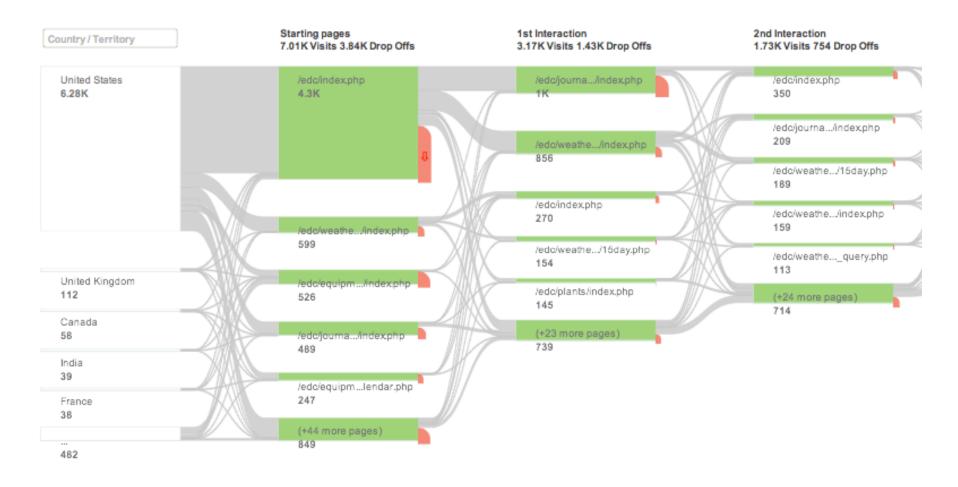
Avg. Visit Duration: 00:02:45

Bounce Rate: 46.42%

% New Visits: 38.49%



Visitors Flow



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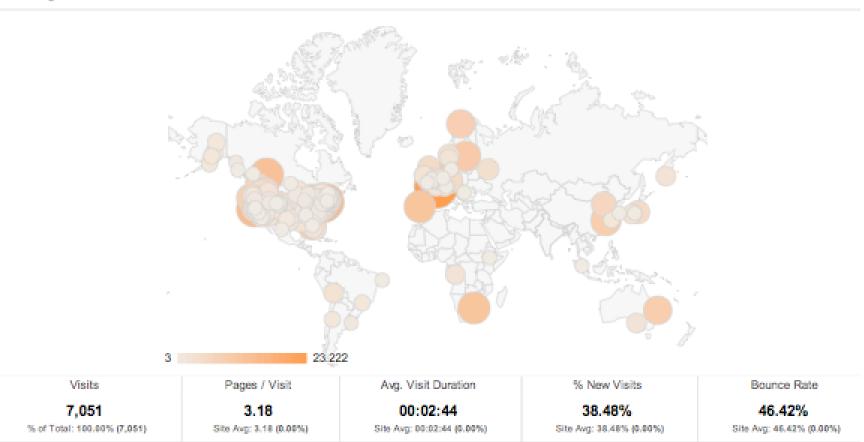
Location



\$ of visits: 100,00%

Map Overlay

Site Usage



Field and laboratory equipment

EQUIPMENT

Autoclave

Balances

Centrifuge

Freeze dryer

Hydrolab profiler

Incubator: dry

Incubators: wet

Leaf area meters

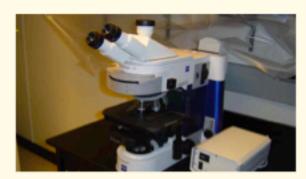
Microscopes

Muffle furnace

Scintill. counter

Shaker table

Unispec analyzer













Weekend course

"Introduction to the Arctic"



- 15 course participants (REUs, RAs, grad students)
- Explored arctic ecology through interactive lectures and handson lab activities
- Provided larger context for student projects and fostered work relationships among peers
- Received outstanding reviews from both students and supervisors

Toolik's EDC - the future

- Our goal is to ensure that continuous, consistent and good quality baseline data are available to set the context for research
 - EDC program has been valuable so far
 - Not anticipating a dramatic expansion
 - Plan to continue existing program
- Need to be flexible, complement what NEON, AON, LTER are doing
- Continue to provide common-use equipment, limited field assistance in shoulder seasons, outreach
- Eventually, it would be great to synthesize long-term monitoring records at TFS for publication
- Working group & plenary discussion on coordination of observations to gather input

