Tree mortality annual census data at SCBI.

Source: Gonzalez-Akre *et al*. 2016. Patterns of tree mortality in a temperate deciduous forest derived from a large forest dynamics plot. *Ecosphere.*

Dataset description:
Two files containing raw data on individual tree mortality during years 2014 and 2015 at the CTFS-ForestGEO plot at SCBI. See Methods on main manuscript for field protocols.

Data files: SCBI_tree_mortality_2014.csv; SCBI_tree_mortality_2015.csv

Data file content:

Column	Description	Unit
tag	Tag number used in the field to identify individual trees	-
stemtag	Individual stem identifier, default is 1 if plant is single stemmed	-
species	The species mnemonic. Full Latin name and species code in Supporting Information Table S2	-
code.2013	Stem condition following or modified from Condit (1998): A - alternate height of measurement; B - stem broken above breast height; C - stem dead above breast height; DC - stem dead fallen; DN - stem presumed dead, not found; DS - stem dead standing; DT - stem dead, only tag found; F - stem incorporated into deer exclosure fence; I - stem irregular where measured; J - stem bent; L - stem leaning; M - multiple stems; P - stem prostrate; R-resprout; Q – species identification uncertain; S - secondary stem, smaller than the largest stem of a multi-stemmed individual; X - stem broken below breast height.	-
dbh.2013	Diameter at breast height measured in most recent full census (2013)	mm
previous. condition	Indicates live/dead condition of stem in most recent previous census: A　　　Tree alive DS　　Tree dead, still standing DC　　Tree dead, fallen DN　　Tree presumed dead, not found PD　　Tree dead in previous, most recent census	-
new.condition	Indicates live/dead condition of stem in current census, following same codes as in "previous.condition".	-
perc.crown	Indicates crown condition if stem is found dead in current census: 1　　　0-25% of the crown is intact (most of the crown is gone) 2　　　26-50% of the crown is intact 3　　　51-75% of the crown is intact 4　　　76-100% of the crown is intact (none or few branches lost)	-
crown.position	Indicates tree canopy position if stem is found dead in current census. D　　　Canopy dominant C　　　Canopy codominant I　　　Intermediate S　　　Suppressed OG　　Open grown	-

Column	Description	Unit
fad.1 to 4	Indicate up to 4 potential factors associated with stem death if stem is found dead in current census. U Cause of death not evident B Broken (snapped trunk, bole breakage) UP Uprooted tree (root bole exposed) S Slope failure CR Crushed by other tree or tree parts L Lightning Fi Fire F Fungi K Canker or swelling present. I Insect infestation (e.g., bark beetles, beetles galleries). V Vertebrate damage	-
liana.load	Indicates if lianas were covering a recently found dead stem. 0 lianas absent 1 up to 25% of the tree crown covered by lianas 2 26–50% liana cover 3 51–75% liana cover 4 76–100% liana cover	
date	Date of field data collection	MM/DD/YEAR
surveyors	Last name(s) of field crew.	

How to cite:

Please cite the original publication and the Dryad data package when using this data:

Gonzalez-Akre EB., Meakem V, Eng CY, Tepley AJ, Bourg NA, McShea WJ, Davies SJ, Anderson-Teixeira KJ. 2016. Patterns of tree mortality in a temperate deciduous forest derived from a large forest dynamics plot. *Ecosphere*. doi: 10.1002/ecs2.1595.

Gonzalez-Akre EB., Meakem V, Eng CY, Tepley AJ, Bourg NA, McShea WJ, Davies SJ, Anderson-Teixeira KJ. 2016. **Data from**: Patterns of tree mortality in a temperate deciduous forest derived from a large forest dynamics plot. Dryad Digital Repository. doi:10.5061/dryad.v5h24

References:

Condit R (1998) Tropical forest census plots: methods and results from Barro Colorado Island, Panama, and a comparison with other plots. Springer, Berlin; New York.