

**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, E. B., Meakem, V., Eng, C.Y., Tepley, A. J., Bourg, N. A., McShea, W. J., Davies, S. J. and Anderson-Teixeira, K. J. 2016. Patterns of tree mortality in a temperate deciduous forest derived from a large forest dynamics plot. *Ecosphere*.

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### 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.