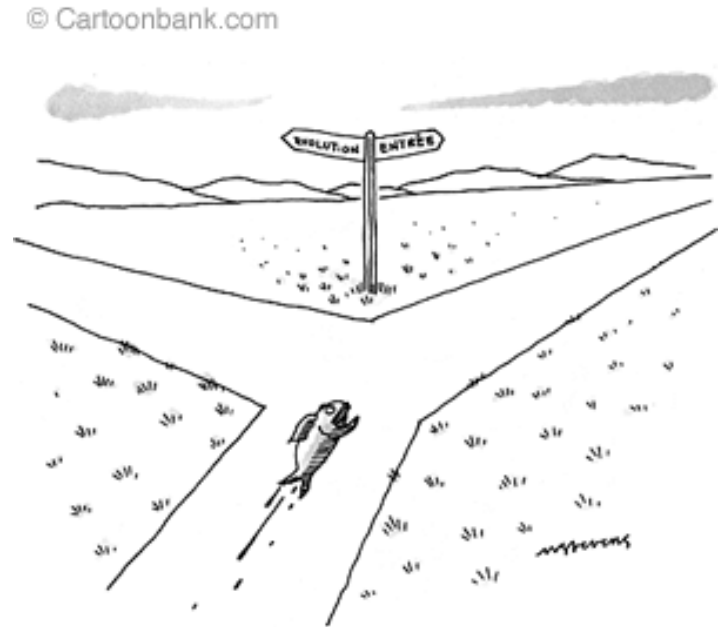
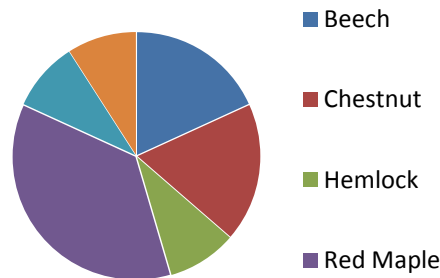
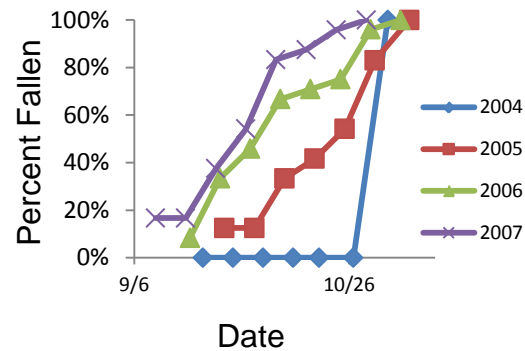


Show Me a Picture, Tell Me A Story

Harvard Forest Schoolyard Ecology Program:

Level II & III Data Analysis Workshop

Date	Sampled	Fallen
9/22/2004	10	0
9/29/2004	10	0
10/6/2004	10	0
10/13/2004	10	0
10/19/2004	10	0
10/27/2004	10	0
11/4/2004	5	5
9/28/2005	24	3
10/5/2005	24	3
10/12/2005	24	8
10/19/2005	24	10
10/26/2005	24	13
11/2/2005	24	20
11/10/2005	24	24
9/20/2006	24	2
9/27/2006	18	6
10/4/2006	24	11
10/11/2006	24	16
10/18/2006	24	17
10/25/2006	24	18
11/1/2006	24	23
11/8/2006	12	12
9/12/2007	24	4
9/19/2007	24	4
9/26/2007	24	9
10/3/2007	24	13
10/10/2007	24	20
10/17/2007	24	21
10/24/2007	24	23
10/31/2007	6	6



Thursday, January 9, 2014
Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA



Morning Presentation

- Schoolyard Data
- Preparing data for analysis
- Data analysis
- Graphing considerations
- Kinds of graphs – examples from HF research and Schoolyard Ecology data

Level 2 teachers – Creating graphs by hand or using Excel – structured exercises

Level 3 teachers – Organizing your students' data and creating and interpreting graphs of the data

After Lunch

- Additional practice graphing schoolyard data
- Opportunity to practice making calculations and graphing the modified data
- Sharing graphs, ideas, questions

Evaluation and feedback



Schoolyard Science phenology data set in comma-delimited text (.csv) format, as on the Harvard Forest Schoolyard Science website, and in a spreadsheet.

.CSV

```
School,Teacher,Date,Julian,TreeID,Species,Ltotal,Lfallen,Tcolor
ARM,Miller,2004-09-06,250,2,CH,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,1,YB,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,2,CH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,3,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,4,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,5,CH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,6,WH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-22,266,7,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,1,YB,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,2,CH,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,3,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,4,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,5,CH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,6,WH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-09-29,273,7,RM,5,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-10-06,280,1,YB,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-10-06,280,2,CH,10,0,NA
ARM,Miller,2004-10-06,280,3,RM,5,2,NA
```

spreadsheet

School	Teacher	Date	Julian	TreeID	Species	Ltotal	Lfallen	Tcolor
ARM	Miller	9/6/2004	250	2	CH	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	1	YB	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	2	CH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	3	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	4	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	5	CH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	6	WH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	7	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	1	YB	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	2	CH	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	3	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	4	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	5	CH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	6	WH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/29/2004	273	7	RM	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	10/6/2004	280	1	YB	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	10/6/2004	280	2	CH	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	10/6/2004	280	3	RM	5	2	NA



Autumn Student Data Sheet

December 2007

School
Teacher
Date
(Julian)
TreeID
Species
Ltotal
Lfallen
Tcolor

Name: _____					Date: _____	
Teacher: _____					School: _____	
Tree Number: ____ Branch letter ____					Please measure leaves only once at beginning of season.	
Tree Species: _____						
	Leaf 1	Leaf 2	Leaf 3	Leaf 4	Leaf 5	Leaf 6
Leaf Length (cm.)						
Leaf Width(cm.)						
Put a check mark in the correct column below to show Leaf Color and Leaf Drop						
Leaf #	Fraction/ Percent of Leaf Color (not green)				Leaf Drop	
	0 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 100%	0-not fallen 1- fallen	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
Whole Tree					N/A	
Total number of study leaves observed per branch (fallen and not fallen)						
Total number of leaves fallen						

Teacher note: Remember that the branch total above must be added with branch totals from all branches on the same tree to get the total number of leaves dropped per tree to submit to Harvard Forest to post online.

Optional Field Notes:

Weather Notes:

Animal/ Plant notes:



Student Research Teams Could Track Their Data

Research Team: CH5

Teacher: Mrs. Miller

Year: 2004

Branch: 1

Tree ID# 5

Tree Species: Chestnut

Date	# of Leaves Observed	# of Leaves Fallen
9/22	10	0
9/29	10	0
10/6	10	0
10/13	10	0
10/19	10	1
10/26	10	8
10/27	5	4
11/05	10	10

Project: Buds, Leaves, Global Warming – Fall

Year: 2010

Team: Rachel, Emily, Thomas, Carlos

Tree #: 4 Species: White ash

Branch: A

KEY
0 = not fallen
1 = fallen

Fallen or Not Fallen

Date:	Time (EDT):	Fallen or Not Fallen					# obsd.	# fallen	% fallen	Comments
		Lf 1	Lf 2	Lf 3	Lf 4	Lf 5				
Sept 30	10:00	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	hot and sunny
Oct 7	10:15	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 14	10:05	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 21	10:20	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 28	10:00	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Nov 4	11:10	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	60	very windy yesterday
Nov 11	11:15	1	1	1	1	0	5	4	80	
Nov 18	14:30	1	1	1	1	0	5	4	80	AM assembly, went after school

Project: Buds, Leaves, Global Warming -- Fall

Team: Rachel, Emily, Thomas, Carlos

Tree #: 4 Species: White ash

Branch: A

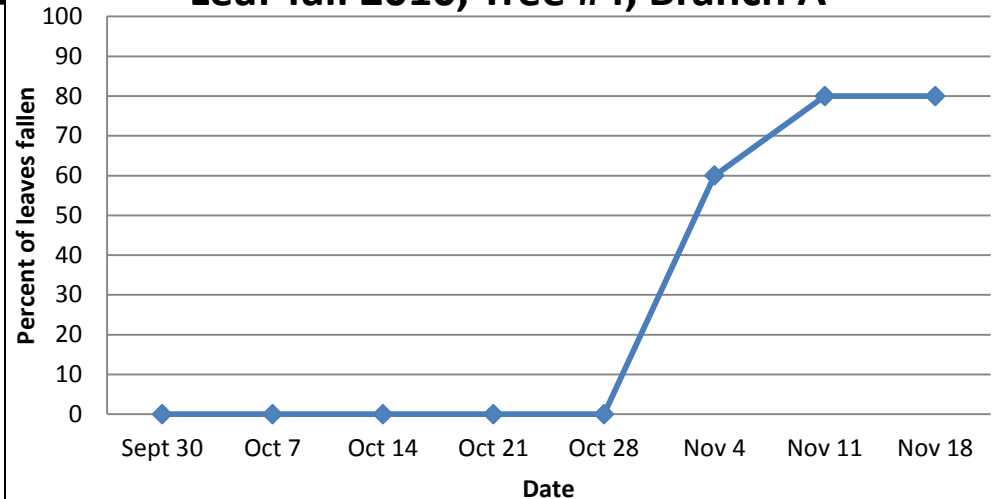
KEY

0 = not fallen

1 = fallen

Date:	Time (EDT):	Lf 1	Lf 2	Lf 3	Lf 4	Lf 5	# obsd.	# fallen	% fallen	Comments
Sept 30	10:00	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	hot and sunny
Oct 7	10:15	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 14	10:05	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 21	10:20	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Oct 28	10:00	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Nov 4	11:10	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	60	very windy yesterday
Nov 11	11:15	1	1	1	1	0	5	4	80	
Nov 18	14:30	1	1	1	1	0	5	4	80	AM assembly, went after school

Leaf-fall 2010, Tree #4, Branch A



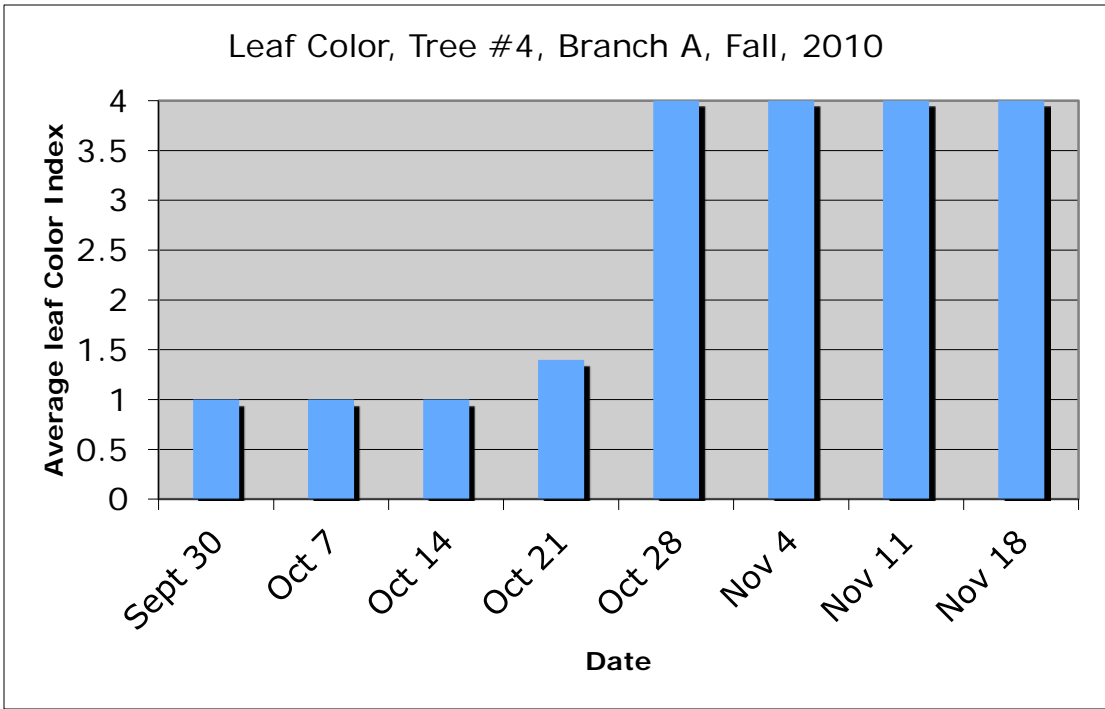


2010 Date:	Length Lf 1	Length Lf 2	Length Lf 3	Length Lf 4	Length Lf 5		color If 1	color If 2	color If 3	color If 4	color If 5	avg. color
Sept 30	15	17	16.5	10	12		1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct 7							1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct 14							1	1	1	2	1	1
Oct 21							1	1	2	2	1	1.4
Oct 28							4	4	4	4	4	4
Nov 4							na	4	na	na	4	4
Nov 11							na	na	na	na	4	4
Nov 18							na	na	na	na	4	4

Color Key:
1 - 0-25% not green
2 - 26-50%
3 - 51-75%
4 - 76 - 100%

2010 Date:	Length Lf 1	Length Lf 2	Length Lf 3	Length Lf 4	Length Lf 5	color 1	color 2	color 3	color 4	color 5	avg. color
Sept 30	15	17	16.5	10	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct 7						1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct 14						1	1	1	2	1	1
Oct 21						1	1	2	2	1	1.4
Oct 28						4	4	4	4	4	4
Nov 4						na	4	na	na	4	4
Nov 11						na	na	na	na	4	4
Nov 18						na	na	na	na	4	4

Color Key:
 1 - 0-25% not green
 2 - 26-50%
 3 - 51-75%
 4 - 76 - 100%





Date:	# color 1	# color 2	# color 3	# color 4
Sept 30	5	0	0	0
Oct 7	5	0	0	0
Oct 14	4	1	0	0
Oct 21	3	2	0	0
Oct 28	0	0	4	1
Nov 4	0	0	0	2
Nov 11	0	0	0	2

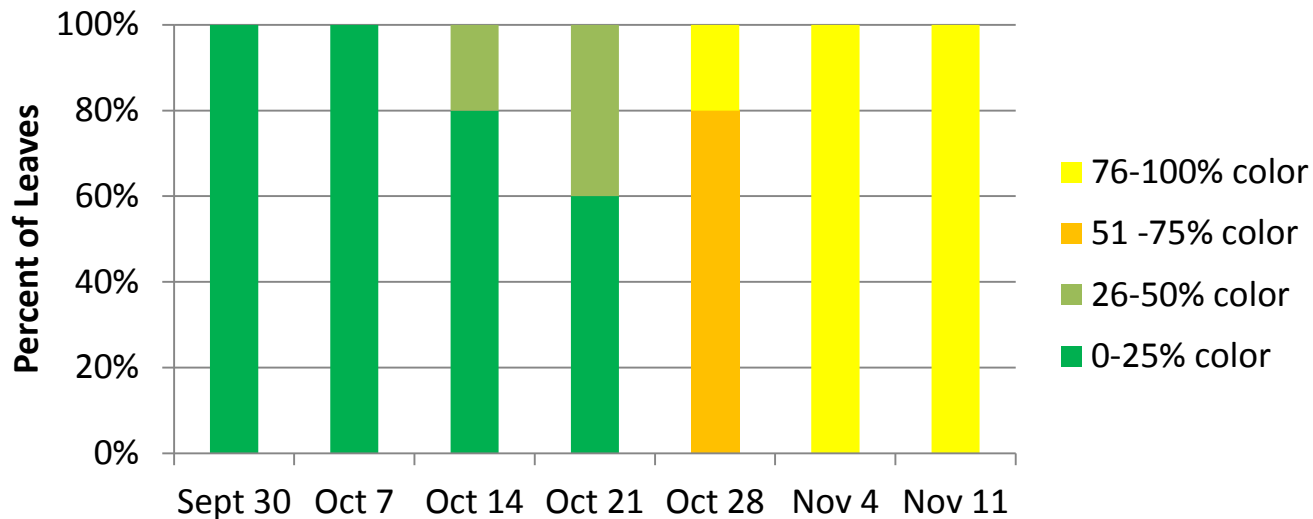
color lf 1	color lf 2	color lf 3	color lf 4	color lf 5	avg. color
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	2	2	1	1.4
4	4	4	4	4	4
na	4	na	na	4	4
na	na	na	na	4	4
na	na	na	na	4	4



Date:	# color 1	# color 2	# color 3	# color 4
Sept 30	5	0	0	0
Oct 7	5	0	0	0
Oct 14	4	1	0	0
Oct 21	3	2	0	0
Oct 28	0	0	4	1
Nov 4	0	0	0	2
Nov 11	0	0	0	2

color lf 1	color lf 2	color lf 3	color lf 4	color lf 5	avg. color
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	2	2	1	1.4
4	4	4	4	4	4
na	4	na	na	4	4
na	na	na	na	4	4
na	na	na	na	4	4

Leaf-color Change, Tree #4, Branch A, Fall, 2010





School	
Teacher	
Year	
Research Team	
Tree Species	
Tree ID	
Branch ID	

Leaf #	Leaf length	Date of length measurement	Date when leaf had fallen from branch
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			



**Harvard Forest LTER Schoolyard Program
Buds, Leaves and Global Warming**

Student Data Sheet – Spring

Revised March 2010 by JOK and PS

School
Teacher
Date
(Julian)
TreeID
Species
Btotal
Bopen
Llength

Names: _____
School: _____ **Date:** _____
Tree Species: _____
Tree ID (number): _____ **Branch ID (letter):** _____

1. Put a check mark in the correct column below to show the stage of each bud.

	Bud 1	Bud 2	Bud 3	Bud 4	Bud 5	Bud 6
Closed: Bud is closed and not puffy						
Puffy: Bud is swollen or opening with no unfolded leaf						
Open: Bud has opened and whole leaf is visible (budburst)						
Bud Fallen Off						

2. How many buds were observed in all? _____
 Of these, how many were Closed? _____ Puffy? _____ Open? _____

3. Look for the open bud with the largest leaf.
 Measure the leaf length in centimeters: _____

4. **Field notes:**
 Temperature (degrees Celsius): _____
 Humidity(%): _____
 Circle one: Sunny Cloudy Rainy
 Other observations and Notes: _____

Teacher Note: Please combine data from all branches on the same tree to create tree-level data for submission to Harvard Forest.

School
 Teacher
 Date
 (Julian)
 TreeID
 Health
 Wool
 Eggs
 Growth



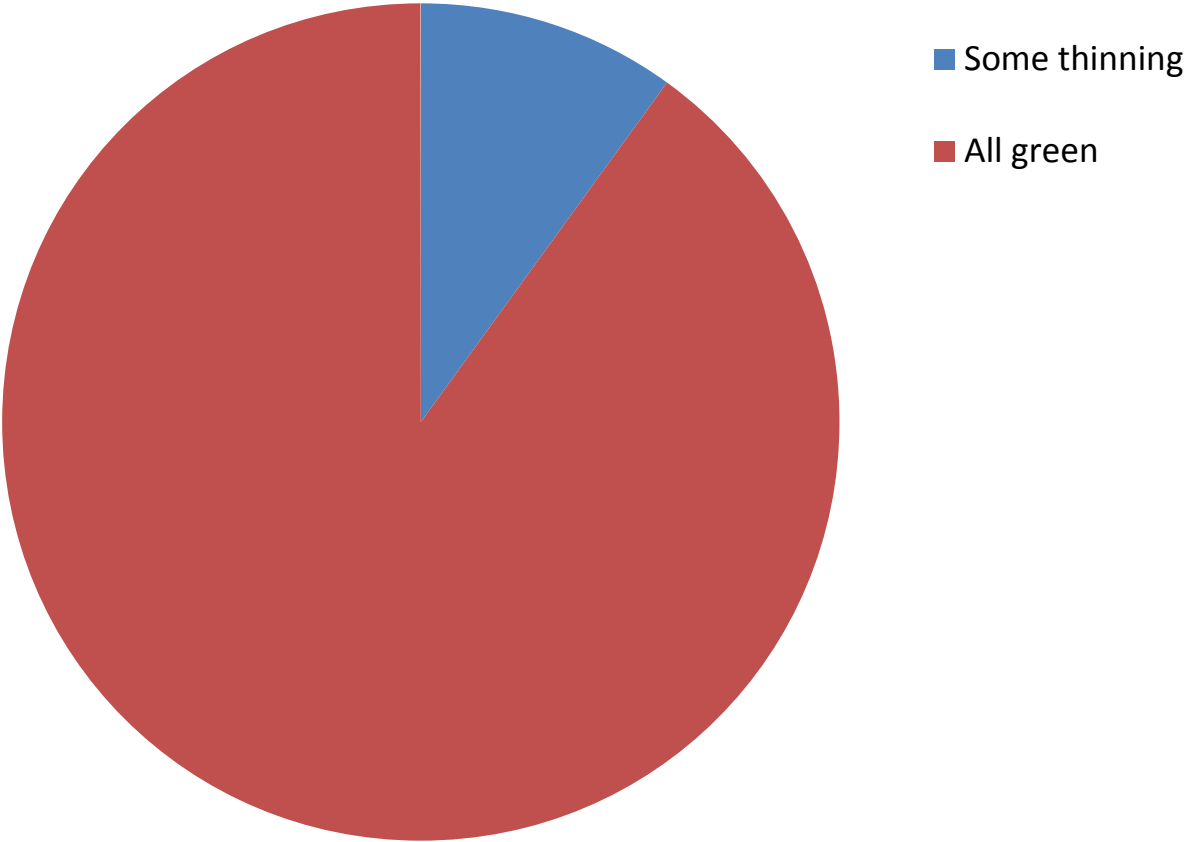
**Harvard Forest Schoolyard Ecology
 Hemlock Trees and the Pesky Pest, The Woolly Adelgid**

Student Data Sheet

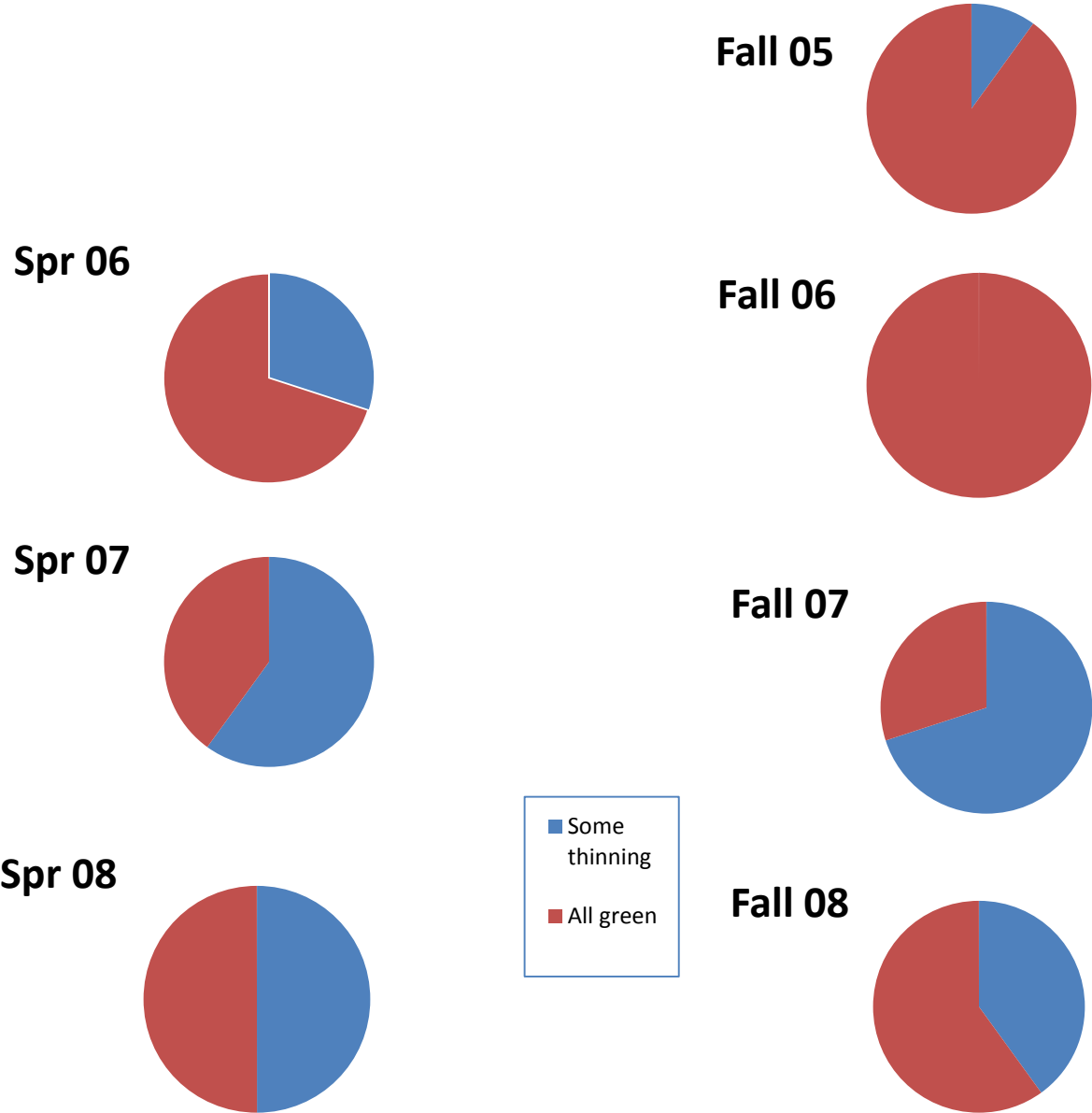
<u>Name(s):</u> _____			
<u>School:</u> _____			
<u>Date:</u> / / _____			
<u>Site Name/location:</u> _____			
<u>Tree ID Number:</u> _____			
Tree Crown health (0-3): _____ 0 - Healthy-all green 1 - Some bare branches 2 -Unhealthy- half or more bare branches 3 -Dead- no green needles			
ID Tree/Branch number/letter	White wool present(1) Absent(0)	Number of Egg Sacs Per 10cm segment	New Growth at Branch Tip (cm)
Summary data for Tree Number:	White wool Present(1) Absent (0)	Average Number of Egg Sacs	Average New Growth (cm)

Fieldnotes/comments: Please write field observations re: field conditions such as climate, wildlife, presence of other insects, and other plants on the reverse of this form. Note what other types of trees are nearby and may replace hemlock if it dies.

Crown Health of 10 Hemlock Study Trees, JR Briggs School, Fall 2005

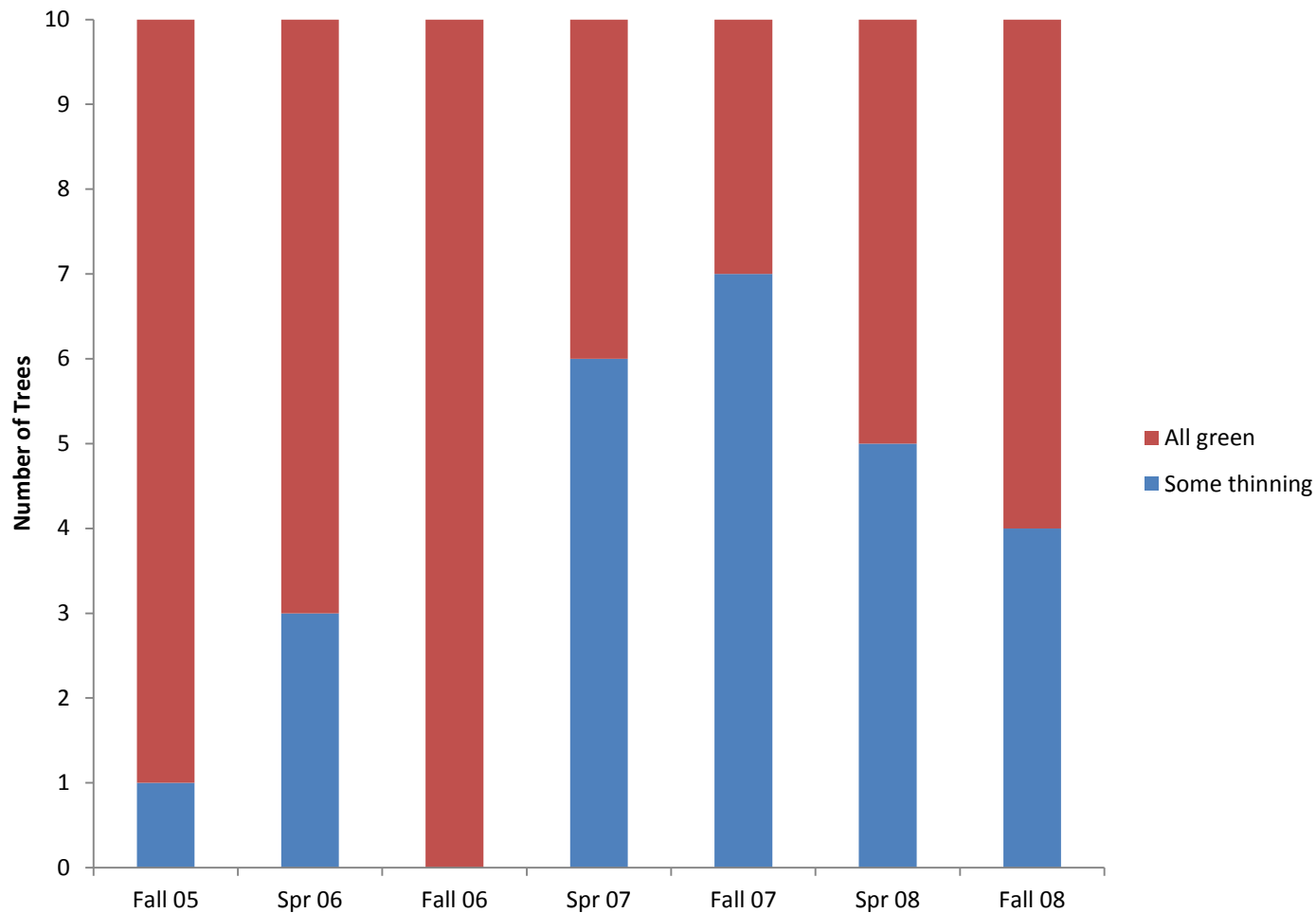


Crown Health of 10 Hemlock Study Trees, JR Briggs School, Fall 2005 – Fall 2008





Crown Health in 10 Hemlock Study Trees, JR Briggs School, Fall 2005 – Fall 2008





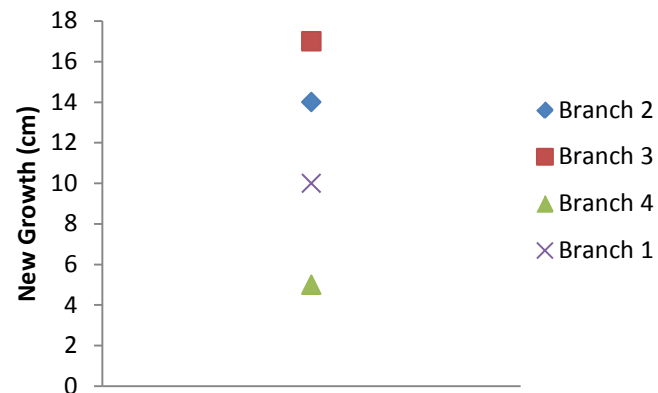
Project: Woolly Bully
Year: 2010-2011
Team: Jennifer, Bryan, Heather, Dean

Tree #: 1 Hemlock
Branches: 1,2,3,4

Sampling Date: 9/30/2010

Branch	Wool	Egg Sacs	New Growth	Diameter
1	0	0	10	
2	0	0	14	
3	0	0	17	
4	0	0	5	
whole-tree	0	0	11.5	85

New Growth in Hemlock #1, September 30, 2010



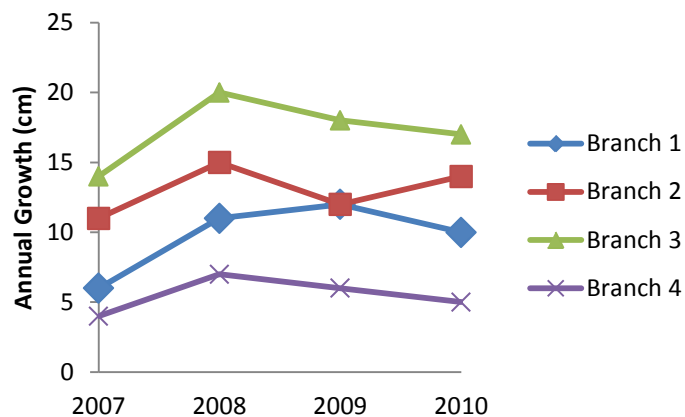
Project: Woolly Bully

Tree #: 1 Tree Species: Eastern Hemlock

Branches: 1,2,3,4

		Branch Growth					Diameter	Diameter change
Year	Date	1	2	3	4			
2007	11/7/2007	6	11	14	4		80	
2008	10/7/2008	11	15	20	7		83	3
2009	10/12/2009	12	12	18	6		84	1
2010	9/30/2010	10	14	17	5		85	1

		Branch #						
		1	2	3	4	all		
average annual growth		10	13	17	6	11.4	mean annual diameter change since 2007	1.7



Harvard Forest Schoolyard Ecology
Vernal Pool Characteristics Student Data Sheet

Name(s): _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

Class: _____

Grade: _____

Vernal Pool Name: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Maximum Diameter (meters)	Current Diameter (meters)	Water Depth (centimeters)	Air Temp. (Celsius)	Water Temp. (Celsius)

FIELD NOTES

Project: Vernal Pools

Team: Rico, Emily, Jeannette, Thomas

Sample Site: 3

Pool: Schoolyard Pool

Year: 2010-2011

Date:	Time (EDT):	Depth	Diameter	Max. Diameter	Difference	Air temp	Water Temp
Sept 30	10:00	0	0	25	-25	22	14
Oct 7	10:15	0	0	25	-25	18	12
Oct 14	10:05	8	1	25	-24	24	14
Oct 21	10:20	18	4	25	-21	18	13
Oct 28	10:00	22	5.5	25	-19.5	14	10
Nov 4	11:10	30	18	25	-7	7	5
Nov 11	11:15	31	19	25	-6	5	5
Nov 18	14:30	31	19	25	-6	15	5

Project: Vernal Pools

Team: Rico, Emily, Jeannette, Thomas

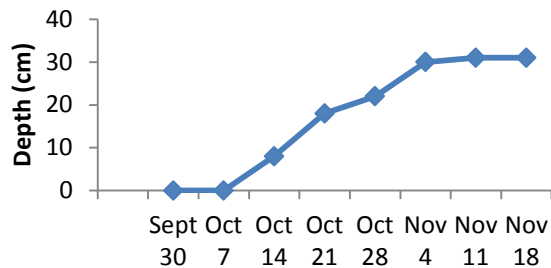
Sample Site: 3

Pool: Schoolyard Pool

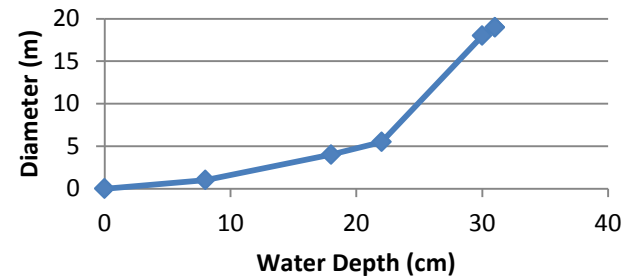
Year: 2010-2011

Date:	Time (EDT):	Depth	Diameter	Max. Diameter	Difference	Air temp	Water Temp
Sept 30	10:00	0	0	25	-25	22	14
Oct 7	10:15	0	0	25	-25	18	12
Oct 14	10:05	8	1	25	-24	24	14
Oct 21	10:20	18	4	25	-21	18	13
Oct 28	10:00	22	5.5	25	-19.5	14	10
Nov 4	11:10	30	18	25	-7	7	5
Nov 11	11:15	31	19	25	-6	5	5
Nov 18	14:30	31	19	25	-6	15	5

Water Depth, Fall 2010



Depth-Diameter Relationships



Presence/Absence of Fauna

2010-11 Date:	Caddis	Back- swimmer	Dragon	Damsel	worm	Midge	Crawl Beetle	Large black beetle	wood frog eggs	salaman -der eggs	fairy shrimp	daphnia
Sept 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct 28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov 4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov 11	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nov 18	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0



Data Analysis – Understanding Results of Sampling

- Spreadsheets and Tables
- Graphs and Figures
- Statistics

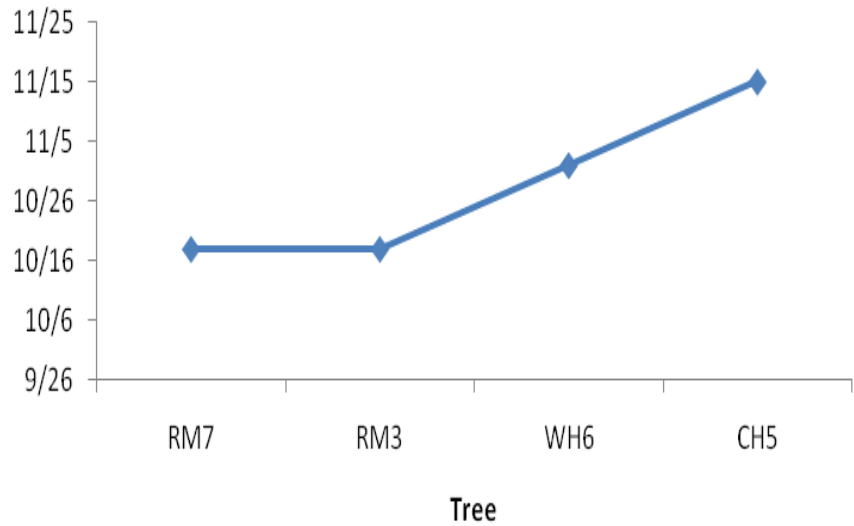


Considerations for Analyzing & Graphing Data

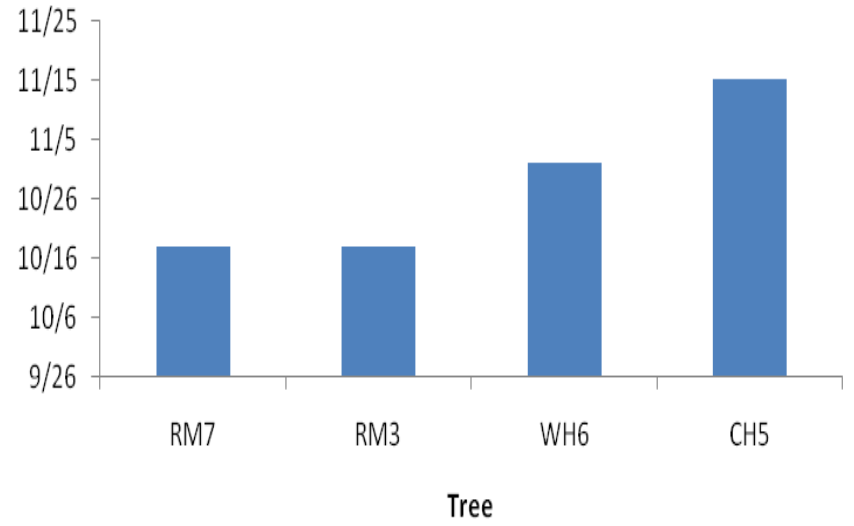
- What do you have for data?
- What do you want to find out? (What are the questions you are asking of your data?)
- What kind of graphs(s) [or statistics] can help you address your questions?
- What graphs [or statistics] can help you tell your story effectively?



Date of last leaf fall in four trees, 2005

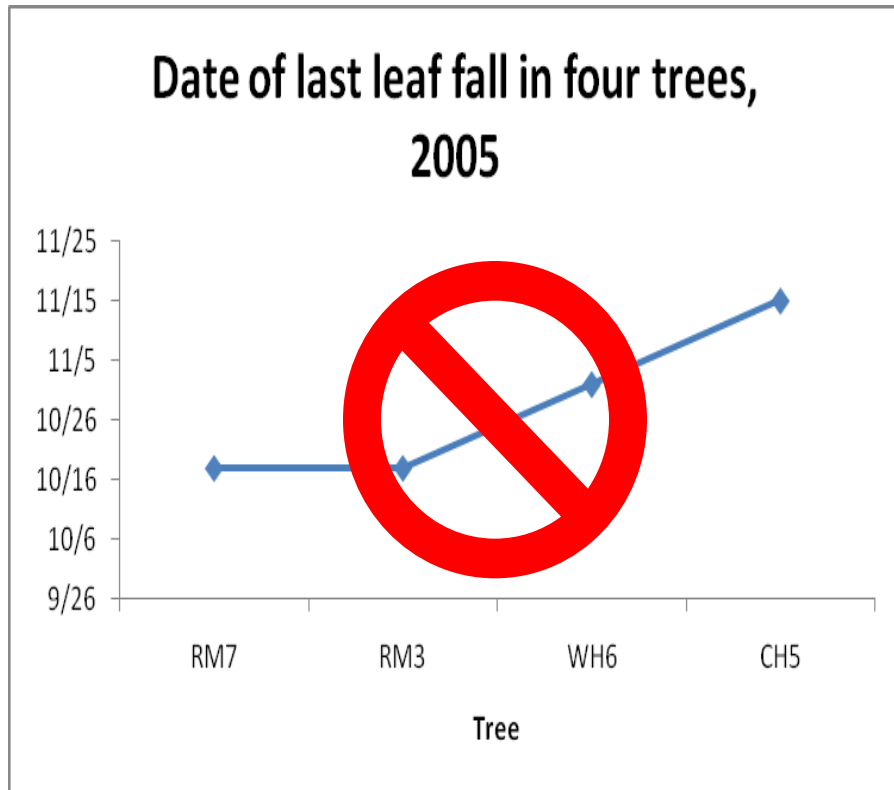


Date of last leaf fall in four trees, 2005

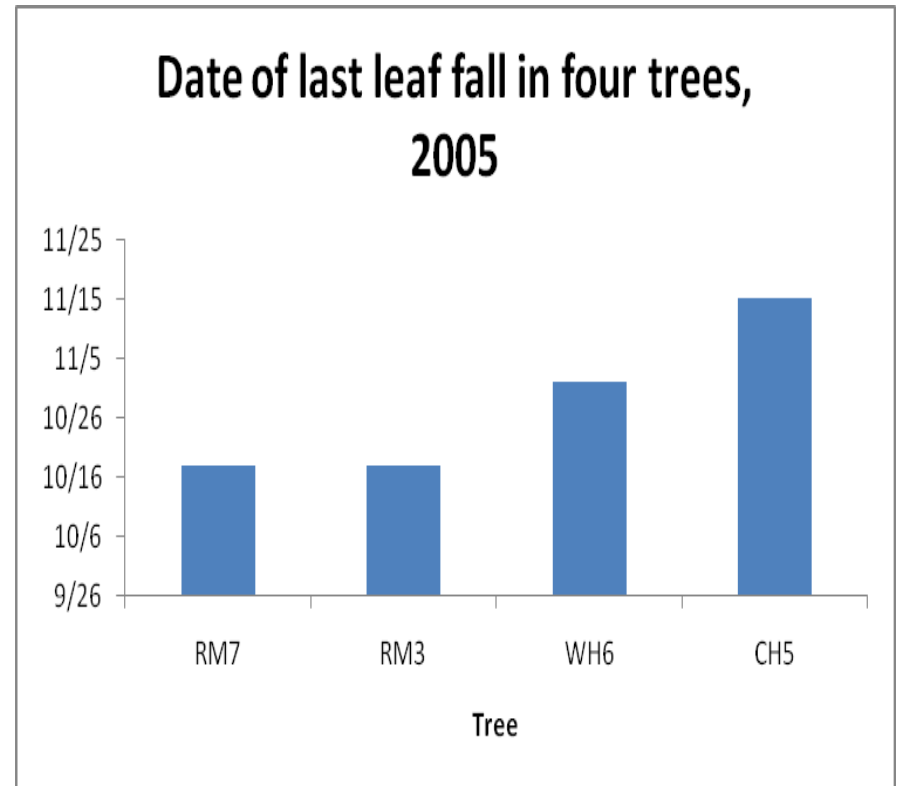




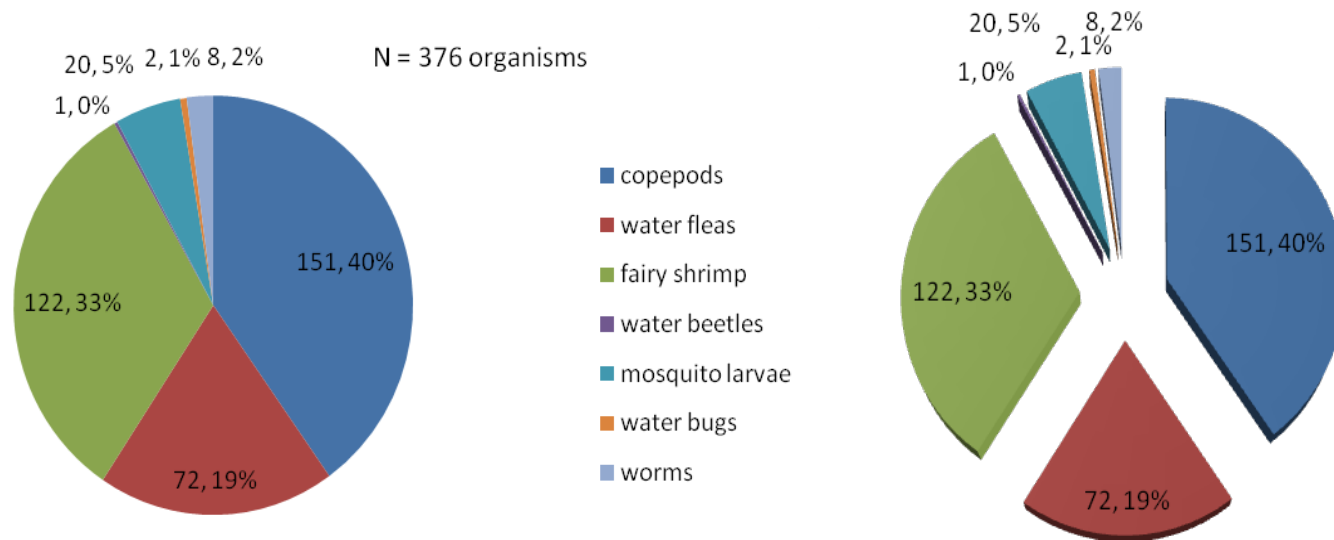
a. Line graph – not appropriate

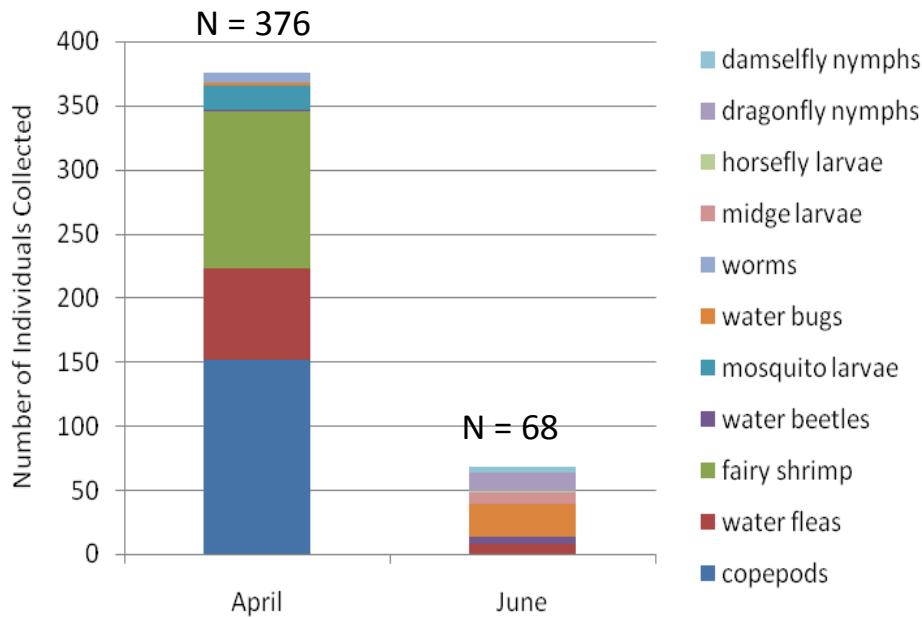


b. Bar graph – appropriate

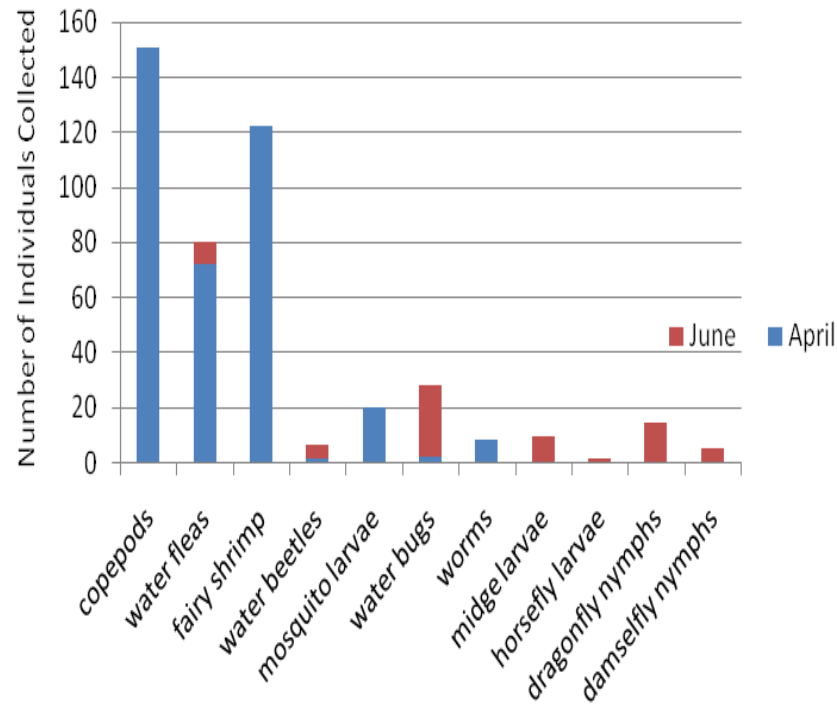
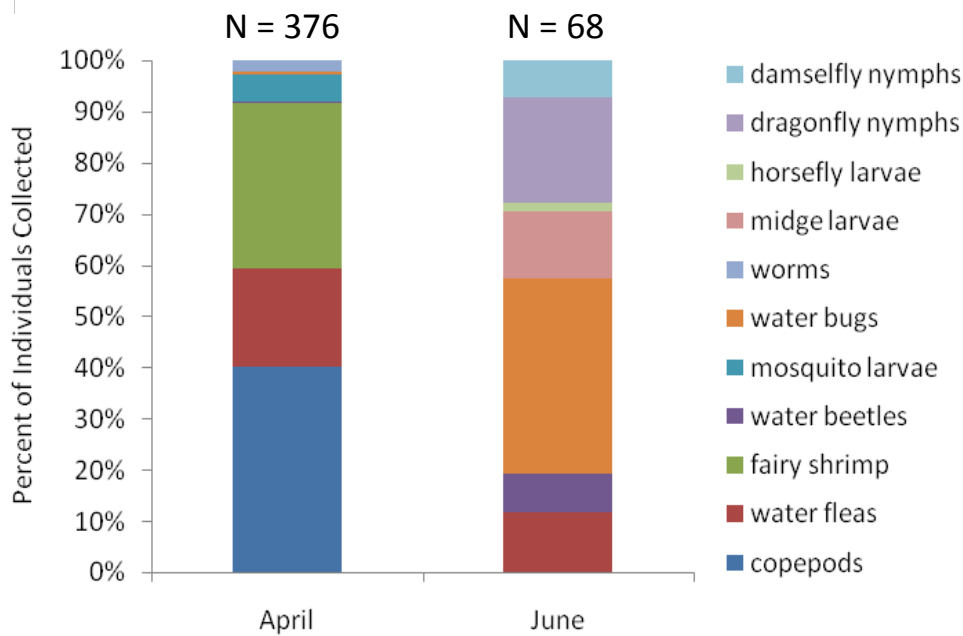


Aquatic Macroinvertebrates in a Cape Cod Vernal Pool in April, 1996. Data from EA Colburn



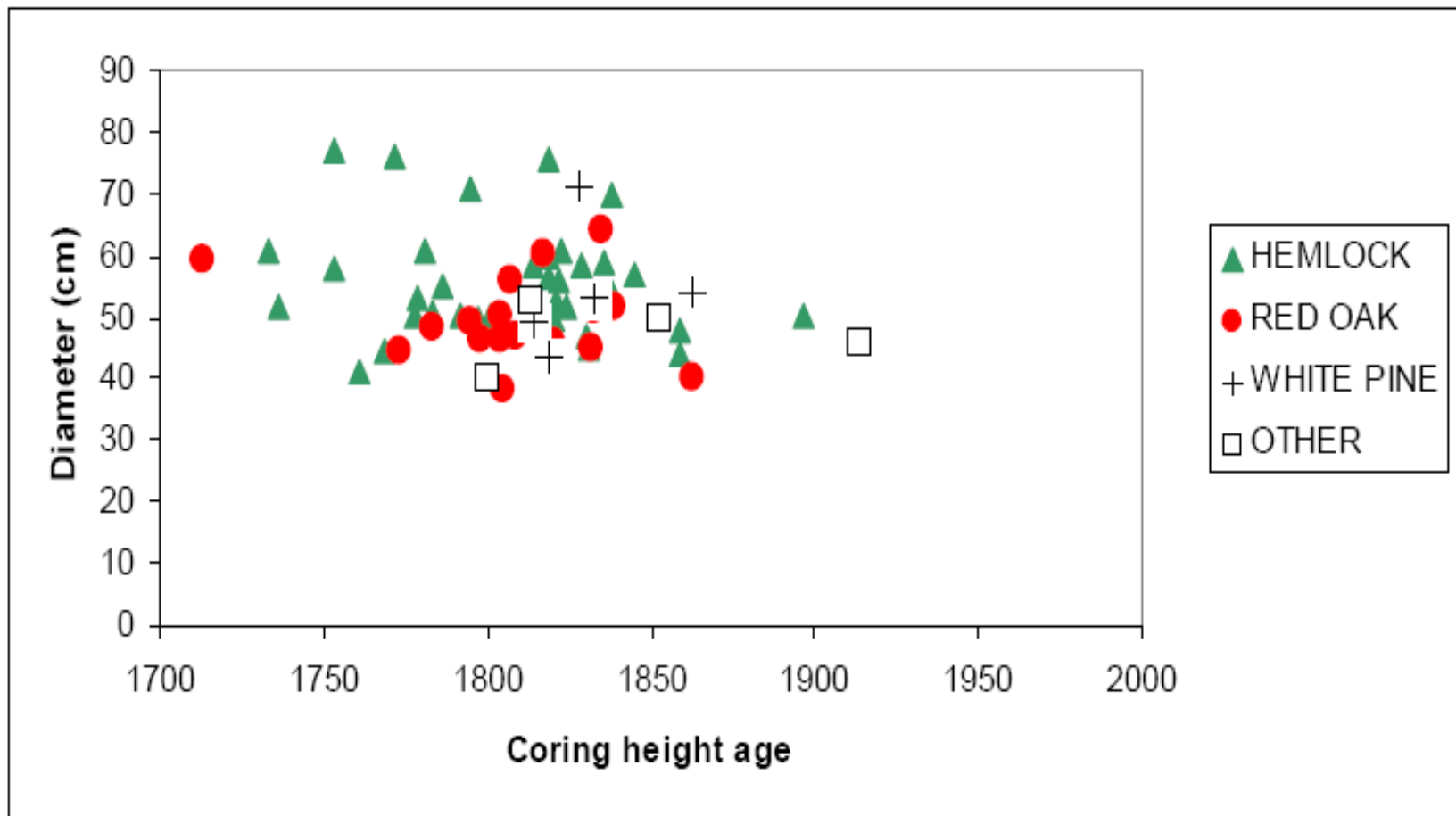


Macroinvertebrate communities in a Cape Cod Vernal pool in April and June, 1996. Data from EA Colburn

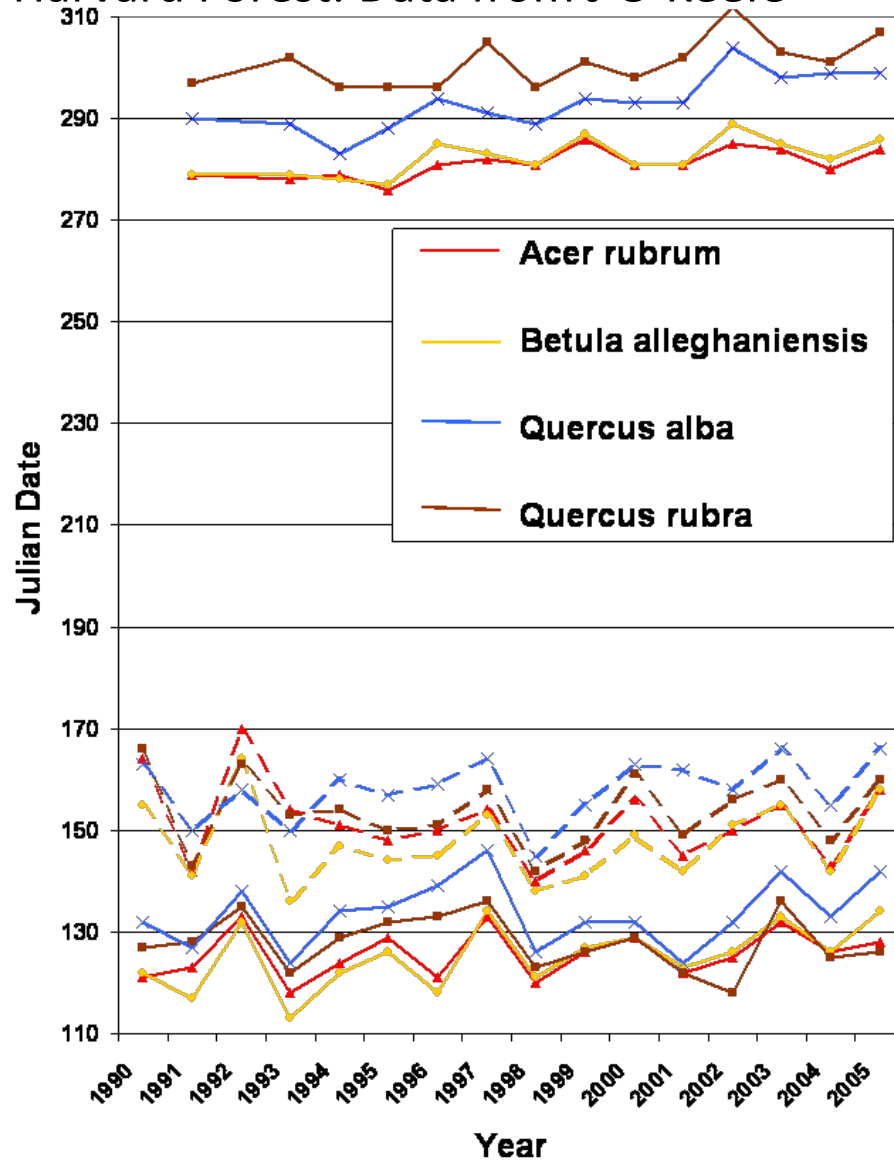




Age and diameter of trees on Mt Wachusett. Data from DA Orwig.



Spring leaf emergence and autumn leaf fall in four tree species at the Harvard Forest. Data from J O'Keefe



Fall:

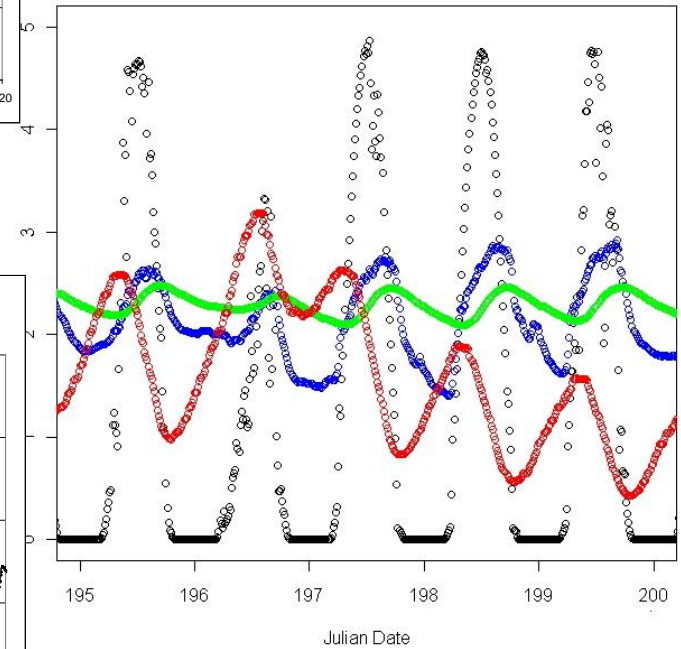
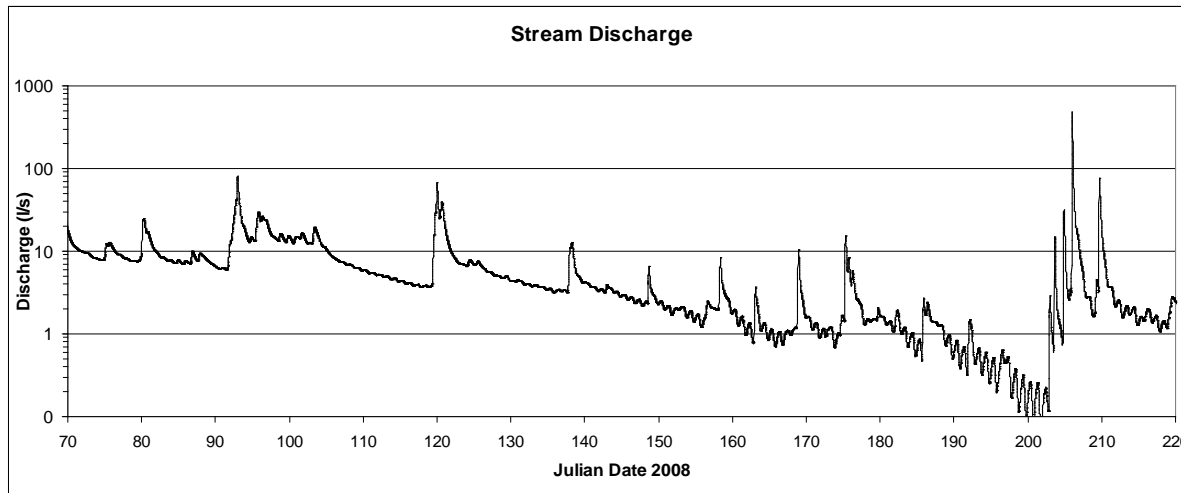
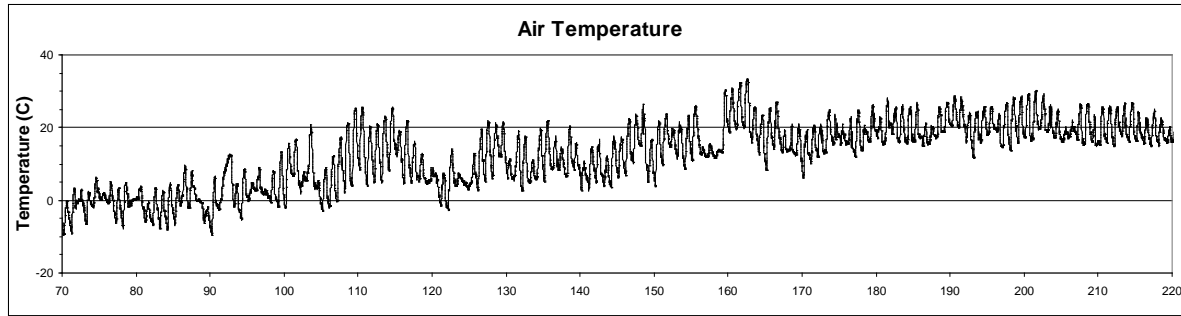
— Date of 50% leaf drop

Spring:

- - - Date of 75% leaf development

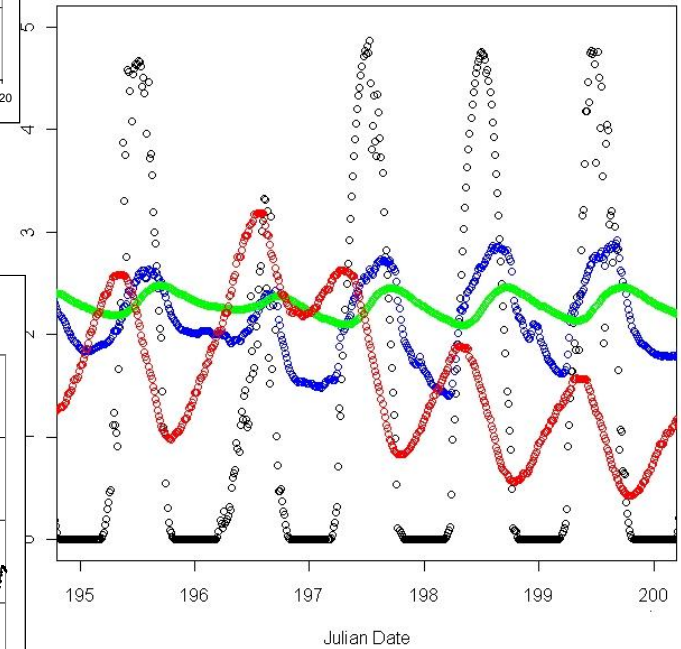
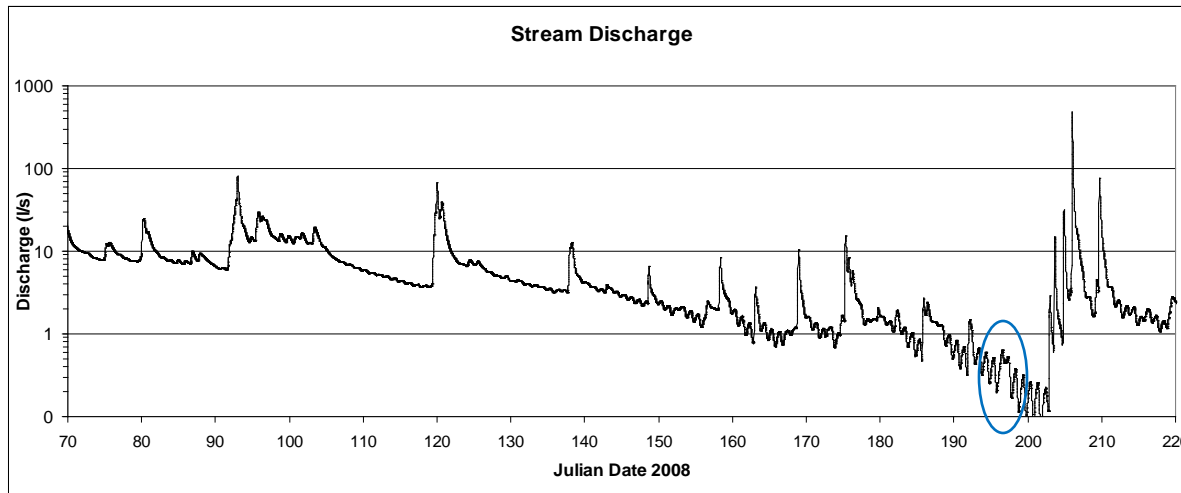
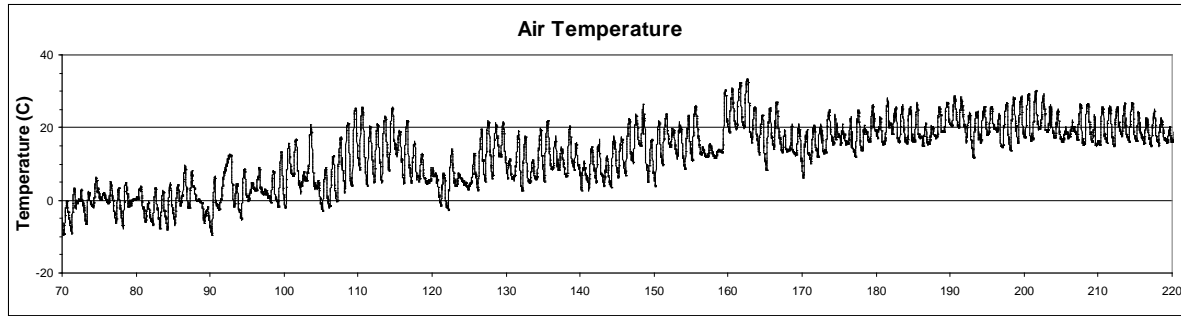
— Date of 50% bud break

Stream discharge and environmental variables at Upper Bigelow Brook, Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA, Spring-summer, 2008. Data from E Boose.



- Soil temperature
- Air temperature
- Stream discharge
- Solar radiation

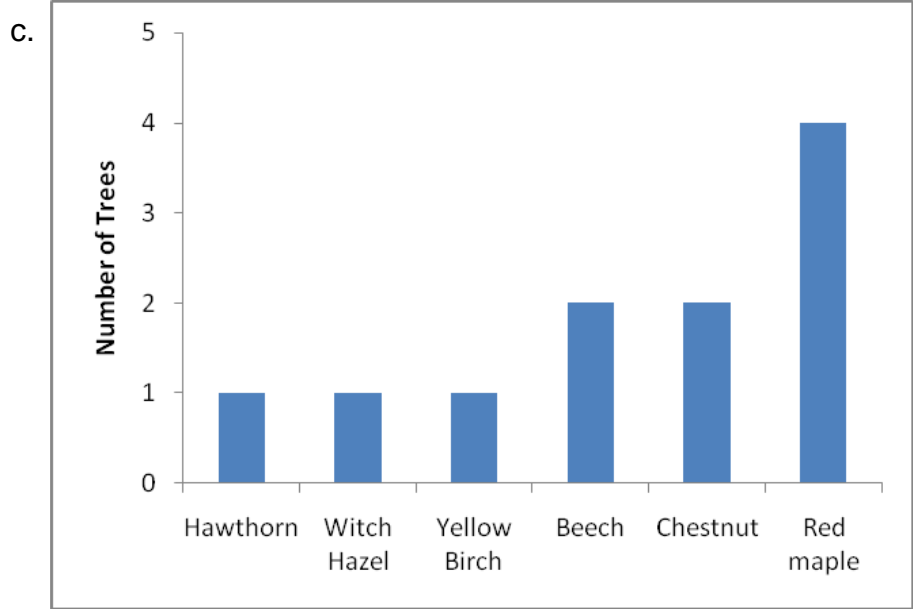
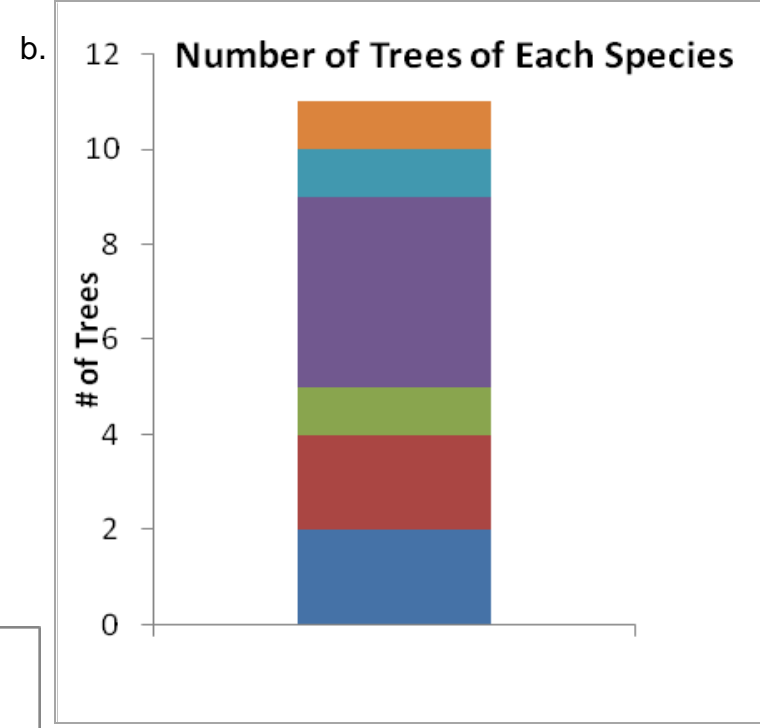
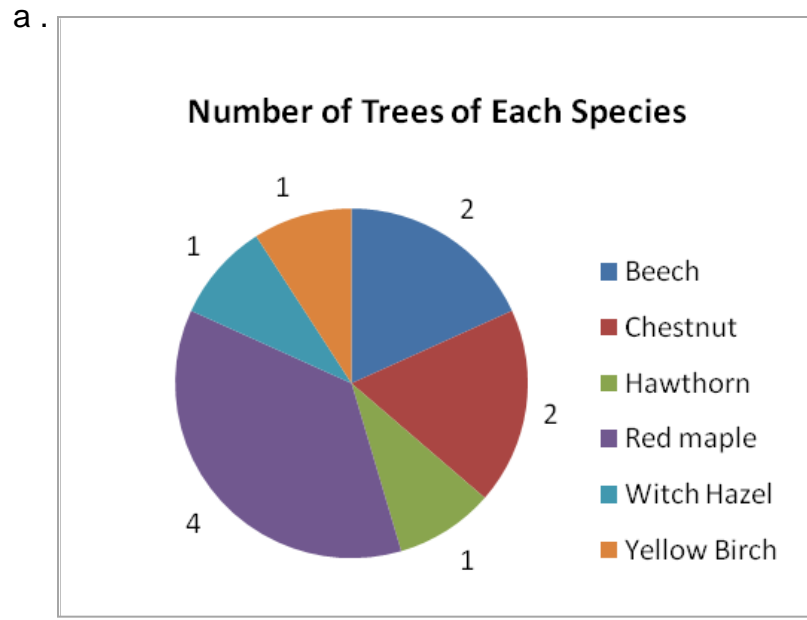
Stream discharge and environmental variables at Upper Bigelow Brook, Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA, Spring-summer, 2008. Data from E Boose.



- Soil temperature
- Air temperature
- Stream discharge
- Solar radiation

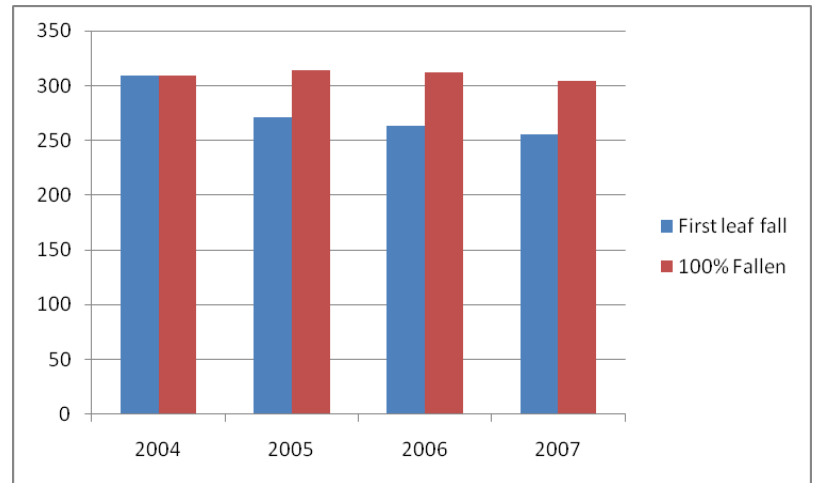
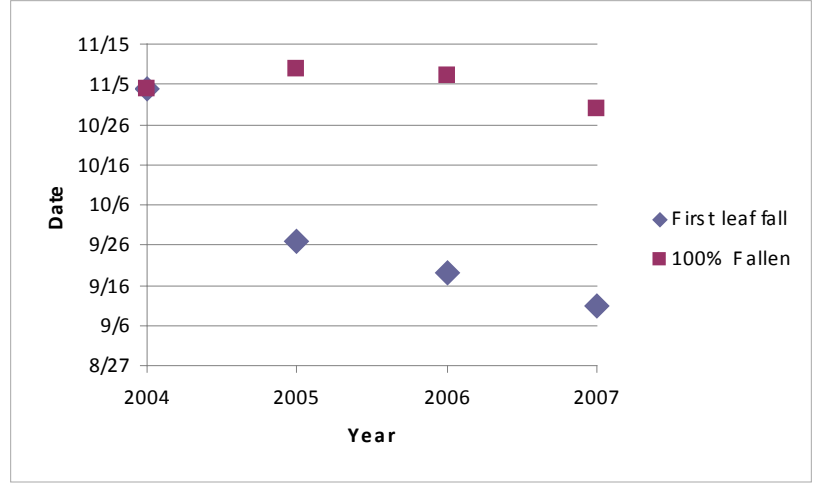
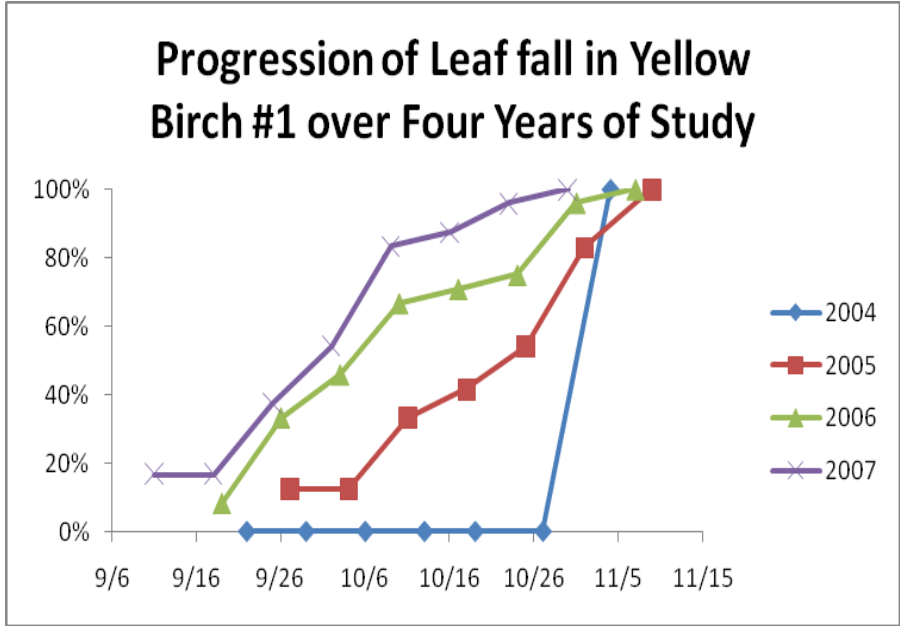


Tree species sampled in a schoolyard phenology study. ARM Schoolyard data. a. Pie graph. b. Stacked bar graph. (Species codes as in a.) c. Bar graph.



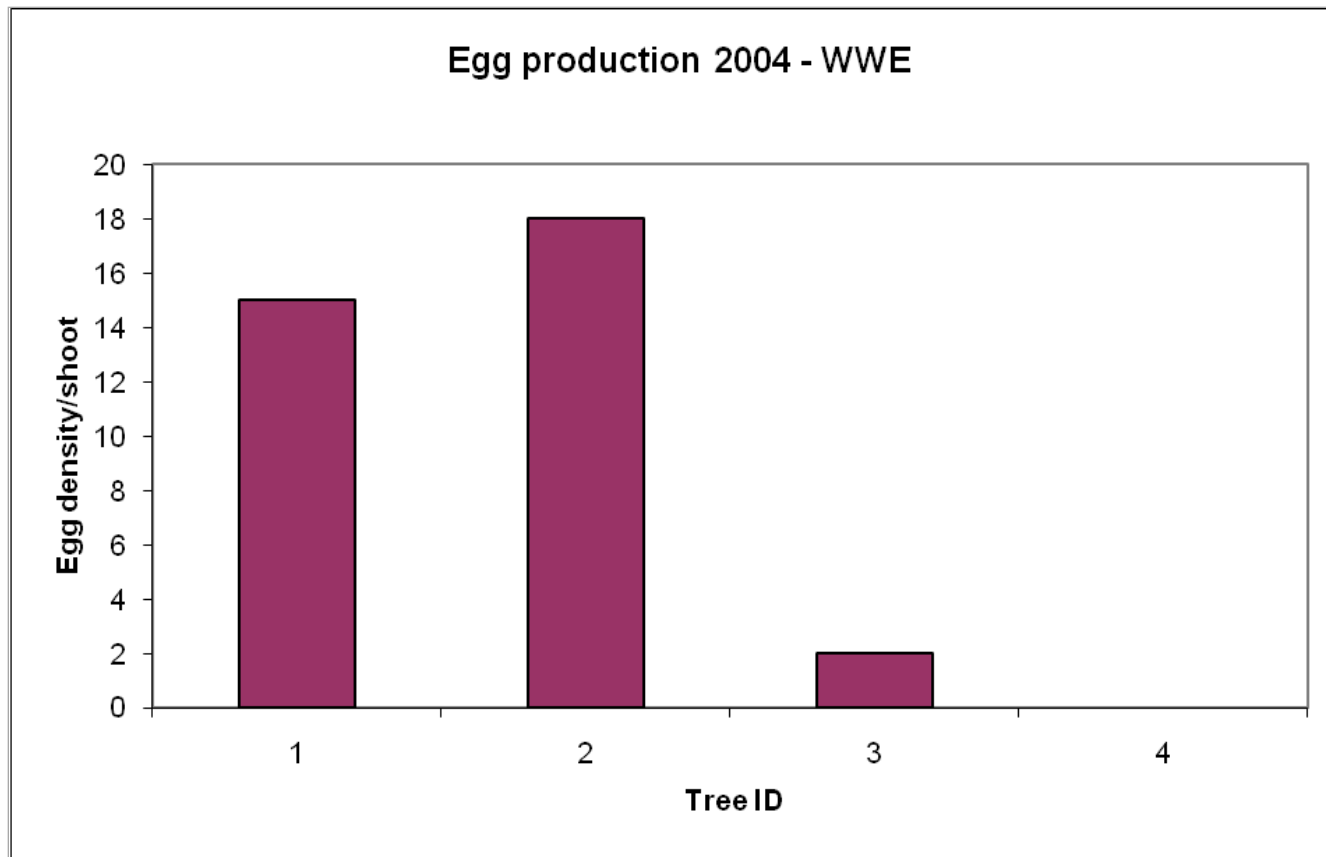


Leaf fall in one tree over four years of sampling.
ARM Schoolyard data.

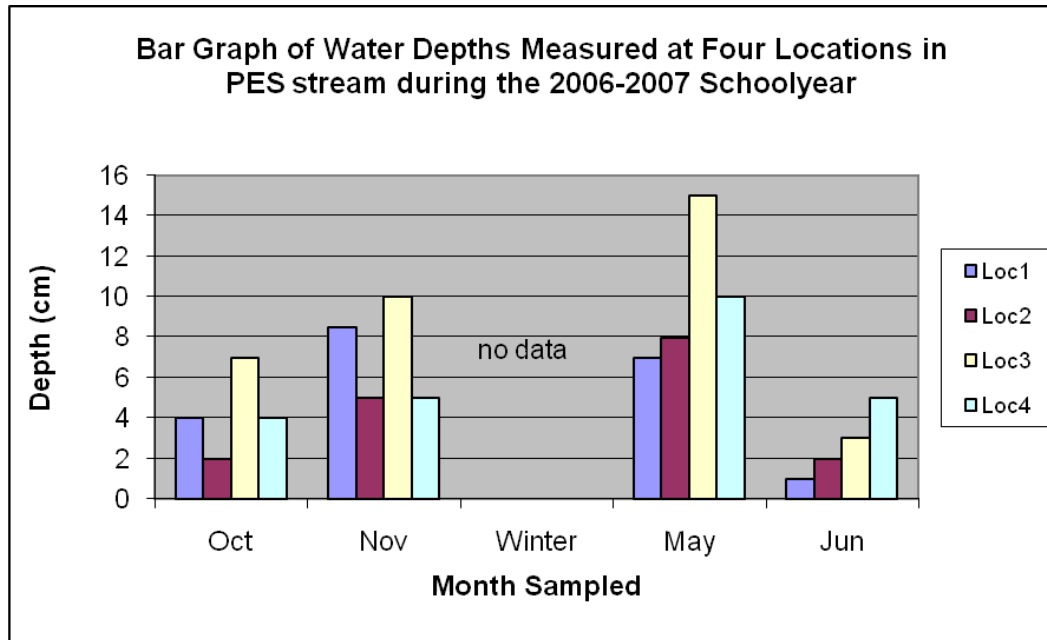
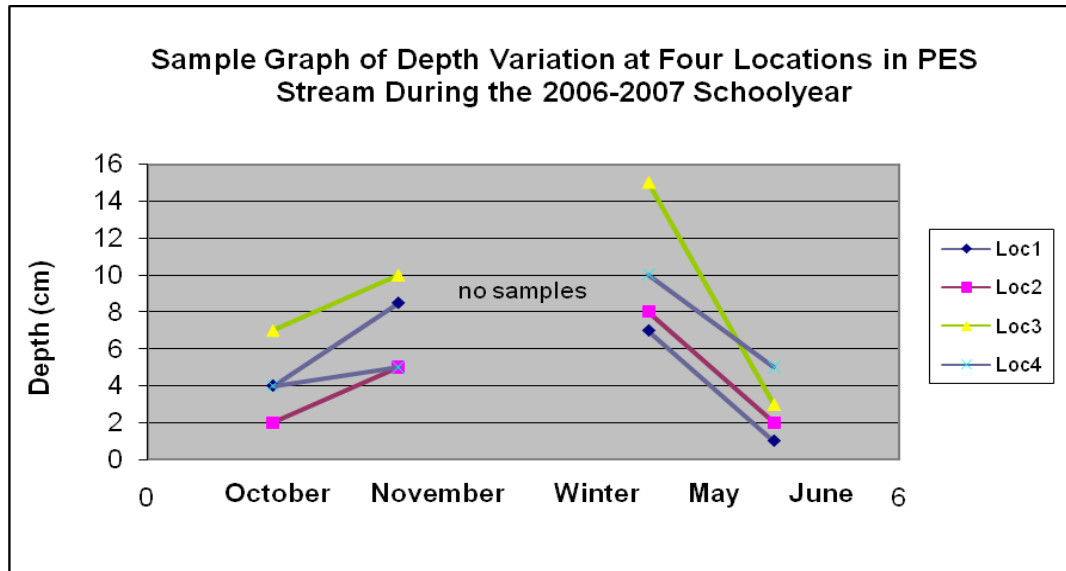


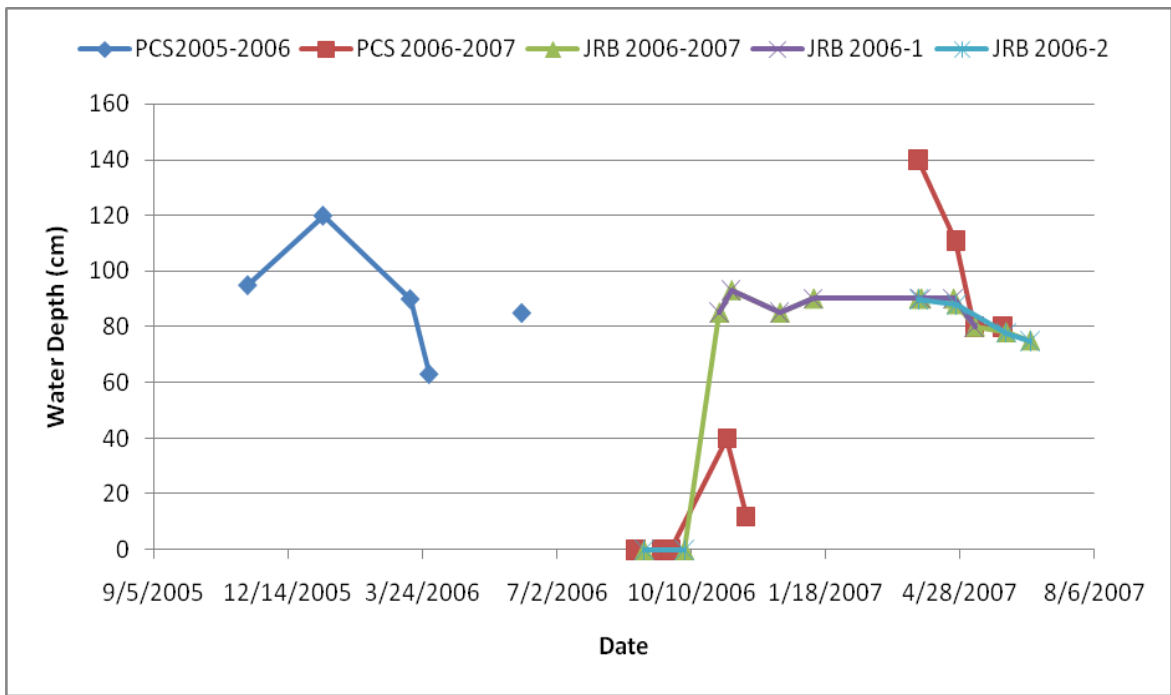


Egg production in Hemlock Woolly Adelgid in Three Hemlock Trees, 2004.
WWE schoolyard data.

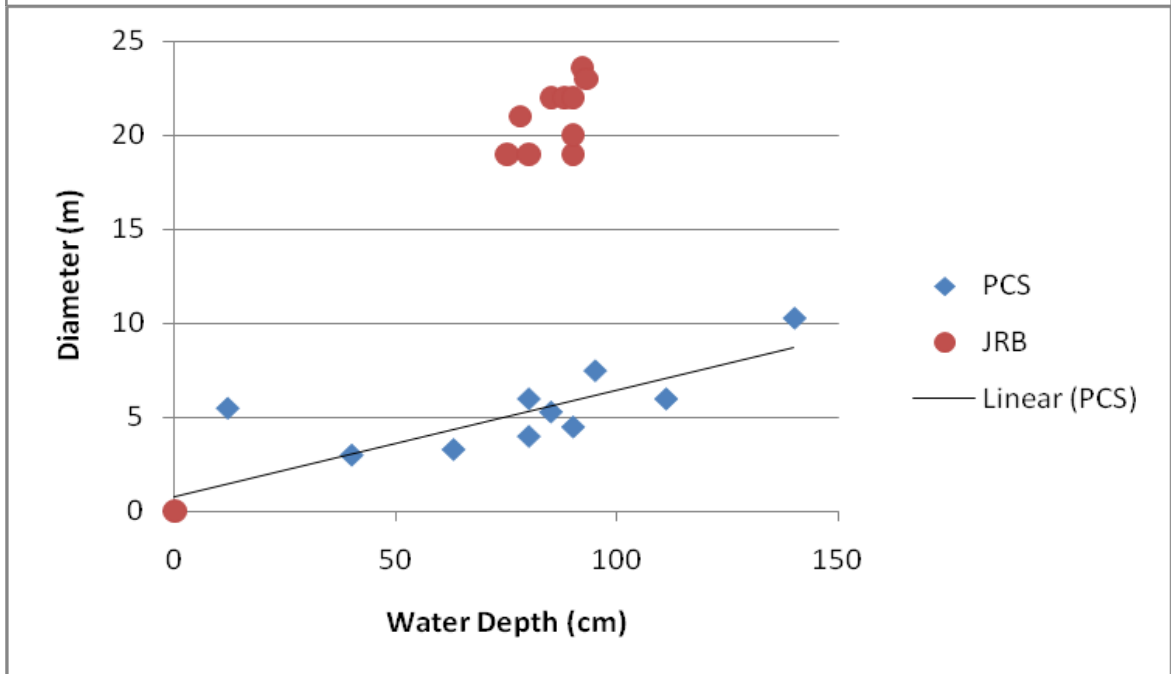


Stream depth at 4 sampling locations, 2006-2007. PES Schoolyard data.





Water Depth and Pool Diameter In two vernal pools. JRB and PCS Schoolyard data.





Before Data Analysis:

Look at data

Evaluate for:

- errors
- missing information
- corrections that are necessary

Adjust accordingly

Extract additional information – e.g., length of growing season, percent of leaves fallen, etc.

Calculating Growing Season Length From Schoolyard Data

Calculating Julian Date from Standard Date: use the Excel formula below

Date	Julian
4/8/1992	99
5/7/1999	127
6/4/1998	155
2/2/2002	33
5/5/1988	126
DATE	#VALUE!
DATE	#VALUE!
DATE	#VALUE!

Julian Date:
=K6-DATE(YEAR(K6),1,0)

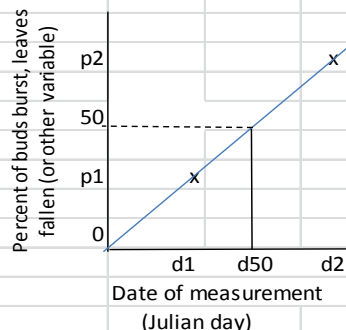
NOTE: "K6" refers to the cell with the standard date

REPLACE "DATE" IN COLUMN A WITH AN ACTUAL DATE, AND THE JULIAN DAY WILL BE CALCULATED IN COLUMN B

Growing Season Calculation:

- Determine 50% bud burst and 50% leaf-fall dates for each tree, or Alternatively, you could calculate the average for each species, or average for all trees at a site, depending on your analysis goals.
- Subtract budburst date from leaf-fall date; this gives the number of days in the growing season for the selected tree(s)
- This approach could also be used to estimate average duration of flooding in some vernal pools, if data are available on both the increase in water depth in spring, and the decline in water levels as the hydrologic year progresses

Estimating date of 50% leaf fall, bud burst, pool filling or drying, or other event



Use data measuring change in factor of interest -- water depth, growth, leaf fall, etc.

Look at the data, and choose two points bracketing the 50% level -- the formula below finds the 50% point between them

d1 and d2 are the Julian days when measurements were made before and after the 50% level was reached

p1 and p2 are the percent of leaf-fall estimated for measurement dates d1 and d2, respectively

Plug the values for d1, d2, p1, and p2 into the following formula:

$$50\% \text{ Leaf-fall or bud-burst Julian Date: } d1 + [(d2 - d1)(50 - p1) / (p2 - p1)]$$

NOTE: For measurements of water depth, growth, etc., plug in the comparable Julian days

EXAMPLE: Spring $d1 = 95$ $d2 = 122$ $50\% \text{ bud burst} = 95 + ((122 - 95)(50 - 47) / (62 - 47)) = 100.4$

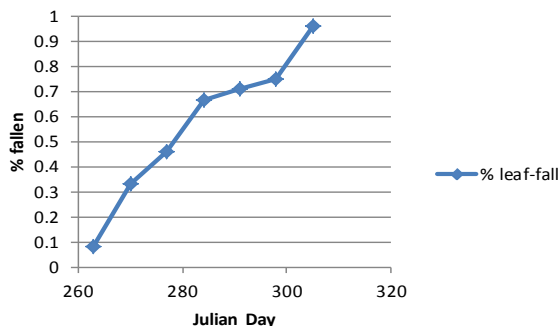
$p1 = 47$ $p2 = 62$

Fall $d1 = 277$ $d2 = 284$ $50\% \text{ leaf fall} = 277 + ((284 - 277)(50 - 46) / (67 - 46)) = 278.3$

$p1 = 46$ $p2 = 67$

If 50% bud-burst was at day 100 (April 10 in a non-leap year), and if 50% leaf-fall was day 278, then $278 - 100 = 178$: the growing season was 178 days long for this particular tree or group of trees

% leaf fall YB1 2005



INSERT YOUR SPRING AND FALL DATA:

	d1	p1	d2	p2	50%
Spring					#DIV/0!
Fall					#DIV/0!

Growing season length (number of days) #DIV/0!

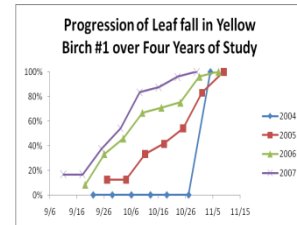
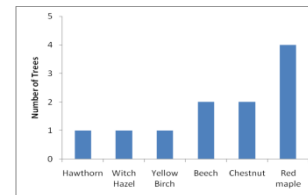
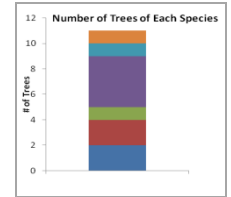
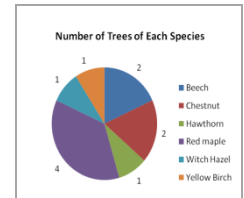


What next?

Go over data set to be used in making graphs (Level 2, download data from HF Schoolyard website).

Level 2 teachers: Work on graphing exercises:

1. Simple pie chart of tree species, by hand or by selecting an Excel data table
2. Stacked bar graph of tree species, by hand or Source Data dialog boxes.
3. Simple bar graph by species, by hand or using Chart Type dialog to change an existing graph.
4. Graph leaf-fall in a single tree over a four-year period, by hand or using the Source Data dialog boxes. (a) calculate percent of leaves fallen and remaining on tree. (b) graph data.
5. Graph first and last leaf-fall dates for one tree over a four-year period
6. If time permits, graph leaf-fall in multiple trees, your own data, or other data.



Level 3 teachers: Create and interpret graphs of your own data

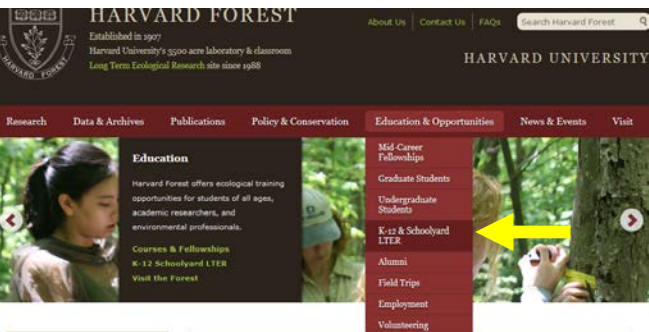
LUNCH at 12:30

Continue after lunch until 2:30; HF staff will load Level 3 graphs for projection

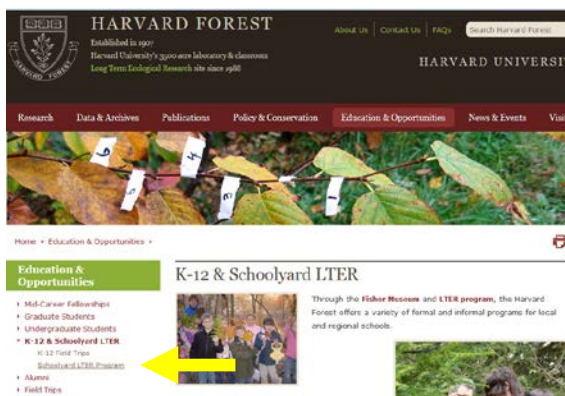
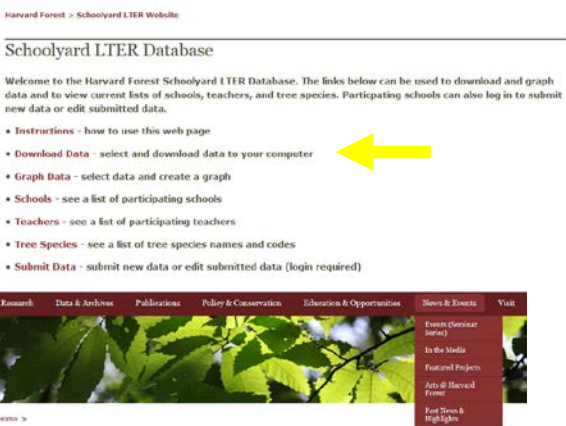
2:40 – 3:15 Teachers share graphs/insights/questions

3:15 Evaluation and wrap-up.

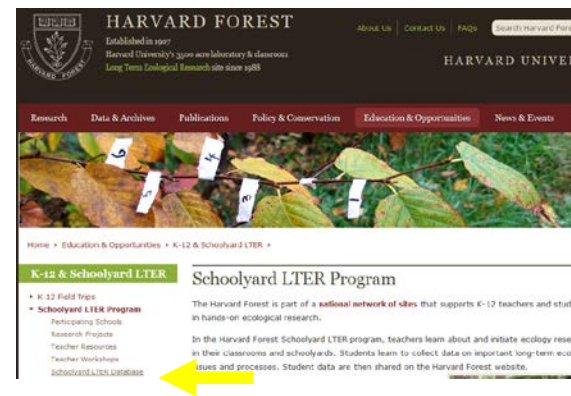
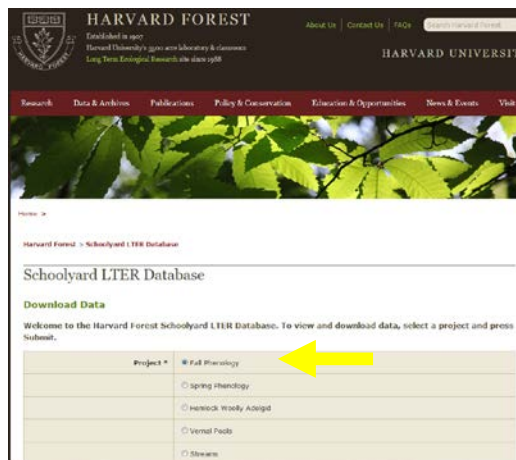
Go to Harvard Forest website, Click on Educational Opportunities, Click on K-12 and Schoolyard, and Click on Schoolyard LTER Database



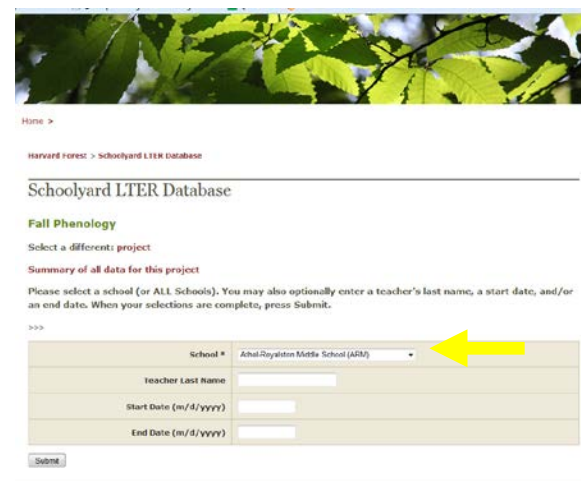
Choose Download Data



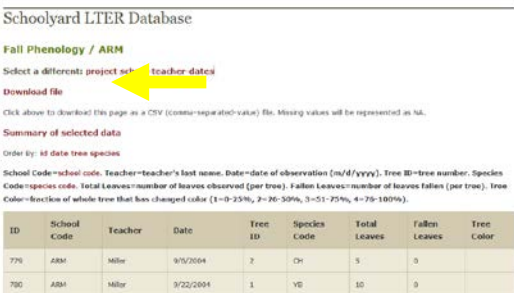
Select Fall Phenology



Choose Athol Royalston (ARM)



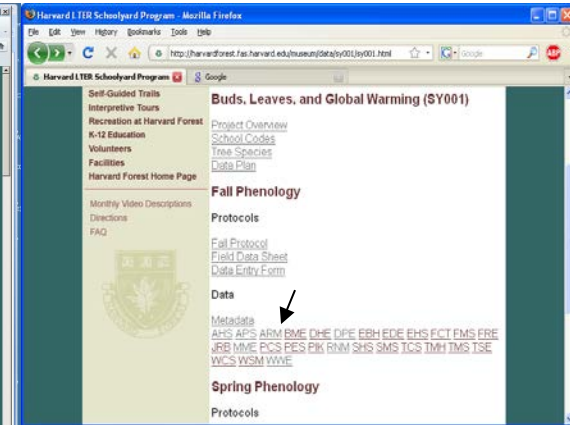
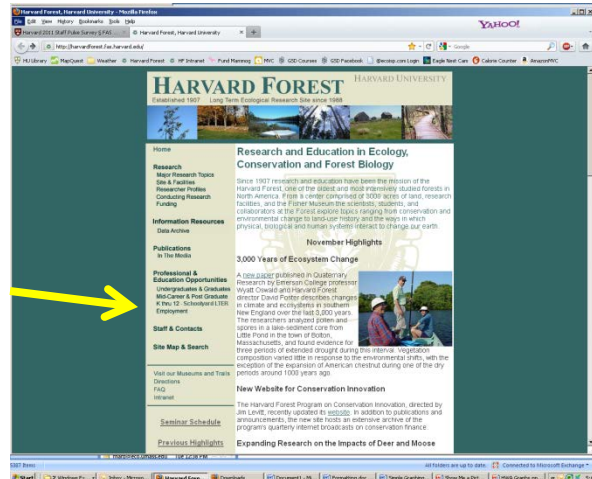
Download and work with data set



School Code	Teacher	Date	Julian	Tree ID	Species Code	Total Leaves	Fallen Leaves	Tree Color
ARM	Miller	9/6/2004	250	2	CH	5	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	1	YB	10	0	NA
ARM	Miller	9/22/2004	266	2	CH	10	0	NA

1. Download ARM data set from Buds, Leaves, Global Warming part of Schoolyard Webpage

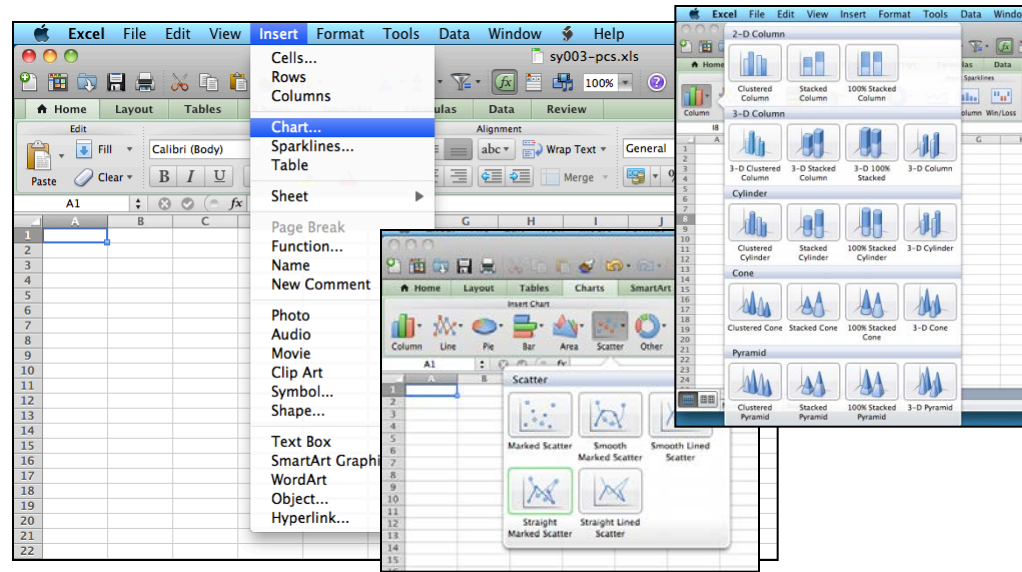
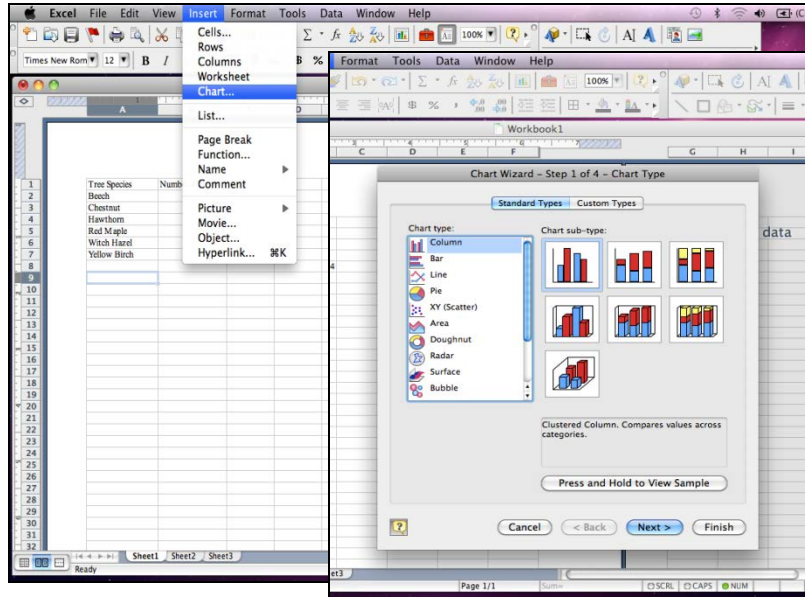
- Go to the Harvard Forest website, and go to Schoolyard Program webpage (click on [K thru 12 Schoolyard LTER](#) in left column on Home page, and [Harvard Forest Schoolyard Program](#) on the next page)
- Select the Buds, Leaves, and Global Warming, and click on Data, Protocols
- Go down to the bottom of the page under Data, and double click on ARM to download it to your computer.
- Save the Excel file as an xls file. You may want to name it “PracticeGraphs”
- We will be making a variety of modifications to these data during the session



2. Become familiar with basic Excel graphing tools on your computer

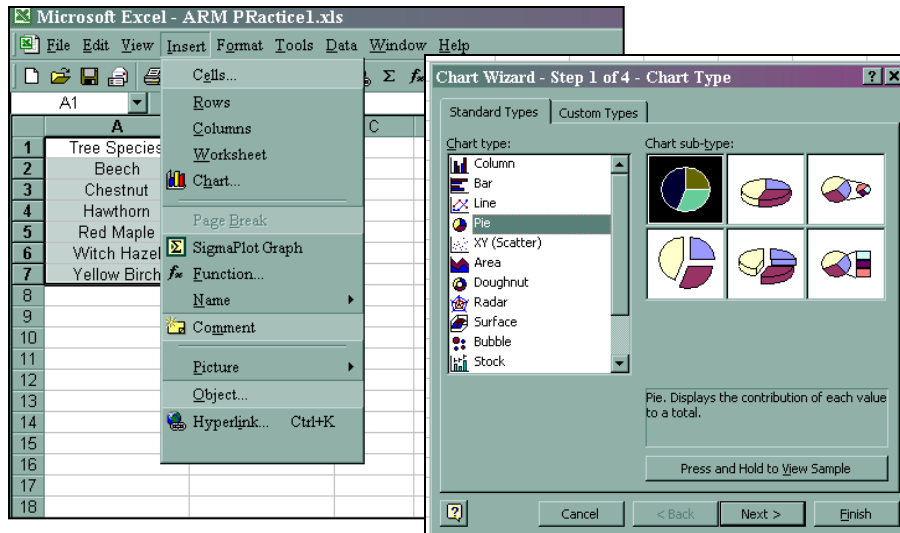
- Open Excel to a blank spreadsheet
- Find the Insert Tab and go to Insert Chart
- Look at the different options for (1) Pie Charts
(2) Bar (Column) Graphs
(3) Scatter Plots

Creating a Graph: (1) Click a blank cell, select Insert Chart, choose the type of graph

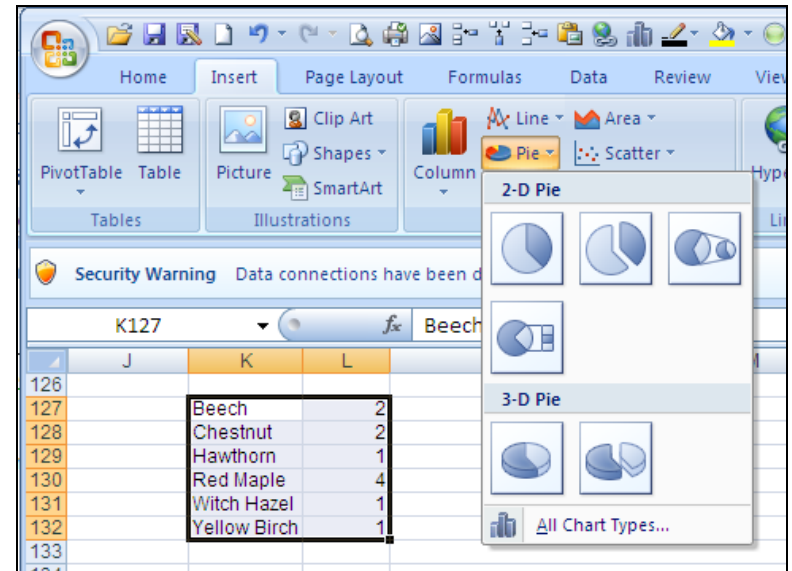


Excel 2011, Mac

Excel 2004, Mac



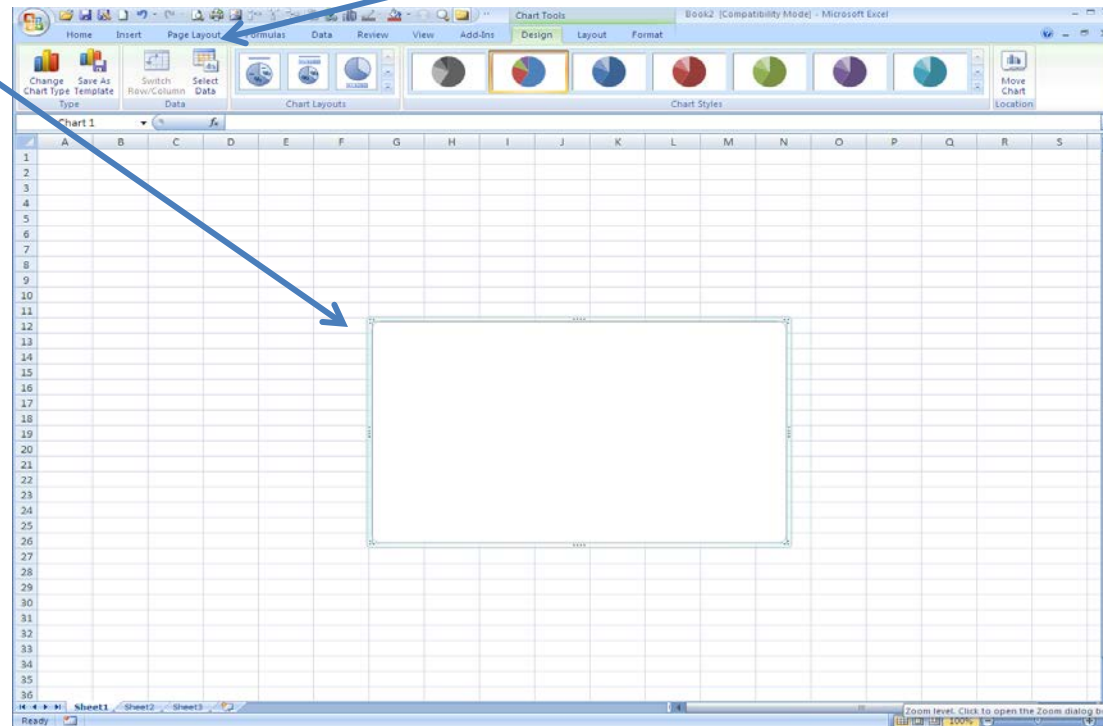
Excel 2000, PC



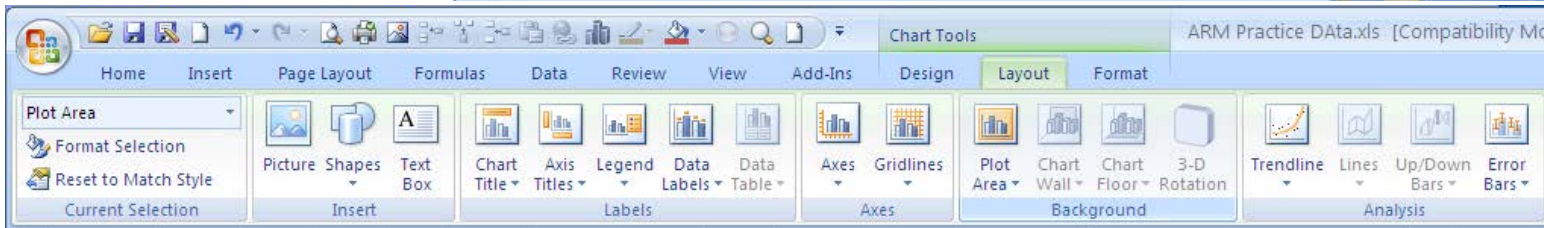
Excel 12 (2007), PC

Example: Insert a Pie Chart onto your blank Excel Worksheet – what will appear is a blank template that you can fill in with the data of your choice.

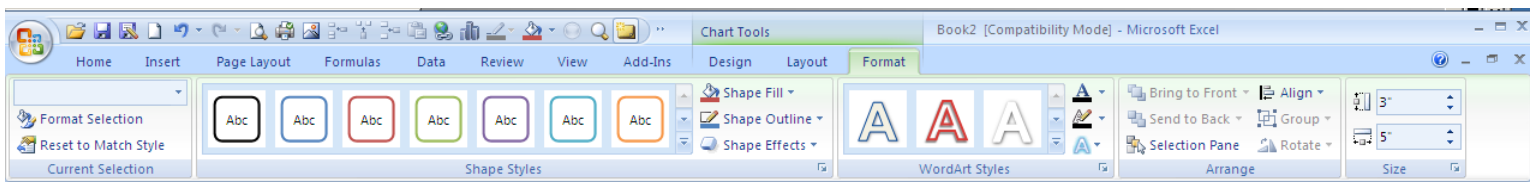
In Excel 12 (2007 PC, 2008 Mac), there are three tabs under “Chart Tools” for formatting graphs: Design, Layout, and Format



Design

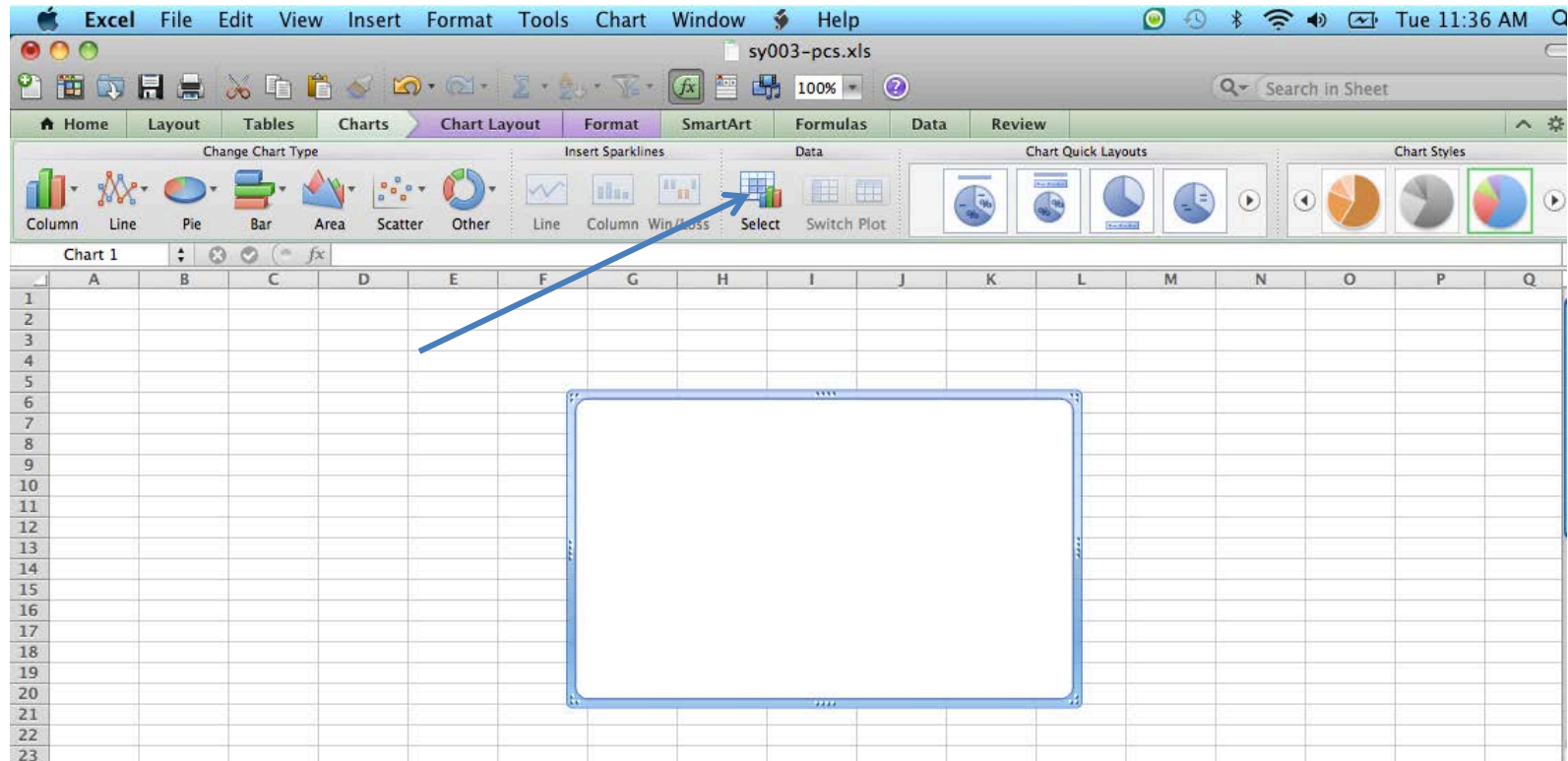


Layout



Format

In Excel 2011 (Mac), the top of the screen looks different. Choosing the type of graph and selecting data are done under the Charts tab. Formatting is done under the Charts Layout and Format tabs, as in Excel 2007/2008.



Formatting Command Choices in Pre-2007 Versions of Excel.

Top: Chart menu options change the type of graph; the data being graphed; the appearance of axes, gridlines, data labels, and a separate data legend; and axis and graph titles.

Bottom: Format menu options for selected parts of graphs change the color and patterns of the graph background and border, fonts, and the shape of the graph.

