Supplementary Materials:

Table S1: PhenoCam networks world-wide

Vegetation Type: DF- Deciduous forest, MF: Mixed forests, CR: Croplands, SA: Savannas, TN: Tundra, EF: Evergreen forests, GR: grasslands, SH: shrublands, MG: Mangrove, WL: Wetlands

Parameters monitored : SM: snowmelt, SOG: start of the growing season, MOG: max of the growing season, EOG: end of the growing season, FSF: first autumn snow fall SOS: Start of Spring, EOS: End of Spring, SOF: Start of Fall, End of Fall , MOF: middle of fall, MOS: middle of spring, LOS: Length of Season, POF: peak of flowering, GU: green-up, Mat: maturity, Sen: senescence, Dorm: Dormancy, SLE: the start of leaf-expansion, ELF: end of leaf-fall, Flw: Flowering, POR: peak of redness, EOR: end of redness, POS Peak of season, SEN: start of leaf senescence

Sl. No	Location	Lat-long	Year	Vegetation Type	PhenoCam Index	Parameters monitored	Satellite Data / Other	Result	Reference
1	Svalbard	78° 9'N, 16° 1'E	2015	GR	2G_ RBi, GCC, GRVI	SM, SOG, MOG, EOG, FSF	-	GRVI and NDVI measured obtained through both active and passive sensors exhibited similar vegetation attributes.	[50]
2	USA	31°44'N,109°55'W	2014 - 15	GR	GCC	SOG, EOG, & LOG	MODIS	GCC may be more suitable for estimating changes in grassland greenness during the senescence.	[51]
3	USA	31°49'N, 110°51'W	2008	SH	2G_ Rbi	SOS	EC	The net ecosystem exchange of CO2 shows a nearly inverse pattern to the overall greenness of the ecosystem (GCC).	[45]
4	Japan	36° 8'N, 137°25'E	2005 - 07	DF	2G_RBi & Hue values	SOG, EOG	LAI, SPAD (Ground)	Variations in autumn phenology among tree species can be better monitored using employing the normalized RGB_DN method.	[92]
5	USA	-	2013 - 15	MF, DF, GR, CR, SV	GCC, VCI	SOS, EOS, SOF & SOF	MODIS, VIIRS,	PhenoCam GCC and VCI were exhibited stronger correlation with phenological dates derived from VIIRS EVI2 compared to those obtained from VIIRS NDVI.	[93]
6	North America	-	2013 - 15	EF, DF, SH, GR, CR	NDVI, GCC	SOG, EOG	MODIS	NDVI values derived from PhenoCam data demonstrate good correlation with NDVI obtained through spectral measurements.	[54]

7	USA	-	2014 - 15	EF, DF	GCC, RCC	SOG, EOG	EC, MODIS-LAI	RCC was shown better accuracy on both GPP-based SOG and EOG in EF sites	[46]
8	France	48.48°N, 2.78°E	2012 - 18	DF	GCC	SOG, EOG	-	A strong correlation between the WPVbb by camera and the data from ground observation	[44]
9	Japan	36°08′N, 137°25′E	2007 - 09	DF, EF	% of total DN and 2G_ Rbi	SOS, EOS, SOF & EOF	EC	The DNRGB values in the upward-facing images within DBF were capable of discerning canopy phenology, whereas the same was not observed in ECF.	[94]
10	Arctic	67°30'N, 15°55'E	2019 - 20	TN	GCC	SOG, EOG, LOG	Sentinel 2, MODIS	High level of correlation between Sentinel-2 and PhenoCam indices; the best correlation is with Sentinel-2 EVI	[95]
11	Malaysia	4°11'N; 114°2'E	2013 - 14	EF	% of total DN, 2G_ RBi, Hue values, NDVI, EVI, GRVI	Flw	-	The temporal trends in %RGB and saturation exhibited by individual trees unveiled distinctive traits of tree phenology attributed to flowering, color transformation, and leaf emergence.	[55]
12	USA	39°27'N, 117°36'W	2015 - 17	SH	NDVI, GCC	SOG, EOG, LOG	Landsat	Strong concurrence observed between PhenoCam and Landsat NDVI.	[96]
13	Alaska	71°17'N, 156°42'W	2010 - 13	WL	2G_ RBi	SOG, EOG	-	A strong difference in timing of greenness and its intensity among species	[97]
14	USA	-	2002 - 15	DF, EF, GR, MF, SH, TN, WL, CR	GCC	SOG, EOG	MODIS	High correlation between PhenoCam and MODIS transition dates for CRO, DBF, DNF and GRA and poor for EBF & ENF.	[41]
15	Brazil	22°10'S, 47°52'W	2011	SV	GCC	SOG, EOG	-	Individual plant species ROIs displayed a higher degree of sensitivity to changes in relative green values compared to the collective community ROIs.	[52]
16	USA	43°58'N, 74°13'W	2002 - 12	DF	2G_ Rbi	GU, SOS, Mat, Sen, EOS, Dorm	MODIS, Landsat	Landsat and MODIS comparison showed strong agreement	[98]
17	Canada	48°22'N, 71°25'W	2015 - 18	MF, EF	GCC	SOG, EOG	-	The initiation and completion of budburst, along with bud setting, were recorded at the points when GCC achieved 72%, 92%, and 94% of its peak magnitude, correspondingly.	[99]
18	Italy	45°50'N, 7°34'E	2013 - 15	GR	GCC	Conopy greenness	EC	Due to heat waves, 39% of drop in maximum canopy greenness value and a senescence reported 32 days earlier when compared to mean values.	[7]

19	Greenland	64° 7'N, 51°21'W	2010	WL	2G_ RBi, GCC	GPP	EC, WorldView-2	GPP (EC) were found good correlation with greenness for all plant communities, and the highest correlation - fen.	[36]
20	Japan	36° 8'N, 137°26'E	2010 - 11	GR	GCC, RCC, BCC, 2G_ Rbi	SOS, EOS, SOF & EOF	Portable spectroradiometer	Seasonal trend of the GCC was shown high correlation to the aboveground green biomass throughout the year	[53]
21	Australia	36°12'S, 148°33'E	2001 - 16	GR	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF, EOF, LOG	MODIS, EC	There exists a critical threshold at which excessive summer VPD hinders the ability of Australian mountain grasslands to recover during the latter part of the season.	[100]
22	Japan	36° 8'N, 137°25'E	2004 - 13	DF	% of total DN, 2G_ Rbi	SLE, ELF	-	The timing of early ELF was found to be less responsive to changes in air temperature compared to the timing of SLE.	[101]
23									
24	Switzerland	47° 28′N, 8° 21′E	2005 - 07	MF, DF	GCC	SOS, EOS, Sen	EC	The new leaf appearance dates of the dominant species played a role in shaping the seasonal patterns of spring gross primary productivity (GPP), although their influence was also influenced by the specific local weather conditions.	[102]
25	USA	32°13'N, 110°48'W	2007	SH	2G_ RBi	Flower count	-	The comparison between manually and automatically counted cinchweed blooms resulted in a strong correlation, with an R^2 value of 0.97 ($p<.0001$).	[103]
26	USA	41°21'N, 70°34'W	2013	DF	GCC	Ecophysiological traits, Sen	-	Utilizing camera-based phenology observations proves to be an effective method for accurately quantifying the trends in the START and END of senescence.	[81]
27	Canada	53°43'N, 127°38'W	2013 - 14	DF	2G_ RBi, GCC	Stand-health metrics, vigour, mortality and disease occurrence	Visual forest-health survey	GCC represented differences in healthy *vigour* and mortality, whereas, EG best representative of occurrences of foliar diseases.	[85]
28	USA	44°03´ N, 71°17´W	2013 - 16	DF	GCC, RCC	SOS, EOS, PAI, LAI	PAR	The reported transition dates and length in shows large variation among the VIs of PAI_{CANOPY}, GCC, RCC and PAI_{fPARt}.	[86]
29	Finland	67°21'N, 26°38'E	2014 - 15	EF, WL	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF, EOF	EC	The correlation between GCC and CO2 exchange was highest during the spring.	[104]

30	Portugal	39° 08'N, 8°19'W	2011 - 18	EF, SH, GR	GCC, NDVI, NDWI	Greenness variation	-	The GRA shows a very good correlation between GCC and NDVI while the GCC of SHB showed a better fit with NDWI than with NDVI.	[105]
31	USA, Canada	-	2014	DF, EF, GR	2G_ RBi, GCC	GPP	EC	GPP shows better correlation with greenness derived from camera imagery in all 3 PFT	[39]
32	Canada	52° 2'N, 117° 0'W	2010	SH	2G_ Rbi	GU, Sen, Flw, root nutrition	-	Protein content of *H. alpinum* is shows that, a depletion in protein level while plants are growing actively.	[106]
33	Brazil	7°58'S, 38°23'W	2018 - 19	Caatinga woody plant	GCC	EOS, SOS	MODIS, Sentinel 2	Seasonal GCC and NDVI derived from optical RS were indeed strongly related to water use.	[107]
34	Japan	-	2012	DF	GRVI, RCC, ExR, RGR, VARI, Hue	Leaf color duration, Autumn leaf phenology	-	For max leaf-color brightness - target autumn leaf color	[108]
35	Brazil	2°51'S, 54°58'W	2000 - 19	EF	leafless tree-crowns fraction	leafless or leafy	MODIS, Planet Scope	At ecosystem-level, the observed pattern in NPV fraction correlate well to PhenoCam based leafless tree-crown fraction.	[109]
36	China	44.42°N, 122.87°E	2012 - 14	GR	2G_ Rbi	GPP	EC	For the 3 continuous years, the daily fAPAR from PhenoCam shows similar temporal pattern with the EC–GPP.	[25]
37	Brazil	2° 8′ S, 59° 0’W	2015 - 16	EF	GCC	GU, Mat, Sen, Dorm	MODIS	Observed post-drought changes in the timing in leaf demography	[88]
38	USA	37°55'N, 78°16'W	2018	DF	GCC, NDVI	Canopy Closure, LAI	UAV, MODIS and Landsat 8	Shift from spring phenophases to canopy-closure largely agrees among sensors other than Landsat 8 or MODIS.	[110]
39	USA	38°16'N, 119°34'W	2012 - 15	SV, GR	NDVI	GU, Mat, Sen, Dorm	MODIS, VIIRS, Landsat 8	Results show that NDVI - satellite are strongly correlated with PhenoCam NDVI time series.	[111]
40	Italy	45°50'N, 7°34'E	2009 - 11	GR	GCC, BCC	SOS	-	Regions where snow melts at a later time reported to early BOS.	[112]
41	Italy	45°50'N, 7°34'E	2009 - 10	GR	2G_ Rbi, GCC, BCC, RCC	Canopy greenness, LAI, canopy photosynthesis	EC, Hyperspectral Irradiometer	Strong correlation between canopy greenness with LAI and canopy photosynthesis.	[87]

42	USA	41°49'N, 72°14'W	2012 - 14	DF	GCC, RCC, BCC, VARI	SOS, EOS, POR, EOR	-	Spring: SOS from a GCC correlated well with visually observed timing between onset and max leaf unfolding. Autumn: POR & EOR from RCC correlated well with the visual end of leaf drop and color change.	[113]
43	Netherlands	53°29'N, 6°13'E	2016 - 17	GR	GCC	SOS, POS, EOS	Sentinel 2	The SOS derived from NDVI Sentinel-2 closely corresponded to the SOS camera-based GCC. The estimates for EOS-camera-based GCC series were two months earlier on average compared to the NDVI-based estimates.	[114]
44	Europe	-	2008 - 14	DF, EF, GR, WL, CR	GCC	SOS, EOS, GU, Sen	EC	Differences in color fractions and pigment concentrations in deciduous forests.	[59]
45	USA	-	2000 - 13	DF	GCC	Spring leaf emergence	MODIS	community composition impacts on phenological dynamics over large areas.	[115]
46	USA	-	2008 - 12	DF	GCC, RCC	SOS, MOS, EOS, SOF, MOF, EOF	MEASURES, MODIS	PhenoCam images exhibit lower levels of uncertainty compared to satellite imagery.	[37]
47	Czechia	48°40'N, 16°56'E	2014 - 17	DF	GCC	GU, Mat, Sen, Dorm	Ground Observation	Correlation between ground and PhenoCam derived phenological periods.	[116]
48	Sweden	57° 8'N, 14°44'E	2018	DF	VARI, GCC	SOS, EOS	MODIS, Sentinel-2, UAV	PhenoCamGCC proved to be more effective in accurately monitoring the canopy's green-up compared to other indices.	[117]
49	Global	-	1999 - 17	DF	GCC	SOS, EOS	Copernicus land surface products, EC	A substantial correlation for the SOS and a coefficient of determination (R^2) exceeding 0.5 for the EOS.	[23]
50	USA	-	2002 - 12	DF, EF, GR	GCC	Canopy greenness, Pigment concentration	MERIS	Significant correlations ranging from moderate to strong were identified between GCC and vegetation metrics derived from MERIS data at DF sites. However, weaker associations were noted over EF sites.	[118]

51	USA	42°32'N, 72°10'W	2008-12	DF	GCC	Spring bud burst, POS, Sen, LAI	MODIS, Ground Observation	The emergence of spring-related changes in both Leaf Area Index (LAI) and the measured physiological and morphological characteristics is demonstrated to occur later than the initial rise in canopy greenness.	[40]
52	Germany	48°57'N, 13°25'E	2011	DF	GCC	SOS, EOS, frost damage, re-sprouting, Mat	-	Individuals that exhibited an early onset of greening during the initial flushing phase experienced a briefer recovery period and commenced the second greening phase earlier.	[49]
53	USA	-	2002 - 10	DF	2G_ RBi	Gin, Gmax, Gdec, Gmin,	MODIS	Best correlation between PhenoCam and Modis	[35]
54	Germany	49° 5'N, 13°16'E	2006 - 07	DF	GCC, RCC	SOS, SEN, EOS, SOF	-	An approximate delay in the initiation of green-up of 2.5 days per 100 meters of altitude was calculated for Fagus sylvatica.	[119]
55	UK	-	2011 - 12	DF, EF, MF	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF, EOF	-	A strong correlation was found between automated method and visual inspection.	[120]
56	Europe	-	2018 - 19	DF, EF, GR	GCC	SOS, EOS	Sentinel-2, PEP725, EC	For GPP phenology, PPI emerges as the most effective approach, especially for ECF.	[90]
57	USA	-	1982 - 13	DF	GCC, RCC	SOS, EOS	Landsat, MODIS, EC	Ground observations exhibit a stronger alignment with LPA derived estimates for SOS dates compared EOS dates.	[121]
58	Sweden	64°11'N, 19°33'E	2011 - 12	WL	GCC, RCC, BCC	LAI, GEP	EC	Strong correlations and seasonal hysteresis effects were observed between the GCC and LAI, day length, and GDDS.	[122]
59	Kenya	1°38'S, 37° 8'E	2017 - 19	GR	GCC	SOS, EOS	Sentinel, MODIS, Planet Scope	Both Planet Scope and Sentinel-2 data sets resulted in acceptable extraction of phenological dates.	[123]
60	Germany	49° 6'N, 13°18'E	2001 - 16	MF	GCC	SOS, EOS, POS	MODIS, EC	Increasing trend in GCC, was paralleled by increasing trends of GPP and satellite-based indices	[124]
61	China	24°32'N, 101° 1'E	2010	EF	GCC, RCC	SOG, EOG, Sen	-	The RCC was more accurate for estimating leaf senescence, while the GCC is accurate for estimating leaf development events.	[125]

62	USA	31°49'N, 110°52'W	2013 - 16	SV, GR, SH	NDVI, GCC	GPP	Landsat8, MODIS, EC	The relationships between Greenness - GPP were not influenced by changes in spatial scales.	[126]
63	Australia	-	2014 - 15	GR	GCC	Biomass	Landsat8,7, MODIS	The primary factor driving variations in phenology among different grassland types is the dominance of C3/C4 species.	[33]
64	Thailand	8° 3'N, 98°24'E	2015 - 16	MG	GCC, BCC, RCC, VARI	SOG, EOG	-	Signals derived from the GCC exhibited a positive correlation with diurnal water levels in the background, whereas signals from the RCC displayed a negative relationship with tidal water levels.	[127]
65	North America	-	2012 - 17	EF	GCC, GRVI	SOG, EOG, GPP	EC, Field spec, fluorometer	Changes in canopy level color intensity can be used to project canopy-level photosynthesis	[128]
66	USA	-	2018 - 19	DF	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF, EOF	MODIS, GOES	GOES displayed a higher degree of correlation with PhenoCam data.	[129]
67	North America	-	2016	DF	GCC	SOG, EOG	-	The accuracy of the model improved when deep networks utilized region of interest images instead of using the entire images as inputs.	[130]
68	USA	-	2017 - 20	EF, DF, CR, GR, SH	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF, EOF	Landsat, Sentinel 2, Planet scope	Vegetation index - high temporal correlation for all the data sourses.	[131]
69	Canada	-	2016 - 19	EF	GCC	SOG, EOG, LOS	MODIS	EVI provided more accurate estimations of phenological dates compared to the NDVI.	[132]
70	India	32°35'N, 76°16'E	2017 - 18	DF	RCC, GCC, BCC	GU, Mat, Sen, Dorm	-	GU occurred four days earlier in 2018 than in 2017, whereas Dorm occurred one day later	[79]
71	Japan	35-45N, 136-140E	2015 - 16	CR	GCC	SOS, EOS, SOF & EOF	Advanced Himawari Imager & MODIS	Difference in timing of SOS and EOF in the areas with natural vegetation, urban zones, and croplands highlights the influence of human activities LSP.	[133]
72	USA	41°10'N, 96°26'W	2009 - 10	CR	VARI, SR, Clgreen	Crop stages	MODIS	Camera-derived CLgreen, SR and NDVI demonstrated a high level of accuracy in estimating the overall LAI of maize and soybean crops.	[56]

Table S2: PhenoCam networks worldwide.

Name	Country	Date of establishment	Biome/ forest type covered	Number of Cameras	References
PhenoCam Network	USA	2008 and it is ongoing	Agriculture land, Deciduous (broad and needle), Evergreen (broad and needle), Grassland, Mixed vegetation, Shrubs, Tundra, Understory, Wetland	528	[41]
The Phenological Eyes Network (PEN)	Japan	2003 and it is ongoing	Deciduous (broad and needle), , Evergreen Forest, Urban, Agricultural land, Rice paddy, Mixed Vegetation, Evergreen plantation forest, Dry grassland, Grassland, Sky	38	[57]
Australian PhenoCam Network	Australia	2014 and it is ongoing	Evergreen forests, Deciduous forest, Savana, Grasslands	15	[60]
European Phenology Camera Network (EuroPhen)	Europe (17 countries)	2008	Agriculture land, Deciduous forest, Evergreen forest, Peat land, Grassland	65	[59]
European Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS) Network	Europe		Forest, Grasslands, Cropland, and Wetlands	42	[59]
National Ecological Observatory Network	USA	2019	One is for vegetation monitoring and the other on the shore facing the aquatic body to capture land-water interface images	2	[58]
Brazil PhenoCam Network	Brazil		The towers of the project are: Cerrado Core, Atlantic Rain Forest, Cerrado PEG, Amazon Forest, Caatinga, EE Itirapina and Serra Cipó.	7	http://intranet.recod.ic.unicamp.br/ephenology/client/index.html#/phenocamNetwork

Table S3: Indian Ground based forest phenology monitoring sites

Phenological Properties*: PL: Production of young leaves, ML: maturation of leaves, AL: abscission of leaves, PF: production of young flowers, MF: maturation of flowers, AF: abscission of flowers, Pfu: production of young fruits, Mfu: maturation of fruits, Rfu: ripening of fruits, SG: Seed Germination, SD: Seed Dispersal, SP: Seed Production, FT: Floral Transformations, and LA: Leaf area*

Forest Types*: TMDF: Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest, TDDF: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, StPF: Subtropical Pine Forests, HMTF: Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, TWEF: Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests, TSEF: Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests, TDEF: Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests, MWTF: Montane Wet Temperate Forests, LSF: Littoral & Swamp Forests, TTP: Tropical Thorn Forests, StBHF: Subtropical Broadleaved Hill Forests, TOF: Plantation/TOF*

Sl. No	Location	Year	Method (Duration)	Forest Type	Phenological Properties	Reference
1	Khasi Hills (25°45"N; 91°45"E)	1979-80	2 weeks	TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[71]
2	Khasi Hills (25°45"N; 91°45"E)	1976-79	Weekly	TMDF	PL, AL, LL	[134]
3	Bandipur (11"39 N; 76"37 E)	1975-76 & 1978-79	2 weeks	TDDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[66]
4	Kumaun Himalayan (29 ° 8' -29 ° 38'N; 79 ° 27' - 79 ° 43' E)	1981-83	4-5 days	StPF, HMTF, TDDF	AL, PL, PF, Pfu	[67]
5	Uttara Kannada (13° 55' - 15° 31' N; 74° 9' - 75°10' E)	1983-85	2 weeks	TWEF, TSEF, TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[135]
6	Mudumalai Sanctuary (11' 30 N -11' 39 N; 77'27 - 77'43 E)	1988-90	2 weeks	TDDF	PL	[68]
7	Mudumalai Sanctuary	2000-08	Monthly	TDDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[74]
8	Mudumalai Sanctuary	1988-90	2 weeks	TDDF	PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[136]
9	Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (8'50'N ;77'00 E)	1991-93	Weekly	TSEF	PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[69]
10	Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (8' 33' N;77' 23E)	1991-94	2 Week	TWEF	Mfu, Rfu, Fruit Abundance	[137]
11	Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	1991-92	Monthly	TWEF	PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[138]
12	Kodayar (8°29'N;77°15'E)	2002-03	2 weeks	TMDF, TWEF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[139]
13	Tamil Nadu (12'03'' N;79'52'' E)	2003	2 weeks	TDEF	PF, MF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[140]

14	Palni hills (10°01′ –10°26′N; 77°14′–77°52′E)	2002-04	2 weeks	MWTF	PF, MF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[141]
15	Nilgiri hills (11°43′ N;76°87′ E)	2000-03	Monthly	MWTF	PL, ML, AL	[142]
16	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary (13°46' -13°52' N, 75°36' -75°42'E)	2004-06	Monthly	TDDF, TWEF	PL, ML, AL	[143]
17	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	2004-06	Monthly	TDDF, TWEF	PL, ML, AL	[144]
18	Hathinala Forest (24'18'' N ,83'06'' E)	2001-03	Monthly	TDDF	PL, AL	[145]
19	Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary (28°20'N, 81° 7'E)	2010-11	Monthly	TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, Pfu, Rfu, leaf area	[72]
20	Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary	2009-12	Monthly	TMDF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu, Rfu	[146]
21	Gorakhpur Forest Division (27°17'N; 83°35′E)	2016	2 weeks	TMDF	PL, AL, PF, MF, Mfu, Rfu, Seed Germination	[147]
22	Similipal (21°35'N; 86°17'E)	2003-04	2 weeks	TMDF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu, Rfu	[148]
23	Bala-fort (27°29'N; 76°30'E)	2001-03	15 days	TDDF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu, Rfu	[149]
24	Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary and Tiger Reserve (26°54–27°16'N;92°36′–93°09'E)	1997-99 & 2009-11	2 weeks	TSEF	PF, Pfu, Rfu, Seed Dispersal	[73]
25	Tungnath (30°14′N ;79°13′E)	1988-98	-	HMTF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[150]

26	Goa (15'48'-14'53' N;74'20-73'40' E)	1997-2000	2 weeks	LSF, TSEF, TMDF, TWEF	PF, MF, AF	[151]
27	Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary (26°40'-26°45'N;94°20'-94°25'E)	2010-12	Monthly	TSEF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu, Rfu, vegetative growth	[152]
28	Chatla floodplain (90.45 N, 24.45 E)	2012-14	15 days	TOF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu	[153]
29	Thiruporur (11°00'-12°00';77°28' -78°50'E)	2009	2 weeks	TTF	Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[154]
30	Pichavaram (11°20'-11°30'N;79°45'-79°55'E)	2 years	15 Days	LSF	PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu, Seed Production	[155]
31	Dargakona village (24°41′N;92°41′E)	2004-05	Weekly	TSEF, TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, AF, Pfu, Rfu	[64]
32	Amritsar ()31.28'-32.03'N;74.29'-75.24'E	2009-11	Daily	TDDF	PF, MF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu, Seed Production	[156]
33	Kangchup hills (24.45′-24.51′N;93.48′-93.55′E)	1993-94	Monthly	StBHF	PL, AL, PF, Pfu	[157]
34	Gujarat (22°35' N;69°57' E, 22°31' N;69°56' E. 22°34' N;69°57' E.)	2007-09	Daily	LSF	Floral Transformations	[158]
35	Hathinala Forest (24.18 N, 83.6 E)	2001-03	Monthly	TDDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, Pfu, Rfu	[159]
36	Kanha tiger reserve (22.17'N;80.38'E)	14 months	Monthly	TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[160]
37	Western Himalaya (30°51'N;76.11 E)	1999-06	15 days	TOF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF	[161]

38	Shervaroys (11.45'-11.55'N;78.10'-78.20'E)	1986-88	Monthly	TDDF, TDEF, TTF	PF, MF, AF	[162]
39	Garhwal Himalaya (30.10'N,78.47'E)	1986-87	4 Week	SPF, TMDF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[163]
40	Tunganath, Himalaya (30.14'N,79.15'E)	1984	Weekly	HMTF	PL, ML, AL, PF, MF, AF, Pfu, Mfu, Rfu	[164]
41	Upper Shillong (25.34'N;91.56'E)	1977-99	Monthly	StPF, StBHF	PL, ML, AL, Leaf area	[70]

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