

Legend for the EvoDrive Database (<https://cnidaria.nat.uni-erlangen.de/evodrive>)

<i>observation id</i>	Multiple rows are assigned the same <i>observation id</i> if multiple drivers are linked to the same response across the same time span.
<i>taxon</i>	The <i>taxon</i> on which the observation is based. <i>Taxon</i> may also include ecological qualifiers, e.g. “marine invertebrates”.
<i>taxonomic group</i>	The clade to which the taxon belongs. Preference is given to widely understood terms, e.g. using “Brachiopoda” rather than “ <u>Rhynchonelliformea</u> ”.
<i>start interval, ma</i>	Name and lower boundary in million years ago (ma) of the first geological time interval across which the observation was inferred
<i>end interval, ma</i>	Name and upper boundary in ma of the last geological time interval across which the observation was inferred
<i>driver class</i>	This denotes whether the driver is biotic or abiotic.
<i>driver exact</i>	Specifying the driver, e.g. “temperature” or “predation”
<i>driver direction</i>	“+” denotes an increase, “-” denotes a decrease of the driver variable
<i>response class</i>	Broad category of the response, e.g. “diversity” or “extinction”
<i>method class</i>	Category of the method with which the driver was linked to the response. This can be a verbalised “argument”, or statistical inference, either “correlation”, “causation” or “other statistical methods”
<i>geographic region</i>	The broad palaeogeographic region of the method. This can be “global”, or a latitudinal zone.
<i>environment</i>	Palaeoenvironment from which the observation stems, e.g. “reef” or a reference to water depth or position relative to the sediment surface
<i>authors, year</i>	Author(s) and year of the original publication from which the observation was extracted.