FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS
NATIONAL CORE FIELD GUIDE

FIELD DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FOR PHASE 2 PLOTS

North Central Version 3.0
October 2005 – September 2006
Legals, Prompts, Help, and State Legal Species Files - # 7

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FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS
NATIONAL CORE FIELD GUIDE

VOLUME I: FIELD DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FOR PHASE 2 PLOTS

Version 3.0

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Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

INTRODUCTION

This document describes the standards, codes, methods, and definitions for Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) field data items. The objective is to describe CORE FIA field procedures that are consistent and uniform across all FIA units. **This CORE is the framework for regional FIA programs; individual programs may add variables, but may not change the CORE requirements.** Unless otherwise noted, the items in this field guide are considered CORE, that is, the information will be collected by all FIA Units as specified. Items or codes specified as CORE OPTIONAL are not required by individual units; however, if the item is collected or coded, it will be done as specified in this field guide. It is expected that on average all items in Volume I can be measured by a two-person field crew in less than one day, including travel time to and from the plot.

The FIA program is in transition, changing in response to legislation and new customer demands. One of these demands is for increased consistency, which this field guide begins to address. Another change was the merger of the FIA program with the field plot component of the Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program's Detection Monitoring. A systematic grid was established that includes some, but not all former FIA plots. This grid contains the Phase 2 plots, the annual survey plots that are designed for measurement on a rotation such that a portion of the plots are measured each year. The rotation length varies by region. The former FHM Detection Monitoring field plots are the Phase 3 plots, a subset of the Phase 2 plots. The same basic plot and sampling designs are used on all the plots.

The focus of Volume I is on data that are collected in the field on all Phase 2 plots in the FIA sample. The methods in Volume I are also used on Phase 3 plots except when specifically noted otherwise in the methods text. Volume II of the series describes an additional, expanded suite of data collected on the Phase 3 subset of plots. Volume II contains methods for the following indicators: ozone bioindicator plants; lichen communities; soils (physical and chemical characteristics); crown condition; vegetation diversity and structure; and down woody material.

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Volume III of the series (in preparation) will document the office procedures including data elements measured in the office, data from other sources that are merged into the FIA database, and CORE compilation and analysis algorithms. When complete, the three-volume set will describe the CORE FIA program field data, all of which are measured consistently across the country.

NC Note: All data that we collect is considered SENSITIVE MATERIAL and is private!!! We must safeguard all the data to the best of our ability. Do not give out any information about specific plots or landowners unless authorization has been given from St. Paul. Plot information can be given to the owner of the property, but some guidelines need to be followed.

All Plot Locations (GPS coordinates or images) and Plot Number Requests need to be directed through St. Paul. It is a Federal offence if this data is given out intentionally.

Landowners are allowed access to their information. If they request information about their plot, it is OK to give them a copy of the plotsheet, image, and printout; but be sure to Black-out the plot number and the plot coordinates. If they request the coordinates specifically, forward that request to St. Paul.

We have partnerships with other federal and state agencies. Many times, we are allowed to share information with different agencies, but verify it with St. Paul before the data and locations are transferred.

It is everyone's responsibility to keep our data safe and secure in order to ensure access to our plots in the future. We want to stay in good relationship with our partners and the private landowners and security is one way to continue that.

FIELD GUIDE LAYOUT

Each section of the field guide corresponds to one of the following sections:

0	General Description
1	Plot
2	Condition
3	Subplot
4	Boundary
5	Tree Measurements
6	Seedling
7	Site Tree
15	NC Non-native Invasive Plants Data

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Each section begins with a general overview of the data elements collected at that level and background necessary to prepare field crews for data collection. Descriptions of data elements follow in this format:

DATA ELEMENT NAME -- <brief variable description>

When collected: <when data element is recorded>
Field width: <X digits>
Tolerance: <range of measurement that is acceptable>
MQO: <measurement quality objective>
Values: <legal values for coded variables>

Data elements, descriptions of when to collect the data elements, field width, tolerances, MQO's, and values, apply to both Phase 2 plots (formerly called FIA plots) and Phase 3 plots (formerly called FHM Detection Monitoring plots) unless specifically noted. Field width designates the number of columns (or spaces) needed to properly record the data element.

Tolerances may be stated in +/- terms or number of classes for ordered categorical data elements (e.g., +/- 2 classes); in absolute terms for some continuous variables (e.g., +/- 0.2 inches); or in terms of percent of the value of the data element (e.g., +/- 10 percent of the value). For some data elements, no errors are tolerated (e.g., PLOT NUMBER).

MQO's state the percentage of time when the collected data are required to be within tolerance. Percentage of time within tolerance is generally expressed as "at least X percent of the time," meaning that crews are expected to be within tolerance at least X percent of the time.

PLOT NOTES will be available on every PDR screen for ease in recording notes.

NC APPENDIX LAYOUT

Each Appendix section of the field guide corresponds to one of the following sections:

1 NC State and County FIPS Codes
2 FIA Forest Type Codes
3 NC FIA Tree Species Codes
4 Site Tree Selection Criteria and Species List
5 Determination of Stocking Values for Land Use Classification
6 Glossary
7 Tolerance / MQO / Value / Units Table
8 Tree Coding Guide for RECONCILE
9 NC GPS Setup Instructions
10 Tatum Guides
11 NC Paper Birch Data Collection References

UNITS OF MEASURE

The field guide will use ENGLISH units as the measurement system.

One Chain = 66 feet

Plot Dimensions:

Macroplot:

Radius = 58.9 feet
Area = 10,899 square feet or 0.25 acre (ac) or 1/4 acre

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Deleted: - for sample intensification or sampling relatively rare events.

Subplot:

Radius = 24.0 feet
Area = 1,809.56 square feet or approximately 0.04 acre or approximately 1/24 acre

Deleted: - for selecting trees with diameter ≥ 5.0 inch (in)

Microplot:

Radius = 6.8 feet
Area = 145.27 square feet or approximately 0.003 acre or approximately 1/300 acre

Deleted: - for counting seedlings and selecting saplings

Annular plot:

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Radius = from 24.0 feet to 58.9 feet
Area = 9088.4 square feet or approximately 0.21 acre or 5/24 acre

The distance between subplot centers is 120.0 feet horizontal.
The minimum area needed to qualify as accessible forest land is 1.0 acre.
The minimum width to qualify as accessible forest land is 120.0 ft

Tree Limiting Dimensions:

breast height	4.5 ft
stump height	1.0 ft
merchantable top	4.0 in DOB
merchantable top for woodland	1.5 in DOB
minimum conifer seedling length	0.5 ft
minimum hardwood seedling length	1.0 ft
seedling/sapling DBH/DRC break	1.0 in DOB
sapling/tree DBH/DRC break	5.0 in DOB

0.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The CORE field plot consists of four subplots approximately 1/24 acre in size with a radius of 24.0 feet. The center subplot is subplot 1. Subplots 2, 3, and 4 are located 120.0 feet horizontal (+/- 7 feet) at azimuths of 360, 120, and 240 degrees, respectively, from the center of subplot 1 (see Figure 1). Throughout this field guide, the use of the word 'plot' refers to the entire set of four subplots. 'Plot center' is defined as the center of subplot 1. As a CORE OPTION, the field plot may also include macroplots that are ¼ acre in size with a radius of 58.9 feet; each macroplot center coincides with the subplot's center. Macroplots are numbered in the same way as subplots.

Deleted: Subplots are used to collect data on trees with a diameter (at breast height "DBH", or at root collar "DRC") of 5.0 inches or greater. Throughout this field guide, use of the word "plot" refers to the entire set of four subplots. "Plot center" is defined as the center of subplot 1.

If the macroplots are not installed, the subplots are used to collect data on trees with a diameter (at breast height, DBH, or at root collar, DRC) of 5.0 inches or greater. If the macroplots are installed, then subplots are used to collect data on trees from a diameter 5.0 inches to the breakpoint diameter and the macroplot is used to collect data on trees with diameter greater than the breakpoint diameter.

Each subplot contains a microplot of approximately 1/300 acre in size with a radius of 6.8 feet. The center of the microplot is offset 90 degrees and 12.0 feet horizontal (+/- 1 foot) from each subplot center. Microplots are numbered in the same way as subplots. Microplots are used to select and collect data on saplings (DBH/DRC of 1.0 inch through 4.9 inches) and seedlings [DBH/DRC less than 1.0 inch in diameter and greater than 0.5 foot in length (conifers) or greater than 1.0 foot in length (hardwoods)].

As a CORE OPTION for a Phase 2 plot that is not part of the Phase 3 subset, data for one or more of the Phase 3 indicators may be collected on the plot. If a region exercises the option to collect one or more Phase 3 indicator(s) on a Phase 2 only plot, the entire suite of measurements for the particular indicator(s) described in the appropriate chapter must be collected for the data for that indicator to be core optional.

Each unit may choose which Phase 3 indicators to collect as core optional on a Phase 2 plot that is not a Phase 3 plot. They may choose no indicators, all indicators or a subset. If they choose to collect data for a Phase 3 indicator, all the procedures for the indicator must be followed for that indicator to be considered core optional (data in National NIMS). If a subset of measurements for an indicator are collected, that is considered a regional enhancement and the data will be in the regional database.

Macroplots may be used to provide a better sample of rare population elements, such as very large trees.

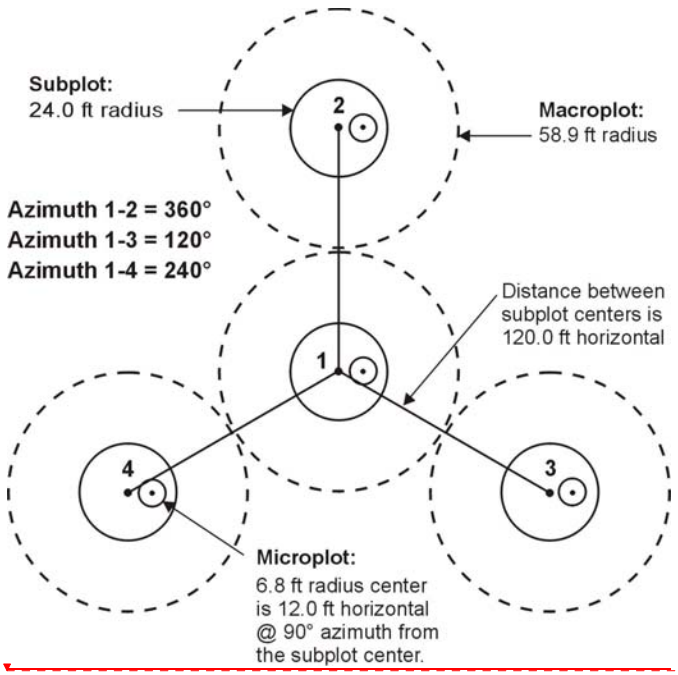
Deleted: As a **CORE OPTION**, the field plot may also include annular plots that are 1/4 acre in size with a radius of 58.9 feet; each subplot's annular plot center coincides with the subplot's center. Annular plots are numbered in the same way as subplots. Annular plots may be used to select and collect additional data for regional enhancements. For example, annular plots may be used to provide a better sample of rare population elements such as very large trees.¶

The annular plot may be used for destructive sampling; for example soil samples. Also the term annular plot will be used for instructions in the field guide, for example, instructions on numbering trees when the macroplots are installed.

Data are collected on field plots at the following levels:

Plot	Data that describe the entire cluster of four subplots.
Subplot	Data that describe a single subplot of a cluster.
Condition Class	A discrete combination of landscape attributes that describe the environment on all or part of the plot. These attributes include CONDITION CLASS STATUS, RESERVED STATUS, OWNER GROUP, FOREST TYPE, STAND SIZE CLASS, REGENERATION STATUS, and TREE DENSITY.
Boundary	An approximate description of the demarcation line between two condition classes that occur on a single subplot, microplot, or macroplot. There is no boundary recorded when the demarcation occurs beyond the fixed radius plots.
Tree	Data describing saplings with a diameter 1.0 inch through 4.9 inches, and trees with diameter greater than or equal to 5.0 inches
Seedling	Data describing trees with a diameter less than 1.0 inch and greater than or equal to 0.5 foot in length (conifers) or greater than or equal to 1.0 foot in length (hardwoods).
Site Tree	Data describing site index trees.

Deleted: annular plot



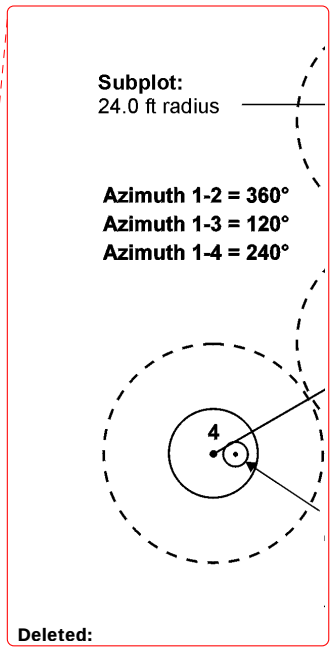


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Figure 1. FIA Phase 2 plot diagram. See individual Phase 3 chapters for Phase 3 plot figures.

0.1 PLOT SETUP

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Plots will be established according to the regional guidelines of each FIA unit. When the crew cannot occupy the plot center because safety hazards exist, or the plot center is inaccessible or out of the sample, the crew should check the other subplots. If any subplot centers can be occupied and are in the sample, the subplots that can be occupied should be established and sampled following normal procedures. When a subplot center or microplot center cannot be occupied, no data will be collected from that subplot or microplot; instead, the entire subplot or microplot should be classified according to the condition preventing occupancy.

The following table provided can assist in locating subplot 2-4 from a subplot other than subplot 1.

Subplot Numbers		Azimuth	Backsight	Distance
From	To	*degrees*		*feet*
2	3	150	330	207.8
2	4	210	030	207.8
3	4	270	090	207.8

If a subplot was installed incorrectly at the previous visit, the current crew should remeasure the subplot in its present location and contact the field supervisor. In cases where individual subplots are lost (cannot be relocated), use the following procedures:

Deleted: , or it is determined that individual subplots are in the wrong location and subplots are moved

- assign the appropriate present CONDITION CLASS STATUS code(s) to the new subplot (usually CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1 or 2)
- assign TREE STATUS = 0 to all downloaded trees (i.e., incorrectly tallied at the previous survey)
- assign RECONCILE codes 3 or 4 (i.e., missed live or missed dead) to all trees on the new subplot.
- assign the next TREE RECORD NUMBER.
- **NC Note: For additional info on Lost Plots, see Section 0.1.8NC**

NC Note: If subplots have been mixed up at the previous inventory (pt. 3 entered as pt. 4), collect the data as seen in the data recorder. Once complete, contact headquarters and allow the necessary adjustments to be made to the data file and the database.

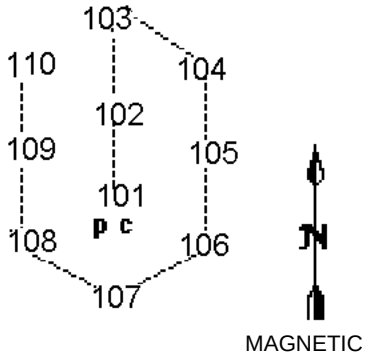
0.1NC OLD VARIABLE RADIUS PLOT

Note: No Longer Collected at NC

The old variable radius plot consisted of 10 subplots. The layout of these subplots is shown in figure NC1. Subplot center 101 is the same as subplot center number 1. All old subplots consisted of a variable radius (37.5 BAF) plot to sample trees 5.0 inches and larger and a fixed radius micro plot (6.8 ft. radius) to sample trees less than 5.0 inches. Monumentation remains for the old 10 point cluster so don't be confused by the paint, pins, or tree tags that may be present.

Figure NC1. Old variable radius plot layout.

From subplot center	70' to subplot center	Azimuth
101	102	0°
102	103	0°
103	104	120°
104	105	180°
105	106	180°
106	107	240°
107	108	300°
108	109	0°
109	110	0°



0.1.1NC LOCATING A PLOT USING THE IMAGE

There is a mix of new and re-measurement plots sent to the field for measurement.

The steps of locating the plot center include the following:

- Review old course to plot information when available
  - Use and re-record old course to plot information if still valid
    - Re-monument STARTING POINT (SP) (SP defined below)
    - Record BASELINE on new image (A baseline is a line drawn on an image where the azimuth is know for the line.)
    - Record SP information (species, dbh, etc)
    - Collect GPS at SP and record
    - Record and traverse COURSE TO PLOT (distance and azimuth)
- Establish new course to plot information if old information is not available or useable
  - Monument STARTING POINT
  - Select and record BASELINE on the image
  - Select and record SP description
  - GPS starting point and record
  - Determine COURSE TO PLOT
    - distance and azimuth computation
    - chaining
    - location correction
  - Record and traverse COURSE TO PLOT (distance and azimuth)

0.1.2NC LOCATING A PLOT USING GPS COORDINATES

When establishing a plot for the first time you may use the provided GPS coordinates and the GPS unit to assist you. These coordinates are listed on the printed plot sheet provided to the crew. The true location of the plot is the x on the image. If the location determined by the GPS is markedly different than the 'X' on the image, then you will need to move the 'X' if possible.

Level of hierarchy for plot location:

1. Pinprick in an airphoto from last Cycle
2. Pinprick in a DOQ from last Cycle
3. 'X' on a DOQ
4. GPS Coordinates from last crew (assuming an error was not made when collecting)
5. GPS Coordinates on the plotsheet

Navigating from SP to PLOT CENTER (PC) using the GPS.
(More detail on GPS navigation is discussed in Section 1 of the Field Guide)

1. Enter coordinates of plot from plot sheet into GPS unit
2. Establishing a SP.
3. Read and record the GPS coordinates of the SP
4. Navigate to within 100 – 120 feet of the PC coordinates entered
5. Let the GPS unit average again at this point and read the distance and azimuth to PC
6. Chain the remaining distance and azimuth to PC and establish the plot

0.1.3NC BASELINE

A BASELINE is established on a photo image so that it is oriented with the ground as to compass direction.

Locate the BASELINE by finding two features on the ground that are easily recognized on the new photo or image. The two features should be at least 10 chains apart for scale 1:20,000 and 20 chains apart for scale 1:40,000 to help minimize error. Select such features as straight road sections, drainage ditches, or two distinct trees. Avoid using railroads or power lines since they influence the compass reading.

Pinprick both features on the photo and circle the pinpricks on the back of the photo. Draw a line between these pinpricks on the back of the photo with an arrow at one end of the line to indicate the azimuth direction.

Measure the azimuth between the two features with a compass to the nearest half-degree and record it on the back of the photograph.

0.1.4NC STARTING POINT

A starting point (SP) is established for the purpose of locating a sample plot. **It should be as near as possible to the sample location, yet not on the same acre as the sample plot.** Generally within 5 chains of PC but not within 140 feet. When utilizing the Allegro to compute distance and azimuth from SP to individual points, it requires that the SP is at least 140 feet from the point.

When selecting the SP, make sure it is easily located on the ground and on the photograph and not likely to die or be cut by next survey. Select a prominent tree located at the edge of a field or clearing, at a bend in a stream, or any landmark easy to find on the next survey. A SP tree must provide the next crew a point from which to physically and efficiently chain to PC from during all seasons and water levels. **(i.e. without the aid of a GPS)** It will help re-locate the plot center at the time the plot is re-measured.

Using both the new and/or old photograph(s) and/or provided image, locate the SP. For the remainder of this manual photo will refer to any image format.

Pinprick the SP on the photo that has the sample location pinpricked. Label and circle the pinprick "SP" on the back of the photo.

For remeasurment plots, re-establish the original SP if it is available to reuse and still meets the requirements mentioned.

If the SP pinprick is missing from the old photo, refer to "SP Description" on the old plot sheet and determine the SP location according to the azimuth and distance to plot center (PC). Any openings on the photo (such as clearings, roads, woods trails, lakes, and streams) are good locations where the SP might logically be located. Also check the sketch of the area on the original plot sheet.

If the old SP is suitable, the cruiser re-scribes (not in reserved areas), repaints (not in reserved areas), and re-measures DBH. The tallier checks the "Course to Sample Location" on the plot sheet to see if it seems reasonable. The tallier then transfers the original course to sample location, SP description, and the re-measured DBH to the new plot sheet, and in the data recorder. On the new photo, pinprick the SP and record the course to sample location on the back of the photo.

0.1.5NC STARTING POINT TREE MONUMENTATION

In the field, mark the SP with paint facing the direction of normal approach. Paint "SP" (in letters four-inches tall) just above where the diameter at breast height (DBH) measurement was taken. Paint three-inches tall "SP" near ground level. Use discretion in painting trees on private lands and in well-traveled areas. Make a note when painting deviates from normal procedures on the plot sheet. In reserved areas do not use paint, unless the manager of the reserved area* indicates otherwise. Instead, nail a tag marked with "SP" to the base of the tree. Please make a note on the plot sheet if reserved areas are marked differently than with a nail and tag at the base.

Black Hills National Forest plots in South Dakota should receive a tag at the base and at DBH.

** If the reserved area is a National Park, we have a National agreement to use the nails. Do not paint, in a National Park.*

Describe the SP on the plot sheet under "Starting Point Description." Include the landmarks you used to locate SP. Specify details of the SP such as:

- Species, DBH, and the face on which the tree is painted.
- Any nearby road, fence, pasture, etc. and the tree's location in relation to that feature.
- Any noticeable characteristic of the SP tree, such as a fork at 10 feet, multiple stems, deer stand, etc.
- Take a GPS reading at SP tree and record on the plot sheet and in the data recorder. Follow the same directions as getting a GPS reading at plot center. (See Appendix 9)

0.1.6NC COURSE TO PLOT

AZIMUTH AND DISTANCE COMPUTATION

On the back of the photograph, connect the pinpricks for the SP and plot center (PC) with a straight line. Extend this line to intersect the BASELINE. Lines should extend well beyond the intersection to allow reading the backsight off the 360-degree protractor to check the accuracy of the angle being measured.

If the BASELINE and the line to the sample location do not intersect on the photograph, draw a straight line or REFERENCE LINE that will intersect the BASELINE and the “Course to Sample Location” line. Indicate the directions of the sample location line and the BASELINE by putting an arrow at the end of each line. Measure the angle between these lines, starting from the BASELINE.

Be sure to use an inverted 360^0 protractor or flip a standard 360^0 protractor over. Align the 360-degree protractor over the azimuth of the BASELINE to get the azimuth of the sample location line. The azimuth is read directly off the protractor once the azimuth of the BASELINE is correctly aligned on the inverted protractor. This is because east-west azimuths are reversed 180 degrees when working on the back of the photo. Repeat this procedure if a REFERENCE LINE is needed to intersect the course to sample location. To minimize error, check the backsights of both BASELINE and “Course to Sample Location” lines. Backsight is the surveying method taken backwards or 180 degrees in the opposite direction. Ex: If your baseline was 20 degrees then the backsight would be 200. If the SP to PC was 90 then the backsight (or PC to SP) would be 270. If the protractor is precisely aligned then the two lines (baseline and SP to PC line) will be

lined up accurately with each of their backsights being 180 degrees in the opposite direction. This is a check to see if the protractor is precisely aligned.

Important Note: East-west azimuths are reversed when working on back of photo with standard protractor. Inverted protectors are available.

Refer to Figure NC3. Measure the distance on the photo from the SP to the PC, to the nearest quarter chain, with a photo scale. (Photo scales, corresponding to the aerial photography, are supplied.) Hold the photo up to the light and carefully measure, from the center of one pinprick to the center of the other. (Sometimes it helps to use your stereoscope as a magnifier.) Record both distance (in feet) and direction on the back of the photo, on the plot sheet under "Course to Sample Location", and in the data recorder.

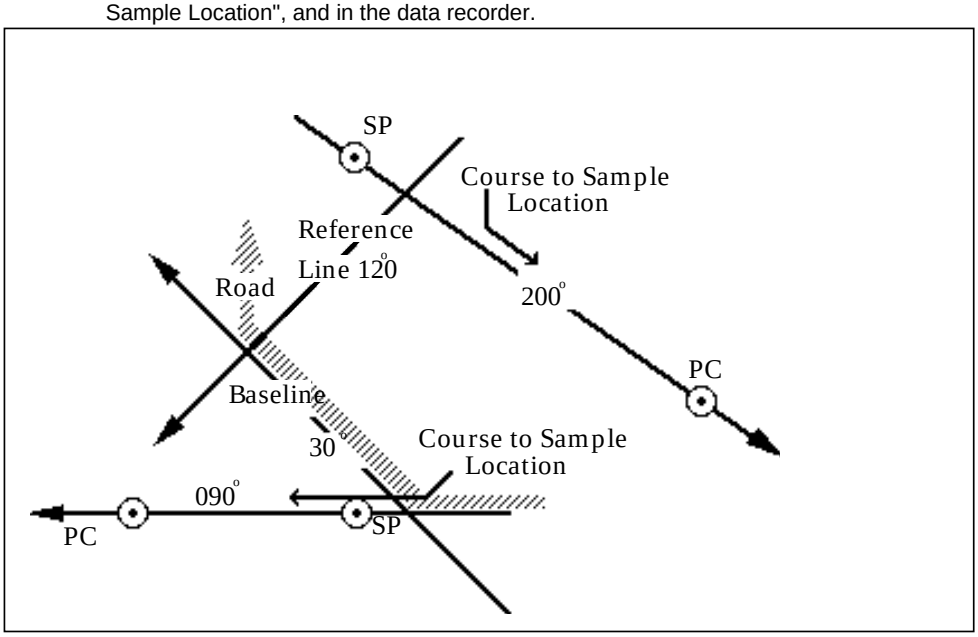


Figure NC3. Azimuth settings (back of photo)

CHAINING

Using compass and tape run a course on the computed azimuth. Distance correction for slope is necessary when slope exceeds 10 percent. Using the Suunto clinometer, slope correction can be quickly determined and added after the line is run out. The appropriate slope correction can then be found in NC Table 1. The correct adjustment should be added at the same percent slope. For example, to chain a horizontal distance of 66.0 feet on a 25 percent slope, chain 68.0 feet (66.0 + 2.0) on the slope.

Once the computed course has been run, place a permanent stake at the end of the computed course. Important: Make sure that photograph location agrees with ground location.

NC Table 1. Slope Correction in feet
(Distance is measured on slope)

	Feet				
Percent	50'	60'	66'	70'	99'
10	.25	.3	.3	.3	.5
15	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.1
20	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0
25	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.0
30	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	4.4
35	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.2	5.9
40	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.4	7.6
45	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.6
50	5.9	7.1	7.8	8.3	11.7
55	7.1	8.5	9.3	9.9	14.0
60	8.3	10.0	11.0	11.6	16.5
65	9.6	11.6	12.7	13.5	19.1
70	11.0	13.2	14.6	15.5	21.9
75	12.5	15.0	16.5	17.5	24.7
80	14.0	16.8	18.5	19.7	27.8
85	15.6	18.7	20.6	21.9	30.9
90	17.3	20.7	22.8	24.2	34.2
95	18.9	22.8	25.0	26.6	37.6
100	20.7	24.9	27.3	29.0	41.0

LOCATION CORRECTION

If the ground location is clearly not the point pinpricked on the photograph (more than 2 chains error), and the correct location can be determined on the ground, place a second pin at the correct location. Note the azimuth and distance from the initial pin to the relocated pin and record these items under "Course to Sample Location" on the plot header sheet and remove the first pin. The initial pin is referred to as a Turning Point. The second pin becomes the location of the plot.

(A Turning Point can be eliminated by using the “Plugger’s” distance function. Directions for this are located in the GPS portion of Section 1.)

This is only done when on a new plot and it is obvious that the location arrived at with the chaining azimuth and distance does not agree with the location on the photo or image provided. If using original course to plot work, chain the computed azimuth and distance along the approach line and mark the location. If the original PC is found here continue to relocate other subplots and establish any new subplot or microplot locations as needed.

USING ORIGINAL SP AND DISTANCE-AZIMUTH COMPUTATIONS

If the original PC is not found at the end of the chaining, search the area for evidence of the old plot. Items to look for are paint on the tree bases (vertical line) and at breast height (horizontal line). Look for 10-inch wire pins and bits of flagging at each subplot, and witness trees (painted with an "X").

After finding PC, establish a Turning Point (TP) if the distance between PC and the end of the approach line exceeds 3% of the chaining distance.

Occasionally, while chaining in, you may pass near or over PC. To minimize the length of a turning point, or perhaps eliminate the need for a turning point, reduce the chaining distance by backtracking along the line of approach.

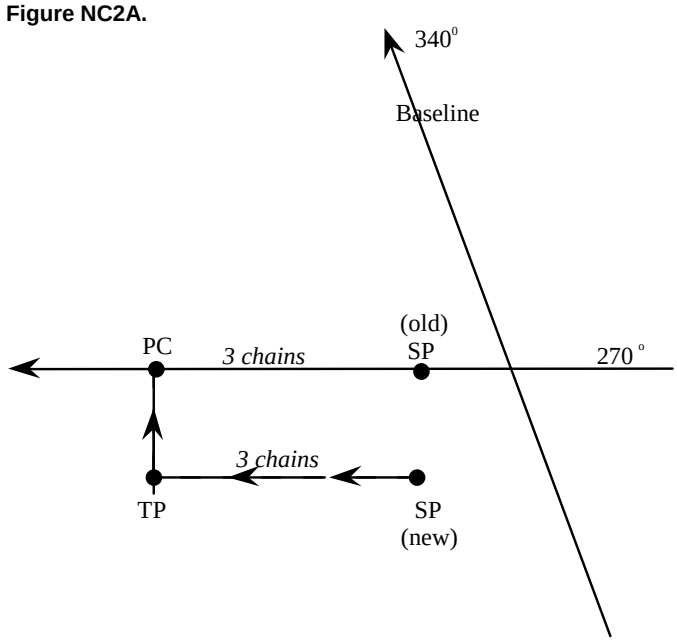
In the event that, after chaining the prescribed distance, no evidence of the old plot can be found, the following alternatives for locating PC are available.

- Using the original SP, look for landmarks to discern if the plot is in the area. Look especially for mistaken openings, trails, etc.
- Search an area of five chains around the end of the approach line(s).
- Return to the SP, check the photo work, and try re-chaining.

- Check the photo work to see if the original crew chained in the opposite direction.
- Pick a new SP, establish a new approach line, and chain in from there.

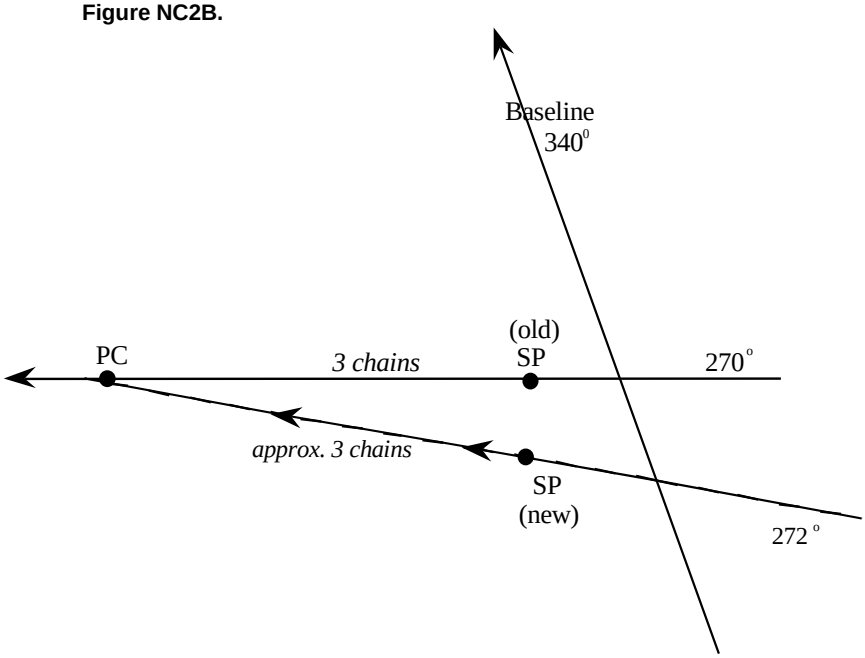
An easy way to establish a new SP, when needed, is to inspect the vicinity of the original SP for a suitable replacement. The following three options are available once you've found a replacement (fig. NC2A, NC2B, NC2C). Note that fig. NC3 shows the plot sketch—east-west azimuths would need to be reversed if drawn on the back of the photo.

Figure NC2A.



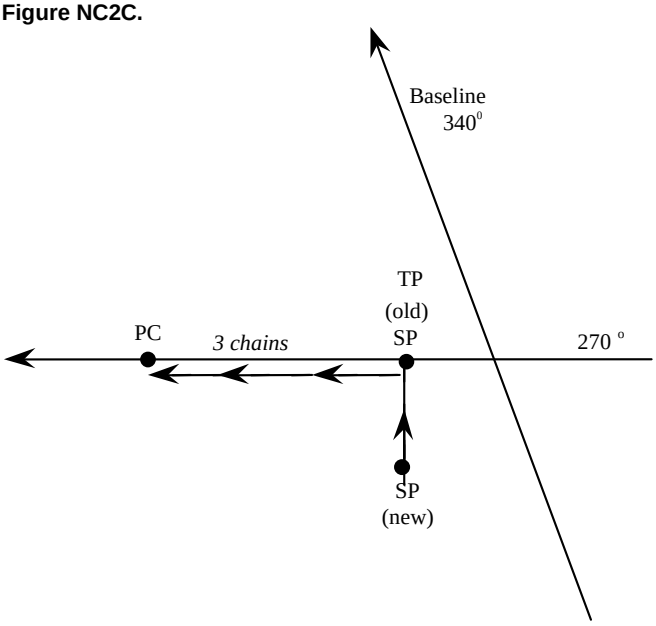
If the new SP is close by, pick the tree on the photo and use the original course to sample location. Leave a marker at your destination and look for plot center. It should be approximately the same distance and azimuth that the old SP is from the new SP. Once PC is found, make a Turning Point (TP) from your marker to PC.

Figure NC2B.



Depending on how far the new SP is from the old SP, you may try adding or subtracting a degree or two (whichever is appropriate) and follow this azimuth into the plot. Adding a few feet onto the old distance may be helpful. Use a marker to show where you ended your chaining. Scan the area for the plot center and then make the necessary Turning Point to plot center.

Figure NC2C.



Measure the distance and azimuth from the new SP to the original SP. Record this information in "Course to Sample Location". Record the old course to sample location to the right of this new course. At this time, a new SP has been established and the original SP is used as a Turning Point in the course to sample location. Note: This is the least desirable choice, for it may result in having two turning points--one at the beginning and one at the end.

After finding some evidence of the old plot, look for trees marked at the base and at DBH with paint. When several of these trees are found in close proximity, examine the original plot data and try to match these trees to trees on one of the original subplots.

Match by comparing current tree species, azimuths, distances, and DBH to the data for trees on the tree record sheet. Once it is determined which subplot the trees are on, use triangulation to find the subplot center and mark it with a piece of galvanized or aluminum wire bent into a loop with a piece of blue flagging tied through it. If this is not the plot center, move to the plot center by knowing which subplot you are on and chaining the distance and azimuth to the correct location to plot center.

After finding the old pin at Plot Center, place a new pin next to it. If the old pin cannot be found, triangulate to accurately re-establish the point in the original location.

It is very important to locate each individual subplot that you are required to re-measure as accurately as possible. Finding each subplot is a challenge—most of the flagging disintegrates and the wires rust and look just like twigs or roots. The best method is to run out 120 feet from the last subplot at the proper azimuth, mark the spot, and search by running your hands through the area.

If several trees identifiable from the paint are available, use the triangulation method to relocate the subplot. If this is not possible, due to lack of trees or other circumstances, locate several adjacent subplots and use these to triangulate to the missing subplot. You can then determine the general location of the missing subplot and reduce the area you will search.

0.1.7NC CHAINING TO OTHER THAN PC

In chaining to PC, you may encounter some condition that makes it impossible or impractical to physically reach PC and put in a pin. PC may be in water, the center of a barn, or on a busy highway. Other subplots on the plot may be in a forest condition and the plot must be installed. In this case you can chain to any one of the subplots and establish it first. This can be done by using the data recorder program to compute the direct distance and azimuth to take from the SP to any subplot center and chaining directly to a given subplot. This method is best when you can see you will have trouble reaching PC before you start chaining.

Note: This program works only if you are farther than 140 ft away from PC.

A Turning Point can also be used at any point when chaining to reach another subplot center. At any point while chaining, establish a Turning Point, chain the distance and azimuth from PC to the subplot you wish to chain to, and then continue on your original course. For example, the course from the SP to PC is 200^0, 700 ft. After chaining 600 ft you can see that PC will be in a river and it would be best to chain to subplot 2. At 600 ft, establish a Turning Point and go 360^0, 120 ft (the distance and azimuth from PC to subplot 2). Establish another Turning Point and complete the original course (200^0, for the remaining 100 ft) to reach subplot 2.

0.1.8NC DISTURBED OR LOST PLOT

If the crew can't find a re-measurement plot, bring it to the attention of the crew leader. After the crew has thoroughly searched for the plot without success, establish the plot using one of the following guidelines.

DISTURBED

When there has been a major disturbance (such as the area has been clearcut and bulldozed) and it is obvious that the plot can't be relocated, establish the plot as near as possible to the old PC.

- This plot does not get a new PLOT NUMBER.
- Account for previous trees before entering any new tree data.

NOT DISTURBED PLOT

For a Re-measurement plot where there has been no major disturbance to the plot area, we must do our best to find the previous plot location. If the first crew fails to locate the plot, a second crew should attempt to find it. If both crews fail, then a replacement plot can be put in at the location of the 'X' on the image.

- PLOT STATUS of 3 is assigned to the lost locations data file. Directions for Lost plot are followed in Section 1 of the field guide.
- A plot file will be completed with the original number of the lost plot.
- A second plot file will be created with the new PLOT NUMBER for the plot sampled.
- Both data files and plot sheets will be returned to St. Paul.

HOW TO START THE PLOT with getting a new download file.

This is the preferred method of completing a non-disturbed plot replacement.

- The lost plot is closed out as a PLOT STATUS of 3 (nonsampled), NONSAMPLED REASON of 6 (Lost):
  - Plot header filled out.
  - See section 1 of the field guide for data items needed.
- Call your location lead, field supervisor or St. Paul for a new plot number.
- Get the new download file one of two ways.
  - When given the new plot number filename use the Field data manager program to retrieve the new download file.
  - Have your location lead, field supervisor, or St. Paul send you the new download file with the new plot number.
- Go to the field and collect all the data for the plot on the new download file.
- Transfer/send both the lost plot file and the new plot file to St. Paul.

HOW TO START THE PLOT without getting a new download file.

- The lost plot is closed out as a PLOT STATUS of 3 (nonsampled), a NONSAMPLED REASON of 6 (Lost).
- Start a new plot on the Allegro using the option
  - >0000000.00 NEW PLOT Enter/Edit
  - Enter the values for STATE, UNIT, COUNTY to the correct ones for the plot location. Leave the PLOT NUMBER as 9999 until you get to the office to get a new number. Collect all the data under this plot number of 9999 and return to the office.

To rename, call your location lead, field supervisor, or St. Paul for a new plot number.

- To rename a plot on the Allegro:
  - Go to the plotlist screen
  - highlight the plot you want to rename
  - press **F1**, a menu will pop up that will allow you to enter the correct unit, county and plot number for the plot
  - after you enter the correct info, select **Ok**
  - a duplicate plot will get created on the Allegro. All the data should match the original plot, but the new plot will have the new unit, county and plot number that you entered
- Transfer/send both the lost plot file and the new plot file to headquarters.

0.1.9NC PLOT IN THE WRONG LOCATION

If a re-measurement plot was established in the wrong location (i.e. not in the same location as the photo pinprick), re-establish the plot in that wrong location. If the error is more than 2 chains or if it needs clarification for next crew, re-pinprick the new photo where the plot is actually located.

NOTE: An example that needs clarification for the next crew is when the current pinprick is on the north side of the road within one chain away but the plot is on the south side of the road. In this case please re-pinprick the new photo.

In the "Notes" section of the plot sheet, indicate that you moved the pin prick to agree with the original location the plot was installed. Record the distance and azimuth (using a photo scale) from the original pinprick on the new photo to where the plot is actually located. Bring such plots to the attention of the crew leader or state coordinator. It is assumed that the plot is located in the correct location unless physical evidence of the plot is found in the wrong place (i.e. pins, paint or flagging).

0.1.10NC PREVIOUSLY DENIED ACCESS PLOTS

If a plot was Denied Access (DA) during the last Cycle, it will be sent out in the new Cycle to see if access will be granted this time around.

- Contact the current land owner to ask for permission
- Code as DA if owner denies once again
- If permission is granted, reference the previous Sample Kind (SK) on last Cycles plotsheet
    - If it is a SK 1,0 then it was a new measurement plot last time Install the plot as a new plot but leave the current SK as 2
    - If the SK was 1,6 or 1,8 then attempt to locate the plotsheet from two Cycles back. If the plot was established 2 Cycles back, establish the plot in the old location. Then treat it as a new plot, but leave the SK as 2.
    - If the SK was 1,6 or 1,8 and the plotsheet from two Cycles back can not be located, establish the plot at the 'X' on the photo. Treat it as a new plot, but leave the SK as 2.

0.1.11NC DOQ LOCATION DIFFERENT THAN REMEASUREMENT PLOT LOCATION

If the new DOQ location and/or coordinates do not match up with the previous DOQ and/or coordinates, the previous information is considered correct. Be sure to place the plot in the same location that the previous crew placed the plot. If the previous crew place the plot completely in a non-forest condition but the new DOQ places a point in a forested condition, assume the previous crew was correct. Locate the previous location using the SP to PC information or the Reference Tree information.

0.1.12NC SUBPLOTS REVERSED IN DATA RECORDER

If two remeasurment subplots have been reversed within the data recorder (i.e. pt. 3 data is entered as pt. 4 in the data recorder and pt. 4 as pt. 3), the data will need to be corrected before it is loaded. While collecting data in the field, continue to collect the data the way it was collected last Cycle. After complete, Dump the plot and send it to St. Paul with an explanation of what occurred. It can easily be reversed in the office and loaded into the database.

NOTE: Historical data will need to be adjusted in the database to reflect the corrected data. Data processing will not match the new data with the historical data if this is not completed.

0.1.13NC NON-FOREST QA/QC PLOTS

Each state has a maximum of 25 non-forest QA/QC plots that need to be visited each year. These plots are selected to verify if the P1 photo interpretation was completed properly. These plots need to be visited to confirm if they are truly non-forest or if they are actually forested on

the ground. Any type of field crew can complete these plots. The crewleader will need to provide the download data for these plots.

Navigate to the vicinity of the plot and visually determine the status of the plot. If it is clearly a non-forest condition, there is no need to occupy plot center. The photo work will need to be completed to establish course/dist to sample (do not calc this info between sp and PI coordinate) and an SP coordinate will need to be collected to verify the location the plot was viewed from. If the GPS that was used has the capability of Range/Calc, calculate the PC coordinates by using the SP coordinates and the course to sample information. If Range/Calc is not a feature, leave the PC coordinates blank and make a note as to why.

If the status of the plot is questionable, it is necessary to check for stocking on the plot. If stocking is meet, the plot will need to be measured under the same guidelines as a regular P2 plot and the complete data will be loaded into the database. If stocking is checked, (whether the plot is stocked or not) photo work will need to be completed, the PC coordinates need to be entered, and reference trees need to be collected to ensure the next crew will be able to locate the exact location for stocking purposes in the future.

- If determined Non-Forested, complete it just like a P2 Non-Forested plot
- If determined Forested, complete it just like a P2 Forested plot

0.1.14NC LANDUSE CHANGE FROM FOREST TO NON-FOREST

If the current condition of previous tally trees converts from forest to non-forest between Cycles, we need to collect the following data on those trees.

Site Index data is downloaded, so if the entire plot is now nonforest, it will need to be deleted to avoid errors relating to SI. If a portion of the plot is forested, make sure only forest conditions are in the condition class list.

Tree and Sapling requirements for re-measured trees now on non-forest land:

Tree Record Number – download
Tree Type
Present Tree Status
Previous Tree Status – Download
Reconcile
Distance – Download
DBH
Previous DBH – Download
Species – Download
Tree Class Current
Azimuth – Download
Condition Class Number
Standing Dead
Mortality Year
Cause of Death

Ingrowth trees do not need to be tallied. **Missed** trees from last cycle should be measured this time. **Erroneously** tallied trees should be coded as such (Reconcile 7).

Each tree will still receive the message “You have a tree on a non-forest condition. This is only valid if condition went from forest to non-forest.” This is essential to prevent trees mistakenly being coded on a non-forest condition.

0.2NC STARTING POINT DATA ELEMENTS

0.2.1NC GPS STARTING POINT

Record the latitude and longitude of the "SP" tree on the plot sheet and data recorder using the same method as "Collecting the Plot Center Coordinate" in Appendix 9.

0.2.1.1NC SP LATITUDE (N:)

Record the latitude of the SP in degrees and decimal minutes. Record decimal minutes to the 3rd decimal place and do not round.

When collected:
Field width: 7 digits collected as Degrees and decimal minutes.
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: : **NC Note:** Vary by State.

0.2.1.2NC SP LONGITUDE (W:)

Record the longitude of the SP in degrees and decimal minutes. Record decimal minutes to the 3rd decimal place and do not round.

When collected
Field width: 8 digits collected as Degrees and decimal minutes.
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: **NC Note:** Vary by State.

0.2.2NC AZIMUTH TO PC (AZM1)

Record compass direction from the SP tree to the PC.

When collected: All plots visited in the field
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: None
MQO: 99% of the time
Values: 1-360

0.2.3NC DISTANCE TO PC (DIS1)

Record the horizontal distance from the SP tree to the PC to the nearest foot.
When collected: All plots visited in the field
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 33 feet (1/2 chain)
MQO: 99% of the time
Values: 1 - 9999

Repeat the above two items if needed for tuning points.

0.2.4NC AZIMUTH TO PC (AZM2)
0.2.5NC DISTANCE TO PC (DIS2)
0.2.6NC AZIMUTH TO PC (AZM3)
0.2.7NC DISTANCE TO PC (DIS3)
0.2.8NC AZIMUTH TO PC (AZM4)
0.2.9NC DISTANCE TO PC (DIS4)

0.2 PLOT INTEGRITY

Each FIA unit is responsible for minimizing damage to current or prospective sample trees and for specifying how these trees are monumented for remeasurement. The following field procedures are permitted:

- Scribing and nailing tags on witness trees so that subplot centers can be relocated.
- Boring trees for age on subplots and macroplots to determine tree age, site index, stand age, or for other reasons. **NC Note:** Avoid boring trees on subplots if at all possible.
- Nailing and tagging trees on microplots, subplots, and macroplots so that these trees can be identified and relocated efficiently and positively at times of remeasurement.
- Nailing, scribing, or painting microplot, subplot, and macroplot trees so that the point of diameter measurement can be accurately relocated and remeasured.

Deleted: annular plots

Deleted: annular plots

Deleted: annular plot

All other potentially damaging procedures that may erode subplot integrity are prohibited. The following practices are specifically prohibited:

- Boring and scribing some specific tree species that are known to be negatively affected (i.e., the initiation of infection or callusing). **NC Note:** Aspen may be used as a site tree in the North Central region but the tree must be selected off the subplot. Do not scribe thin barked trees.
- Chopping vines from tally trees. When possible, vines should be pried off trunks to enable accurate measurement. If this is not possible, alternative tools (calipers, biltmore sticks) should be used.

1.0 PLOT LEVEL DATA

All variables listed in Section 1.0 are collected on plots with at least one accessible forested condition (PLOT STATUS = 1) and all NONFOREST/NONSAMPLED plots (PLOT STATUS = 2 or PLOT STATUS = 3). In general, plot level data apply to the entire plot and are recorded for the center of subplot 1. A plot is considered nonforest if no part of it is currently located in forest land (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1). A plot is nonsampled if the entire plot is not sampled for one of the reasons listed in PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON. (REAS) Section 1.5.

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If a forest plot has been converted to nonforest or becomes a nonsampled plot, the previous data are reconciled and an attempt is made to visit the plot during the next inventory. If a nonforest plot becomes forest or access is gained to a previously nonsampled plot, a new forest ground plot is installed. All nonforest and nonsampled plots are visited if there is any reasonable chance that they might include a forest land condition class.

Trees on previously forest land plots will be reconciled during data processing. There is a distinction between plots that have been clearcut, and plots that have been converted to another land use. A clearcut plot is considered to be forest land until it is actively converted to another land use. Additional information concerning land use classifications is contained in Section 2.3.

1.0.1NC SUBPLOT AND MICROPLOT CENTER MONUMENTATION

Subplot Center is monumented for the following:

- ✓ All forested subplot centers.
- ✓ All forested microplot centers.
- ✓ All nonforested subplot centers where the determination of nonforest was made due to the stocking level of the trees in the area.

Subplot centers are marked with wire, bent into a loop and wrapped with flagging (usually blue). Leave about two inches of the wire projecting above the ground. In reserved areas do not attach flagging to the wire. All subplot and microplot centers 1-4 are marked.

1.0.2NC TREE AND SAPLING MONUMENTATION

Trees and Saplings are monumented for the following:

- ✓ All tally trees and saplings located on private property should be painted unless landowner requests for no paint to be used.
- ✓ All tally trees and saplings located on non-reserved public property should be painted.
- ✓ All tally trees and saplings above 3 inches should be tagged and nailed on reserved property unless manager of the reserved area indicates otherwise.
    - o Do not use nails on saplings less than 3 inches unless no larger trees available.
    - o Do not paint trees on National Park lands.
    - o Do not paint trees in close proximity of yards, structures, or trails.

When painting trees and saplings, make a vertical stripe at the base and a horizontal stripe at the location just below where DBH was taken. These stripes should be facing Subplot or Microplot Center unless attempting to reduce visibility of the plot. Please make a note on the plotsheet if trees are marked differently than normal practice.

When returning to previously measured plots, only repaint remeasurement trees if it appears they need it. Repainting would be required in situations such as the previous crew forgot to paint, it ran due to rain or moisture, it has been scraped off by someone or something or the base paint is not within the 1 foot stump.

When placing nails in trees with a DBH ≥ 3.0” on reserved lands or on plots within the Black Hills National Forest, place one at the base facing Subplot or Microplot Center and one at DBH. In areas were slope exceeds 5%, a nail should be placed on the uphill side of the tree where DBH was taken.

Note: Scribing or scoring trees has a potential to cause damage. **Avoid** this practice if possible. If scribing is necessary, **Do Not** scribe thin bark trees and lightly scribe other trees avoiding the cambium layer.

Note: Monumentation remains for the old 10 point cluster so don't be confused by the paint or tree tags that may remain on those trees.

1.0.3NC SUBPLOT REFERENCE TREES

Subplot center is referenced for the following:

- ✓ All forested subplot centers that have no 3.0+ inch diameter trees tallied.
- ✓ All non-forest subplot centers on a plot with any forested conditions.
  - o Where there is a tree or usable object within 60 feet.
  - o No trees are tallied

On many plots, certain subplots within the plot lack information useful in determining their location on future surveys. Examples of this are subplots with a forested condition but without any trees within the subplot area.

All subplots 1-4 on the plot without live trees on the subplot or microplot that could be used to re-established subplot center location (i.e. no azimuth or distances to any tree) must be referenced.

Monument reference trees above DBH and at the base with paint on the side of the tree facing the subplot center. There is no set rule for painting a reference tree, but it is best to paint the tree with a number corresponding to the subplot being referenced. This method makes it easier for field crews on the next survey to identify which subplot they have located.

In reserved areas do not use paint, unless the manager of the reserved area* indicates otherwise. Instead, nail a tag marked with the "reference mark" to the base of the tree. Please make a note on the plot sheet if reserved areas are marked differently than with a nail and tag at the base.

** If the reserved area is a National Park, we have a national agreement to use the nails. Do not paint in a National Park.*

Reference trees should have the following characteristics:

- ❖ Located within 60 feet of the subplot center.
- ❖ Not likely to die or be cut before the next survey.
- ❖ Species easily located in the stand.
- ❖ At least 5.0 " DBH (or at least 2.0" DBH if no 5.0+ DBH is available).

In the "Reference Tree" grid of the plot sheet, record the subplot number, azimuth, horizontal distance to the center of the base of the tree (nearest tenth of a foot), DBH, and type of mark.

1.1NC CYCLE (CYCL)

This is the number assigned by state for each group of 5 panels (i.e. sub-cycles) which will complete one full state inventory. This number is in all downloaded plot files and on all plot sheets and should never be changed in the field.

When collected: All plots (assigned and set with download data)
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No Errors
MQO: None
Values:

State	Cycle	State	Cycle	State	Cycle
Illinois	6	Michigan	7	North Dakota	5
Indiana	6	Minnesota	13	South Dakota	6
Iowa	5	Missouri	6	Wisconsin	7
Kansas	6	Nebraska	5		

1.2NC SUBCYCLE (SUBC)

Each cycle is broken down to 5 sub-cycles and these are the sub-cycles assigned to each state for this year of data collection. This number is in all downloaded plot files and on all plot sheets and should never be changed in the field.

When collected: All plots (assigned and set with download data)
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No Errors
MQO: None
Values:

State	SubCycle	State	SubCycle	State	SubCycle
Illinois	1	Michigan	2	North Dakota	1
Indiana	3	Minnesota	3	South Dakota	1
Iowa	3	Missouri	3	Wisconsin	2
Kansas	1	Nebraska	1		

1.1 STATE (ST)

Record the unique FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) code identifying the State where the PC is located.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 1

1.3NC UNIT (UNIT)

Record the unique one digit North Central code identifying the unit where the PC is located.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 1

1.2 COUNTY (CNTY)

Record the unique FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) code identifying the county, parish, or borough (or unit in AK) where the PC is located.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 1

1.3 PLOT NUMBER (PLT#)

Record the identification number, unique within a county, parish, or borough (survey unit in AK), for each plot. If SAMPLE KIND = 3, the plot number will be assigned by the National Information Management System (NIMS).

NC Note: SK=3, Call your location lead, field supervisor or St. Paul for a new plot number.

When collected: SAMPLE KIND = 1 or SAMPLE KIND = 2
Field width: 5 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 00001 to 99999

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1.4 PLOT STATUS (STAT)

Record the code that describes the sampling status of the plot. In cases where a plot is inaccessible, but obviously contains no forest land, record PLOT STATUS = 2. In cases where a plot is access-denied or hazardous land use and has the possibility of forest, record PLOT STATUS = 3.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Sampled – at least one accessible forest land condition present on plot
2 Sampled – no accessible forest land condition present on plot
3 Nonsampled

Deleted: or previously had at least one accessible forest land condition on plot

NC Note: On Nonforested plots that were previously forested, Plot Status will be '1', Condition and Point Data will be completed, and all trees will need to be accounted for as either Live, Dead, or Removed. Trees will no longer receive a Status code of '0'.

NC Note: Nonsampled plots **only** require the Plot Level Data Screen to be completed. All required condition, point, and tree data will be completed in the office.

1.5 PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON (REAS)

For entire plots that cannot be sampled, record one of the following reasons.

When collected: When PLOT STATUS = 3
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

01 Outside U.S. boundary – Entire plot is outside of the U.S. border.

02 Denied access – Access to the entire plot is denied by the legal owner, or by the owner of the only reasonable route to the plot. Because a denied-access plot can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available.
NC Note: A written note is required on the plotsheet to explain who denied access and why. Also sign and date the plotsheet for verification.

Deleted: Outside U.S. boundary – Assign this code to condition classes beyond the U.S. border. Entire plots would only be assigned this code if it is determined that a previously measured plot is currently beyond the U.S. border.¶

Deleted: Denied access area – Any area within the sampled area of a plot to which access is denied by the legal owner, or to which an owner of the only reasonable route to the plot denies access. There are no minimum area or width requirements for a condition class delineated by denied access. Because a denied-access condition can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available. In some regions denied access plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.¶

03 Hazardous – Entire plot cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, high water, etc. Although most hazards will not change over time, a hazardous plot remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present.

05 Lost data – Plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is applied at the time of processing after notification to the units. This code is for office use only.

06 Lost plot – Entire plot cannot be found. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 6. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.
NC Note: Requires two data files and plotsheets. One data file with the original plot number and the Plot Level Data Screen filled in, and one with the new number and all information completed. The new file will receive a SK of 3.

07 Wrong location – Previous plot can be found, but its placement is beyond the tolerance limits for plot location. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot being relocated is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 7. Its replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

08 Skipped visit – Entire plot skipped. Used for plots that are not completed prior to the time a panel is finished and submitted for processing. This code is for office use only.

09 Dropped intensified plot - Intensified plot dropped due to a change in grid density. This code used only by units engaged in intensification. This code is for office use only.

10 Other – Entire plot not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons already listed. A field note is required to describe the situation.

1.4NC_CRUISER (CRUI)

Record the crew member's assigned number for who is physically collecting many of the measurements on the plot. Many duties may overlap with the Tallier, but the Cruiser is responsible for the much of the physical measurements. For a more detailed list of duties, reference the QA/QC Score Program or consult with the state supervisor.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0001 to 9999

1.5NC TALLIER (TALL)

Record the crew member's assigned number for who is entering the data into the data recorder, making many of the ocular estimates, and making some of the physical measurements. Many duties may overlap with the Cruiser, but the Tallier is ultimately responsible for **ALL** measurements on the plot. For a more detailed list of duties, reference the QA/QC Score Program or consult with the state supervisor.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 4 digits

Deleted: Hazardous situation – Any area within the sampled area on plot that cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc. Although the hazard is not likely to change over time, a hazardous condition remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present. There are no minimum size or width requirements for a condition class delineated by a hazardous condition. In some regions hazardous plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for ... [1]

Deleted: Lost data – The plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is assigned to entire plots or full subplots that could not be processed, and is applied at the time of processing after notification to the region. Note: ... [2]

Deleted: Lost plot – This code applies to whole plots that cannot be relocated. This situation requires notification of the field supervisor. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REAS ... [3]

Deleted: Plot in wrong location – This code applies to whole plots that can be relocated, but their placement is beyond the tolerance limits for plot location. This situation requires verification by the regional office. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. Th ... [4]

Deleted: Skipped visit – This code applies to whole plots that are skipped (i.e., the entire plot should be assigned to this condition class). It is used for plots that are not completed prior to the time a panel is finished and submitted for processing. Note: This code is for office use only.

Deleted: Dropped intensified plot - This code applies only to regions engaged in intensification. It is used for intensified plots that have been dropped due to a change in grid density. ¶
Note:¶
<#>This code is for office use o ... [5]

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Deleted: Other – This code is used whenever a plot or condition class is not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons already listed. A field note is required to describe the situation.

Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0001 to 9999

1.6 SUBPLOTS EXAMINED (EXAM)
Record the number of subplots examined.

When collected: When PLOT STATUS = 2 or 3
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

1	Only subplot 1 center condition examined and all other subplots assumed (inferred) to be the same
4	All four subplots fully described (no assumptions/inferences)

1.7 SAMPLE KIND (SK)
Record the code that describes the kind of plot being installed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Initial plot establishment - the initial establishment and sampling of a national design plot (FIA Field Guide versions 1.1 and higher). SAMPLE KIND 1 is assigned under the following circumstances:
- Initial activation of a panel or subpanel.
- Reactivation of a panel or subpanel that was previously dropped.
- Resampling of established plots that were not sampled at the previous visit.

2 Remeasurement – remeasurement of a national design plot that was sampled at the previous inventory.
NC Note: Previously Denied Access plots that were granted access this cycle will receive a SK of 2.

3 Replacement plot - a replacement plot for a previously established plot. Assign SAMPLE KIND = 3 if a plot is re-installed at a location other than the original location (i.e., plots that have been lost, moved, or otherwise replaced). Note that replacement plots require a separate plot file for the replaced plot. Replaced plots are assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2, PLOT STATUS = 3, and the appropriate NONSAMPLED REASON code. The plot number for the new (replacement) plot is assigned by NIMS.
NC Note: SK=3, Call your location lead, field supervisor or St. Paul for a new plot number.

1.8 PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER
Record the identification number for the plot that is being replaced.

NC Note: This is applied after the field in the data processing at North Central.

When collected: When SAMPLE KIND = 3
Field width: 5 digits

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Deleted: SAMPLE KIND = 2,
Deleted: 6
Deleted: 4

Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 00001 to 99999

1.9 FIELD GUIDE VERSION Deleted: 7

Record the version number of the National Core Field Guide that was used to collect the data on this plot. FIELD GUIDE VERSION will be used to match collected data to the proper version of the field guide.

NC Note: The manual version will be applied by St. Paul after the field data is returned.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits (x.y)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 3.0 Deleted: 2

1.10 CURRENT DATE Deleted: 8

Record the year, month, and day that the current plot visit was completed as follows:

1.10.1 YEAR (YEAR) Deleted: 8

Record the year that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: ≥ 2005

1.10.2 MONTH (MONT) Deleted: 8

Record the month that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

January	01	May	05	September	09
February	02	June	06	October	10
March	03	July	07	November	11
April	04	August	08	December	12

1.10.3 DAY (DAY) Deleted: 8

Record the day of the month that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 01 to 31

1.11 DECLINATION (CORE OPTIONAL) Deleted: 9

NC Note: Not collected in North Central FIA region

Record the azimuth correction used to adjust magnetic north to true north. All azimuths are assumed to be magnetic azimuths unless otherwise designated. The Portland FIA unit historically has corrected all compass readings for true north. This field is to be used only in cases where units are adjusting azimuths to correspond to true north; for units using magnetic azimuths, this field will always be set = 0 in the office. This field carries a decimal place because the USGS corrections are provided to the nearest half degree. DECLINATION is defined as:

DECLINATION = (TRUE NORTH - MAGNETIC NORTH)

When collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All plots
Field width: 5 digits including sign (+xxx.y)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: -359.0 to +359.0

1.12 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE TO IMPROVED ROAD (RDIS)

Deleted: 0

Record the straight-line distance from PC (subplot 1) to the nearest improved road. An improved road is a road of any width that is maintained as evidenced by pavement, gravel, grading, ditching, and/or other improvements.

NC Note: A private drive is considered a road if it meets the qualifications above. Improved roads should not have advanced rutting, old washouts, old fallen trees, vegetation, etc. inhibiting regular vehicular travel.

When collected: All plots with at least one accessible forest land condition class (PLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

1	100 ft or less
2	101 to 300 ft
3	301 to 500 ft
4	501 to 1000 ft
5	1001 ft to 1/2 mile
6	1/2 to 1 mile
7	1 to 3 miles
8	3 to 5 miles
9	Greater than 5 miles

1.13 WATER ON PLOT (WTYP)

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Record the water source that has the greatest impact on the area within the accessible forest land portion of any of the four subplots. The coding hierarchy is listed in order from large permanent water to temporary water. This variable can be used for recreation, wildlife, hydrology, and timber availability studies.

When collected: All plots with at least one accessible forest land condition class (PLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

0 None – no water sources within the accessible forest land CONDITON CLASS
1 Permanent streams or ponds too small to qualify as noncensus water
2 Permanent water in the form of deep swamps, bogs, marshes without standing trees present and less than 1.0 ac in size, or with standing trees
3 Ditch/canal – human-made channels used as a means of moving water, such as irrigation or drainage, which are too small to qualify as noncensus water
4 Temporary streams
5 Flood zones – evidence of flooding when bodies of water exceed their natural banks
9 Other temporary water – specify in plot notes

1.14 QA STATUS (QAST)

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Record the code to indicate the type of plot data collected, using the following codes:

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Standard production plot
2 Cold check
3 Reference plot (off grid)
4 Training/practice plot (off grid)
5 Botched plot file (disregard during data processing)
6 Blind check
7 Hot check (production plot)

1.15 CREW TYPE (CRTY)

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Record the code to specify what type of crew is measuring the plot.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Standard field crew
NC Note: Standard Production plot.
2 QA crew (any QA crew member present collecting data)
NC Note: Any type of QA/QC plot. QAST = 2,6,7

1.16 GPS Coordinates

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Use a global positioning system (GPS) unit to determine the plot coordinates and elevation of all field-visited plot locations.

NC Note: GPS Setup instructions can be found in NC Appendix 9.

1.16.1NC Collecting SP and PC Coordinates using a Garmin 12XL on a Plot That Has Been Established

(Buttons on GPS in caps and items on screen and plot sheet in "—")

1. Find the SP (Starting Point) tree that the old crew established.
2. Measure the DBH and record it, along with a brief description of where the tree is located, on the top left of the plot sheet in the "SP description" section.
3. Re-paint SP so the next crew can relocate the tree easier.

4. Turn the GPS on and allow it to track satellites automatically.
5. Once the GPS has moved from the satellite page to the position page (see manual to see examples of these pages), the SP (starting point) data can be collected. Place the GPS at the base of the SP tree and hit the MARK button. This will give you the "Waypoint" screen.

To set Waypoints and Name Them:

6. The waypoint number will need to be changed. To do this, use the DOWN arrow to highlight the number given to it automatically (auto # should range from 001-999). Once it is highlighted, hit the ENTER key. This will allow the use of the UP, DOWN, RIGHT, or LEFT arrow keys to rename the waypoint. The new number should be the last four digits of the plot number plus 'SP' (starting point). Ex. 0123SP. Later, when the instructions refer back to this, use the last four digits plus 'PC' (point center).
7. After the waypoint has been renamed, hit the ENTER key.
8. Now, use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "Average?" at the bottom of the screen and hit the ENTER key.
9. Allow the GPS to collect data for **3 to 5 minutes**. This will reduce the amount of measurement error.
10. After the time has passed, highlight "Save?" at the bottom of the page and hit "ENTER".
11. Once this is done, hit PAGE three times to get to the "Main Menu". Highlight "Waypoint List" and hit ENTER. Use the UP and DOWN arrows to highlight the waypoint you stored for 'SP' and hit ENTER. This will display the coordinates for 'SP'.
12. Write the coordinates on the top right portion of the plot sheet and this will complete the info for the starting point.
13. Use the course to sample data that the old crew provided to navigate from Starting Point to Point Center.
14. Once the PC (Point Center) pin has been located, the actual point center is now located on the ground and we need to mark the new coordinates. Place the GPS on the pin that was found in the ground and hit MARK. Now refer to the numbers 6-9 from above once again. This point will be named 'PC'. **Before the waypoint is saved, note the error (+ or – xx.x from this screen) on the back of the plot sheet**. This will need to be entered into the data recorder later.
15. Once the error note is made continue with numbers 10 and 11 from above and begin entering the Latitude and Longitude into the data recorder.
16. In order to get the elevation, go back to the position menu (hit "PAGE" 4 times and read "ALT" to get the elevation in feet.
17. Enter the last 6 digits of the 8-digit serial number for (GPS #).
18. Enter "2" for GPS UNIT (UNIT) because it is an "other brand".
19. Enter the error (+ or – xx.x) that you noted earlier.
20. Enter "180" for # of readings in the data recorder. This # is established by waiting 3-5 min.

1.16.2NC Navigation With Coordinates for a New Plot using a Garmin 12XL

(Buttons on GPS in caps and items on screen and plot sheet in "__")

1. Find a suitable SP (starting point) tree that is close to the plot and recognizable on the photo or DOQ.
2. Measure DBH and paint an "SP" near DBH and at the base of the tree. Then document the DBH and location on the front of the plot sheet in the "SP Description" section.
3. Turn the GPS on and allow it to track satellites automatically.
4. Once the GPS has moved from the satellite page to the position page (see manual to see examples of these pages), the SP (starting point) data can be collected. Place the GPS at the base of the SP tree and hit the MARK button. This will give you the "Waypoint" screen.

To set Waypoints and Name Them:

5. The waypoint number will need to be changed. To do this, use the DOWN arrow to highlight the number given to it automatically (auto # should range from 001-999). Once it is highlighted, hit the ENTER key. This will allow the use of the UP, DOWN, RIGHT, or LEFT arrow keys to rename the waypoint. The new number should be the last four digits of the plot number plus 'SP' (starting point). Ex. 0123SP. Later, when the instructions refer back to this, use the last four digits plus 'PC' (point center), 'MP' (mid point), or 'C' (center) respectively.
6. After the waypoint has been renamed, hit the ENTER key.
7. Now, use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "Average?" at the bottom of the screen and hit ENTER.
8. Allow the GPS to collect data for **3 to 5 minutes**. This will ensure the position is near exact.
9. After the time has passed, highlight "Save?" at the bottom of the page and hit ENTER.
10. Once this is done, hit PAGE three times to get to the "Main Menu". Highlight "Waypoint List" and hit ENTER. Use the UP and DOWN arrows to highlight the waypoint you stored for 'SP' and hit ENTER. This will display the coordinates for 'SP'.
11. Write the coordinates on the top right portion of the plot sheet and this will complete the info for the starting point.
12. While in this screen, use the UP arrow to highlight "NEW?" and hit ENTER. This is where the 'PC' (point center) coordinates from the back of the plot sheet are entered.
13. Name it the same way "SP" was named only with a 'PC'. Once the name is complete, hit ENTER. This will automatically enter the coordinates of your current location. Don't panic! This can be changed. Use the DOWN arrow key to highlight the coordinates and hit ENTER. Now use the UP, DOWN, RIGHT, and LEFT arrow keys to change the info to the PC coordinates. Hit ENTER twice and this saves it.
14. Hit GOTO and use the UP and DOWN arrows to highlight the waypoint with 'PC' at the end. Hit ENTER again and this will give the distance and azimuth from 'SP' to 'PC'. Write this information at the top of the plot sheet in the "Course to Sample Location" section.
15. Now is the time to start following the bearing "BRG" and distance "DST" that the GPS is displaying.
16. Once the GPS beeps, and gives the message that 'PC' is approaching, continue until the unit reads within 0.04 mi. Here is where we will want to stop and mark a middle point. Hit MARK and refer to numbers 5-9 from above. This point will be named 'MP'.
17. Hit GOTO again, highlight 'PC', and hit ENTER. Note the distance and azimuth from 'MP' to 'PC'. This is the "Course to Sample" **that needs to be chained** with a tape. Use a compass and measuring tape to go the exact measurements **(0.04 mi = 211.2 ft, 0.03 mi =158.4 ft, 0.02 mi =105.6 ft, and 0.01 mi =52.8 ft)**. The exact location that you stop at on the measuring tape will be where the pin is placed. The reason for this is to take the bias out of using the GPS for the point center location. **Note: Be sure to cross reference the ground location with the photo or DOQ to be sure there is not a major mistake in navigating from 'SP' to 'PC'. Re-evaluate if the locations differ more than 33 feet. <u>IF THERE IS A MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PHOTO OR DOQ LOCATION AND THE LOCATION ON THE GROUND, THE PHOTO OR DOQ LOCATION IS CORRECT AND THE PLOT SHOULD BE RELOCATED TO MATCH THE 'X' OR THE PINPRICK.</u>**
18. This brings us down to the last operation. Actual point center is now located on the ground and we need to mark the new coordinates. Place the GPS on the pin that was placed in the ground and hit MARK. Now refer to the numbers 5-8 from above once again. This point will be named 'C' for center. **Before the waypoint is saved, note the error (+ or – xx.x from this screen) on the back of the plot sheet**. This will need to be entered into the data recorder later.
19. Once the error note is made continue with numbers 9 and 10 from above and begin entering the Latitude and Longitude into the data recorder.

20. In order to get the elevation, go back to the position menu, hit PAGE four times, and read “ALT” to get the elevation in feet.
21. Enter the last 6 digits of the 8-digit serial number for (GPS #).
22. Enter “2” for GPS UNIT (UNIT) because it is an “other brand”.
23. Enter the error (+ or – xx.x) that you noted earlier.
24. Enter “180” for # of readings in the data recorder. This # is established by waiting 3-5 minutes.

1.16.3NC Calculate DIST and AZU to and from Remote Locations as Stored Waypoints in a Garmin 12XL

1. Go to the Main Menu page of the Garmin 12XL
2. Highlight “DIST AND SUN” and press ENTER
3. Use the Rocker pad to highlight the “From” field. Press ENTER and use the rocker pad to scroll to your waypoint name. The 12XL will auto-complete the name, so if you have more than one waypoint that starts with a particular number or letter, you will have to scroll to the second place holder and scroll through that, then the third, etc until you find the correct waypoint name. Press ENTER.
4. Repeat the above step for the “To” field. Your azimuth (“BRG” field, but it is an azimuth that is displayed) and distance (“DIST” field) are now displayed.
5. This same page also tells you Sunrise and Sunset times so you can figure if you need to stop hunting now, or if you still have time left…

1.16.4NC Average Your Current Position using a Garmin 76

1. With the unit running and with sufficient satellite to display coordinates, press and hold ENTER until the mark Waypoint screen appears. It does not matter which screen you are in.
2. Use the rocker pad (up, down, right and left) to highlight the waypoint name field. Press Enter to change the name if desired (for example “SP”, “PC”, “C” preceded by the four-digit plot number). Use the rocker pad to change numbers and letters.
3. Press enter when finished re-naming your waypoint
4. Press the MENU key
5. Select Average Waypoint and press ENTER
6. When the required number of averaged readings is reached, record the number of readings and the accuracy (elevation is stored with the saved waypoint) then save the waypoint by pressing ENTER – this returns you to the “Mark Waypoint” screen.
7. Highlight “OK” and press ENTER to store the averaged waypoint.
8. After saving the waypoint, you may return to the stored location by pressing MENU twice; select “Points” and press ENTER; then select “Waypoints” and press ENTER again. Press ENTER to get the highlight bar to move down to the list of stored waypoints to scroll though them. Press ENTER when you reach the desired waypoint.

1.16.5NC Enter Remote Waypoint coordinates using a Garmin 76

1. From any screen, press and hold the ENTER key as you would to mark a waypoint.
2. Use the rocker pad to highlight the waypoint name field. Press ENTER to change the name if desired (see above).
3. Highlight the Coordinates field and press ENTER.
4. Use the rocker pad to change the coordinates.
5. Press ENTER to save the coordinates, then highlight OK, and press ENTER to save the remote waypoint.

1.16.6NC Calculate Remote Waypoint coordinates from your Current location or from a Stored Waypoint using a Garmin 76

1. Press and hold ENTER to Mark your current position as a Waypoint.
2. Press the MENU key
3. Highlight PROJECT LOCATION and press ENTER

4. Check that the "From" field says "Current Location", or the correct Waypoint you are calculating from. If not, highlight that field, press ENTER, and select "Current Location" from the drop-down menu, or use the "Use Points Menu" option to get to your stored waypoints list if you want to calculate the coordinates with Distance and Azimuth from a different location.
5. Highlight the "Distance" field and press ENTER. Enter distance (in miles and hundredths of a mile – convert chains and feet to the nearest hundredth mile) using the rocker pad and press ENTER when done. Repeat for the "Azimuth" field.
   {As you enter the distance and azimuth, you will see the displayed coordinates change accordingly.}
6. Highlight "Save" and press ENTER. This returns you to the "Mark Waypoint" screen.
7. You may change the name of the waypoint if desired (see above), then highlight "OK" and press ENTER.
8. The projected (calculated) coordinates are now stored in your waypoint list under the name you entered in Step 7.

NOTE: The 12XL can only do this function in tenths of a mile, up to a maximum of 99.9 miles away.

1.16.7NC Calculate DIST and AZU from your Current Position to a Stored Waypoint using a Garmin 76

1. In any screen, press NAV.
2. Highlight "Go To Point" and press ENTER.
3. Highlight "Waypoints" and press ENTER. Press ENTER again to scroll through the list of stored waypoints. Press ENTER again after selecting the desired waypoint.
4. Highlight "GoTo" and press ENTER. This will return you to the screen you were in when you started. Go to your Map Screen. The Distance is shown in miles and hundredths of a mile, or feet if under 528' **(0.10mi)**[1] in the 'DIST TO NEXT" field, and your azimuth is displayed in the "COURSE" field.

1.16.8NC Calculate DIST and AZU to and from Remote Locations as Stored Waypoints using a Garmin 76

To calculate the distance and azimuth between two stored waypoints from a third location (for example, calculate the DIST and AZU between SP and PC while in the office), you must create a ROUTE.

1. From any screen, press MENU twice. Highlight "Routes" and press ENTER. By default, the "NEW" option is highlighted, so press ENTER to start a new route.
2. Press ENTER to give the route a name, and ENTER when finished.
3. Use the rocker pad to scroll down from the "Name" field to the blank "Waypoint" field. Press ENTER, highlight Waypoints and press ENTER again to get to your list of stored waypoints. Scroll through the list (as described above) to highlight your starting, or "from" waypoint. Press ENTER to select it, then ENTER again (with the OK field highlighted) to place it as your starting point in the route (this is your SP coordinate).
4. Scroll down to the next waypoint field, and repeat step 3 above. This will be your "to" waypoint (PC in our example).
5. On your "Route" screen you can now see your distance and azimuth between the two points. "Distance" should by default be shown to the right of your waypoint list. Use the rocker pad to scroll right (or left) to display the "Course" field – this is the azimuth from "SP" to "PC" in our example.
6. To delete routes, press MENU while in the "Route" screen, and select "Delete Route" from the drop-down menu. You can also delete waypoints from your route in this menu if you happen to select the wrong waypoints.

[1] Because the Garmin 76 can only display a limited number of decimal places, if the distance is great, it may only display in miles, eliminating the decimal portion.

1.16.9NC Navigating with the 76

1. Press the NAV button after you have acquired sufficient satellites to get a position. Highlight “Go TO Point”, press ENTER, highlight “Waypoints” and press ENTER. Press ENTER again to scroll through your waypoint list. Highlight the desired waypoint, press ENTER, then highlight “GoTo” in the waypoint screen and press ENTER again.

2. From the Satellite page, press PAGE once to get to the Map page.
   The dark arrow point is your position
   The thick dark line is the course from where you are to your destination

   Additional Map page Set-up:
   You can view this screen as “North Up”, “Track Up” (the direction you are walking is towards the top of the screen) or “Course Up” (your destination is at the top).

   While viewing the Map page, press MENU, “Select Set Up Map” and under the “General” tab, scroll down to “Orientation”. Hit ENTER, select the desired display and hit ENTER again. Press PAGE to return to the Map screen.

3. As you walk, several things happen on the screen:
   a. The arrow head points in the direction you are walking, followed by a trail of “track points” (to clear all track points at any time, press MENU twice, select “Tracks”, press ENTER, then select “Clear” and press ENTER again. Select “Yes” and press ENTER to confirm, then PAGE to return to the Map screen without the track points. As you walk, a new set of track points will begin to appear…
   b. The “DIST TO NEXT” data box will continuously update as you get nearer or farther from your destination, as will the “Bearing” screen update your azimuth to your destination.
   c. If you are navigating to a new sample PC, watch your distance and when just over 2 chains out, re-calculate your distance and azimuth (press NAV, then select the point you are going to) and chain the remaining distance.
4. To stop the GPS from navigating, press NAV, then select “Stop Navigation” from the menu.

1.16.10NC Collecting the Plot Center Coordinate using the “Plugger”

When you have found or established the pin at plot center, place the unit on the ground over the plot center pin - preferably facing south. If you have not acquired the almanac for the day do so by completing the above section. If the almanac has been acquired (that is the almanac age is one day, - check this by pressing the "POS" button (key 8) and then the page-down button (key 5) twice) proceed…

change the operating mode to **AVG**, to do this:

Press the "Menu" button (key 3). The main menu will be displayed:

⇦move⇨	⇳ select
STATUS	**SETUP**
INIT	TEST
HELP	<more> ⇳ P

One of the menu items will be flashing, move to the "SETUP" menu by pressing one of the arrow keys (keys 4 or 6) and select the item by the page-down button (key 5). Next the first page of the SETUP menu will be displayed:

	Menu Explanation
SETUP MODE: **AVG**	The **AV**ERA**G**ING mode continuously records a
Static POS fix,	new position and averages with previous
better accuracy	1positions. DO NOT MOVE the PLGR.
SV - TYPE: all Y ⇳ P	Track only Y-code signals

The items in **bold** in the above menu page are the options that can be set. Move to the mode item by pressing the right-arrow button (key 6), the item will begin to flash when it is active. When you have moved to the "MODE" item, press the page-down button (key 5) until the **AVG** option is displayed. The averaging mode will continually record a position and average them together, it is therefore very important that you **DO NOT MOVE** the PLGR unit while it is averaging. After the AVG mode is displayed, press the "POS" button (key 8). "AVG" will now be displayed in the upper left corner of the screen. After approximately 15 seconds (or several minutes) the unit will display the number of positions it has averaged together and continually update the resulting "average" coordinate. Allow the unit to collect at least 180 points (this will take about 3 minutes). After which the coordinates for the plot center may be entered into the Data Recorder and recorded onto the plot sheet. The coordinates are in degrees and decimal minutes for the latitude and longitude, enter and record the full number to the 3rd decimal place of the minutes, **DO NOT ROUND**! After you have entered and recorded the coordinates the PLGR unit may be turned off by pressing the off button twice.

The PLGR unit screen will look like this:

AVG 00180 ±36Ft
N11^{0}11,111^{0}
W 011^{0}11,111^{0}
EL ±11111ft ⇳P

The GPS Error (ERRS) to record in the data recorder for the plot is 36 in the above example.

1.16.11NC What to Do When You Can't Get to Plot Center using the "Plugger"

If plot center happens to be inaccessible, go to a point from which you know the distance and azimuth to plot center. At this point, obtain the coordinates as you would for the PC explained above. When the unit has averaged over 180 points into its calculation, copy the averaged coordinate displayed onto a sheet of paper exactly as it is displayed (**DO NOT ROUND!**).

Next press the "WP" button (key 7). The Way Point menu will appear:

WP ⇦move⇨ ⇳ sel
ENTER EDIT COPY
SR-CALC **RNG-CALC**
DIST CLEAR ROUTE

Move to the "ENTER EDIT" item and enter the coordinate–creating a Way Point. Next, return to the Way Point menu and move to "RNG-CALC" item with the arrow buttons (keys 4 or 6) and press the page-down button (key 5) when the "RNG-CALC" item flashes. The following screen will appear:

CALC from WP000
RNG 0000.0 ft
AZ 360.0(M
EL +00000 ft ⇳ P

This is the coordinate calculation screen. Here you will enter the distance (range) and azimuth to the plot center. Move to the way point item with the arrow-right button (key 6), when the "000" flashes next to the "WP", press the page-down button (key 5), the way point number of the coordinate you have just entered should appear. If not, continue pressing the down button until it does. When you have the correct way point number displayed, move to the range (RNG) item with the arrow-right key (key 6) so that the "0000" will flash, then press the page-down button (key 5) and the first digit will begin to flash. If your distance is less than 1000 feet, move on to the next digit by pressing the arrow-right button (key 6). When the appropriate digit flashes select the correct number with the page-down or page-up buttons (keys 2 or 5). Next, move to the (AZ)imuth

item and enter the azimuth to the PC in the same way. Move past the (EL)evation item to the (P)age so that the page-up and down arrow ( ) appears next to the P symbol. Next, press the page-down button (key 5). The calculated coordinates for the PC will now appear on the screen.

1.16.12NC Establishment of a New Sample plot using the "Plugger"

1. Acquire the daily almanac. See Rockwell Plugger instructions in NC Appendix 9.
2. Pick an SP tree or a starting location near the truck, collect 180 readings and save the coordinates as WP 1. To collect a waypoint we must be in "AVG" mode.

   Note: An SP tree can be selected close to the plot if there is a long distance from the vehicle to the plot.

3. Manually enter your destination (provided) coordinates and save it as WP 2. The following list (and lists in the same format) will walk you through the buttons to push to enter to enter the coordinates:

   hit the WP key (key 7)
   the screen should now appear like this:
   With the "enter" key flashing
   WP <move> sel
   ENTER EDIT COPY
   SR-CALC RNG-CALC
   DIST CLEAR ROUTE
   Use the right / left arrows to highlight ENTER and press the down arrow (key 5)

   The screen will look like this:

   WP000 UNUSED000
   N 90 00.000'
   E 00 00.000'
   No EL CLR ^P

   Note: The WP number in the upper left corner of the screen. This will be the waypoint the coordinates are stored as and to which you will be navigating, so it is important number. It is good idea to change the waypoint number to coincide with your SP tree (WP1), your PC location (WP2) and your 100-200' from your destination WP as (WP3). To do this, right arrow until the WP #### is blinking. Hit NUM LOCK and using the keypad, enter the plot number (last 3 digits) or what ever number you want to call the waypoint. Now right arrow to the next line.

   Right arrow over N to 90. Hit NUM Lock and enter the coordinates for North/ Latitude. Once these numbers have been entered, hit NUM LOCK and right arrow to the next line. Down arrow to change the E to a W. This is critical! Once you have changed the E to a W, right arrow to the 000 and hit NUM LOCK. Enter the West / longitudinal coordinates.

   Once the coordinates have been entered, turn off NUM LOCK and right arrow to the P. Down arrow to store the waypoint. It will be saved as the waypoint you designated earlier.

4. Now, navigate to the destination (PC). Click on NAV. The screen will look like this:

   SLOW DIRECT

   WP001 MARK002

   ^P

   Use the right / left arrow keys (keys 4/6) to make the "SLOW" feature blink.

Use the up / down arrow keys (2/5) to choose either CUSTOM OR 2D FAST (THIS IS WHAT THE SOUTH SAYS TO DO. WE HAVE HAD BETTER LUCK WITH "SLOW")navigation methods.

Right arrow to WP and enter the waypoint which you wish to navigate to. This is why you numbered it when you entered it. The screen should look like:

SLOW DIRECT

WP 002 *(if you are going to WP2)* Mark 002

Right arrow to P and then hit the down arrow

The next screen will tell you where you need to go. The variables may not be the same for everyone but you will need to at least have a AZ and RNG to tell you where you need to go and how far it is.

NOTE: THE NAV FUNCTION WILL NOT WORK IF PLUGGER IS STILL IN AVG MODE.

5. When you get close to your destination (about 100') you will need to take another WP, just like we did at SP.

   Follow the GPS until you are within 100-200 feet of the plot, you know this by the RNG reading on your screen. Set the GPS down and hold the POS button until the screen says AVG and the unit begins taking hits. Again, you must collect at least 180 points for the coordinates to be accurate. Once the GPS has recorded at least 180 points store the current position as a waypoint, assign it a number as we did in step 3 (WP3).

6. Calculate the distance and azimuth between WP #3 and WP #2, then chain out the distance provided to arrive at PC (WP# 2) without any biases.

   Hit the WP key

   WP <move> ^sel

   Enter Edit Copy

   SR-CALC RNG-CALC

   DIST CLEAR ROUTE

   Right arrow to DIST and then hit the down arrow

   The screen should look like this:

   DIST WP003>>002

   RNG ##.##FEET

   AZ ###.# DEGREES

   This screen allows you to calc the horizontal distance between you last waypoint (3), which is between 100-200 feet from you destination (WP1) plot center. You will have to use the up/down arrows to choose the WP you want to calc between.

   You can use this same screen to get a dist and azm from your sp to pc waypoints. This would be recorded on your plot sheet. This will also give you some guide lines on pacing into a plot if you loose your satellites.

Once you have this dist and azm you will need to chain as we have chained in the past. This is to ensure that there is no bias in the final pin position

7. Check location on the image with location you are at.

Once you arrive at the location, check the image provided with the plot. If you are in the same location as is indicated on the image collect the GPS coordinates here and record them for the field plot location.

If you are not at the location on the image, make the adjustment so that you are there then collect a GPS reading.

1.16.1 GPS Unit Settings, Datum, and COORDINATE SYSTEM

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Consult the GPS unit operating manual or other regional instructions to ensure that the GPS unit internal settings, including Datum and Coordinate system, are correctly configured.

Each FIA unit will determine the Datum to be used in that region. Most will use the NAD 27 Datum (also known as NAS-C or NA 27 CONUS/CLK66), but coordinates collected using any appropriate datum can be converted back to a national standard (NAD 83) for reporting purposes.

Each FIA unit will also determine which coordinate system to use. Regions using a Geographic system will collect coordinates in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds of Latitude and Longitude; the regions using the UTM coordinate system will collect UTM Easting, Northing, and Zone.

NC Note: North Central FIA collects all GPS coordinates in the field using **NAD 83**.

1.16.2 Collecting Readings

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Collect at least 180 GPS readings at the plot center. These may be collected in a file for post-processing or may be averaged by the GPS unit. Each individual position should have an error of less than 70 feet if possible (the error of all the averaged readings is far less).

Soon after arriving at plot center, use the GPS unit to attempt to collect coordinates. If suitable positions (180 readings at error less than or equal to 70 feet) cannot be obtained, try again before leaving the plot center.

If it is still not possible to get suitable coordinates from plot center, attempt to obtain them from a location within 200 feet of plot center. Obtain the azimuth and horizontal distance from the "offset" location to plot center. If a PLGR unit is used, use the Rng-Calc function in the PLGR to compute the coordinates of the plot center. If another type of GPS unit is used, record the azimuth and horizontal distance as described in Sections 1.15.12 and 1.15.13.

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Coordinates may be collected further away than 200 feet from the plot center if a laser measuring device is used to determine the horizontal distance from the "offset" location to plot center. Again, if a PLGR unit is used, use the Rng-Calc function in the PLGR to compute the coordinates of the plot center. If another type of GPS unit is used, record the azimuth and horizontal distance as described in Sections 1.16.12 and 1.16.13.

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In all cases try to obtain at least 180 positions before recording the coordinates.

NC Note: North Central FIA collects all GPS coordinates in the field using NAD 83.

NC Note: If unable to collect coordinates due to GPS not picking up satellites or is not functioning, DO NOT enter the PI coordinates or the previous crew coordinates. Leave the data item blank and make a note as to why it was left blank.

1.16.3 GPS UNIT (UNIT)

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Record the kind of GPS unit used to collect coordinates. If suitable coordinates cannot be obtained, record 0.

NC Note: Garmin GPS units used in the NC region are capable of field-averaging.

When collected: All field visited plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0 GPS coordinates not collected
1 Rockwell Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver (PLGR)
2 Other brand capable of field-averaging
3 Other brands capable of producing files that can be post-processed
4 Other brands not capable of field-averaging or post-processing

1.16.4 GPS SERIAL NUMBER (GPS#)

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Record the last six digits of the serial number on the GPS unit used.

When collected: When GPS UNIT > 0
Field width: 6 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000001 to 999999

1.16.5 GPS DATUM

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Record the acronym indicating the map datum that the GPS coordinates are collected in (i.e., the map datum selected on the GPS unit to display the coordinates).

NC Note: This is applied after the field in the data processing at North Central.

NC Note: The GPS unit must be configured to display coordinates in NAD83.

When collected: When GPS UNIT >0
Field width: 5 characters (cccnn)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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NAD27	North American Datum of 1927
NAD83	North American Datum of 1983
WGS84	World Geodetic System of 1984

1.16.6 COORDINATE SYSTEM

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Record a code indicating the type of coordinate system used to obtain readings.

NC Note: This is applied after the field in the data processing at North Central.

When collected: When GPS UNIT > 0
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Geographic coordinate system
2 UTM Coordinate system

1.16.7. Latitude (N:)
Record the latitude of the PC to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

NOTE: The following can be customized at the region level (e.g., decimal minutes to the nearest thousandth) as long as the final results recorded are within the specified tolerance to the nearest hundredth of a second or +/- 1.01 ft.

NC Note: Collected in degrees and decimal minutes. Record decimal minutes to the 3rd decimal place and do not round.

1.16.7.1 LATITUDE DEGREES
Record the latitude degrees of the PC as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 3 digits (1st digit is + or -, last 2 digits are numeric) **NC Note:** 2 digits as Degrees
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: **NC Note:** Vary by State.

1.16.7.2 LATITUDE MINUTES
Record the latitude minutes of the PC as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 – 59

1.16.7.3 LATITUDE SECONDS
Record the latitude decimal seconds of the PC to the nearest hundredth place as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 4 digits **NC Note:** 3 digits as decimal minutes
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0.00 - 59.99 **NC Note:** .000 – .999

1.16.8. Longitude (W:)
Record the longitude of the PC, to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

NOTE: The following can be customized at the region level (e.g., decimal minutes to the nearest thousandth) as long as the final results recorded are within the specified tolerance to the nearest hundredth of a second or +/- 1.01 ft.

NC Note: Collected in degrees and decimal minutes. Record decimal minutes to the 3rd decimal place and do not round.

1.16.8.1 LONGITUDE DEGREES
Record the longitude degrees of the PC as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1

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Deleted: ONGITUDE

Field width: 4 digits (1st digit is + or -, last 3 digits are numeric) **NC Note:** 3 digits as Degrees
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: **NC Note:** Vary by State.

1.16.8.2 LONGITUDE MINUTES

Record the longitude minutes of the PC as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 – 59

1.16.8.3 LONGITUDE SECONDS

Record the longitude decimal seconds of the PC to the nearest hundredth place as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 4 digits **NC Note:** 3 digits as decimal minutes
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0.00 - 59.99 **NC Note:** .000 – .999

1.16.9 UTM ZONE

Record a 2-digit and 1 character field UTM ZONE as determined by GPS.

NC NOTE: Not collected in North Central FIA region.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 3 digits: (##C)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 03-19Q and 03-19W

1.16.10 EASTING (X) UTM

Record the Easting coordinate of the plot center as determined by GPS.

NC NOTE: Not collected in North Central FIA region.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 7 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1.16.11 NORTHING (Y) UTM

Record the Northing coordinate of the plot center as determined by GPS.

NC NOTE: Not collected in North Central FIA region.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 7 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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1.16.12 Correction For "Offset" Location

As described in Section 1.16.2, coordinates may be collected at a location other than the PC (an "offset" location). If a PLGR unit is used all offset coordinates will be "corrected" back using the Rng/Calc function. If a GPS unit other than a PLGR is used, then record items 1.16.13 and 1.16.14.

NC Note: The OFFSET items are only collected if there is not an option with the GPS unit to do the range calculations to determine the Lat/longs of the plot center that coordinates were not able to be located from.

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1.16.13 AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER (AZM)

Record the azimuth from the location where coordinates were collected to actual PC. If coordinates are collected at plot center, record 000.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 2, 3 or 4
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 3 degrees
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 when coordinates **are** collected at plot center
001 to 360 when coordinates **are not** collected at plot center

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1.16.14 DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER (DIST)

Record the horizontal distance in feet from the location where coordinates were collected to the actual PC. If coordinates are collected at PC, record 000. As described in Section 1.16.2, if a laser range finder is used to determine DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER, offset locations may be up to 999 feet from the plot center. If a range finder is not used, the offset location must be within 200 feet.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 2, 3 or 4
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 6 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 when coordinates **are** collected at plot center
001 to 200 when a Laser range finder **is not** used to determine distance
001 to 999 when a Laser range finder **is** used to determine distance

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1.16.15 GPS ELEVATION (ELEV)

Record the elevation above mean sea level of the PC, in feet, as determined by GPS.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 1, 2 or 4
Field width: 6 digits (1st digit is + or -, last 5 digits are numeric)
Tolerance:
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: -00100 to +20000

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1.16.16 GPS ERROR (ERRS)

Record the error as shown on the GPS unit to the nearest foot. As described in Section 1.16.2, make every effort to collect readings only when the error is less than or equal to 70 feet. However, if after trying several different times during the day, at several different locations, this is not possible, record readings with an error of up to 999 feet.

When collected: When GPS UNIT =1 or 2
Field width: 3 digits

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Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 to 070 if possible
071 to 999 if an error of less than 70 cannot be obtained

1.16,17 NUMBER OF READINGS (READ)

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Record a 3-digit code indicating how many readings were averaged by the GPS unit to calculate the plot coordinates. Collect at least 180 readings if possible.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 1 or 2
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 001 to 999

1.16,18 GPS FILENAME (CORE OPTIONAL)

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Record the filename containing the GPS positions collected on the plot.

NC Note: Not collected in the North Central FIA region.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 3
Field width: 8 characters.3 characters (e.g., R0171519.ssf)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: Letters and numbers

1.17NC PIN PRICK LOCATION on image (Moved pin prick)

When the location of the plot on the image is 132 feet or more from the location of the plot on ground move the location on the image to agree with the ground location.

1.17.1NC PIN PRICK AZIMUTH (PAZM)

When a location on an image(X or pin prick) is moved to correctly reflect the ground location of the plot, enter the azimuth from the original mark on the image to the correct ground location.

When collected: SK 2 plot where ground plot location and location on image differ by 132 feet or more.
Field width: 2 digit
Tolerance: +/- 45 degrees
MQO: at least 95% of the time
Values: 45, 90, 135, 180, 225, 270, 315, 360

1.17.2NC PIN PRICK DISTANCE (PDIS)

When a location on an image(X or pin prick) is moved to correctly reflect the ground location of the plot, enter the distance from the original mark on the image to the correct ground location. Record the distance in feet (1 chain = 66 feet)

When collected: SK 2 plot where ground plot location and location on image differ by 132 feet or more.
Field width: 5 digits
Tolerance: +/- 33 feet
MQO: at least 95% of the time
Values: 00132 to 99999

1.17 MACROPLOT BREAKPOINT DIAMETER (CORE OPTIONAL)

When the macroplot core option is being utilized, record the value selected for breakpoint diameter for that particular plot. If macroplots are not being installed, this item will be left blank.

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A macroplot breakpoint diameter is the diameter (either DBH or DRC) above which trees are measured on the plot extending from 0.01 to 58.9 feet horizontal distance from the center of each subplot. Examples of different breakpoint diameters used by western FIA units are 24 inches or 30 inches (Pacific Northwest), or 21 inches (Interior West). Installation of macroplots is core optional and is used to have a larger plot size in order to more adequately sample large trees.

NC Note: Not collected in the North Central FIA region.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits (xx)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 21, 24, and 30

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1.18 PLOT-LEVEL NOTES

Use these fields to record notes pertaining to the entire plot. If the notes apply only to a specific subplot or other specific aspect of the plot, then make that clear in the notes.

When collected: All plots
Field width: Unlimited alphanumeric character field
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values: English language words, phrases and numbers

1.18NC 1 OR 2 PERSON PLOT (CRSZ)

Enter a code 1 or 2 which indicates that the plot could be done with one person or should be done with two people.

When collected: All P2 plots that go to the field
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values:

1 Could be done by one person crew
2 Should be done by two person crew

1.19NC PLOT SEASON (SEAS)

Enter the code reflecting the best time to complete this plot. This should reflect time of year when the plot is accessible. If there are no hindrances for doing this plot at any time of year please enter 3.

When collected: All P2 plots that go to the field
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values:

1 Winter
2 Summer
3 Does not matter

1.20NC ADDRESS

The name, address and phone number for the owner of the plot will be collected in the courthouse or with other available records. Collect this information only once per plot and record

the owner of the first forested condition that you assign. This data is collected in the data recorder. Owner information is only entered when the owner group = 40.

Courthouse ownership information is not always up to date. Adjust as necessary on the plotsheet and in the datarecorder when making contacts in the field.

Legal descriptions printed on the plotsheets are not always correct. If a change is necessary, mark it on the plotsheet and note the change to allow the database to be adjusted.

If the person contacted is not the person listed as the owner, be sure to note who was talked to. This will assist the QA crews and the crews for next Cycle.

List date contacted and any restrictions that the land owner has placed on access. If the plot is accessed at a later date, the crew will be aware of the landowner's requests.

1.20.1NC OWNER FIRST NAME (FIRST NAME)

Enter the first name of the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When collected: All forested plots on first forested condition where Owner Group = 40
Field width: 40 characters
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values:

1.20.2NC OWNER LAST NAME (LAST NAME)

Enter the last name of the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When collected: All forested plots on first forested condition where Owner Group = 40
Field width: 40 characters
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values:

1.20.3NC OWNER STREET (STREET)

Record the street address for the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When Collected: First forested condition where owner group = 40.
Field width: 40 characters
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values:

1.20.4NC OWNER CITY (CITY)

Record city name for the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When Collected: First forested condition where owner group = 40.
Field width: 40 characters
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values:

.

1.20.5NC OWNER STATE (STATE)

Record two digit State name for the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When Collected: First forested condition where owner group = 40.
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values: all two character state codes

1.20.6NC OWNER ZIP (ZIP)

Record city zip code for the owner of the first forested condition defined on a plot.

When Collected: First forested condition where owner group = 40.
Field width: 15 characters
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of the time
Values:

1.20.7NC PHONE (PHONE)

Record phone number of the land-owner of the plot. Record using dashes between area code and the next 3 digits (exchange) and between the exchange and the number (i.e.: nnn-nnn-nnnn).

When Collected: First forested condition where owner group = 40 when possible.
Field width: 10 digits
Tolerance: None
MQO: When available
Values: nnn-nnn-nnnn

1.20.8NC OWNER REQUESTS INFORMATION (SEND INFO ST. PAUL)

If the land owner requests more information on the forest inventory data that the field crew **Can Not** provide, this data item should be set to 'Y'. This item has a default setting of 'N' so if there is a request from the land owner that St. Paul must fulfill, this should be changed to 'Y'.

If the land owner request information, find out and note on the plotsheet exactly what info they are requesting. Discuss the minimal level of measurement on their specific piece of property. Inform them of our web site, and offer to give them pamphlets and publications on FIA. If they request a copy of the data from the plot on their property, feel free to provide that, but be sure sensitive data is not disclosed. If they request future publications, St. Paul can fulfill that request, but it could be multiple years before it is sent.

When collected:
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance:
MQO:
Values:

Y	Yes
N	No

1.20.9NC Landowner Contacts

Owner's name and address will be retrieved from the county court house or via the internet. When in the courthouse write the parcel number underneath the owner info section, this will make it easier to obtain the owner data at the start of the next cycle. The Farm Bill states that we need owner permission to access each plot.

Retrieve owners phone number via the internet or by calling information at: (area code) 555 – 1212

Helpful Websites:

www.superpages.com : Go to People Pages tab. This website is good for looking up people's names. Ex: If you type the first name of William, it will also find the Bill's and Will's too.

www.whitepages.com : "Look up by Address" is a very helpful tool. This enables you to find landowners telephone numbers if they have a business at that address listed or if lady remarries and changes her last name. It also finds neighbors that live on the same road.

www.people.yahoo.com

www.michigan.gov/dnr - go to Forests, Land & Water tab >> center of the page to Michigan forests >> then to Commercial Forest Program. This will list landowners by legal description if they are in the CFL Program. This land is open to hunting and fishing.

Also for more unusual last names (so not Smith), you can look on the Internet for other folks with the same last name that live in the area, and try giving them a call and hope they are a relative. Again I would say who I was, explain the program a little bit, then explain that I was unable to find the Landowner to get permission and was hoping that they were a relative and would know how to get a hold of them.

1. Now the first step is to call the landowner to get permission. Plan ahead so that this is completed before you head to a county. Write on the plot sheet who granted permission and on what date along with any restrictions to access that the owner might have, such as to leave the gate open or be sure to call on the day of the visit.

2. If you cannot find a phone number drive by the owners place (if it is near the plot). If no one is home at the owner's house leave a note and a phone number to contact you. **If the owner does not live near the plot stop at a house near the plot and try to get a phone number from them.**

3. If you **(1)** can not find a phone number and you leave a note at their house and don't hear back from the owner **OR** if you **(2)** can't find the phone number and the owner does not live near the plot **OR** if **(3)** a landowner does not return your phone calls **OR** if **(4)** you have already tried a "near by" neighbor's house to get some contact information which did not help >> send the Landowner a certified letter (certified so you know if they received the letter). Only send a letter *after* you have attempted the 4 options above. Keep records of your attempts on the plot sheet. It is up to the person that is assigned the plot to send the letter and to monitor the plot status right through dumping – not the Crewleader. Your name should be on the letter, the registered mail green card, and the return envelope. The Crewleader will send out these letters once a week. This letter should contain:

    - Access consent reply slip
    - Self-Addressed-Stamped-Envelope
    - Landowner Information Sheet
    - "Your State in a Nutshell" sheet
    - The FIA brochures along with the landowner insert
    - Your business card.
    - Don't forget to sign your landowner letter and make sure the date other relevant information on the letter and reply-slip are correct.
    - Post cards will be sent to each office. Be sure to fill in the appropriate information on the post card. Contact Dana when you are running low.

4. Once you send a letter the plot is yours. It is your responsibility to track it once it is sent and to handle it once it comes back.

5. If you do not hear back from the landowner within **30** days of the delivery date on the green registered mail card that you get back in the mail, send the owner a FIA contact post card which will state that you have sent them information more than 30 days ago and have still not heard from them. The post card will state that this is the last contact they will have from us and to please reply within 2 weeks. Keep notes on the plot sheet of these dates and include all postal forms with the plot.

6. If you do not hear back from the owner within **30** days of sending the **post card** out call the plot denied. In order to send a certified letter in the first place you have tried to call and drive by their house(if it is near), stopped at a neighbor's house, and you have sent a follow up post card; which means that you have tried all the options = Denied.

7. If the owner **does** call back after these 60 days have passed and the plot is already processed as denied call your supervisor, who will address the issue in the database so that the plot can be done by the crew. Once the panel is completed we will not do any more plots in the previous panel.

8. If your letter comes back from the post office as **"undeliverable**" or **"return to sender"** call the courthouse and double check on the ownership for that piece of land. If we got the wrong address in the first place start over. If they give us the same address called in denied and explain in the notes section.

9. If your letter comes back as **"not claimed"** or **"refused"** start the whole letter process over from the start, just this time do not send the letter certified – send it normal mail. If you do not hear back from the owner after 30 days send the post card, if you do not hear back from the post card after 30 days call it denied.

10. When a plot is denied write in the notes section who was contacted and who denied it along with the dates of contact. Also state why the landowner denied access. If the plot was denied based on a letter not coming back, say so.

11. Attach a copy of all letters received back to the plot

12. All owner contact time goes under plot time on your weekly

13. The more you plan ahead the smoother life is. If you are assigned a small county w/o much public land all contacts should be made before traveling to that county.

14. When one owner has multiple plots on their land send one letter to cover all of the plots. An example of this would be some of the many large hunting clubs in Northern Lower MI. In some cases their plots might cross over county boundaries. Organize these plots based on ownership – not based on county. Be sure to let the owner know that they may have more plots on their land next year also.

15. So hopefully you eventually hear back from the landowner after following the previously mentioned steps. However if you still were unable to reach them you may then process them as Denied Access and explain how you were unable to contact landowner.

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1.16 . P3 HEXAGON NUMBER¶
Record the unique code assigned to each Phase 3 (former FHM) hexagon.¶
¶
When collected: All Phase 3 plots¶
Field width: 7 digits¶
Tolerance: No errors¶
MQO: At least 99% of the time¶
Values:¶
¶
¶
1.17 . P3 PLOT NUMBER¶
Record the P3 PLOT NUMBER that is used to identify individual plots within the same Phase 3 (former FHM) hexagon.¶
¶
When collected: All Phase 3 plots¶
Field width: 1 digit¶
Tolerance: No errors¶
MQO: At least 99% of the time¶
Values: 1 to 9¶

Page 24: [1] Deleted **FSDefaultUser** **3/22/2005 9:44:00 AM**

Hazardous situation – Any area within the sampled area on plot that cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc. Although the hazard is not likely to change over time, a hazardous condition remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present. There are no minimum size or width requirements for a condition class delineated by a hazardous condition. In some regions hazardous plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

Page 24: [2] Deleted **FSDefaultUser** **3/22/2005 9:46:00 AM**

Lost data – The plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is assigned to entire plots or full subplots that could not be processed, and is applied at the time of processing after notification to the region. Note: This code is for office use only.

Page 24: [3] Deleted **FSDefaultUser** **3/22/2005 9:47:00 AM**

Lost plot – This code applies to whole plots that cannot be relocated. This situation requires notification of the field supervisor. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 6. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

Page 24: [4] Deleted **FSDefaultUser** **3/22/2005 9:47:00 AM**

Plot in wrong location – This code applies to whole plots that can be relocated, but their placement is beyond the tolerance limits for plot location. This situation requires verification by the regional office. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 7. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

Page 24: [5] Deleted **FSDefaultUser** **3/22/2005 9:48:00 AM**

Dropped intensified plot - This code applies only to regions engaged in intensification. It is used for intensified plots that have been dropped due to a change in grid density.

Note:

- This code is for office use only.
- This code is primarily intended for regions engaged in sub-paneling for intensification purposes.
- Plot records for dropped subpanels may be generated with the information management system.

2.0 CONDITION CLASS

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) plot is cluster of four subplots in a fixed pattern. Subplots are never reconfigured or moved in order to confine them to a single condition class; a plot may straddle more than one condition class. Every plot samples at least one condition class: the condition class present at plot center (the center of subplot 1).

2.1 DETERMINATION OF CONDITION CLASS

2.1.1 Step 1: Delineate the plot area by CONDITION CLASS STATUS

The first attribute considered when defining a condition class is CONDITION CLASS STATUS. The area sampled by a plot is assigned to condition classes based upon the following differences in CONDITION CLASS STATUS:

1. Accessible forest land
2. Nonforest land
3. Noncensus water
4. Census water
5. Nonsampled

Accessible forest land defines the population of interest for FIA purposes. This is the area where most of the data collection is conducted.

At time of re-inventory, one additional attribute, PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE, is used to define new condition classes if the sampled area on a plot has changed from accessible forest land to nonforest land (NOTE: see Section 2.5.24). This allows tracking of land use changes without requiring mapping of all nonforest condition classes on all plots.

2.1.2 Step 2: Further subdivide Accessible Forest Land by 6 delineation variables

Any condition class sampled as accessible forest land may be further subdivided, in order of listed priority, into smaller condition classes if distinct, contrasting condition classes are present because of variation in any of the following attributes within the sampled area:

1. RESERVED STATUS
2. OWNER GROUP
3. FOREST TYPE
4. STAND SIZE CLASS
5. REGENERATION STATUS
6. TREE DENSITY

No other attribute shall be the basis for recognizing contrasting accessible forest land condition classes. For each condition class recognized, several “ancillary attributes” that help describe the condition will be collected, but will not be used for delineation purposes (see Sections 2.5.7 to 2.5.23).

2.2 CONDITION CLASS STATUS DEFINITIONS

1. Accessible Forest Land

Land that is within the population of interest, is accessible, is on a subplot that can be occupied at subplot center, can safely be visited, and meets at least one of the two following criteria:

(a) the condition is at least 10-percent stocked by trees (Appendix 3) of any size or has been at least 10-percent stocked in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use(s) that prevent normal tree regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, intensive grazing, or recreation activities; or

(b) in several western woodland species (Appendix 3) where stocking cannot be determined, and the condition has at least 5 percent crown cover by trees of any size, or has had at least 5 percent cover in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use that prevents normal regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, chaining, or recreation activities.

NC Note: If the stocking is 10-percent by trees ≥ 1.0 inch DBH, and there is mowing (i.e. bush hogging to control regen of trees and shrubs; not for recreation or a yard purposes) or intensive grazing the plot is given a Condition Status of 1- Forest Land and the plot is installed as a forested plot.

To qualify as forest land, the prospective condition must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide measured stem-to-stem from the outer-most edge. Forested strips must be 120.0 feet wide for a continuous length of at least 363.0 feet in order to meet the acre threshold. Forested strips that do not meet these requirements are classified as part of the adjacent nonforest land.

Transition zones and forest/nonforest encroachment – When an accessible forest land condition encroaches into a nonforest condition, the border between forest and nonforest is often a gradual change in tree cover or stocking with no clear and abrupt boundary. In addition, it may be difficult to determine exactly where the forested area meets the minimum stocking criteria and where it does not. For these cases, determine where the land clearly meets the 10 percent minimum forest land stocking, and where it clearly is less than required stocking; divide the zone between these points in half, and determine the side of the zone on which the subplot center is located. Classify the condition class of the subplot based on this line (Figure 2).

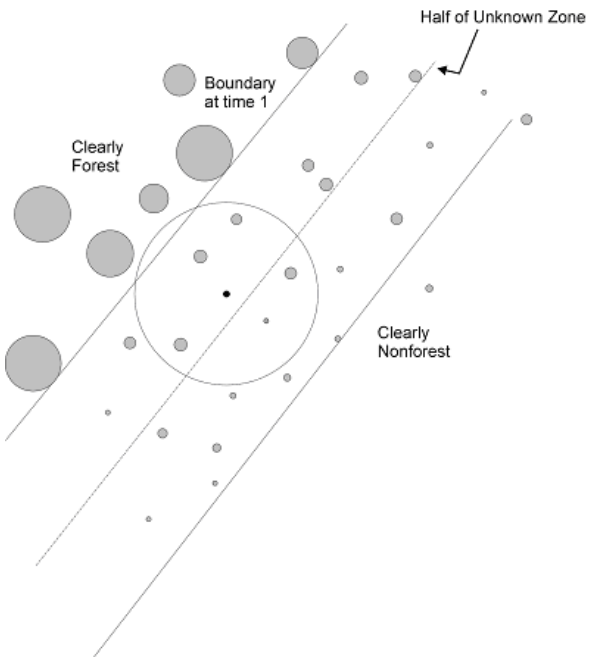


Figure 2. Example of classifying the condition class of the subplot in a transition zone with forest/nonforest encroachment.

For example, at measurement time 1, a clear and distinct boundary existed between the forest and nonforest condition classes. At time 2, however, there now exists a zone of regeneration or small diameter trees between the previous forest condition and where the nonforest clearly remains. If the zone of encroachment is clearly stocked where it meets the nonforest, classify the entire zone as forest. If the zone is clearly nonforest up to the original stand, call it all nonforest. If the encroachment or transition zone is not clearly stocked where it meets the nonforest, determine where it is clearly stocked (forest) and where it is clearly not stocked (nonforest); divide this zone in half, and classify the entire subplot based on which side of the line the subplot center falls.

Treated strips – Occasionally, crews will come across plantations of trees, in which rows of trees alternate with strips of vegetation that have been bulldozed, mowed, tilled, treated with herbicide, or crushed. Because these strip treatments are conducted to optimize growth or to release the stand, the areas are considered forest land, and the treatment is considered a timber stand improvement operation. Do not confuse these practices with similar treatments on nonforest lands such as yards or rights-of-way. Contact with the landowner may help determine the intent of a treatment.

Indistinct boundary due to the condition minimum-width definition – Do not subdivide subplots where a condition class may change due only to the forest vs. nonforest minimum width (120.0 feet) definition. Although the point where the definition changes from forest to nonforest creates an invisible "line" between conditions, **this definitional boundary is not distinct and obvious**. See Figures 3 and 4. Where the point of the definition change occurs on the subplot, determine only if the subplot center is on the forest or nonforest side of that approximate boundary, and classify the entire subplot based on the condition of the subplot center. If the boundary crosses through the center of the subplot, classify the subplot as the condition it most resembles. If the boundary occurs between subplots, classify each subplot based on its relation to the definitional boundary.

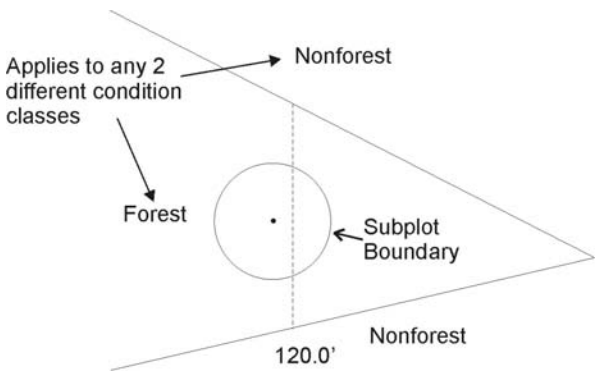


Figure 3. Forest condition narrows within a nonforest condition. Examine the location of the subplot center in reference to the approximate line where the forest narrows to 120.0 ft wide. In this example, the entire subplot is classified as forest.

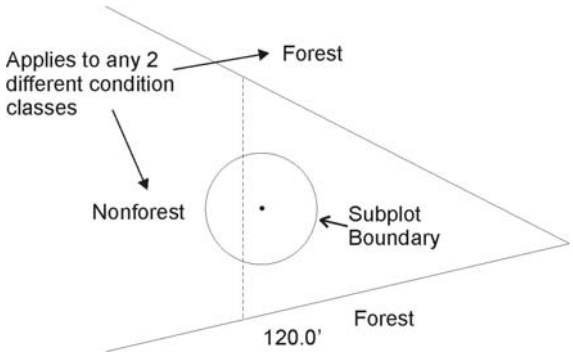


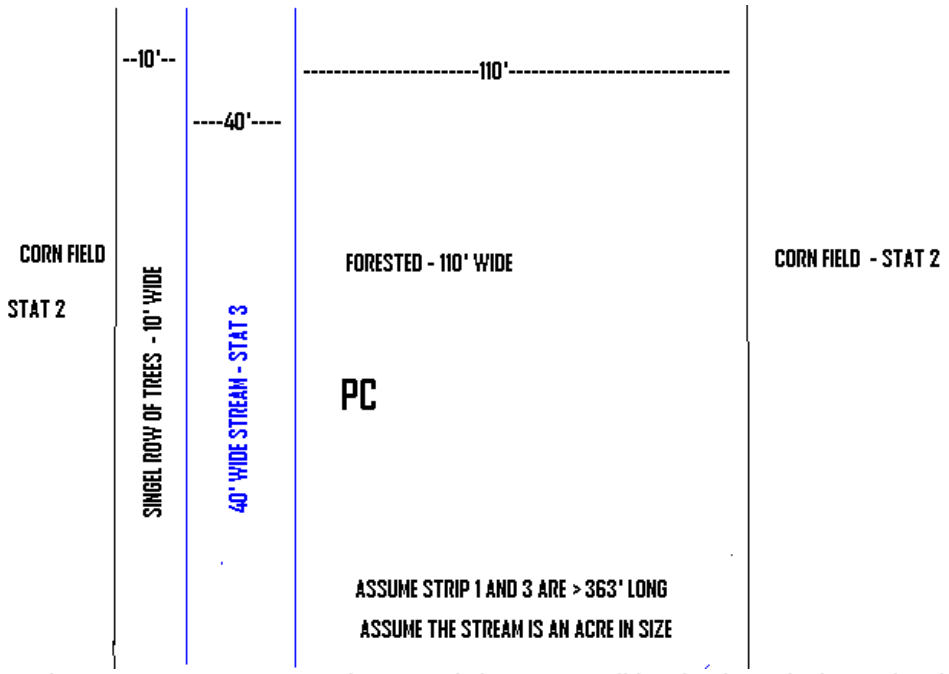
Figure 4. Nonforest condition narrows within a forest condition. Examine the location of the subplot center in reference to the approximate line where the nonforest narrows to 120.0 ft wide. In this example, the entire subplot is classified as forest.

2. Nonforest Land
Nonforest land is any land within the sample that does not meet the definition of accessible forest land or any of the CONDITION CLASS STATUS values defined in #'s 3 and 4 in Section 2.2. To qualify, the area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide; five exceptions are discussed at the beginning of Section 2.4. Do not consider evidence of "possible" or future development or conversion. A nonforest land condition will remain in the sample and will be examined at the next plot visit to see if it has become forest land.

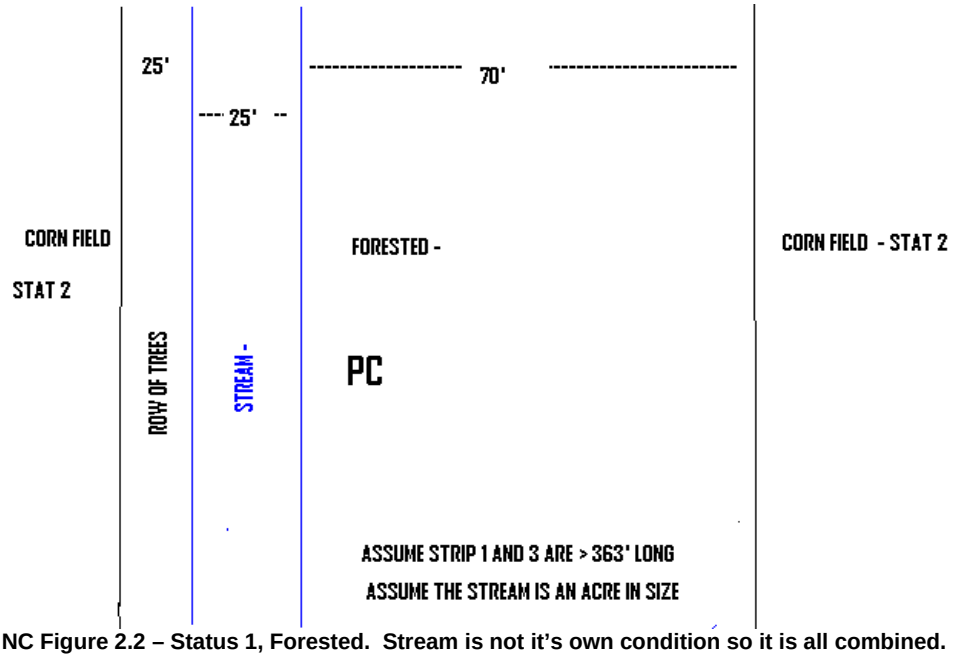
3. Noncensus Water
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 1.0 acre to 4.5 acres in size. Rivers, streams, canals, etc., 30.0 feet to 200 feet wide.

4. Census Water
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 4.5 acres in size and larger; and rivers, streams, canals, etc., more than 200 feet wide (1990 U.S. Census definition).

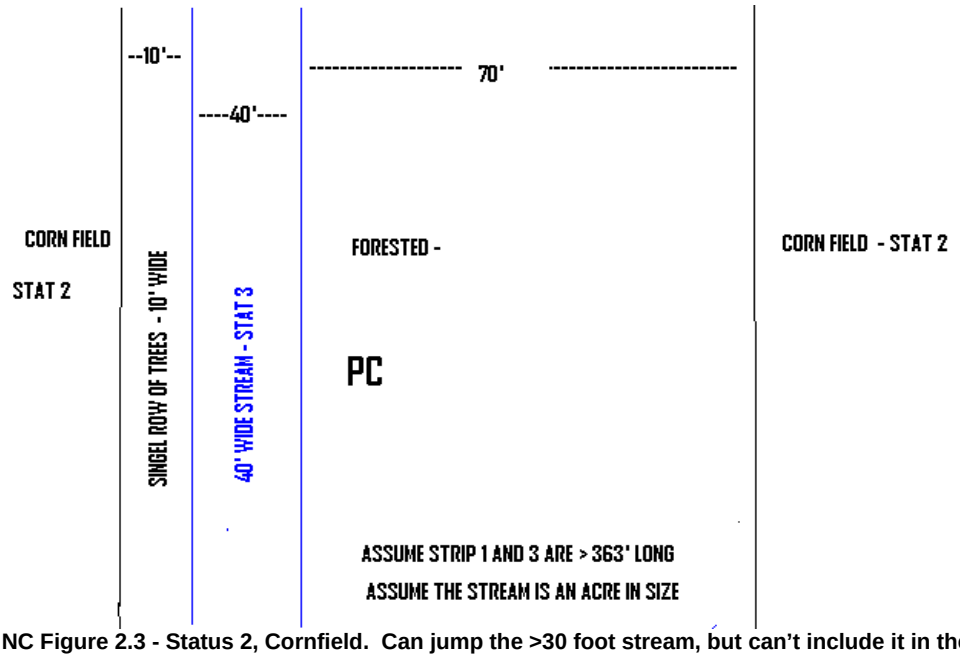
5. Nonsampled
See section 2.4.3 CONDITION NONSAMPLED REASON for descriptions of land that qualifies as nonsampled.



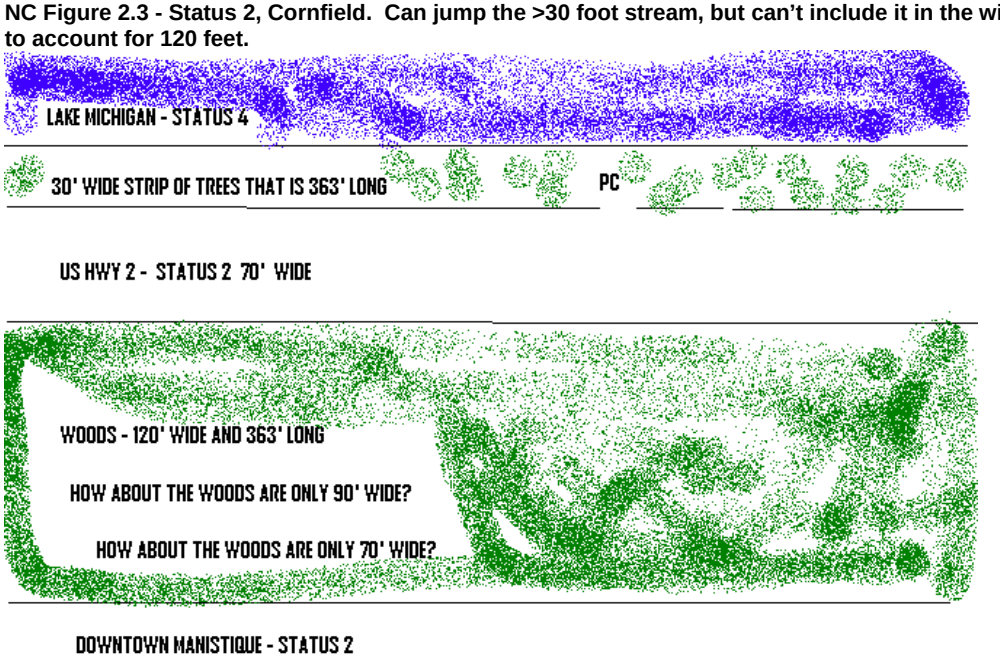
NC Figure 2.1 - Status 1, Forested. Stream is it's own condition, but it can be jumped and the wooded areas add up to 120 feet.



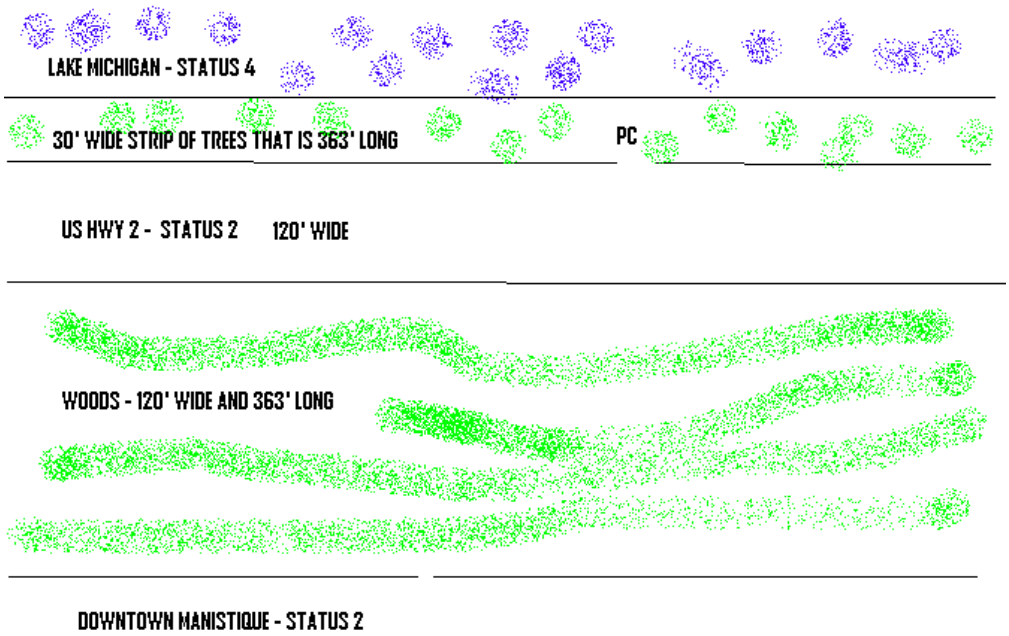
NC Figure 2.2 – Status 1, Forested. Stream is not it's own condition so it is all combined.



NC Figure 2.3 - Status 2, Cornfield. Can jump the >30 foot stream, but can't include it in the width to account for 120 feet.



NC Figure 2.4 – PC is Status 1, Forested. PC is in a forested condition because road can be jumped.



NC Figure 2.5 – PC is Status 2, Nonforest. The highway is 120 feet wide, so can't jump it.

2.3 CONDITION CLASS ATTRIBUTES

A CONDITION CLASS NUMBER and a classification for CONDITION CLASS STATUS are required for every condition class sampled on a plot. For each condition class classified as accessible forest land, a classification is required for each of the following attributes:

2.5.1 RESERVED STATUS
2.5.2 OWNER GROUP
2.5.3 FOREST TYPE
2.5.4 STAND SIZE CLASS
2.5.5 REGENERATION STATUS
2.5.6 TREE DENSITY

} Attributes where a change causes a separate condition class

2.5.7 OWNER CLASS
2.5.7NC PRIVATE ACRES
2.5.8 PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS
2.5.9 ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES
2.5.10 STAND AGE
2.5.11 DISTURBANCE (up to 3 coded)
2.5.12 DISTURBANCE YEAR (1 per disturbance)
2.5.17 TREATMENT (up to 3 coded)
2.5.18 TREATMENT YEAR (1 per treatment)
2.5.23 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS

} Ancillary - changes do not delineate a new condition class

2.5.24 PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE (for area converted from accessible forest land condition class to nonforest land since last inventory).
2.4.23NC LAND USE

When classifying CONDITION CLASS STATUS, OWNER GROUP, RESERVED STATUS, and PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE, base the classification on what is present within the area

defined by the fixed radius plot (macroplot, subplot, or microplot). When classifying all other condition class variables, base the classification on the macroplot.

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2.4 DELINEATING CONDITION CLASSES DIFFERING IN CONDITION CLASS STATUS:

The first step in delineating condition classes is to recognize differences in CONDITION CLASS STATUS. The most common difference is adjacent accessible forest land and nonforest land. Adjacent accessible forest land and nonforest land condition classes are recognized only if each of the two prospective condition classes is at least 1.0 acre in size, and each is at least 120.0 feet in width. These size and width minimums apply to both accessible forest land and nonforest land.

Within an accessible forest land condition class, unimproved roads, rock outcrops, and natural nonforest openings less than 1.0 acre in size and less than 120.0 feet in width are considered forest land and are not delineated and classified as a separate nonforest condition class.

Within a nonforest land condition class, forested areas or linear strips of trees less than 1.0 acre in size and less than 120.0 feet in width are considered part of the nonforest condition class.

Five exceptions to these size and width requirements apply:

1. Developed nonforest condition: human-caused nonforest land condition classes such as homes or cabins that are less than 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet in width and are surrounded by forest land. There are three kinds of developed nonforest conditions that do not have to meet area or width requirements (Figures 5 and 6).

    a) Improved roads: paved roads, gravel roads, or improved dirt roads regularly maintained for long-term continuing use. Unimproved traces and roads created for skidding logs are not considered improved roads.

    b) Maintained rights-of-way: corridors created for railroads, power lines, gas lines, and canals that are periodically treated to limit the establishment and growth of trees and shrubs.

    c) Developments: structures and the maintained area next to a structure, all less than 1.0 acre in size and surrounded by forest land. Examples of developments are houses or trailers on very small lots, communication installations in a small cleared area within forest land, and barns and sheds.

2. Distinct, alternating strips of forest and nonforest land: this situation occurs when a plot or subplot samples a condition class that is less than 1.0 acre in size and less than 120.0 feet in width. The condition class is one of a series of parallel strips of forest and nonforest land in which none of the strips meet the minimum width requirement. This exception applies only to nonforest conditions that are not listed under #1, e.g., improved roads, maintained rights-of-way, and developments.

    For many small intermingled strips, determine the total area that the alternating strips occupy, and classify according to the CONDITION CLASS STATUS (forest land or nonforest land) that occupies the greater area. If the area of alternating strips is so large or indistinct as to make a total area determination impractical, then classify the sample as forest land.

    For two alternating strips of forest and nonforest between two qualifying areas of nonforest land and forest land, see Figure 7. Figure 7 delineates the boundary between the forest and nonforest condition classes for four different

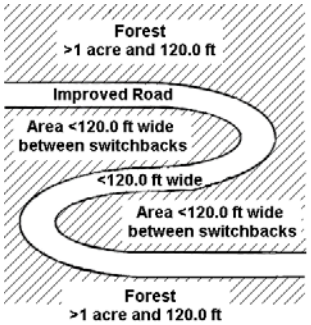

Figure 5. Example of a switchback road.

examples. The plot center defines the plot condition for all strips covered by the arrow. Any subplot that falls in the alternating strips uses the rule. Any subplot that falls in assigned nonforest / forest is assigned that type.

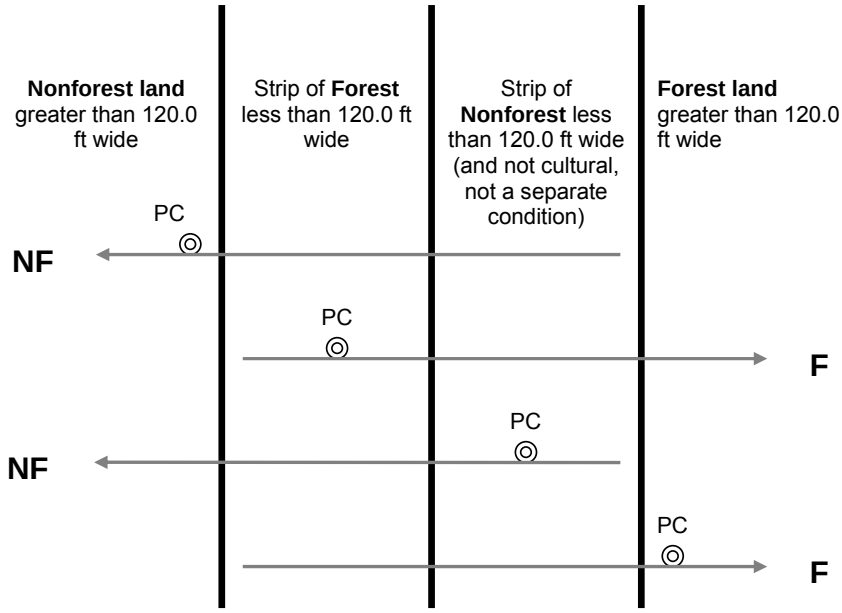

Figure 7. Example of alternating strips of forested and nonforested conditions. PC is the plot center (center of subplot 1).

3. The 120.0-foot minimum width for delineation does not apply when a corner angle is 90 degrees or greater (Figure 8).

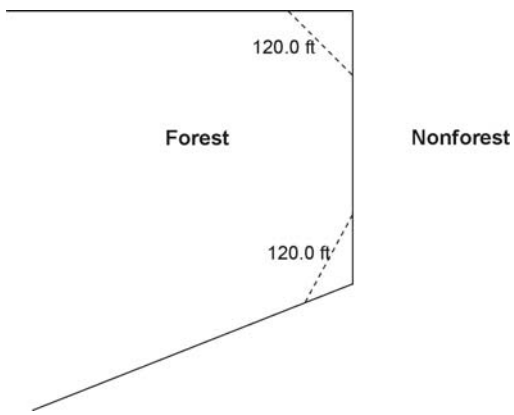

Figure 8. Illustration of the 90 degree corner rule. The dotted lines do not create nonforest conditions.

4. Linear water features: natural water features that are linear in shape such as streams and rivers. A linear water feature must meet the definition for Census or noncensus water to be nonforest area. Therefore, a linear water feature must be at least 30.0 feet wide and cover at least 1.0 acre. The width of a linear water feature is measured across its channel between points on either side up to which water prevents the establishment and survival of trees. To determine whether a linear water feature qualifies as nonforest, rely on all available information on hand such as aerial photos, topographic maps, past survey land calls, and ocular estimates at the current survey visit. Linear water features that do not meet the definition for Census or noncensus water should be classified as forest land only if bounded by forest land on both shores. Crews are NOT expected to measure the length of a linear water feature to determine if it meets the 1.0 acre requirement; use professional judgment and common sense on any linear water feature.

5. Nonsampled conditions within accessible forest land are delineated, regardless of size, as a separate condition.

2.4.1 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER (CON#)

On a plot, assign and record a number for each condition class. The condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is designated condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class is delineated.

NC Note: If the area of a Condition Class changes (i.e. crop field is expanded) from one Cycle to the next, attempt to assign the same Condition Class Number that the previous crew assigned. This may result in Plot Center receiving a Condition Class Number of 2 or greater.

When collected: All condition classes
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

2.4.2 CONDITION CLASS STATUS (CDST)

Record the code that describes the sampling status of the condition class. The instructions in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 apply when delineating condition classes that differ by CONDITION CLASS STATUS.

When collected: All condition classes
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1	Accessible forest land
2	Nonforest land
3	Noncensus water
4	Census water
5	Nonsampled

NC Note: On any North Central plot sent to the field with re-measurement trees that has changed condition class status to anything other than Accessible Forest Land, the trees must be accounted for as Live, Dead, or Removed in the returned data file. See Tree section (Section 5) in the manual for how to deal with these.

2.4.3 CONDITION NONSAMPLED REASON (REAS)

For portions of plots that cannot be sampled (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 5), record one of the following reasons.

When collected: When CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 5
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

01 Outside U.S. boundary – Assign this code to condition classes beyond the U.S. border.

02 Denied access area – Any area within the sampled area of a plot to which access is denied by the legal owner, or to which an owner of the only reasonable route to the plot denies access. There are no minimum area or width requirements for a condition class delineated by denied access. Because a denied-access condition can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available. In some regions denied access plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

03 Hazardous situation – Any area within the sampled area on plot that cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc. Although the hazard is not likely to change over time, a hazardous condition remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present. There are no minimum size or width requirements for a condition class delineated by a hazardous condition. In some regions hazardous plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

10 Other – This code is used whenever a plot or condition class is not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons listed. A field note is required to describe the situation.

2.5 DELINEATING CONDITION CLASSES WITHIN ACCESSIBLE FOREST LAND:

Accessible forest land is subdivided into condition classes that are based on differences in RESERVED STATUS, OWNER GROUP, FOREST TYPE, STAND SIZE CLASS, REGENERATION STATUS, and TREE DENSITY. Section 2.1 applies when delineating contrasting forest condition classes. Specific criteria apply for each of the six attributes and are documented by attribute in 2.5.1 to 2.5.6. "Stands" are defined by plurality of stocking for all live trees that are not overtopped.

Additionally, each separate forest condition class recognized within accessible forest land must be at least 1.0 acre in size and at least 120.0 feet in width. If prospective contrasting forest land condition classes do not each meet these minimum size and width requirements, the most similar prospective conditions should be combined until these minimums are attained.

No other attribute shall be the basis for recognizing contrasting condition classes within accessible forest land. For each condition class recognized, many "ancillary attributes" that help describe the condition will be collected, but will not be used for delineation purposes (see Sections 2.5.7 to 2.5.23).

General instructions for delineating condition classes within accessible forest lands:

1. Distinct boundary within an macroplot (if applicable), subplot, or microplot – Separate condition classes ARE recognized if, within a subplot, two (or more) distinctly different condition classes are present and delineated by a distinct, abrupt boundary. The boundary is referenced; see Section 4.0.

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2. Indistinct boundary within a subplot – Separate condition classes are NOT recognized if the prospective condition classes abut along an indistinct transition zone, rather than on an abrupt, obvious boundary. Only one condition is recognized, and the subplot is classified entirely as the condition it most resembles.

   Example: The four subplots all sample only accessible forest land. Subplots 1, 3, and 4 sample what is clearly a stand of large diameter trees. Subplot 2 falls in the middle of a stand size transition zone. In the zone, the large diameter stand phases into a sapling stand.

   Subplot 2 must not be divided into two condition classes on the basis of stand size. Instead, it is treated entirely as part of the large diameter condition class or is assigned entirely to a new condition class that is classified as a seedling-sapling stand. The latter occurs only if the crew thinks the entire subplot is more like a stand of seedlings-saplings than a stand of large diameter trees; then the boundary between the large and small diameter stands is assumed to occur between and not on the subplots.

3. A boundary or transition zone between fixed radii plots that sample distinctly different condition classes – Separate condition classes are recognized and recorded when a valid attribute obviously differs between two fixed radius plots, but a distinct boundary or indistinct transition zone exists outside the sampled (fixed-radius) area of the subplots. In such cases, a boundary, if present, is not referenced.

   Example: The northernmost subplot (2) samples entirely accessible forest land. The other three subplots, 1, 3, and 4, fall clearly in a nonforest meadow. Between subplot 1 and 2 is a transition zone; the number of trees present goes from none to what clearly represents at least 10-percent tree stocking. Two condition classes are sampled: accessible forest land sampled on subplot 2, and nonforest land sampled on the other subplots.

4. Riparian forest area – A riparian forest area is defined as a forest area between 30.0 and 120.0 feet wide, and 1.0 acre or more in size, cumulative, and adjacent to but not necessarily present on both sides of a naturally occurring or artificially created body of water or watercourse with continuous or intermittent flow. Riparian forest areas may be associated with but not limited to streams, rivers, lakes, sloughs, seeps, springs, marsh, bogs, beaver ponds, sink holes, cypress domes and ponds, man-made ditches and canals. A riparian forest area must be associated "within forest" and contain at least one distinct and obvious change in a condition class delineation attribute from its adjacent accessible forest land condition class. Figures 9-14 provide examples of when to delineate riparian forest area as a separate condition class.

   Note: When the width of forest adjacent to a stream is between 120.0 feet and 150.0 feet and the width of the riparian forest is at least 30.0 feet wide, the rules for identifying the non-riparian forest (at least 30.0 feet but less than 120.0 feet) need to be modified. The non-riparian forest can be between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet and mapped as a separate condition as long as it meets the criteria for delineating a separate condition class, otherwise it will be an inclusion in the riparian forest condition class.

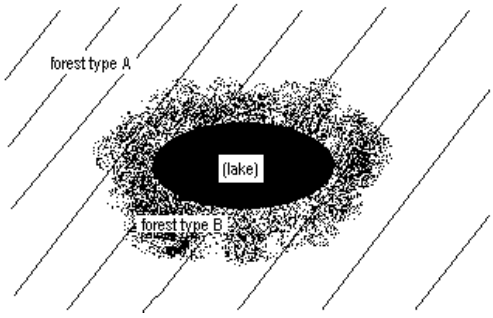

Figure 9. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

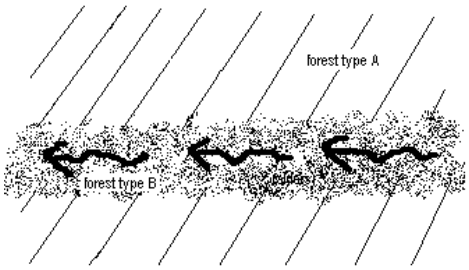

Figure 10. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

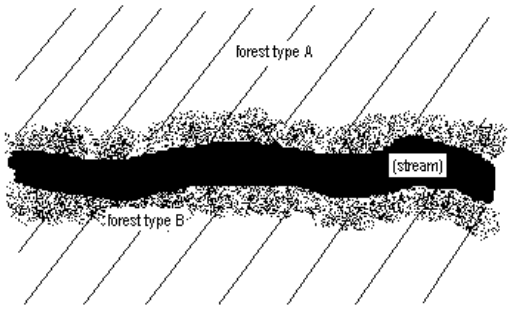

Figure 11. If the stream is < 30.0 feet wide, forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the sum of the two widths of the bands falls between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

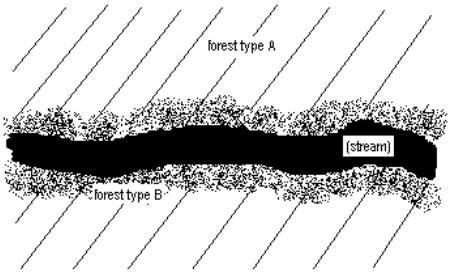

Figure 12. If the stream is > 30.0 feet wide, forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if either of the two widths of the bands falls between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

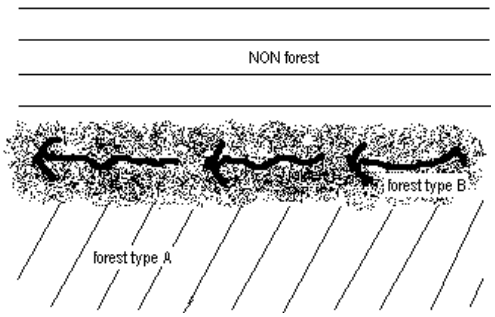

Figure 13. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

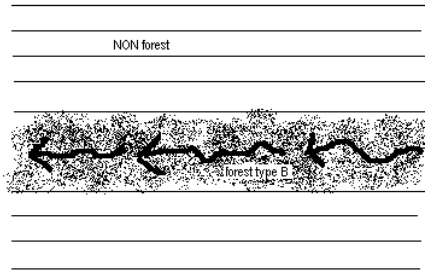

Figure 14. In a non-forested area, a band of forest type B that is < 120.0 feet wide is NOT considered a riparian area. It is not a separate condition class at all.

2.5.1 RESERVED STATUS (RESV)

Record the code that identifies the reserved designation for the condition. Reserved land is withdrawn by law(s) prohibiting the management of land for the production of wood products (not merely controlling or prohibiting wood-harvesting methods). Such authority is vested in a public agency or department, and supersedes rights of ownership. The prohibition against management for wood products cannot be changed through decision of the land manager (management agency) or through a change in land management personnel, but rather is permanent in nature.

NC Note: State land has a potential to be designated reserved (natural or wilderness), but cutting may be allowed. **Be certain** it has been removed from management for wood products.
NC Note: Private in-holdings within Wilderness or Reserved areas are not considered Reserved.

When collected: CORE: All accessible forestland condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS >1)

Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0	Not reserved
1	Reserved

2.5.2 OWNER GROUP (OWNG)

Record the OWNER GROUP code identifying the ownership (or the managing Agency for public lands) of the land in the condition class. Conditions will be delineated based on changes in OWNER GROUP only; separate conditions due to changes in OWNER GROUP are recognized only where differences can be clearly identified on the ground when visiting the plot.

When collected: CORE: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1)

Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

10	Forest Service
20	Other Federal
30	State and Local Government
40	Private

2.5.3 FOREST TYPE (FTYP)

Record the code corresponding to the FOREST TYPE that best describes the species with the plurality of stocking for all live trees in the condition class that are not overtopped.

NC Note: First try to match the trees present with the bold face type names of each type. If this does not match your stand try to match your stand with the trees listed as associates under each type even if the bold faced species is not in your stand.

If STAND SIZE CLASS is nonstocked, then FOREST TYPE is determined by the following hierarchy:

- For SAMPLE KIND = 2 plots, record the FOREST TYPE of the condition at the previous inventory.
- For all other plots:
  1. Evaluate any seedlings available to determine the FOREST TYPE.
  2. If no seedlings exist, use adjacent stands and your best professional judgment to determine FOREST TYPE.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors in group or type
MQO: At least 99% of the time in group; at least 95% of the time in type. No MQO when STAND SIZE CLASS = 0.
Values: Forest Type Codes Listed Below

The instructions in Sections 2.1 and 2.4 apply when delineating, within accessible forest land, contrasting conditions based on differences in FOREST TYPE.

EASTERN FOREST TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

WHITE/RED/JACK PINE GROUP

101 Jack pine: Associates – red pine, northern pin oak, quaking and bigtooth aspen, paper birch, black spruce, and white spruce. Sites--generally driest, most porous sands but also on more moist, sandy soils near swamps and on rocky hills and ledges.

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102 Red pine: Associates – white, jack, or pitch pine; northern pin oak; white oak; red maple; paper birch; quaking and bigtooth aspen, chestnut oak, northern red oak, and hemlock. Sites--spotty distribution in Northeast and sandy and gravelly locations or dry sandy loam soils; often in plantations.

103 Eastern white pine: Associates – pitch pine, gray birch, aspen, red maple, pin cherry, white oak, paper birch, sweet birch, yellow birch, black cherry, white ash, northern red oak, sugar maple, basswood, hemlock, northern white-cedar, yellow-poplar, white oak, chestnut oak, scarlet oak, and shortleaf pine. Sites--wide variety, but best development on well drained sands and sandy loams.

104 Eastern white pine/ Eastern hemlock: Associates – beech, sugar maple, basswood, red maple, yellow birch, black cherry, white ash, paper birch, sweet birch, northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, yellow-poplar, and cucumbertree. Sites--wide variety but favors cool locations, moist ravines, and north slopes.

105 Eastern hemlock: Associates – beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, basswood, red maple, black cherry, white ash, white pine, paper birch, sweet birch, northern red oak, and white oak. Sites--cool locations, moist ravines, and north slopes.

SPRUCE/FIR GROUP

121 Balsam fir: Associates – black, white, or red spruce; paper or yellow birch; quaking or bigtooth aspen, beech; red maple; hemlock; tamarack; black ash; or northern white-cedar. Sites--upland sites on low lying moist flats and in swamps.

122 White spruce: Associates – black spruce, balsam fir, quaking aspen, paper birch, jack pine, red spruce, sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch. Sites--moist, sandy loam or alluvial soils--found on many different sites but especially typical of stream banks, lake shores, and adjacent slopes.

123 Red spruce: Associates – vary widely and may include red maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, northern white-cedar, paper birch, pin cherry, gray birch,

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mountain ash, beech, striped maple, sugar maple, northern red oak, red pine, and aspen. Sites--include moderately well drained to poorly drained flats and thin-slopes and on varying acidic soils in abandoned fields and pastures. This code should be used where red spruce comprises a plurality or majority of the stand's stocking but where balsam fir is either nonexistent or has very little stocking. Otherwise the plot would be coded 124, red spruce/balsam fir.

124 Red spruce/balsam fir: Associates – red maple, paper birch, white pine, hemlock, white spruce, and northern white-cedar. Sites--moderately drained to poorly drained flats or on thin-soiled upper slopes.

125 Black spruce: Associates – white spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, quaking aspen, paper birch, tamarack, northern white-cedar, black ash, or red maple. Sites--acid peat swamps but also on moist flats and uplands.

126 Tamarack (eastern larch): Associates – northern white cedar, red maple, black ash, and quaking aspen. Sites--wet swamps.

127 Northern white-cedar: Associates – tamarack, yellow birch, paperbirch, black ash, red maple, white pine, and hemlock. Sites--slow drainage (not stagnant bogs) areas that are not strongly acid.

LONGLEAF/SLASH PINE GROUP

141 Longleaf pine: Longleaf pine occurs as a pure type or comprises a majority of the trees in the overstory. Associates-slash, loblolly and shortleaf pine, southern red oak, blackjack oak, water oak, persimmon, and sweetgum. Sites--those areas that can and do burn on a periodic basis--usually occurs on middle and upper slopes with a low severity of hardwood and brush competition. Regional distribution--coastal plain and piedmont units.

142 Slash pine: Slash pine is pure or provides a majority of the stocking. Associates--on moist sites; a wide variety of moist-site hardwoods, pond pine, and pondcypress. On dry sites; a wide variety of dry-site hardwoods, longleaf, loblolly, and sand pine. Sites--both moist and well-drained flatwoods, and bays. Regional distribution--coastal plain and piedmont units from North Carolina to Florida.

LOBLOLLY/SHORTLEAF PINE GROUP

161 Loblolly pine: Associates – sweetgum, southern red oak, post oak, blackjack oak, blackgum, yellow-poplar, and pond pine. Sites--in Delaware and Maryland both on upland soils with abundant moisture but good drainage and on poorly drained depressions.

162 Shortleaf pine: Associates – white oak, southern red oak, scarlet oak, black oak, hickory, post oak, blackjack oak, blackgum, red maple, pitch pine, and Virginia pine. Sites--low, well drained ridges to rocky, dry, south slopes and the better drained spur ridges on north slopes and also on old fields.

163 Virginia pine: Associates – shortleaf pine, white oak, chestnut oak, southern red oak, black oak, sweetgum, red maple, blackgum, and pitch pine. Sites--dry sites, often abandoned fields.

164 Sand pine: Sand pine occurs in pure stands or provides a majority of the stocking. Associates--dwarf live oak, dwarf post oak, turkey oak, persimmon, and longleaf pine. Sites--dry, acidic, infertile sands. Regional distribution--found chiefly in the central peninsula and panhandle of Florida, although planted stands extend into the sandhills of Georgia and South Carolina.

165 Table-mountain pine: Associates – chestnut oak, scarlet oak, pitch pine, pine, and black oak. Sites--poor, dry, often rocky slopes.

166 Pond pine: Associates – loblolly pine, sweetgum, baldcypress, and Atlantic white-cedar. Sites--rare, but found in southern New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland in low, poorly drained acres, swamps, and marshes.

167 Pitch pine: Associates – chestnut oak, scarlet oak, table-mountain pine, black oak, and blackgum. Sites--relatively infertile ridges, dry flats, and slopes.

168 Spruce pine: Spruce pine comprises a majority of the stocking. Associates--any of the moist site softwood or hardwood species. Sites--moist or poorly drained areas. Regional distribution--this type is rarely encountered and is found almost exclusively in the coastal plain.

PINYON / JUNIPER GROUP

181 Eastern redcedar: Associates – gray birch, red maple, sweetbirch, Virginia Pine, shortleaf pine, oak. Sites--usually dry uplands and abandoned fields on limestone outcrops and other shallow soils but can grow well on good sites.

PONDEROSA PINE GROUP

221 Ponderosa pine

EXOTIC SOFTWOODS GROUP

381 Scotch pine: plantation type, not naturally occurring.

382 Australian pine:

383 Other exotic softwoods

384 Norway spruce: plantation type, not naturally occurring

385 Introduced larch: plantation type, usually Japanese larch, European larch, or a hybrid of the two (Dunkeld larch) - not naturally occurring. Sites--well-drained uplands; heavy plantation in New York.

OAK/PINE GROUP

401 Eastern white pine/northern red oak/white ash: Associates – red maple, basswood, yellow birch, bigtooth aspen, sugar maple, beech, paper birch, black cherry, hemlock, and sweet birch. Sites--deep, fertile, well-drained soil.

402 Eastern redcedar/hardwood: Associates – oak, hickory, walnut, ash, locust, dogwood, blackgum, hackberry, winged elm, shortleaf pine, and Virginia pine. Sites--usually dry uplands and abandoned fields.

403 Longleaf pine/oak: Longleaf pine and scrub oaks-primarily turkey, bluejack, blackjack, and dwarf post oak--comprise the type. Associates--southern scrub oaks in the understory. Sites--common on sandhills where soils are dry, infertile, and coarse textured. Regional distribution--coastal plain and piedmont units.

404 Shortleaf pine/oak: Associates - (oaks generally include white, scarlet, blackjack, black, post, and southern red) hickory, blackgum, sweetgum, Virginia pine, and pitch pine. Sites--generally in dry, low ridges, flats, and south slopes.

405 Virginia pine/southern red oak: Associates – black oak, scarlet oak, white oak, post oak, blackjack oak, shortleaf pine, blackgum, hickory, pitch pine, table-mountain pine, chestnut oak. Sites--dry slopes and ridges.

406 Loblolly pine/hardwood: Associates – wide variety of moist and wet site hardwoods including blackgum, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, red maple, white and green ash, and American elm; on drier sites associates include southern and northern red oak, white oak, post oak, scarlet oak, persimmon, and hickory. Sites--usually moist to very moist though not wet all year but also on drier sites.

407 Slash pine/hardwood: Slash pine and a variable mixture of hardwoods comprise the type. Associates-- codominant with the slash pine component are sweetbay, blackgum, loblolly-bay, pond cypress, pond pine, Atlantic white-cedar, red maple, ash, and water oak. Sites--undrained or poorly drained depressions such as bays or pocosins and along pond margins. Regional distribution--primarily coastal plain units.

409 Other pine/hardwood:

OAK/HICKORY GROUP

501 Post oak/blackjack oak: Associates – black oak, hickory, southern red oak, white oak, scarlet oak, shingle oak, live oak, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, blackgum, sourwood, red maple, winged elm, hackberry, chinkapin oak, shumard oak, dogwood, and eastern redcedar. Sites--dry uplands and ridges.

502 Chestnut oak: Associates – scarlet oak, white oak, black oak, post oak, pitch pine, blackgum, sweetgum, red maple, red oak, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine. Sites--rocky outcrops with thin soil, ridge tops.

503 White oak/red oak/hickory: Associates – scarlet oak, bur oak, pinoak, white ash, sugar maple, red maple, walnut, basswood, locust, beech, sweetgum, blackgum, yellow-poplar, and dogwood. Sites--wide variety of well drained upland soils.

504 White oak: Associates – black oak, northern red oak, bur oak, hickory, white ash, yellow-poplar. Sites--scattered patches on upland, loamy soils but on drier sites than type 503.

505 Northern red oak: Associates – black oak, scarlet oak, chestnut oak, and yellow-poplar. Sites--spotty distribution on ridge crests and north slopes in mountains but also found on rolling land, slopes, and benches on loamy soil.

506 Yellow-poplar/white oak/northern red oak: Associates – black oak, hemlock, blackgum, and hickory. Sites--northern slopes, coves, and moist flats.

507 Sassafras/persimmon: Associates – elm, eastern redcedar, hickory, ash, sugar maple, yellow-poplar, and oaks. Sites--abandoned farmlands and old fields.

508 Sweetgum/yellow-poplar: Associates – red maple, white ash, green ash, and other moist site hardwoods. Sites--generally occupies moist, lower slopes.

509 Bur oak: Associates—northern pin oak, black oak, chinkapin oak, and eastern redcedar in northern and dry upland sites; shagbark hickory, black walnut, eastern cottonwood, white ash, American elm, swamp white oak, honey locust, and American basswood in southern and lowland sites. Sites – drier uplands to moist bottomlands with the drier uplands more common in the northern part of the range and the moist bottomlands more common in the southern part of the range.

510 Scarlet oak: Associates – black oak, southern red oak, chestnut oak, white oak, post oak, hickory, pitch pine, blackgum, sweetgum, black locust, sourwood, dogwood, shortleaf pine, and Virginia pine. Sites--dry ridges, south- or west-facing slopes and flats but often moister situations probably as a result of logging or fire.

511 Yellow-poplar: Associates – black locust, red maple, sweet birch, cucumbertree, and other moist-site hardwoods (except sweetgum, see type 508) and white oak and northern red oak (see type 506). Sites--lower slopes, northerly slopes, moist coves, flats, and old fields.

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512: Black walnut: Associates – yellow-poplar, white ash, black cherry, basswood, beech, sugar maple, oaks, and hickory. Sites--coves and well-drained bottoms.

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513 Black locust: Associates – many species of hardwoods and hardpines may occur with it in mixture, either having been planted or from natural seeding. Sites--may occur on any well-drained soil but best on dry sites, often in old fields.

514 Southern scrub oak: This forest cover type consists of a mixture of scrub oaks that may include several of the following species: turkey oak, bluejack oak, blackjack oak, dwarf post oak, and dwarf live oak. Sites--dry sandy ridges-the type frequently develops on areas formerly occupied by longleaf pine. Regional distribution--common throughout all coastal plain units and into the lower Piedmont.

515 Chestnut oak/black oak/scarlet oak: Associates—northern and southern red oaks, post oak, white oak, sourwood, shagbark hickory, pignut hickory, yellow-poplar, blackgum, sweetgum, red maple, eastern white pine, pitch pine, Table Mountain pine, shortleaf pine, and Virginia pine. Sites—dry upland sites on thin-soiled rocky outcrops on dry ridges and slopes.

519 Red maple/oak: Associates – the type is dominated by red maple and some of the wide variety of central hardwood associates include upland oak, hickory, yellow-poplar, black locust, sassafras as well as some central softwoods like Virginia and shortleaf pines. Sites -- uplands.

520 Mixed upland hardwoods: Associates – Any mixture of hardwoods of species typical of the upland central hardwood region, should include at least some oak. Sites--wide variety of upland sites.

OAK/GUM/CYPRESS GROUP

601 Swamp chestnut oak/cherrybark oak: Associates – white ash, hickory, white oak, shumard oak, blackgum, sweetgum, southern red oak, post oak, American elm, winged elm, yellow-poplar, and beech. Sites--within alluvial flood plains of major rivers on all ridges in the terraces and on the best fine sandy loam soils on the highest first bottom ridges.

602 Sweetgum/Nuttall oak/willow oak: Associates – green ash, American elm, pecan, cottonwood, red maple, honeylocust, and persimmon. Sites--very wet.

605 Overcup oak/water hickory: Associates – willow oak, American elm, green ash, hackberry, persimmon, and red maple. Sites--in South within alluvial flood plains in low, poorly drained flats with clay soils; also in sloughs and lowest backwater basins and low ridges with heavy soils that are subject to late spring inundation.

606 Atlantic white-cedar: Associates – North includes gray birch, pitch pine, hemlock, blackgum, and red maple. South includes pond pine, baldcypress, and red maple. Sites--usually confined to sandy-bottomed, peaty, interior, and river swamps, wet depressions, and stream banks.

607 Baldcypress/water tupelo: Associates – willow, red maple, American elm, persimmon, overcup oak, and sweetgum. Sites--very low, poorly drained flats, deep sloughs, and swamps wet most all the year.

608 Sweetbay/swamp tupelo/red maple: Associates – blackgum, loblolly and pond pines, American elm, and other moist-site hardwoods. Sites--very moist but seldom wet all year--shallow ponds, muck swamps, along smaller creeks in Coastal Plain (rare in Northeast).

ELM/ASH/COTTONWOOD GROUP

701 Black ash/American elm/red maple: Associates – silver maple, swamp white oak, sycamore, pin oak, blackgum, white ash, and cottonwood. Sites--moist to wet areas, swamps, gullies, and poorly drained flats.

702 River birch/sycamore: Associates – red maple, black willow, and other moist-site hardwoods. Sites--moist soils at edges of creeks and rivers.

703 Cottonwood: Associates – willow, white ash, green ash, and sycamore. Sites--streambanks where bare, moist soil is available.

704 Willow: Associates – cottonwood, green ash, sycamore, pecan, American elm, red maple, and boxelder. Sites--streambanks where bare, moist soil is available.

705 Sycamore/pecan/American elm: Associates – boxelder, green ash, hackberry, silver maple, cottonwood, willow, sweetgum, and river birch. Sites--bottomlands, alluvial flood plains of major rivers.

706 Sugarberry/hackberry/elm/green ash: Associates – pecan, blackgum, persimmon, honeylocust, red maple, hackberry, and boxelder. Sites--low ridges and flats in flood plains.

707 Siver maple/American elm: Associates – sweetgum, pin oak, swamp white oak, eastern cottonwood, sycamore, green ash, and other moist-site hardwoods (depending on region). Sites – well-drained, moist sites along river bottoms and floodplains, and beside lakes and larger streams.

708 Red maple/lowland: Associates – white ash, green ash, sycamore, American elm, willow, and boxelder. Sites – moist to wet areas, swamps, gullies, and poorly drained flats.

709 Cottonwood/willow: Associates – white ash, green ash sycamore, American elm, red maple and boxelder. Sites – stream banks where bare, moist soil is available.

MAPLE/BEECH/BIRCH GROUP

801 Sugar maple/beech/yellow birch: Associates – basswood, red maple, hemlock, northern red oak, white ash, white pine, black cherry, sweet birch, American elm, rock elm, and eastern hophornbeam. Sites--fertile, moist, well-drained sites.

802 Black cherry: Associates – sugar maple, northern red oak, red maple, white ash, basswood, sweet birch, butternut, American elm, and hemlock. Sites--fertile, moist, well-drained sites.

803 Cherry/ash/yellow-poplar: Associates – sugar maple, American beech, northern red oak, white oak, blackgum, hickory, cucumbertree, and yellow birch. Sites -- fertile, moist, well-drained sites.

805 Hard maple/basswood: Associates – white ash, northern red oak, eastern hophornbeam, American elm, red maple, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock. Sugar maple and basswood occur in different proportions but together comprise the majority of the stocking. Sites -- fertile, moist, well-drained sites.

807 Elm/ash/locust: Associates – locust, silver maple, boxelder, elm, red maple, green ash predominate. Found in North Central region, unknown in Northeast. Sites--upland

809 Red maple/upland: Associates – the type is dominated by red maple and some of the wide variety of northern hardwood associates include sugar maple, beech, birch, aspen, as well as some

northern softwoods like white pine, red pine, and hemlock; this type is often man-made and may be the result of repeated cuttings. Sites -- uplands. (See Type 519 under oak/hickory group)

ASPEN/BIRCH GROUP

901 Aspen: Associates – paper birch, pin cherry, bur oak, green ash, American elm, balsam poplar, and boxelder. Sites--all kinds of soils except very driest sands and wettest swamps; found on burns, clearcuts, and abandoned land.

902 Paper birch: Associates – aspen, white pine, yellow birch, hemlock, red maple, northern red oak, and basswood. Sites--wide range of upland site, common on burns or clearcuts.

904 Balsam poplar: Associates – balsam fir, white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, aspen, and paper birch. Sites – uplands and flood plains.

TROPICAL HARDWOODS GROUP

981 Sabal palm:

982 Mangrove: Forests in which mangrove comprises a majority of the stocking. Associates--cabbage palm on some of the higher sites in the area. Sites--predominantly salt marshes; mangrove frequently develops its own island or shoreline made up of a dense mat of root structures. Regional distribution--restricted to South Florida, the Keys, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

989 Other tropical:

EXOTIC HARDWOODS GROUP

991 Paulownia:

992 Melaluca:

993 Eucalyptus:

995 Other exotic hardwoods:

2.5.4 STAND SIZE CLASS (STSZ)

Record the code that best describes the predominant size class of all live trees in the condition class.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0 Nonstocked
Meeting the definition of accessible forest land, and one of the following applies:

(a) less than 10 percent stocked by trees of any size, and not classified as cover trees (see code 6), or

(b) for several western woodland species where stocking standards are not available, less than 5 percent **crown cover** of trees of any size.

1 ≤ 4.9 inches (seedlings / saplings)
At least 10 percent stocking (or 5 percent crown cover if stocking standards are not available) in trees of any size; and at least 2/3 of the crown cover is in trees less than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC.

2 5.0 – 8.9 inches (softwoods) / 5.0 – 10.9 inches (hardwoods)
At least 10 percent stocking (or 5 percent crown cover if stocking standards are not available) in trees of any size; and at least 1/3 of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC **and** the plurality of the crown cover is in softwoods between 5.0 – 8.9 inches diameter and/or hardwoods between 5.0 – 10.9 inches DBH, and/or western woodland trees 5.0 – 8.9 inches DRC.

3 9.0 – 19.9 inches (softwoods) / 11.0 – 19.9 inches (hardwoods)
At least 10 percent stocking (or 5 percent crown cover if stocking standards are not available) in trees of any size; and at least 1/3 of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC **and** the plurality of the crown cover is in softwoods between 9.0 – 19.9 inches diameter and/or hardwoods between 11.0 – 19.9 inches DBH, and for western woodland trees 9.0 – 19.9 inches DRC.

4 20.0 – 39.9 inches
At least 10 percent stocking (or 5 percent crown cover if stocking standards are not available) in trees of any size; and at least 1/3 of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC **and** the plurality of the crown cover is in trees between 20.0 – 39.9 inches DBH.

5 40.0 + inches
At least 10 percent stocking (or 5 percent crown cover if stocking standards are not available) in trees of any size; and at least 1/3 of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC **and** the plurality of the crown cover is in trees ≥ 40.0 inches DBH.

6 Cover trees (trees not on species list, used for plots classified as nonforest)
Less than 10 percent stocking by trees of any size, and greater than 5 percent **crown cover** of species that comprise cover trees.

The instructions in Sections 2.1 and 2.4 apply when delineating, on accessible forest land, contrasting conditions based on differences in STAND SIZE CLASS.

Within the sampled area on microplot, subplot, or macroplot, recognize only very obvious contrasting stands of different mean diameter with an abrupt boundary. Example: an obvious abrupt boundary exists within the sampled (fixed-radius) area of a subplot and demarcates a STAND SIZE CLASS change. Use tree stocking of all live trees that are not overtopped to differentiate between stand-size classes; for most western woodland forest types (e.g., pinyon, juniper, gambel oak) where stocking standards are not readily available, use percent tree cover to represent stocking.

Deleted: annular plot

Use crown cover as the surrogate for stocking to determine STAND SIZE CLASS. View the plot from the top down and examine crown cover. The stand must have at least 5 percent of the crown cover in STAND SIZE CLASSES of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 or any combination of these STAND SIZE CLASSES; otherwise the STAND SIZE CLASS is 0. If 2/3 of the crown cover is STAND SIZE CLASS = 1, classify the condition as STAND SIZE CLASS = 1. If less than 2/3 of the crown cover is STAND SIZE CLASS = 1, classify the condition as STAND SIZE CLASS = 2, 3, 4, or 5, based on which of these STAND SIZE CLASSES has the most crown cover.

2.5.5 REGENERATION STATUS (SORI)

Record the code that best describes the artificial regeneration that occurred in the condition.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0	Natural – present stand shows no clear evidence of artificial regeneration. Includes unplanted, recently cut lands
1	Artificial – present stand shows clear evidence of artificial regeneration

The instructions in section 2.1 and 2.4 apply when delineating, within accessible forest land, contrasting conditions based on differences in REGENERATION STATUS.

For a forest land condition to be delineated and/or classified as artificially regenerated, the condition must show distinct evidence of planting or seeding. If it is difficult to determine whether or not a stand has been planted or seeded, then use code 0. If no distinct boundary exists within the sampled (fixed-radius) area on any subplot, then do not recognize separate conditions. In many regions of the West, trees are not planted in rows, and planted stands do not differ in physical appearance from natural conditions. In these cases, there is no need to differentiate conditions based on stand origin.

NOTE: Plot records or verbal evidence from landowner is acceptable for determining regeneration status.

2.5.6 TREE DENSITY (DENS)

Record a code to indicate the relative tree density classification. Base the classification on the number of stems/unit area, basal area, tree cover, or stocking of all live trees in the condition that are not overtopped, compared to any previously defined condition class TREE DENSITY.

The instructions in Sections 2.1 and 2.4 apply when delineating, within accessible forest land, contrasting conditions based on differences in TREE DENSITY.

Codes 2 and higher are used ONLY when all other attributes used to delineate separate condition classes are homogenous, i.e., when a change in density is the ONLY difference within what would otherwise be treated as only one forest condition. Otherwise, code 1 for all condition classes. Codes 2 and higher are usually, but not always, used to demarcate areas that differ from an adjacent area due to forest disturbance, e.g., a partial harvest or heavy, but not total tree mortality due to a ground fire. Delineation by density should only be done when the less-dense condition is 50 percent or less as dense as the more dense condition.

Do not distinguish between low-stocked stands or stands of sparse and patchy forest.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1	Initial density class
2	Density class 2 - density different than 1
3	Density class 3 - density different than 1 and 2

In order to qualify as a separate condition based on density, there MUST be a distinct, easily observed change in the density of an area's tree cover or basal area.

Examples of valid contrasting conditions defined by differences in tree density are:

- the eastern half of an otherwise homogeneous, 20-acre stand has many trees killed by a bark beetle outbreak,
- one portion of a stand is partially cut over (with 40 square feet basal area per acre) while the other portion is undisturbed (with 100 square feet basal area per acre).

NOTE: In these examples, RESERVED STATUS, OWNER GROUP, FOREST TYPE, STAND SIZE CLASS, and REGENERATION STATUS are the same.

ANCILLARY (NON-DELINEATING) VARIABLES

2.5.7 OWNER CLASS (OWNC)

Record the OWNER CLASS code that best corresponds to the ownership (or the managing Agency for public lands) of the land in the condition class. Conditions will **NOT** be delineated based on changes in owner class. If multiple owner classes within a group occur on a single condition class, record the owner class closest to the plot center.

When collected: CORE: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1 **NC Note:** Not collected

Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

Owner Classes within Forest Service Lands (Owner Group 10):

11 National Forest
12 National Grassland
13 Other Forest Service

Owner Classes within Other Federal Lands (Owner Group 20)

21 National Park Service
22 Bureau of Land Management
23 Fish and Wildlife Service
24 Departments of Defense/Energy
25 Other Federal

Owner Classes within State and Local Government lands (Owner Group 30)

31 State
32 Local (County, Municipality, etc.)
33 Other Non Federal Public

Owner Classes within Private lands (Owner Group 40)

41 Corporate
42 Non Governmental Conservation / Natural Resources Organization - examples: Nature Conservancy, National Trust for Private Lands, Pacific Forest Trust, Boy Scouts of America, etc.
43 Unincorporated Partnerships / Associations / Clubs – examples: Hunting Clubs that **own, not lease** property, recreation associations, 4H, etc.
44 Native American (Indian) – within reservation boundaries
45 Individual

2.5.7NC NC PRIVATE ACRES (NCPA)

For Ownership Group code 40, record the acres of forest land owned using the code that indicates ownership size (Condition Status=1) in the United States. Attempt to account for all of the owner acres throughout the US.

When collected: Only when owner group=40
Field width: 1 digit
MQO: +/- 1 code
Values:

Code	Acres forest land
1	1-4
2	5-9
3	10-19
4	20-49
5	50-99
6	100-499
7	500-2499
8	2500-4999
9	5000+

2.5.8 PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS (INDU)

Record the code identifying the status of the owner with regard to being considered industrial as determined by whether or not they own and operate a primary wood processing plant. A primary wood processing plant is any commercial operation which originates the primary processing of wood on a regular and continuing basis. Examples include: pulp or paper mill, sawmill, panel board mill, post or pole mill, etc. Cabinet shops, "mom & pop" home-operated businesses, etc., should not be considered as industrial plants. If any doubt exists with the determination by the field crew about the owner's industrial status due to name, commercial plant size, type plant, etc., choose code 0.

NOTE: FIA unit or State headquarters may have to maintain a list of recognized industrial owners within a State for crews to use when making these determinations.

NC Note: If an industry has property here and a processing facility in another state/region, choose code 1.

When collected: CORE: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1) when the owner group is private (OWNER GROUP 40)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1) when the owner group is private (OWNER GROUP 40)
NC Note: Not collected

Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0 Land **is not** owned by industrial owner with a wood processing plant
1 Land **is** owned by industrial owner with wood processing plant

2.5.9 ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES (SOSP)

Record the species code of the predominant tree species for which evidence exists of artificial regeneration in the stand. This attribute is ancillary; that is, contrasting condition classes are never delineated based on variation in this attribute.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1) with evidence of artificial regeneration (REGENERATION STATUS = 1)

Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 3

2.5.10 STAND AGE (SAGE)

Record the average total age, to the nearest year, of the trees (plurality of all live trees not overtopped) in the predominant STAND SIZE CLASS of the condition, determined using local procedures. Record 000 for non-stocked stands.

An estimate of STAND AGE is required for every forest land condition class defined on a plot. Stand age is usually highly correlated with stand size and should reflect the average age of all trees that are not overtopped. Unlike the procedure for site tree age (TREE AGE AT DIAMETER), estimates of STAND AGE should estimate the time of tree establishment (e.g., not age at the point of diameter measurement). Note: For planted stands, estimate age based on the year the stand was planted (e.g., do not add in the age of the planting stock).

To estimate STAND AGE, select two or three dominant or codominant trees from the overstory. If the overstory covers a wide range of tree sizes and species, try to select the trees accordingly, but it is not necessary to core additional trees in such stands. The variance associated with mean stand age increases with stand heterogeneity, and additional cores are not likely to improve the estimate. Core each tree at the point of diameter measurement and count the rings between the outside edge and the core to the pith. Add in the number of years that passed from germination until the tree reached the point of core extraction to determine the total age of the tree. Unless more specific information is provided at training or by the unit, add 5 years to all eastern species, 5 years to western hardwoods, and 10 years to western softwoods. Assign a weight to each core by visually estimating the percentage of total overstory trees it represents. Make sure the weights from all cores add up to 1.0, compute the weighted average age, and record. For example, if three trees aged 34, 62, and 59 years represent 25 percent, 60 percent, and 15 percent of the overstory, respectively, the weighted stand age should be:

(34 x 0.25) + (62 x 0.60) + (59 x 0.15) = 55 years.

In some cases, it may be possible to avoid coring trees to determine age. If a stand has not been seriously disturbed since the previous survey, simply add the number of years since the previous inventory to the previous STAND AGE. In other situations, cores collected from site trees can be used to estimate STAND AGE.

If a condition class is nonstocked, assign a STAND AGE of 000.

If all of the trees in a condition class are of a species which, by regional standards, cannot be bored for age (e.g., mountain mahogany, tupelo) record 998. This code should be used in these cases only.

If tree cores are not counted in the field, but are collected and sent to the office for the counting of rings, record 999. Note on the core the % of stand that type of core represents so that STAND AGE can be calculated later.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values: 000 to 997, 998, 999

2.5.11 DISTURBANCE 1 (DIS1)

Record the code corresponding to the presence of the following disturbances. Disturbance can connote positive or negative effects. The area affected by any natural or human-caused disturbance must be at least 1.0 acre in size. Record up to three different disturbances per condition class from most important to least important as best as can be determined. This attribute is ancillary; that is, contrasting conditions are never delineated based on variation in this attribute.

For initial forest plot establishment (initial grid activation or newly forested plots), the disturbance must be within the last 5 years. For remeasured plots recognize only those disturbances that have occurred since the previous inventory.

The following disturbance codes require "significant threshold" damage, which implies mortality and/or damage to 25 percent of all trees in a stand or 50 percent of an individual species' count. Additionally, some disturbances affect forests but initially may not affect tree growth or health (e.g., grazing, browsing, flooding, etc.). In these cases, a disturbance should be coded when at least 25 percent of the soil surface or understory vegetation has been affected.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

Code	Definition
00	None - no observable disturbance
10	Insect damage
11	insect damage to understory vegetation
12	insect damage to trees, including seedlings and saplings
20	Disease damage
21	disease damage to understory vegetation
22	disease damage to trees, including seedlings and saplings
30	Fire (from crown and ground fire, either prescribed or natural)
31	ground fire
32	crown fire
40	Animal damage
41	beaver (includes flooding caused by beaver)
42	porcupine
43	deer/ungulate
44	bear (CORE OPTIONAL) **NC Note:** Not used
45	rabbit (CORE OPTIONAL) **NC Note:** Not used
46	domestic animal/livestock (includes grazing):
50	Weather damage
51	ice
52	wind (includes hurricane, tornado)
53	flooding (weather induced)
54	drought
55	earth movement/avalanches
60	Vegetation (suppression, competition, vines):
70	Unknown/not sure/other (include in NOTES)
80	Human-caused damage – any significant threshold of human-caused damage not described in the DISTURBANCE codes listed or in the TREATMENT codes listed. Must include a plot-level note to describe further.

2.5.12 DISTURBANCE YEAR 1 (DYR1)

Record the year in which DISTURBANCE 1 occurred. If the disturbance occurs continuously over a period of time, record 9999.

When collected: When DISTURBANCE 1 > 00
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 year for measurement cycles of 5 years
+/- 2 years for measurement cycles of > 5 years
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time
NC Note: Or 9999 if continuous

2.5.13 DISTURBANCE 2 (DIS2)

If a stand has experienced more than one disturbance, record the second disturbance here. See DISTURBANCE 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.14 DISTURBANCE YEAR 2 (DYR2)

Record the year in which DISTURBANCE 2 occurred. See DISTURBANCE YEAR 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.15 DISTURBANCE 3(DIS3)

If a stand has experienced more than two disturbances, record the third disturbance here. See DISTURBANCE 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.16 DISTURBANCE YEAR 3 (DYR3)

Record the year in which DISTURBANCE 3 occurred. See DISTURBANCE YEAR 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.17 TREATMENT 1 (TRE1)

Forestry treatments are a form of disturbance. These human disturbances are recorded separately here for ease of coding and analysis. The term treatment further implies that a silvicultural application has been prescribed. This does not include occasional stumps of unknown origin or sparse removals for firewood, Christmas trees, or other miscellaneous purposes. The area affected by any treatment must be at least 1.0 acre in size. Record up to three different treatments per condition class from most important to least important as best as can be determined. This attribute is ancillary; that is, contrasting conditions are never delineated based on variation in this attribute.

For initial forest plot establishment (initial grid activation or newly forested plots), the treatment must be within the last 5 years. For remeasured plots recognize only those treatments that have occurred since the previous inventory.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

Code	Definition
00	None - No observable treatment.
10	Cutting - The removal of one or more trees from a stand.

20 Site preparation - Clearing, slash burning, chopping, disking, bedding, or other practices clearly intended to prepare a site for either natural or artificial regeneration.

30 Artificial regeneration - Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50% of the live trees present resulted from planting or direct seeding.

40 Natural regeneration - Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50% of the live trees present (of any size) were established through the growth of existing trees and/or natural seeding or sprouting.

50 Other silvicultural treatment - The use of fertilizers, herbicides, girdling, pruning, or other activities (not covered by codes 10-40) designed to improve the commercial value of the residual stand, or chaining, which is a practice used on western woodlands to encourage wildlife forage.

Deleted: 1

2.5.18 TREATMENT YEAR 1 (TYR1)
Record the year in which TREATMENT 1 occurred.

When collected: When TREATMENT 1 > 00
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 year for measurement cycles of 5 years
+/- 2 years for measurement cycles of > 5 years
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time

2.5.19 TREATMENT 2 (TRE2)
If a stand has experienced more than one treatment, record the second treatment here. See TREATMENT 1 for coding instructions; code 00 if none.

2.5.20 TREATMENT YEAR 2 (TYR2)
Record the year in which TREATMENT 2 occurred. See TREATMENT YEAR 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.21 TREATMENT 3 (TRE3)
If a stand has experienced more than two treatments, record the third treatment here. See TREATMENT 1 for coding instructions; code 00 if none.

2.5.22 TREATMENT YEAR 3 (TYR2)
Record the year in which TREATMENT 3 occurred. See TREATMENT YEAR 1 for coding instructions.

2.5.23 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS (PHYS)
Record the code that best describes the PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS of the condition within the plot area; land form, topographic position, and soil generally determine physiographic class.

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

Xeric Sites that are normally low or deficient in moisture available to support vigorous tree growth. These areas may receive adequate precipitation, but

experience a rapid loss of available moisture due to runoff, percolation, evaporation, etc.

11 Dry Tops - Ridge tops with thin rock outcrops and considerable exposure to sun and wind.

12 Dry Slopes - Slopes with thin rock outcrops and considerable exposure to sun and wind. Includes most steep slopes with a southern or western exposure.

13 Deep Sands - Sites with a deep, sandy surface subject to rapid loss of moisture following precipitation. Typical examples include sand hills, sites along the beach and shores of lakes and streams, and many deserts.

19 Other Xeric - All dry physiographic sites not already described.

Mesic Sites that have moderate but adequate moisture available to support vigorous tree growth except for periods of extended drought. These sites may be subjected to occasional flooding during periods of heavy or extended precipitation.

21 Flatwoods - Flat or fairly level sites outside flood plains. Excludes deep sands and wet, swampy sites.

22 Rolling Uplands - Hills and gently rolling, undulating terrain and associated small streams. Excludes deep sands, all hydric sites, and streams with associated flood plains.

23 Moist Slopes and Coves - Moist slopes and coves with relatively deep, fertile soils. Often these sites have a northern or eastern exposure and are partially shielded from wind and sun. Includes moist mountain tops and saddles.

24 Narrow Flood plains/Bottomlands - Flood plains and bottomlands less than 1/4-mile in width along rivers and streams. These sites are normally well drained but are subjected to occasional flooding during periods of heavy or extended precipitation. Includes associated levees, benches, and terraces within a 1/4 mile limit. Excludes swamps, sloughs, and bogs.

25 Broad Flood plains/Bottomlands - Flood plains and bottomlands 1/4 mile or wider in width along rivers and streams. These sites are normally well drained but are subjected to occasional flooding during periods of heavy or extended precipitation. Includes associated levees, benches, and terraces. Excludes swamps, sloughs, and bogs with year-round water problems.

29 Other Mesic - All moderately moist physiographic sites not already described.

Hydric Sites that generally have a year-round abundance or over-abundance of moisture. Hydric sites are very wet sites where excess water seriously limits both growth and species occurrence.

31 Swamps / Bogs - Low, wet, flat forested areas usually quite extensive that are flooded for long periods of time except during periods of extreme drought. Excludes cypress ponds and small drains.

32 Small Drains - Narrow, stream-like, wet strands of forest land often without a well-defined stream channel. These areas are poorly drained or flooded throughout most of the year and drain the adjacent higher ground.

33 Bays and wet pocosins - Low, wet, boggy sites characterized by peaty or organic soils. May be somewhat dry during periods of extended drought. Examples include sites in the Lake States with lowland swamp conifers or the Carolina bays in the southeast US.

34 Beaver ponds

35 Cypress ponds

39 Other hydric - All other hydric physiographic sites.

2.5.24 PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE (NFLU)

Record this attribute when area sampled and classified at last inventory as accessible forest land is now nonforest land. The area that has changed is a new, separate condition class. It should not be considered part of any nonforest land condition class(es) sampled during the previous inventory that may still be present. Instructions in Sections 2.1 and 2.4 apply. When classifying these cases, select the classification that, within sampled area, indicates what the majority of this changed area is now if more than one nonforest classes are present.

NC Note: North Central crews will not be defining a separate condition class for areas of nonforest that changed from forest if the changed portion is attached to a nonforest that was defined in the previous visit. The boundary information from the last visit and the new boundary information from this current visit will be used in the office to assign and area to this changed portion. **NC crews will assign the PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE code that applies to this changed portion.** Record the NFLU on the nonforest condition record. The NC LAND USE code for the condition will still reflect the nonforest land use closest to PC as always.

In this case you would assign the New portion to condition 2 and assign the PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE (NFLU) which best described the new portion to condition 2 data. (The new portion may be the same or different land use as the original Condition 2.)

NC Figure 2.6 How to treat a change between time 1 CONDITION STATUS = 1 to time 2 CONDITION STATUS = 2 when connected to a previous CONDITION STATUS = 2.

(CORE OPTIONAL) - Record the PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE for all nonforest conditions (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2), regardless of past condition. **NC Note:** Not collected

When collected: CORE: SAMPLE KIND = 2, previous CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1, current CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2
CORE OPTIONAL: Current CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2 **NC Note:** Not collected
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

10 Agricultural land - Land managed for crops, pasture, or other agricultural use. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide. Use the 10 code only for cases not better described by one of the following:

- 11 Cropland
- 12 Pasture (improved through cultural practices)
- 13 Idle farmland
- 14 Orchard
- 15 Christmas tree plantation

20 Rangeland - Land primarily composed of grasses, forbs, or shrubs. This includes lands vegetated naturally or artificially to provide a plant cover managed like native vegetation and does not meet the definition of pasture. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide.

30 Developed - Land used primarily by humans for purposes other than forestry or agriculture. Use the 30 code only for land not better described by one of the following:

- 31 Cultural: business, residential, and other places of intense human activity.
- 32 Rights-of-way: improved roads, railway, power lines, maintained canal
- 33 Recreation: parks, skiing, golf courses

40 Other - Land parcels greater than 1.0 acre in size and greater than 120.0 feet wide, that do not fall into one of the uses described above. Examples include undeveloped beaches, barren land (rock, sand), noncensus water, marshes, bogs, ice, and snow.

2.4.23NC NC LAND USE (NCLU)

All conditions defined will receive an NC LAND USE. This item is not a condition class defining variable and will only be added to the ancillary data collected on a condition.

When a condition is assigned a CONDITION STATUS = 2 for nonforest, assign the NC LAND USE to that condition that represents the land use closest to PC.

When collected: All condition classes
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

Accessible forest land (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)

20 Timberland

Forest land that is capable of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre per year of roundwood products, excluding fuelwood, and is not withdrawn from timber utilization by statute, administrative designation, or exclusive use for Christmas tree production. (If land is used for grazing, see codes 21 and 59.)

21 Pastured Timberland

Forest land used for wood production and grazing. (If land has a stocking value of less than 10 in trees over 1.0" DBH or less than 25 in growing-stock trees of any size, see codes 52 and 59.)

22 Plantations

An artificially reforested area, sufficiently productive to qualify as commercial forest land, established by planting or by direct seeding. Planted species is not necessarily predominant. The forest type, stand age, and stand size class should reflect the planted species. If the plantation has failed, give the plot a GLU code 20. (If land is used for Christmas tree production, see code 46.) Unless the land is used primarily for grazing, code 22 is preferred over codes 21 and 59.

40 Unproductive forest land

Forest land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of roundwood products, excluding fuelwood, because of adverse site conditions. Adverse conditions include sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness, and rockiness. Vegetation, if present, is widely spaced and scrubby, or tree growth cannot be established. Based on site index under 15 for Northern White-cedar, under 20 for Tamarack & Black Spruce, under 25 for Eastern Redcedar & Rocky Mt. Juniper, under 21 for Ponderosa Pine and under 35 for all other species. All commercial species must be unproductive. In cases where compaction or other negative impact by grazing is the cause for the low productivity use code 52 or 59.

Note: All species found within the portion of the plot where the condition extends should be considered and determined unproductive (code 40) before classifying the condition as unproductive forest land. Do not include species that are only growing in small inclusions in the condition such as a small high or low spot in the topography. The tallier judges whether the unproductive area is over one acre in size; if it is, the condition is classified as unproductive. Refer to Site Index, items 51-59, for more information.

41 Reserved forest land - unproductive

Forest land that is withdrawn from timber utilization, by a public agency or by law, and is incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of roundwood products.

45 Reserved forest land - productive

Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization by a public agency or by law and is sufficiently productive to produce at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year of roundwood products.

57 Wide windbreaks

A group of trees, greater than 120 feet wide and one acre in size, protecting buildings in use. Area would qualify as timberland except that the primary land use is protection of buildings. As a guideline, consider using code 22 if there are more than 12 rows of trees or the area is larger than 5 acres.

59 Wooded pasture

Grazed land with a stocking value of more than 10.0 in all live trees 1" DBH or larger, but less than 25.0 in growing stock (20 class) trees of any size. Two situations are possible. The first is that the land could qualify as pastured timberland except that the low stocking in growing stock trees indicates that the land is not being used for wood production. The second is that the land is unproductive for timber, due to livestock or intrinsic site factors, and is being used for forage. If evidence indicates that the primary use is wood production or the protection of buildings see code 21 and 57. The stocking value 25.0 rule applies when determining primary land use in fairly homogeneous areas. In clumps, openings, and other inclusions, use your best judgment.

71 Urban forest land

Land that normally would meet the criteria for timberland, but is in an urban-suburban area surrounded by commercial, industrial, or residential development. It is extremely unlikely that such land is used for timber products on a continuing basis. Example: wooded creek bottom surrounded by houses.

Other sampled condition class status NC LAND USE codes

When any of the following NC LAND USE codes occur where they both have the same CONDITION CLASS STATUS code, record the land use that is closest to plot center (PC):

CONDITION CLASS STATUS	Closest NC LAND USE to PC
2 - Nonforest land	46, 72, 50- 56,58, 60 - 69
3 - Noncensus water	80, 89
4 - Census water	90

46 Christmas Tree Plantations

Forest land sufficiently productive to qualify as timberland but withdrawn from timber utilization for exclusive use in Christmas tree production. There must be evidence of annual shearing, or other management practices that indicate the exclusive use for Christmas trees.

The following NC landuse codes of 50-58 must have one or more trees, 5.0 inches DBH or larger, within the visual acre surrounding the subplot center.

50 Reserved, Nonforest with trees

Nonforest-land with trees that is withdrawn from timber utilization, by a public agency or by law.

51 Cropland with trees

Cropland with scattered inclusions of single trees or small groups of trees. Orchards are also included in this class.

52 Pasture and rangeland with trees

Land used for grazing with a stocking value of less than 10.0 in all live trees 1" DBH or larger. Examples of grazing evidence include:

- cattle trails
- cow pies
- water tanks
- bush hogged periodically
- evidence of being bush hogged (maximum height of seedlings three to four feet and basal scars present on trees)
- area periodically treated with herbicides.

53 Wooded strip
An acre or more of continuous forest land that meets the definition of forest land (code 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 45) except that it is less than 120 feet wide.

54 Idle farmland with trees
Farmland that has not been tended within the last two years and has a stocking value of less than 10.0 in all live trees. **Caution:** Do not confuse this with non-stocked forest land which is GLU 20 and should have a stand-size class code 0.

55 Marsh with trees
Land that has a stocking value of less than 10.0 in all live trees; characteristically supports low, generally herbaceous or shrubby vegetation and is intermittently covered with water.

56 Narrow windbreaks
A group of trees, less than 120 feet wide, used for the protection of buildings in use.

58 Shelterbelt
A group of trees, less than 120 feet wide, used for the protection of soil and crop fields. Do not confuse this land use with an old fence line between two fields that contains a few trees.

72 Urban and other with trees
Area with trees that is developed for residential, industrial, recreational, or other urban use. For example City Park, cemetery, golf course, maintained backyard, farmsteads with trees. The 120 feet/one acre rule does not apply in the case of a maintained yard.

The following NC Land Uses must have no tree species present 5.0 inch DBH or larger, within the visual acre surrounding the subplot center.

61 Cropland without trees
Presently cropped or fallow up to two years.

62 Pasture and rangeland without trees

64 Idle farmland without trees
Farmland that has not been tended within the last two years and has no trees. Do not confuse with non-stocked forest land.

65 Marsh without trees

66 Other farmland
Including farmsteads and farm buildings.

67 Urban and other areas without trees
Areas without trees that are developed for residential, industrial, recreational, or other use than those covered in other land use codes. The 120 feet/one acre rule does not apply in the case of a maintained yard.

68 Rights-of-way
Transportation, utility, and communication rights-of-way. This includes railroads, power lines, pipelines, and maintained roads. A right-of-way <u>of any width</u> qualifies as non-forest land--this is an exception to the one acre, 120 feet rule.

69 Nonforest without trees (reserved)

80 Noncensus Water
A body of water 30 feet wide but less than 200 feet, and one acre in size but less than 4.5 acres in size (normal water level)

89 Noncensus Water (reserved)

90 Census Water
A body of water greater than 200 feet wide and greater than 4.5 acres (normal water level).

Other nonsampled condition class status NC land use codes

When any of the following NC LAND USE codes occur where they both have the same CONDITION CLASS STATUS code, record the land use that is closest to plot center (PC):

CONDITION CLASS STATUS	Closest NC LAND USE to PC
5 - Nonsampled	79, 96, 99

79 In another country.

96 Inaccessible
When any portion of a forest condition cannot be reached or measured because permanent physical conditions prohibit **safe** access (e.g. steep slopes) no field measurements are required. Explain in notes why the condition is inaccessible. Includes forested areas on military bases, depots, or proving grounds where access and use are restricted because of certain activities.

99 Denied access

3.0 SUBPLOT INFORMATION

Each subplot is described by a series of area parameters relating to topographic features and existing cover type. These data also relate to the microplot, since the microplot is contained within the subplot perimeter.

NC Note: Monumentation of NC plots with PLOT STATUS = 1 and SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 1:

- ✓ subplot centers - Metal pin with flagging
- ✓ microplot centers - Metal pin with flagging

Monumentation of NC plots with PLOT STATUS = 1 and SUBPLOT/ MACROPLOT STATUS = 2 or 3:

- ✓ subplot centers - Metal pin with flagging, or REFERENCE TREE

3.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the code corresponding to the number of the subplot.

NC Note: This item is given to you on the data recorder screen, be sure you are recording the Subplot data on the correct subplot number.

When Collected: All subplots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Center subplot
2 North subplot
3 Southeast subplot
4 Southwest subplot

3.2 SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS (STAT)

Deleted: ANNULAR PLOT

Indicate whether or not this subplot currently has at least one accessible forested condition class. In regions measuring the CORE OPTIONAL macroplot, indicate whether or not this macroplot, currently has at least one forested condition class.

Deleted: annular plot

Deleted: annular plot

When collected: All subplots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Sampled – at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot
2 Sampled – no accessible forest land condition present on subplot
3 Nonsampled

3.3 SUBPLOT NONSAMPLED REASON (REAS)

For entire subplots that cannot be sampled, record one of the following reasons.

When collected: When SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 3

Deleted: ANNULAR PLOT

Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

01 Outside U.S. boundary – Assign this code to condition classes beyond the U.S. border.

02 Denied access area – Any area within the sampled area of a plot to which access is denied by the legal owner, or to which an owner of the only reasonable route to the plot denies access. There are no minimum area or width requirements for a condition class delineated by denied access. Because a denied-access condition can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available. In some regions denied access plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

03 Hazardous situation – Any area within the sampled area on plot that cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc. Although the hazard is not likely to change over time, a hazardous condition remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present. There are no minimum size or width requirements for a condition class delineated by a hazardous condition. In some regions hazardous plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

04 Time limitation – This code applies to full subplots that cannot be sampled due to a time restriction. This code is reserved for areas with limited access, and in situations where it is imperative for the crew to leave before the plot can be completed (e.g., scheduled helicopter rendezvous). Use of this code requires notification to the field supervisor. This code should not be used for an entire plot (use code 8 (skipped visit) when an entire plot is skipped; see Section 1.5).

Deleted: 8

Deleted: 3.

05 Lost data – The plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is assigned to entire plots or full subplots that could not be processed, and is applied at the time of processing after notification to the region. Note: This code is for office use only.

10 Other – This code is used whenever a plot or condition class is not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons already listed. A field note is required to describe the situation.

3.4 SUBPLOT CENTER CONDITION (SCEN)

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class at the subplot center.

When collected: All subplots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

3.5 MICROPLOT CENTER CONDITION (MCEN)

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class at the microplot center.

When collected: All microplots where subplot center is CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1, 2, 3
NC Note: Also collected on CONDITION STATUS 4
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

3.6 SUBPLOT SLOPE (SLOP)

Record the angle of slope across the subplot to the nearest 1 percent. SUBPLOT SLOPE is determined by sighting the clinometer along a line parallel to the average incline (or decline) of each subplot. This angle is measured along the shortest pathway down slope before the drainage direction changes. To measure SUBPLOT SLOPE, Observer 1 should stand at the uphill edge of the subplot and sight Observer 2, who stands at the downhill edge of the subplot. Sight Observer 2 at the same height as the eye-level of Observer 1. Read the slope directly from the percent scale of the clinometer:

- If slope changes gradually across the subplot, record an average slope.
- If slope changes across the subplot but the slope is predominantly of one direction, code the predominant slope percentage rather than the average.
- If the subplot falls directly on or straddles a canyon bottom or narrow ridge top, code the average slope of the side hill(s).
- If the subplot falls on a canyon bottom or on a narrow ridge top, but most of the area lies on one side hill, code the slope of the side hill where most of the area lies.

NC Note: Re-use previous Slope data from plotsheet if it appears to be correct.
NC Note: Collect Slope on entire subplot if a portion is forested.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 1)

Deleted: ANNULAR PLOT

Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 000 to 155

3.7 SUBPLOT ASPECT (ASP)

Record the aspect across the subplot, to the nearest 1 degree. SUBPLOT ASPECT is determined along the direction of slope for land surfaces with at least 5 percent slope in a generally uniform direction. SUBPLOT ASPECT is measured with a hand compass along the same direction used to determine slope.

- If aspect changes gradually across the subplot, record an average aspect.
- If aspect changes across the subplot but the aspect is predominately of one direction, code the predominate direction rather than the average.
- If the subplot falls on or straddles a canyon bottom or narrow ridge top, code the aspect of the ridge line or canyon bottom.
- If the subplot falls on a canyon bottom or on a narrow ridge top, but most of the area lies on one side hill, code the aspect of the side hill.

NC Note: Re-use previous Aspect from plotsheet data if it appears to be correct.
NC Note: Collect Aspect on entire subplot if a portion is forested.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 1)

Deleted: ANNULAR PLOT

Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

000	no aspect, slope < 5 percent
001	1 degree
002	2 degrees
.	.
.	.
360	360 degrees, due north

3.8 SNOW/WATER DEPTH (SWD)

Record to the nearest 0.1 foot the average approximate depth of water or snow covering the subplot at the time of data collection. This variable is used to indicate subplots where some variables (e.g., seedling count, total lengths) may be measured with less certainty due to conditions at the time of measurement.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/ANNUALR PLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 2 digits (x.y)
Tolerance: +/- 0.5 ft
MQO: At the time of measurement (no MQO after initial date of visit)
Values: 0.0 to 9.9

3.9 SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT CONDITION LIST (CORE OPTIONAL)

Deleted: ANNULAR PLOT

This is a listing of all condition classes located within the 24.0-foot radius around the subplot center. In regions measuring the CORE OPTIONAL annular plot, this is a listing of all condition classes located within the 58.9-foot radius around the annular plot center. A maximum of four conditions is permitted at any individual subplot / annular plot. If a condition class has already been defined at a previously completed subplot / annular plot, use the same condition class number whenever that condition is encountered. Define new condition classes as they are encountered. If more than one condition class is listed here, boundary data are required. If only one condition class is listed, this condition is automatically assigned to the subplot center and microplot center. If less than four condition classes occur on this subplot, complete the remainder of this field with zeros. For example, if condition 1 is the only condition class on a subplot, record 1000.

NC Note: Not collected in North Central Region.

When collected: All forested Phase 3 plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1000 to 9876

4.0 BOUNDARY REFERENCES

Boundary reference data are used to compute the area for the condition classes sampled on a plot and to remeasure plots. Record all boundaries between condition classes that occur within the sampled (fixed-radius) area on subplots and microplots (and optionally macroplots). Boundaries outside sampled (fixed-radius) areas are not referenced.

Deleted: annular plots

In addition to using the recording procedures described herein, sketch maps of condition class boundaries onto the pre-printed plot diagrams on paper field tally sheets.

4.1 REFERENCE PROCEDURE

Reference, within the sampled area on each microplot, subplot, and macroplot, the approximate boundary of each condition class that differs from the condition classes at a subplot center. Trees selected on these fixed-radius plots are assigned to the actual condition in which they lie regardless of the recorded approximate boundary delineated.

Deleted: annular plot

Boundary referencing is done by recording azimuths and distances from subplot center to the reference points and/or from microplot center to the reference points (Figures 15 and 16). Each boundary is marked by a maximum of three points - two where the boundary intersects the subplot circumference or microplot circumference, and one "corner" point between the two end points, if necessary. Only the corner point requires a distance, since the distance from the center to the circumference is always equal to the fixed plot radius.

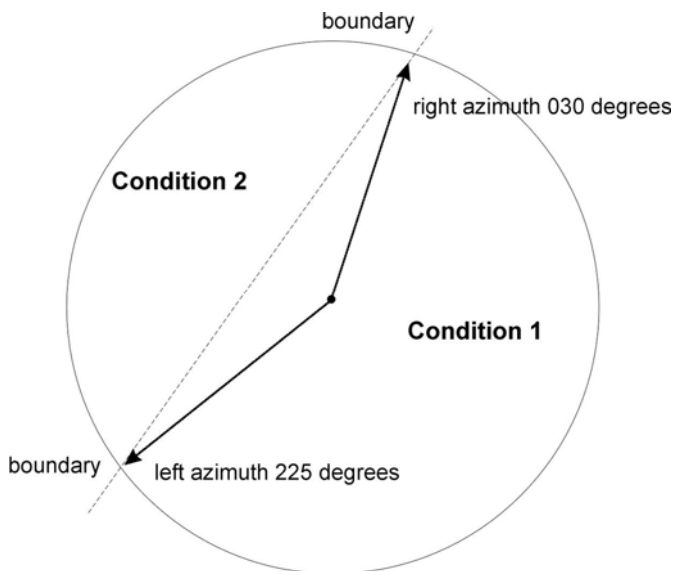

Figure 15. How to measure a straight boundary on a microplot, subplot, or macroplot.

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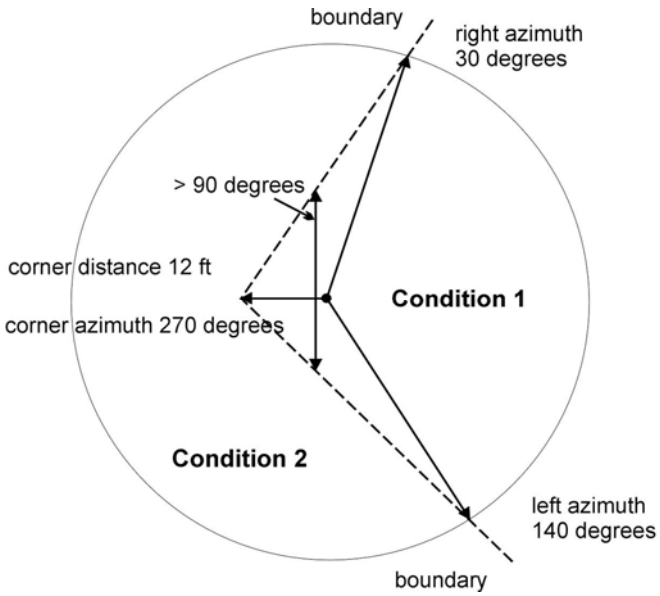

Figure 16. How to measure a boundary with a corner on a subplot or macroplot.

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Microplot boundaries are referenced to the microplot center, and macroplot boundaries are referenced to the subplot center in the same manner described for subplots. Note that the larger the plot, the greater likelihood of a need for a boundary corner to record boundaries that are not straight lines.

Deleted: annular plot

Refer to Sections 2.1 and 2.4 for general condition class delineation guidelines. The following additional rules apply when referencing a boundary within a subplot, microplot, or macroplot:

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1. When a boundary between accessible forest land and nonforest land or between two contrasting accessible forest land condition classes is clearly marked, use that feature to define the boundary. Examples of clear demarcation are a fence line, plowed field edge, sharp ridge line, and water's edge along a stream course, ditch, or canal.

2. When a boundary between forest land and nonforest land is not clearly marked by an obvious feature, the boundary should follow the nonforest side of the stems of the trees at the forest edge.

3. When a boundary between two contrasting forest land condition classes is not clearly marked, map along the stems of the contrasting condition. When the boundary between two contrasting forest land condition classes is separated by a narrow linear inclusion (creek, fire line, narrow meadow, unimproved road), establish the boundary at the far edge, relative to subplot center, of the inclusion.

4. When a plot is remeasured, the crew will examine the boundaries referenced at last inventory. If no change has occurred, the current crew will retain the boundary data that were recorded at last inventory. If a boundary has changed, or a new boundary is

present, or the previous crew made an obvious error, record new or updated boundary data. Delete boundaries that are no longer distinct.

5. Although individual MQOs are specified for the azimuths and distances, in practice a crew will be considered 'correct' when the difference in areas as mapped by the original crew and by the QA crew is less than 10 percent of the subplot or microplot area. This allows for slight variations in azimuths or distances due to the approximate nature of mapping procedures.

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NC Note: On remeasurement plots, if the current azimuths are within 10 degrees of the previous azimuths and no physical change has taken place, enter the previous crews data.

4.2 BOUNDARY DATA

Record the appropriate values for each boundary mapped on the subplot, microplot, or macroplot as follows:

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NC Note: When BOUNDARY CHANGE (CHNG) = 0 then copy the information on the new plotsheet to the data recorder. If the boundary has changed then new data must be collected for all boundary items.

NC Note: When determining a boundary on a right-of-way, find the location where it will not be maintained in the future. The level and timeframe of maintenance may vary as you move away from the road or power line.

4.2.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the code corresponding to the number of the subplot.

NC Note: This item is given to you on the data recorder screen, just be sure you are recording the boundary data on the correct subplot number.

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Center subplot
2 North subplot
3 Southeast subplot
4 Southwest subplot

4.2.2 PLOT TYPE (TYPE)

Record the code to specify whether the boundary data are for a subplot, microplot, or macroplot.

Deleted: annular plot

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Subplot boundary
2 Microplot boundary
3 Macroplot boundary (coded only when macroplots are taken) **NC Note:** Not Collected

4.2.3 BOUNDARY CHANGE (CHNG)

Remeasurement (SAMPLE KIND = 2) locations only. Record the appropriate code to indicate the relationship between previously recorded and current boundary information.

NC Note: If a point changes from having a boundary to no boundary present, no BOUNDARY CHANGE will be entered. Also, if the previous crew failed to code a boundary and one should have been coded, a BOUNDARY CHANGE will be entered.

When collected: SAMPLE KIND = 2, All boundaries
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

- 0 No change - boundary is the same as indicated on plot map and/or data collected by a previous crew.
- 1 New boundary, or boundary data has been changed to reflect an actual on-the-ground physical change resulting in a difference from the boundaries recorded.
- 2 Boundary has been changed to correct an error from previous crew.
- 3 Boundary has been changed to reflect a change in variable definition.

4.2.4 CONTRASTING CONDITION (CCON)

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class that contrasts with the condition class located at the subplot center (for boundaries on the subplot or macroplot) or at the microplot center (for boundaries on the microplot), e.g., the condition class present on the other side of the boundary line. See section 3.0 for subplot data.

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When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

4.2.5 LEFT AZIMUTH (LAZM)

Record the azimuth from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to the farthest left point (facing the contrasting condition) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot circumference.

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When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

4.2.6 CORNER AZIMUTH (CAZM)

Record the azimuth from the subplot, microplot, or macroplt center to a corner or curve in a boundary. If a boundary is best described by a straight line between the two circumference points, then record 000 for CORNER AZIMUTH (000=none).

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When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 000 to 360

4.2.7 CORNER DISTANCE (CDIS)

Record the horizontal distance, to the nearest 1 foot, from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to a boundary corner point.

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When collected: All boundaries when CORNER AZIMUTH > 000
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

microplot	01	to	07 ft (actual limiting distance is 6.8 ft)
subplot	01	to	24 ft
macroplot	01	to	59 ft (actual limiting distance is 58.9 ft)

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4.2.8 RIGHT AZIMUTH (RAZM)

Record the azimuth from subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to the farthest right point (facing the contrasting condition) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot circumference.

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When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

4.2.9NC PERCENT AREA (%ARE)

The percent area of the subplot that is in the condition listed as the Contrasting Condition (CCON). This is calculated by the data recorder after entry of all essential data.

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values: 1 - 100

5.0 TREE AND SAPLING DATA

Trees at least 5.0 inches in diameter are sampled within the subplot. 'Tally trees' are defined as all live and standing dead trees in accessible forest land condition classes encountered on the subplot the first time a subplot is established, and all trees that grow into a subplot thereafter. These data yield information on tree volume, growth, mortality, and removals; wildlife habitats; forest structure and composition; biomass; and carbon sequestration.

Trees with a diameter at least 1.0 inch but less than 5.0 inches, termed saplings, are sampled within the microplot. 'Tally saplings' are defined as all live saplings in accessible forest land condition classes encountered the first time a microplot is established, and all saplings that grow into each microplot thereafter are included until they grow to 5.0 inches or larger, at which time they are tallied on the 24.0-foot subplot and referenced (new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE taken) to the subplot center.

For multi-stemmed western woodland species, a cumulative DRC is used to compute diameter as described in Sections 5.9 and 5.9.4.

Trees are alive if they have any living parts (leaves, buds, cambium) **at or above the point of diameter measurement**, either diameter at breast height (DBH) or diameter at root collar (DRC). Trees that have been temporarily defoliated are still alive.

Once tallied, dead trees over 5.0 inches in diameter are tracked until they no longer qualify as standing dead. **Working around dead trees is a safety hazard - crews should exercise extreme caution! Trees that are deemed unsafe to measure should be estimated.**

To qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, have a bole which has an unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH of at least 4.5 feet, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical as measured from the base of the tree to 4.5 feet.

Portions of boles on dead trees that are separated greater than 50 percent (either above or below 4.5 feet), are considered severed and are included in Down Woody Material (DWM) if they otherwise meet DWM tally criteria.

For western woodland species (Appendix 3) with multiple stems, a tree is considered down if more than 2/3 of the volume is no longer attached or upright; do not consider cut and removed volume. For western woodland species with single stems to qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, be at least 1.0 foot in unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical.

Live and dead standing tally trees, and partially separated boles of dead tally trees, do not have to be self-supported. They may be supported by other trees, branches, or their crown.

Trees that have been cut above DBH qualify as tally trees, provided they meet the size requirement.

The following apply at remeasurement:

- If at the previous visit a forked tree was recorded as two separate trees but should have been recorded as one tree, delete one tree and correct the diameter for the remaining tree. Record and explanation in TREE NOTES.
- If at the previous visit a forked tree was recorded as one tree but should have been recorded as two separate trees, correct the diameter for the remeasured tree to represent one tree, and add the other fork as a new tree. Record an explanation in TREE NOTES.

Begin tallying trees at an azimuth of 001 degrees from subplot center and continue clockwise around the subplot. Repeat this sequence for trees on the microplot and again on the annular plot.

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"Unbroken" is defined as at least 50 percent attached to the original source of growth. The degree of lean on dead trees with partially separated (i.e., 1 to 50 percent) boles is measured from the base of the tree to the top of ACTUAL LENGTH.¶

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NC Table 3

This table should be used as a guide to indicate data collected. Please also read the WHEN COLLECTED under data items for full information. Sample Kind is also a factor on some data items.

	Subplots 1-4 DBH ≥ 5.0”											
TRST	**0**			**1**			**2**			**3**		
PAST*	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**
Sub#	D	D		D	D	X	D	D	X	D	D	
TR#	D	D	N	D	D	X	D	D	X	D	D	N
TYPE			O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
DIST	D	D	T	D	D	X	D	D	X	D	D	T
DBHO*	D	D		D	D		D	D		D	D	
DBH				X	X	X	X	X	X			
DIAH			V	X	X	X	X	X	X			V
DCHE			A	X	X	X	X	X	X			A
SPP	D	D	L	D	D	X	D	D	X	D	D	L
RECO	X	X	I			X			X			I
DEAD			D				X	X	X			D
TCC/DEC				X	X	X	X	X	X			
DECA*							X	X	X			
MOYR							X		W	X		
CCR				X	X	X						
CCC				X	X	X						
AZM	D	D		D	D	X	D	D	X	D	D	
CON#	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
THGT				X	X	X						
ACTU*				X	X	X	X	X	X			
METH				X	X	X						
TRGD*				X	X	X						
ROTT				X	X	X						
CAUS*							X		W	X		
LOC12				X	X	X						
DAM12				X	X	X						
SEV12				X	X	X						
NCD12				X	X	X						
UCRC				P	P	P						
CRPO				P	P	P						
CRLE				P	P	P						
CRVC												
CRDN				P	P	P						
CRDB				P	P	P						
CRTR				P	P	P						
LTRU				B	B	B						
LHAR				B	B	B						
LSUR				B	B	B						
LCHA				B	B	B						
UTRU				B*	B*	B*						
UHAR				B*	B*	B*						
USUR				B*	B*	B*						
UCHA				B*	B*	B*						
BAVA				C	C							
BHAR				C	C							
GUID				C	C							

X – Data required
D – Downloaded
W – When reconcile code = 1, 2 or 3
B – Only when species = 0375
P – Phase 3 only
C – Only when species = 0012
NT – Tree not tallied last visit on a SK=2 plot
* – Data required when applicable

	Microplots 1-4 DBH ≥ 1.0”, < 5.0”											
TRST	**0**			**1**			**2**			**3**		
PAST*	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**	**1**	**2**	**NT**
Sub#	D			D	D	X	D			D		
TR#	D	N	N	D	D	X	D	N	N	D	N	N
TYPE		O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	O
DIST	D	T	T	D	D	X	D	T	T	D	T	T
DBHO*	D			D	D		D			D		
DBH				X	X	X	X					
DIAH		V	V	X	X	X	X	V	V		V	V
DCHE		A	A	X	X	X		A	A		A	A
SPP	D	L	L	D	D	X	D	L	L	D	L	L
RECO	X	I	I			X		I	I		I	I
DEAD		D	D					D	D		D	D
TCC/DEC				X	X	X	X					
DECA*												
MOYR							X			X		
CCR				X	X	X						
CCC				X	X	X						
AZM	D			D	D	X	D			D		
CON#	X			X	X	X	X			X		
THGT				P	P	P						
ACTU*				P	P	P						
METH				P	P	P						
TRGD*												
ROTT												
CAUS*							X			X		
LOC12												
DAM12												
SEV12												
NCD12												
UCRC				P	P	P						
CRPO				P	P	P						
CRLE				P	P	P						
CRVC				P	P	P						
CRDN				P	P	P						
CRDB				P	P	P						
CRTR				P	P	P						
LTRU												
LHAR												
LSUR												
LCHA												
UTRU												
UHAR												
USUR												
UCHA												
BAVA				C	C	C						
BHAR				C	C	C						
GUID				C	C	C						

X – Data required
W – When reconcile code = 1, 2 or 3
P – Phase 3 only

D – Downloaded
B – Only when species = 0375
C – Only when species = 0012

NT – Tree not tallied last visit on a SK=2 plot
* – Data required when applicable

NC Note: Tree and Sapling Monumentation information can be found in Section 1.0.2NC.

5.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the subplot number where the tree occurs.

NC Note: This item is given to you on the data recorder screen, check to be sure you are recording the tree data on the correct subplot number.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1	Center subplot
2	North subplot
3	Southeast subplot
4	Southwest subplot

5.2 TREE RECORD NUMBER (TR#)

Record a code to uniquely and permanently identify each tree on a given subplot. The TREE RECORD NUMBERS must be unique within a subplot – being unique is more important than being sequential. In general, work clockwise from azimuth 001 to 360, and work outwards from subplot center to subplot perimeter. On remeasured plots, use the previously assigned tree number. Saplings tallied on microplots will retain their initially assigned tree number if they grow to tree size. Missed trees will be assigned the next available tree number. DO NOT renumber all plot trees in order to assign a more "correct" tree number to a missed tree. Numbers assigned to trees that are subsequently found to be extra will be dropped and not reused.

If TREE RECORD NUMBERs are not assigned in the field, record 000.

NC Note: On all subplots use next available tree number to assign new tree numbers to any trees not in the download data file. The next available tree number is on the printed plot sheets and an option on the data recorder.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 or 001 to 999

5.2NC PLOT TYPE (TYPE)

Record whether the tree is on the subplot (≥ 5.0"dbh) or microplot (< 5.0" dbh).

NC Note: For remeasurement trees that shrank below 5.0" dbh, see the data collection guidelines in section 5.9.2NC.

When Collected: All live and dead tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: 99% of time
Values:

1	subplot tree
2	microplot tree

5.3 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER (CON#)

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER in which each tree is located. Often, a referenced boundary is approximate, and trees selected for tally are assigned to the actual condition in which they lie regardless of the recorded approximate boundary (Figure 17).

When Collected: All trees
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

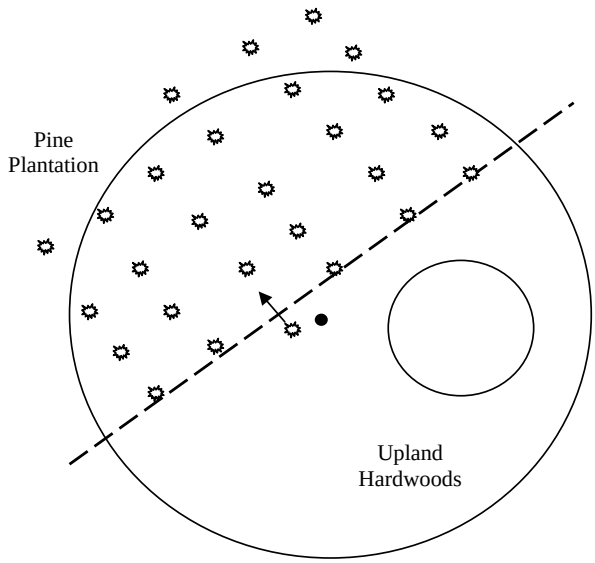

Figure 17. Ragged CONDITION CLASS boundary and tree condition class designation.

NCNote: This Figure 17 applies to trees that lie across approximate boundaries between two conditions of any CONDITION CLASS STATUS. So when the trees do not land on the boundary which must be a straight line, enter the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER for the condition that those trees should be tallied with. Remembering that trees located within condition other than CONDITION CLASS STATUS 1 are never tallied.

5.4 AZIMUTH (AZM)

Record the AZIMUTH from the subplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) or the microplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 1.0 inch and less than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC), sight the center of the base of each tree with a compass. Sight to the geographic center for multi-stemmed western woodland species (Appendix 3). The geographic center is a point of equal distance between all tallied stems for a given woodland tree. Record AZIMUTH to the nearest degree. Use 360 for north.

NC Note: Do not repeat azimuths on a subplot, if needed separate by one degree.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

5.5 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE(DIST)

Record the measured HORIZONTAL DISTANCE, to the nearest 0.1 foot, from the subplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) or microplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 1.0 inch and less than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) to the pith of the tree at the base. For all multi-stemmed western woodland trees (woodland species indicated in Appendix 3), the HORIZONTAL DISTANCE is measured from subplot or microplot center to the "geographic center" of the tree. The geographic center is a point of equal distance between all tallied stems for a given woodland tree.

NC Note: During remeasurement, trees tallied up to 24.2 ft remain **IN** and non-tally trees at 23.8 ft remain **OUT** due to interpretation of pith location unless considered Ingrowth. If the tree grew from less than 5 inches to greater than 5 inches and it is within 24.0 ft, it should be tallied as Ingrowth. If the pin was not located in the ground, make sure tally trees are located within 24.0 ft when placing a new pin.

NC Note: Only change download distance if it was obviously recorded incorrectly last time.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits (xx.y)
Tolerance: Microplot: +/- 0.2 ft
Microplot woodland species: +/- 0.4 ft
Subplot: +/- 1.0 ft **NC Note: +/- 0.2 ft on either side of 24.0ft**
Subplot woodland species: +/- 2.0 ft
Annular plot: +/- 3.0 ft
Annular plot woodland species: +/- 6.0 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: Microplot: 00.1 to 06.8
Subplot: 00.1 to 24.0
Annular plot: 24.1 to 58.9

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5.6 PREVIOUS TREE STATUS (PAST)

If not downloaded from the previous inventory, record PREVIOUS TREE STATUS for each remeasured tally tree. This code is used to track the status of sample trees over time. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When collected: On remeasurement plots (SAMPLE KIND = 2), all previously tallied trees > 1.0 in DBH
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

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1 Live Tree – alive at the previous inventory
2 Dead tree – standing dead tree at the previous inventory

5.7 PRESENT TREE STATUS (TRST)

Record a current PRESENT TREE STATUS for each tallied tree; this code is used to track the status of sample trees over time: as they first appear, as ingrowth, as they survive, and when they

die or are removed. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: All new live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
All new dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in
On remeasurement plots, all previously tallied trees
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

0 No status –- tree is not presently in the sample (remeasurement plots only). Tree was incorrectly tallied at the previous inventory, currently is not tallied due to definition or procedural change, or is not tallied due to natural causes. Requires RECONCILE code = 5-9.

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1 Live tree – any live tree (new, remeasured or ingrowth)

2 Dead tree -- any dead tree (new, remeasured, or ingrowth), regardless of cause of death. Includes all previously standing dead trees that no longer qualify as standing dead, as well as trees killed by silvicultural or land clearing activity, and are assumed not to have been utilized.

3 Removed - a tree that has been cut and removed by direct human activity related to harvesting, silviculture or land clearing (remeasurement plots only). The tree is assumed to have been utilized.

Note: On remeasured plots, crews must collect new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE information from the subplot center for microplot saplings that grow to become subplot trees. For live subplot trees that shrink to become live saplings on the microplot, crews must collect new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE information from the microplot center.

5.7.1.NC RE-MEASUREMENT TREES ON LAND USE CONVERSIONS

When a condition changes from CONDITION CLASS STATUS of forested (1) to a non forested CONDITION CLASS STATUS (2,3,4,5), PLOT STATUS will remain as (1), Condition and Point Data will be completed refelecting the new condition, and all trees will need to be accounted for as either Live, Dead, or Removed. **TREES WILL NO LONGER RECEIVE A STATUS CODE OF '0' FOR THIS SITUATION.**

5.7.1 RECONCILE (RECO)

For remeasurement locations only, record a RECONCILE code for any new tally tree that was not tallied in the previous inventory, and for all no status remeasurement trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0). This code is used to identify the reason a new tree appeared in the inventory, and identify the reason a remeasurement tree no longer qualifies as a tally tree. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: On SAMPLE KIND = 2; all new live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 1 and no PREVIOUS TREE STATUS), all new dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and no PREVIOUS TREE STATUS), all no status trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

Codes 1-4 are valid for new trees on the plot:

1 Ingrowth or reversions – either a new tally tree not qualifying as through growth or a new tree on land that was formerly nonforest and now qualifies as forest land (reversion or encroachment). **NC Note:** Trees on a previous Denied Access, Nonforest, or Nonsampled plot will be tallied as Ingrowth if access is possible.

2 Through growth – new tally tree 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger, within the microplot, which was not missed at the previous inventory.

3 Missed live – a live tree missed at previous inventory and that is live or dead now.

4 Missed dead – a dead tree missed at previous inventory that is dead now.

Codes 5-9 are valid for remeasured trees that no longer qualify as tally:

5 Shrank – live tree that shrank below threshold diameter on microplot/subplot/ macroplot.

6 Missing (moved) – tree was correctly tallied in previous inventory, but has now moved beyond the radius of the plot due to natural causes (i.e., small earth movement, hurricane). Tree must be either live before and still alive now or dead before and dead now. If tree was live before and now dead, this is a mortality tree and should have PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 (not 0).

7 Cruiser error – erroneously tallied at previous inventory

8 Procedural change – tree was tallied at the previous inventory, but is no longer tallied due to a definition or procedural change

9 Tree was sampled before, but now the area where the tree was located is nonsampled. All trees on the nonsampled area have RECONCILE = 9.

Code 5 is used to indicate live trees that shrink below the diameter threshold on the microplot/subplot/macroplot. For example, if a live remeasurement tree shrinks below the 5.0 inch DBH/DRC, then record the following combination of codes: PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1, PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0, RECONCILE = 5. If a live measured tree shrinks below the 5.0 inch threshold on the subplot and is currently greater than or equal to 1.0 inch on the microplot, then record PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1, PRESENT TREE STATUS = 1. Record all required items for a tally sapling. Use the tree coding guide in Appendix 8 to determine the national coding method for remeasurement trees.

5.7.2 STANDING DEAD (DEAD)

Record the code that describes whether the tree qualifies as standing dead or not. To qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, have a bole which has an unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH of at least 4.5 feet, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical as measured from the base of the tree to 4.5 feet. See Figures 18-20 for examples.

NC Note: The angle on bent or curved trees is determined by drawing an imaginary straight line from the top of the tree to the base.

"Unbroken" is defined as at least 50 percent attached to the original source of growth. The degree of lean on dead trees with partially separated (i.e., 1 to 50 percent) boles is measured from the base of the tree to the top of ACTUAL LENGTH.

Portions of boles on dead trees that are separated greater than 50 percent (either above or below 4.5 feet), are considered severed and are included in Down Woody Material (DWM) if they otherwise meet DWM tally criteria.

For western woodland species (Appendix 3) with multiple stems, a tree is considered down if more than 2/3 of the volume is no longer attached or upright; do not consider cut and removed volume. For western woodland species with single stems to qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, be at least 1.0 foot in unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical.

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Live and dead standing tally trees, and partially separated boles of dead tally trees, do not have to be self-supported. They may be supported by other trees, branches, or their crown.

When collected: SAMPLE KIND = 2 only: All dead tally trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0	No – tree does not qualify as standing dead
1	Yes – tree does qualify as standing dead

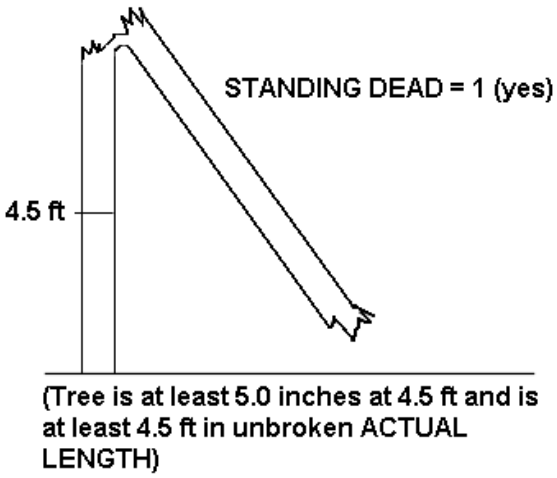

Figure 18. Example of an unbroken bole to 4.5 feet.

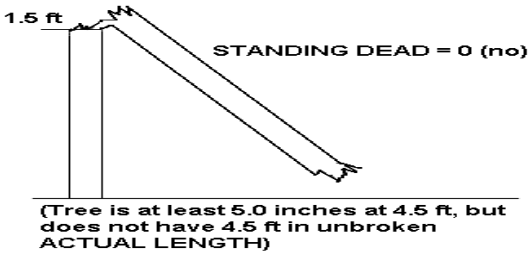

Figure 19. Example of an unbroken length of < 1.5 feet.

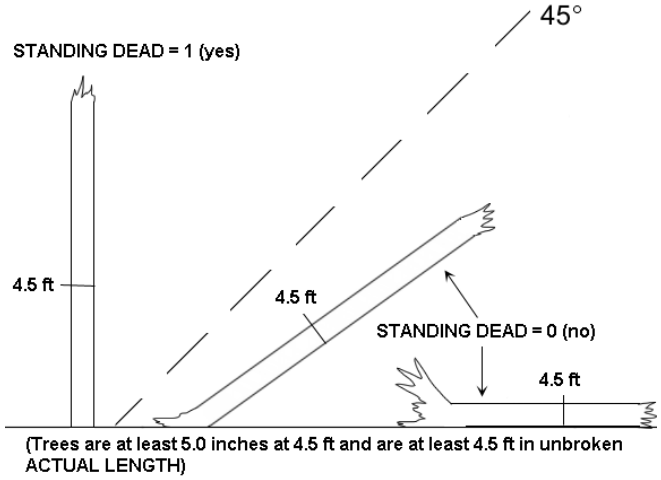

Figure 20. Other examples of dead trees.

5.7.3 MORTALITY (CORE OPTIONAL)

NC Note: Not collected in North Central FIA Unit

Record a mortality code for any tree that was live within the past five years but has died, regardless of cause of death. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: All standing dead trees 5.0 in DBH/DRC and larger that were live within the past 5 years if no previous inventory (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 on SAMPLE KIND = 1 or 3 plots).
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 85% of the time
Values:

0 No - tree does not qualify as mortality.
1 Yes – tree does qualify as mortality

5.8 SPECIES (SPP)

Record the appropriate SPECIES code from the list in Appendix 3. If you encounter a species not listed in Appendix 3 and are not sure if it should be tallied as a tree, consult your Field Supervisor. If the species cannot be determined in the field, tally the tree, but bring branch samples, foliage, cones, flowers, bark, etc. to your supervisor for identification. If possible, collect samples outside the subplots from similar specimens and make a note to correct the SPECIES code later. Use code 0299 for unknown dead conifer, 0998 for unknown dead hardwood when the genus or species codes cannot be used, and 0999 for other or unknown live tree. The generic code should only be used when you are sure the species is on the species list, but you cannot differentiate among acceptable species. This is often the case with standing dead trees on newly established plots. In this case use the sample collections procedures described earlier in this paragraph. The species code list in Appendix 3 includes all tree species tallied in the Continental U.S. and Alaska. Species designated East/West are commonly found in those

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regions, although species designated for one region may occasionally be found in another. Species marked as Woodland designate species where DRC is measured instead of DBH. Species that have an "X" in the Core column are tallied in all regions. All other species on the list are "core optional".

NC Note: All Hawthorn and Serviceberry trees must be tallied. There are only two acceptable genus codes for a live tree. They are 0356 and 0500. Try to ID them to their specific species, but these two codes are valid. All other species will be identified to the species code.

NC Note: Do not change the species code from last cycle unless absolutely sure the previous crew was incorrect.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time for genus, at least 95% of the time for species
Values: See Appendix 3

5.9 DIAMETER (DBH)

Diameters are measured at either breast height (DBH) or at the root collar (DRC). Species requiring DRC, referred to as woodland species, are denoted with a "w" in Appendix 3. Trees with diameters between 1.0- and 4.9-inches are measured on the 6.8-foot radius microplot, those with diameters of 5.0-inches and larger are measured on the 24-foot radius subplots.

In order to accurately remeasure diameter (DBH or DRC) at the same point on the tree bole at successive visits, regions have the option of measuring and recording the distance from the ground to the point of diameter measurement, or marking the point of measurement with a scribe, crayon, paint, or aluminum nail. When marking trees for the first time, measure the diameter after the mark is in place. Use caution to avoid damaging trees with scribes and nails. Do not scribe or nail trees less than 3.0-inches in diameter, or species vulnerable to introduction of pathogens (e.g., aspen). Do not penetrate the cambium when using a bark scribe.

Remeasurement trees:

When remeasuring the diameter of a tree tallied at a previous survey, always take the measurement at the location monumented by the previous crew unless it is not physically possible (e.g., tree buried by mudslide), there is an abnormality at the previous DIAMETER measurement point, or the previous location is more than 12 inches beyond where the diameter should be measured according to current protocols (either because protocols have changed or the previous crew made a mistake). Assign a DIAMETER CHECK code of 2 whenever the point of measurement is moved.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC **NC:** all dead trees, standing or down, except those with TCC = 45
Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)
Tolerance: +/- 0.1 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on all live trees and dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 1, 2
+/- 1.0 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 3, 4, 5
For woodland species: +/- 0.2 in per stem
MQO: At least 95% of the time. For example: a tree with a diameter of 41.0 in would have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.3 in. (Note: the MQO for point of measurement is +/- 0.2 in when the tree is first measured and within 1 ft of the location established by the previous crew when the tree is remeasured.)
Values: 001.0 to 999.9

5.9.1 PREVIOUS DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBHO)

This is the DBH assigned at the previous survey. It has been downloaded from the previous inventory. Any change made to this field signifies an error at the time of the previous inventory. DIAMETER CHECK should be set to 2 and an explanation is required in the notes if previous DBH is changed.

5.9.2 DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)

Unless one of the following special situations is encountered, measure DBH at 4.5 feet above the ground line on the uphill side of the tree. Round each measurement down to the last 0.1 inch. For example, a reading of 3.68 inches is recorded as 3.6 inches.

Special DBH situations:

1. Forked tree: In order to qualify as a fork, the stem in question must be at least 1/3 the diameter of the main stem and must branch out from the main stem at an angle of 45 degrees or less. Forks originate at the point on the bole where the piths intersect. Forked trees are handled differently depending on whether the fork originates below 1.0 foot, between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, or above 4.5 feet.

NC Note: Fork does not have to be live to be considered as a Fork.

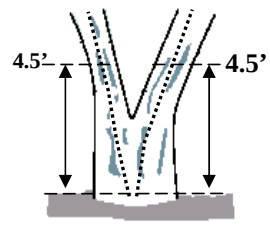

Figure 21. Forked below 1.0 ft.

- Trees forked below 1.0 foot. Trees forked in this region are treated as distinctly separate trees (Figure 21). Distances and azimuths are measured individually to the center of each stem where it splits from the stump (Figure 24 A-C). DBH is measured for each stem at 4.5 feet above the ground. When stems originate from pith intersections below 1 foot, it is possible for some stems to be within the limiting distance of the microplot or subplot, and others to be beyond the limiting distance. If stems originating from forks that occur below 1.0 foot fork again between 1.0 and 4.5 feet (Figure 24-E), the rules in the next paragraph apply.

- Trees forked between 1.0 foot and 4.5 feet. Trees forked in this region are also counted as separate trees (Figure 22), but only one distance and azimuth (to the central stump) is used for all (Figure 24 D-F). Although a single azimuth and distance applies to all, multiple stems should be recorded as they occur in clockwise order (from front to back when one stem is directly in front of another). The DBH of each fork is measured at a point 3.5 feet above the pith intersection. When forks originate from pith intersections between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, the limiting distance is the same for all forks--they are either all on, or all off the plot.

NC Note: Azimuths must be recorded with at least one degree difference.

Multiple forks are possible if they all originate from approximately the same point on the main stem. In such cases, measure DBH on all stems at 3.5 feet above the common pith intersection (Figure 24-F).

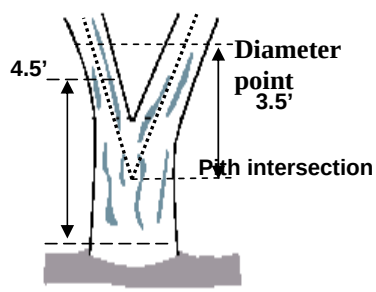

Figure 22. Forked between 1.0-4.5 ft.

Once a stem is tallied as a fork that originated from a pith intersection between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, do not recognize any additional forks that may occur on that stem. Measure the diameter of such stems just below the base of stem separation as shown in Figure 24-E (i.e., do not move the point of diameter the entire 3.5 feet above the first fork).

- Trees forked at or above 4.5 feet. Trees forked in this region count as one single tree (Figure 23). If a fork occurs at or immediately above 4.5 feet, measure diameter below the fork just beneath any swelling that would inflate DBH.

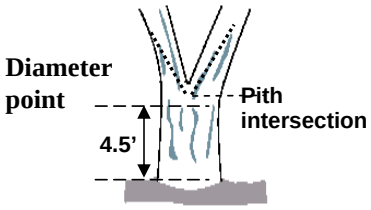

Figure 23. One tree.

1. Stump Sprouts. Stump sprouts originate between ground level and 4.5 feet on the boles of trees that have died or been cut. Stump sprouts are handled the same as forked trees, with the exception that stump sprouts are not required to be 1/3 the diameter of the dead bole. Stump sprouts originating below 1.0 foot are measured at 4.5 feet from ground line. Stump sprouts originating between 1.0 foot and 4.5 feet are measured at 3.5 feet above their point of occurrence. As with forks, rules for measuring distance and azimuth depend on whether the sprouts originate above or below 1.0 foot. For multi-stemmed woodland species, treat all new sprouts as part of the same new tree.

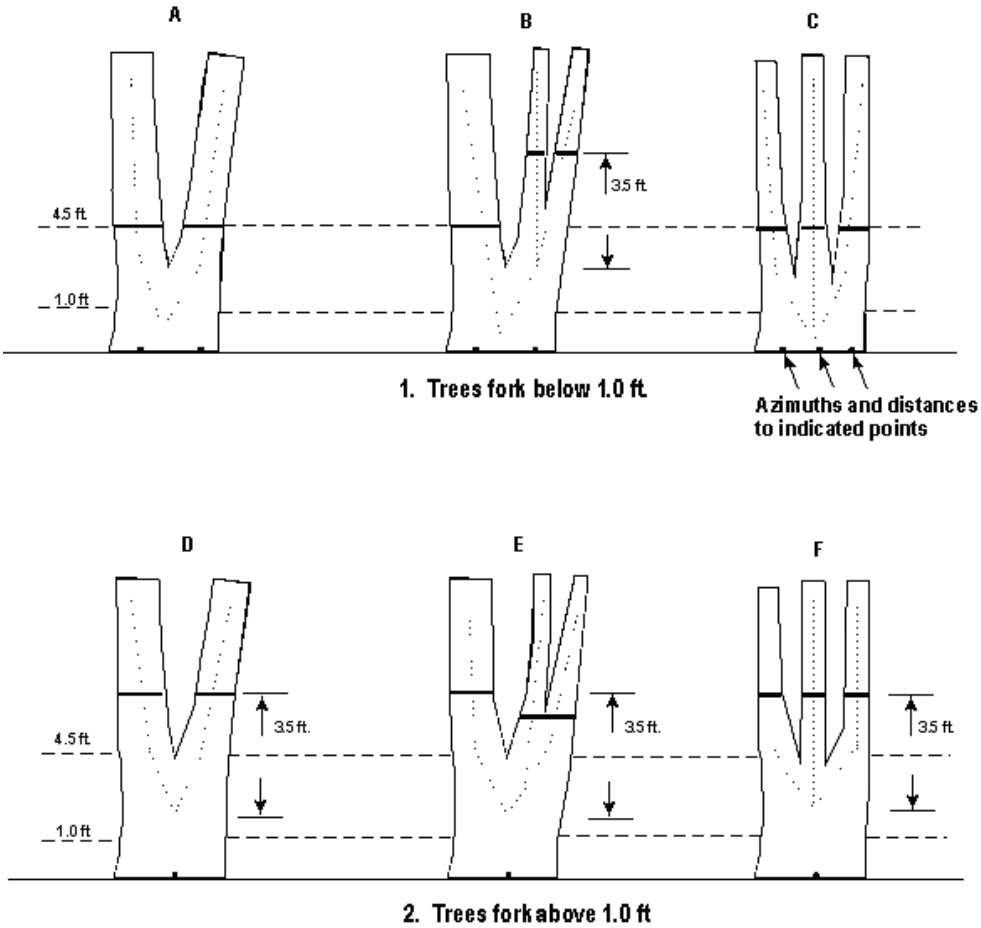

Figure 24. Summary of where to measure DBH, distance, and azimuth on forked trees.

NC Note: Figure 24 is only used for examples of forked trees and how to divide up forks. In the North Central region we do not repeat azimuths on a subplot or microplot, so always record a difference in azimuth by at least one degree.

2. <u>Tree with butt-swell or bottleneck:</u> Measure these trees 1.5 feet above the end of the swell or bottleneck if the swell or bottleneck extends 3.0 feet or more above the ground (Figure 25).

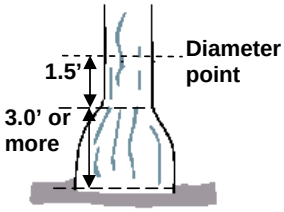

Figure 25. Bottleneck tree.

3. Tree with irregularities at DBH: On trees with swellings (Figure 26), bumps, depressions, and branches (Figure 27) at DBH, diameter will be measured immediately above the irregularity at the place it ceases to affect normal stem form.

   NC Note: If a normal Diameter can not be obtained at or above 4.5 ft, it is valid to measure the diameter below 4.5 ft. Be sure to enter diameter height.

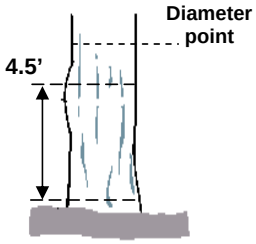

Figure 26. Tree with swelling.

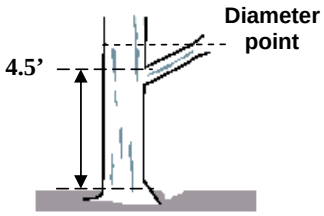

Figure 27. Tree with branch.

4. Tree on slope: Measure diameter at 4.5 feet from the ground along the bole on the uphill side of the tree (Figure 28).

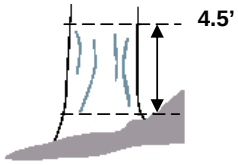

Figure 28. Tree on a slope.

5. Leaning tree: Measure diameter at 4.5 feet from the ground along the bole. The 4.5-foot distance is measured along the underside face of the bole (Figure 29).

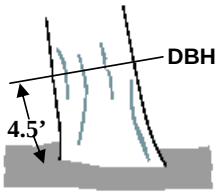

Figure 29. Leaning tree.

6. Turpentine tree: On trees with turpentine face extending above 4.5 feet, estimate the diameter at 10.0 feet above the ground and multiply by 1.1 to estimate DBH outside bark.

7. Independent trees that grow together: If two or more independent stems have grown together at or above the point of DBH, continue to treat them as separate trees. Estimate the diameter of each, set the "DIAMETER CHECK" code to 1, and explain the situation in the notes.

8. Missing wood or bark. Do not reconstruct the DBH of a tree that is missing wood or bark or at the point of measurement. Record the diameter, to the nearest 0.1 inch, of the wood and bark that is still attached to the tree (Figure 30). If a tree has a localized abnormality (gouge, depression, etc.) at the point of point of DBH, apply the procedure described for trees with irregularities at DBH (Figure 26 and 27).

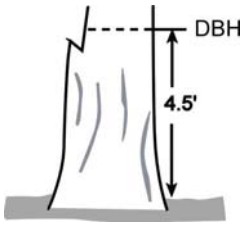

Figure 30. Tree with part of stem missing.

9. Live windthrown tree: Measure from the top of the root collar along the length to 4.5 feet (Figure 31).

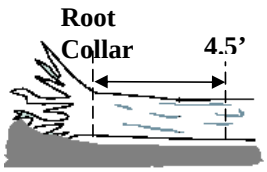

Figure 31. Tree on the ground.

10. Down live tree with tree-form branches growing vertical from main bole. When a down live tree, touching the ground, has vertical (less than 45 degrees from vertical) tree-like branches coming off the main bole, first determine whether or not the pith of the main bole (averaged along the first log of the tree) is above or below the duff layer.

    - If the pith of the main bole is above the duff layer, use the same forking rules specified for a forked tree, and take all measurements accordingly (Figure 32).

    - If the pith intersection of the main down bole and vertical tree-like branch occurs below 4.5 feet from the stump along the main bole, treat that branch as a separate tree, and measure DBH 3.5 feet above the pith intersection for both the main bole and the tree-like branch.

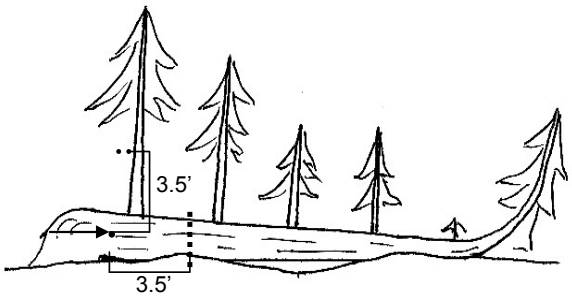

Figure 32. Down tree above duff.

- If the intersection between the main down bole and the tree-like branch occurs beyond the 4.5 feet point from the stump along the main bole, treat that branch as part of the main down bole.

- If the pith of main tree bole is below the duff layer, ignore the main bole, and treat each tree-like branch as a separate tree; take DBH and length measurements from the ground, not necessarily from the top of the down bole (Figure 33). However, if the top of the main tree bole curves out of the ground towards a vertical angle, treat that portion of that top as an individual tree originating where the pith leaves the duff layer.

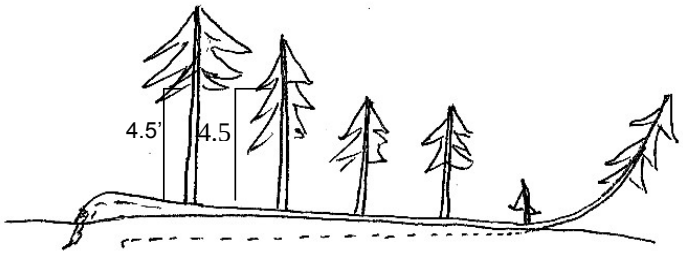

Figure 33. Down tree below duff.

12. Tree with curved bole (pistol butt tree): Measure along the bole on the uphill side (upper surface) of the tree (Figure 34).

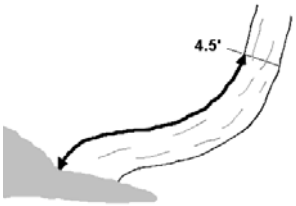

Figure 34. Tree with curved bole (pistol butt tree).

5.9.2NC HOW TO DEAL WITH A TREE THAT SHRUNK

1. Tree was dead at time one DBH ≥ 5.0" at 4.5 feet on bole
   Tree is dead at time two DBH < 5.0" at 4.5 feet on bole

   TYPE = 1 leave the tree type as 1 even though the tree is less than 5 inches diameter
   TRST = 2
   RECO = 0, X out on Allegro
   DEAD = 0, X out on Allegro
   DBH = enter new smaller than 5 inch diameter
   DBHO leave as it was

   Other data items required on this tree:

   CON#
   SPP
   DIST = original
   AZM = original
   TCC

2. Tree was live at time one DBH ≥ 5.0" at 4.5 feet on bole
   Tree is dead at time two DBH < 5.0" at 4.5 feet on bole

   TYPE = 1 leave the tree type as 1 even though the tree is less than 5 inches diameter
   TRST = 2
   RECO = 0, X out on Allegro
   DEAD = 0, X out on Allegro
   DBH = enter new smaller than 5 inch diameter
   DBHO leave as it was

   Other data items required on this tree:

   CON#
   SPP
   DIST = original
   AZM = original
   TCC
   MOYR
   CAUS

   This tree will result in a warning message: [tree] The previous DBH is greater than the current DBH, are you sure this is correct – tree # point #.

3. Tree was live at time one DBH ≥ 5.0” at 4.5 feet on bole
   Tree is live at time two DBH < 5.0” at 4.5 feet on bole

   TYPE=1 leave the tree type as 1 even though the tree is less than 5 inches diameter
   TRST=0
   RECO =5
   DBH = not needed, X out
   DBHO leave as it was

   Other data items required on this tree:

   CON#
   SPP
   DIST = original
   AZM = original

   This tree will result in an warning message: [tree] Trees with a Reconcile of 5(shrank) must have shrunk below 5 inches, be coded as no status and be live; if on mircorplot code as a sapling – tree# point#.

4. Tree was live at time one DBH ≥ 5.0” at 4.5 feet on bole
   Tree is live at time two DBH < 5.0” at 4.5 feet on bole and is located within the microplot

   Type = 2 Change it from 1 to 2
   TRST = 1
   RECO = 0
   DBH = enter new smaller than 5 inch diameter
   DBHO leave as it was

   Other data items required on this tree:

   CON#
   SPP
   DIST = adjusted
   AZM = adjusted
   TCC
   CCR
   CCC

5.9.3 PREVIOUS DIAMETER AT ROOT COLLAR

This is the DRC assigned at the previous survey. It has been downloaded from the previous inventory. Any change made to this field signifies a misclassification at the time of the previous inventory. “DIAMETER CHECK” should be set to 2 and an explanation is required in the notes if previous DRC is changed.

5.9.4 DIAMETER AT ROOT COLLAR (DRC)

NC Note: Rocky Mountain Juniper (66) is the only species we measure DRC in NC. When (66) is entered for species, a data entry box will pop-up to allow multiple stems to be tallied. Enter the diameter and status of each stem and it will calculate and populate the DBH field with the calculated measurement. To access the DRC screen after it has been completed and closed, use the hot key **‘P’** to bring it back up.

For species requiring diameter at the root collar (refer to Appendix 3), measure the diameter at the ground line or at the stem root collar, whichever is higher. For these trees, treat clumps of stems having a unified crown and common root stock as a single tree; examples include mesquite, juniper, and mountain mahogany. Treat stems of woodland species such as Gambel

oak and bigtooth maple as individual trees if they originate below the ground. For woodland trees, record DRC STEM DIAMETER and DRC STEM STATUS (described below). Then compute and record the DRC value from the individual stem diameter information.

NC NOTE (everything shaded is NC addition): Within the North Central Research Station (NCRS), DRC is only collected on Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperis scopulorum*) [SPP = 0066] in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. Rocky Mountain Juniper is generally found in the western half of these states. Rocky Mountain Juniper can be generally differentiated from Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) [SPP =0068] in that Eastern Redcedar has tighter, less-shaggy bark than and generally is more tree-form than the shrubby, shaggy-barked Rocky Mountain Juniper. Crews should note that the ranges of these two species overlap in the previously mentioned states and that the two species hybridize.

In most cases (see figure 35, example no. 3), if one measurement of DRC at the root collar can be accomplished, then take one measurement, mark the DRC measurement point with paint. In situations where due to growth habits and/or soil level, one measurement is impossible (figure 35, example no. 6), then measure the qualifying stems, mark each measurement location with paint. [NOTE: HORIZONTAL DISTANCE (DIST) and AZIMUTH (AZM) recorded is to "the geographic center of the tree".]

Measuring woodland stem diameters: Before measuring DRC, remove the loose material on the ground (e.g., litter) but not mineral soil. Measure just above any swells present, and in a location so that the diameter measurements are a good representation of the volume in the stems (especially when trees are extremely deformed at the base). Stems must be at least 1 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter 1 foot up from the stem diameter measurement point to qualify for measurement. Whenever DRC is impossible or extremely difficult to measure with a diameter tape (e.g., due to thorns, extreme number of limbs), stems may be estimated and recorded to the nearest 1.0-inch class. Additional instructions for DRC measurements are illustrated in Figure 35. For each qualifying stem of the woodland tree, measure and record DRC STEM DIAMETER (5.9.4.1) and indicate the DRC STEM STATUS (5.9.4.2)

Computing and Recording DRC: For all tally trees requiring DRC, with at least one stem 1 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter 1 foot up from the stem diameter measurement point, DRC is computed as the square root of the sum of the squared stem diameters. For a single-stemmed DRC tree, the computed DRC is equal to the single diameter measured.

Use the following formula to compute DRC:

$$DRC = SQRT\ [SUM\ (stem\ diameter^2)]$$

Round the result to the nearest 0.1 inch. For example, a multi-stemmed woodland tree with stems of 12.2, 13.2, 3.8, and 22.1 would be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} DRC &= SQRT\ (12.2^2 + 13.2^2 + 3.8^2 + 22.1^2) \\ &= SQRT\ (825.93) \\ &= 28.74 \\ &= 28.7 \end{aligned}$$

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Deleted: multi-stemmed

Deleted: compute and record a cumulative DRC;

Deleted: individual stem diameters and a stem status (live or dead) on a separate form or menu as required

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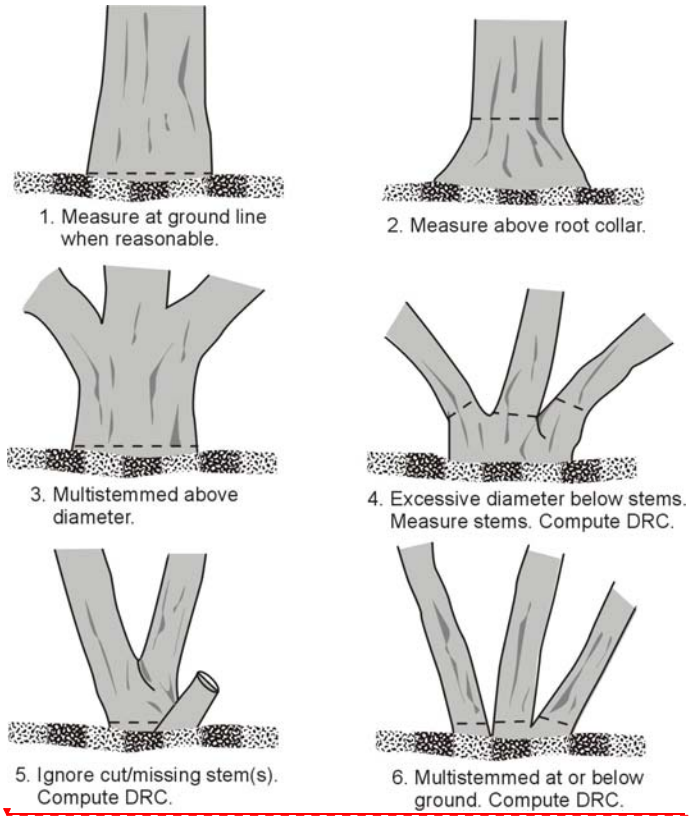
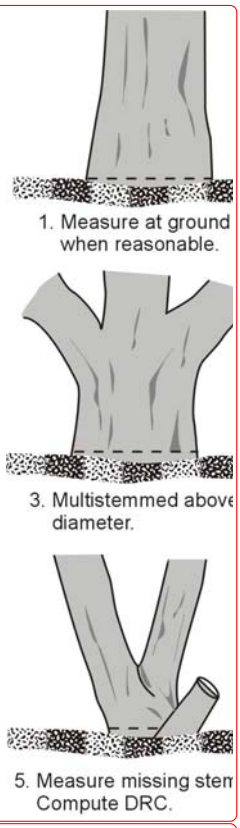


Figure 35. How to measure DRC in a variety of situations.



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5.9.4.1 DRC STEM DIAMETER (Diameter) – Separate data entry screen.

Record the diameter of each individual qualifying stem on the woodland tree.

When collected: All stems on woodland tree species that are at least 1 ft in length and at least 1.0 in in diameter 1 ft up from the stem diameter measurement point

Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)

Tolerance: +/- 0.2 in per stem

MQO: At least 95% of the time

Values: 001.0 to 999.9

5.9.4.2 DRC STEM STATUS (Status) – Separate data entry screen.

Record the status of each individual stem on the woodland tally tree.

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When collected: All stems on woodland tree species that are at least 1 ft in length and at least 1.0 in in diameter 1 ft up from the stem diameter measurement point

Field width: 1 digit

Tolerance: No errors

MQO: At least 95% of the time

Values:

1	live stem

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2	dead stem

5.10 PAST NUMBER OF STEMS

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If the PAST NUMBER OF STEMS does not equal the CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS, **do not** change the preprinted value. Make a note in TREE NOTES suggesting the possible reason for the difference.

When collected: Value is preprinted for SAMPLE KIND = 2 locations
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 1 to 99

5.11 CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS

Record the total number of stems that were measured for DRC (e.g., record 1 stem as 01; record 12 stems as 12). Count only the number of qualifying stems used to calculate DRC. Qualifying stems are those that are at least 1.0 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter, 1 foot up from the measurement point.

When collected: For tallied **woodland** species with at least one stem 1.0 in in diameter or larger; includes woodland species tallied on the microplot
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 1 to 99

5.12 DIAMETER CHECK (DCHE)

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Record this code to identify any irregularities in diameter measurement positions (e.g., abnormal swellings, diseases, damage, new measurement positions, etc.) that may affect use of this tree in diameter growth/change analyses.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

- 0 Diameter measured accurately
- 1 Diameter estimated
- 2 Diameter measured at different location than previous measurement (remeasurement trees only)

Note: If both codes 1 and 2 apply, use code 2.

5.12NC TREE CLASS CURRENT (TCC)

Tree class reflects tree suitability for timber products or the extent of decay in the butt section of down-dead trees. Tree class is basically a check for the straightness and soundness of the sawlog portion on a sawtimber tree or the potential sawlog portion on a poletimber tree or sapling. The smaller the tree is, the more “benefit of a doubt” should be given due to the possibility of growing out of deformities. Not considered in determining tree class are: tree vigor, predicted death, and plot site index.

When evaluating log length for determining tree class, there are many things that stop you from obtaining eight and twelve foot logs. The following is a list of “**Stoppers**” to consider when assessing the trees log length.

- **ALL FORKS** (See definition on 5.9.2 for forks) In addition, forks in question for tree classing purposes must be competing with the other limb for sunlight and length.
- **FULL DIAMETER STOPPER**: Limbs equal to or greater than the diameter of the bole at point of occurrence; this does not include the callus swell. Consider this stopper only when the log in question grades out to 1, 2, or 3. Add all limbs 2 inches or greater within a one foot section to determine if limbs are equal to or greater than diameter of the bole.
- **1/3 DIAMETER STOPPER**: This is for hardwoods only. Limbs 1/3 the diameter or greater than the diameter of the bole at point of occurrence. Consider this stopper only when the log in question grades out to a 4 or when it grades out to a 5 but does not have yield in clear faces of 50% in 2' min cuttings on the second worst face. Add all limbs 2 inches or greater within a one foot section to determine if limbs are 1/3 the diameter or greater than diameter of the bole.
- **ROT /MISSING WOOD STOPPER**: A log is stopped when there is 50% or more of the cross section affected by rot or missing wood. Consider all conks and fungal wedges as stoppers, except for a *Phellinus* Tremulae on Aspen.
- **CANKERS:** Consider all cankers a stopper when the damage severity is coded 5 (50-59%) or more.
- **EXCESSIVE CROOK OR SWEEP:** To determine if crook or sweep exceeds the maximum allowed, refer to the crook or sweep deduction tables. (See Tables Appendix 10)
- **METAL IN CAMBIUM:** Such as nails, wire fence, and Deer stand spikes

Use one of the following codes for tree class of live standing, standing-dead, and down-dead trees.

20--Growing Stock

Any live tree of that is saw-timber size and has at least one merchantable 12-foot saw-log or two merchantable 8-foot saw-logs meeting minimum log-grade requirements. At least one-third of the gross board-foot volume of the saw-log portion must be merchantable material. (Saw-log portion is the length between the one-foot stump and the 9.0" top diameter of outside bark, DOB, for hardwoods, or the 7.0" top DOB for softwoods.) A merchantable saw-log must be at least 50 percent sound at any point. For trees that fork only use one stem when determining sawlog length / top; this would be the stem yielding the most volume in merchantable material.

Any pole timber size tree that has the potential to meet the above specifications. Assume that pole-size trees will eventually attain saw-log size at DBH. In evaluating potential saw-log portion of pole-size trees, only rot/missing/dead wood, forks, excessive sweep/crook, metal objects & ***potential grade*** may disqualify the tree as a growing stock. Predict what grade the future log will have, this will determine the appropriate size limb stopper needed to stop the log length.
When estimating potential saw-log height for pole-timber trees, apply the two-inch rule as a guide. The two-inch rule assumes that a tree's diameter increases uniformly along its bole. For example, a hardwood pole-timber tree with an 8.0" DBH needs 3" of diameter growth to become saw-timber size. If diameter growth is uniform, then the DBH minus two inches (eight minus two), or six inches, identifies the potential saw-log top. This method works for both hardwoods and softwoods.

Consider a seedling or sapling as growing stock. A seedling or small sapling (< 3.0" DBH) may not be culled. Assume that seedlings and saplings will eventually attain saw-log size at DBH.

Note: Due to the tree form of Rocky Mountain Juniper (66), 20 Class will not be valid for these trees.

30--Rough Cull, Salvable, and Salvable-down

Any tree that is saw-timber size and has no merchantable saw-log. Over one-half of the volume in the saw-log portion does not meet minimum log-grade specifications because of roughness, excessive sweep or crook, splits, cracks, limb stoppers, metal objects, or forks the tree is considered rough cull. The saw-log portion is the length between the one-foot stump and the 9.0" top DOB for hardwoods, or the 7.0" top DOB for softwoods. For trees that fork only use one stem when determining sawlog length / top; this would be the stem yielding the most volume in merchantable material.

Rough cull pole-size trees do not have the potential to meet the specifications for growing stock because of forks, limb stoppers, or excessive sweep or crook. Assume that all live trees not currently saw-log size will eventually attain saw-log size at DBH. Predicted death, tree vigor, and plot site index are not considered in determining tree class. When estimating the potential saw-log height for pole-timber trees, the two-inch rule can be applied as a guide. The two-inch rule assumes that a trees diameter will increase uniformly along its bole. For example; a hardwood pole-timber tree with a DBH of 8.0 inches need three inches of diameter growth to become saw-timber size. If diameter growth is uniform then the DBH minus 2 inches, 8-2 or 6 inches, identifies the potential saw-log top.

A standing-dead tree that contains at least one 8-foot section within a 1 ft stump and the 4 inch top that is at least 50 percent sound has a tree class of 30. ***A down-dead tree greater than or equal to 5.0" DBH that meets these standards is given a tree/decay code of 30.***

31--Short-log Cull

Any live saw-timber-size tree of commercial species that has at least one 8-foot saw-log, but less than a 12-foot saw-log, meeting minimum log-grade specifications.

Any live saw-timber-size tree that has less than one-third of the volume of the saw-log portion in merchantable logs, but has at least one 8-foot ***or longer*** saw-log meeting minimum log-grade specifications. A short saw-log must be 50 percent sound at any point. (The saw-log portion is the length between the one-foot stump and the 9.0" top DOB for hardwoods and the 7.0" top DOB for softwoods.) For trees that fork only use one stem when determining sawlog length / top; this would be the stem yielding the most volume in merchantable material.

Note: Pole-size trees never receive a tree class code 31.

40--Rotten Cull

Any live tree of commercial species that is saw-timber size and has no merchantable saw-log. Over one-half of the volume in the saw-log portion does not meet minimum log-grade specifications primarily because of rot, missing sections, or deadwood. (The saw-log portion is the length between the one-foot stump and the 9.0" top DOB for hardwoods, or the 7.0" top DOB for softwoods.) For trees that fork, only use one stem when determining sawlog length/ top; this would be the stem yielding the most volume in merchantable material.

Classify any pole-size tree that does not have the potential to meet the specifications for growing stock because of rot as rotten cull. Assume that all live trees will eventually attain saw-log size at DBH. Predicted death, tree vigor, and plot site index are not considered in determining tree class.

A standing-dead tree without an 8-foot or longer section that is at least 50 percent sound has a tree class of 40.

On re-measurement of a sapling, if it has died and is still standing at 4.5-feet, it is given a tree class of 40.

Summary: If any of the requirements for growing stock (tree class 20) are not met, the tree is considered cull. If a short saw-log is present, the tree class is 31. If no saw-log is present, the tree class is either 30 or 40. If a pole-size tree does not have the potential to meet saw-log standards, it is either tree class 30 or 40.

Note: Tree class codes 41 and higher are only valid on trees that have a TREE STATUS (TRST) = 2 and a STANDING DEAD = 0. This means that codes 41-45 are only valid on re-measured trees.

The extent of decay in the **butt section** of down-dead trees determines the tree class. A metal pin is useful in assessing the amount of decay, but be sure to minimize damage to the tree. If the pin penetrates to the center of the log the tree is in tree class 44 or 45.

41--Solid
The butt section of a down-dead tree with this tree class has intact bark and is structurally sound enough that it cannot be penetrated with a pin. Any rotten portions are also intact. Also use this class for trees ≥ 5" DBH that are not salvable due to breakage.

42--Solid-punky
Bark may or may not still be attached and the structural integrity of the butt section is sound to somewhat rotten. Branch stubs are still firmly attached. Any rotten portions are partly soft.

43—Punky
Decay has progressed substantially in the butt section. Although bark may still be attached, most is sloughing or detached and a pin easily penetrates the wood. Branch stubs pull out and rotten portions are soft and perhaps even squishy if moist.

44--Disintegrating
Little structural integrity remains. Bark is detached or absent (for some species it may still be intact). A pin penetrates to the center of the log and branch stubs have rotted. Rotten portions are "doughy" when wet and fluffy when dry.

45--Gone
Little to no evidence of the butt section remains.
The following table summarizes valid tree class for the various tree histories.

The following table summarizes valid tree class for the various tree histories.

	Tree Status (TRST)	**Standing Dead (DEAD)**	**Tree Class (TCC)**								
			Subplots 1 - 4				**Re-measurement trees**				
			20	30	31	40	41	42	43	44	45
	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	2	1	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	2	0	No	Yes**	No	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Only use this class for standing-dead trees <5.0” DBH
** Trees ≥ 5.0” DBH only

When collected: All live and dead trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH on all subplots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 20,30,31,40
Additional values for Re-measurement trees only:41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Code	Description
20	Growing Stock
30	Rough Cull, Salvable, and Salvable-down
31	Short-log Cull
40	Rotten Cull
Re-measurement trees only	
41	Solid
42	Solid-punky
43	Punky
44	Disintegrating
45	Gone

PROCESS USED TO DETERMINE TREE CLASS

Assume that all trees will reach ***sawlog size***, do not attempt to predict death or take ***site index*** and tree health into account. In many cases ***tree grade*** will lead you to the ***tree class*** code and at times the ***tree class*** will dictate the ***tree grade***. The goal in tree classing is to locate a continuous 12' section or two 8 ' sections between the starting point and the ***sawlog top*** that meet ***minimum grading specifications***. Use the following procedures to assign each tree a tree class of 20, 30, 31, 40, 41-45. All text that shows up in bold is defined at the end of this section of the field guide.

Live trees >/= 9" Softwood / 11" Hardwood:

- Start at the 1'stump, or if the tree forks between the 1' stump and 4.5' start at the point at which the piths meet. Continue up the stem of the tree until you reach a ***stopper*** (see stopper list on page 115)***.***
- Once you reach a stopper measure the distance back down the stem from the stopper to the ***starting point***.
- If the length between the starting point and stopper is less than 8' this entire length will be either ***rough cull*** or ***rotten cull***.
- If the stopper is a ***rot stopper*** the volume below will be rotten cull, if the stopper is a ***rough stopper*** the volume below will be rough cull.
- If you fail to obtain a 12' section before you hit the first stopper, determine if there is an 8' section in that 12' and then move above the stopper and continue up the stem until you hit the next stopper or until you reach the sawlog top.
- Continue this process until you hit the sawlog top.
- The sawlog top will be 7" for Softwoods and 9" for hardwoods.
- The sawlog top may be a larger diameter if the tree forks at a larger diameter and the diameter above the fork is less than 7" SW or 9" HW
- Any potential 8' or 12' section must meet ***min grading specifications***
- If you can not find 2-8' sections or a 12' section you will cull the tree as follows:
    - Majority of potential sawlog volume is lost due to rotten cull = 40 class
    - Majority of potential sawlog volume is lost due to rough cull = 30 class
- If you locate a section that meets min grading specs that is >/= 8' but less than 12' in length tree class = 31.
- If you locate 2-8' sections or a 12' section in the sawlog portion of the tree you will next apply the ***2/3 rule***, if greater than 1/3 of the total volume of the sawlog section of the tree is NOT cull then assign a tree class of 20.
- If > than 2/3 of the sawlog portion of the tree is cull then the tree class will be 31.
- A sawlog tree with section/s that meet grading requirements for a grade 4 and contain unsound defects in the section/s will be given a tree class of 30.

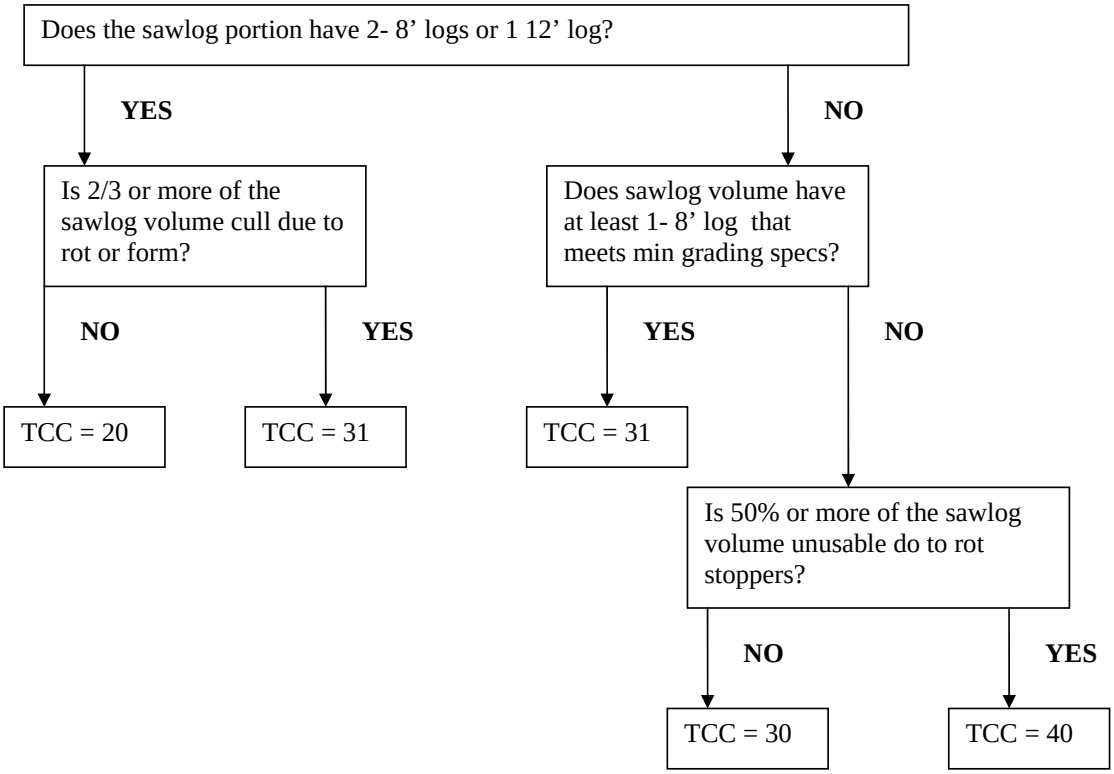
Live trees between 3.1" and 8.9" Softwood / 10.9" Hardwood:

- Assume all tree will reach sawlog size
- Follow the same procedures for sawlog size trees BUT apply the ***2" rule*** in order to estimate the potential sawlog top.
- Use your best judgment in regards to predicting grade when the tree reaches sawlog size.

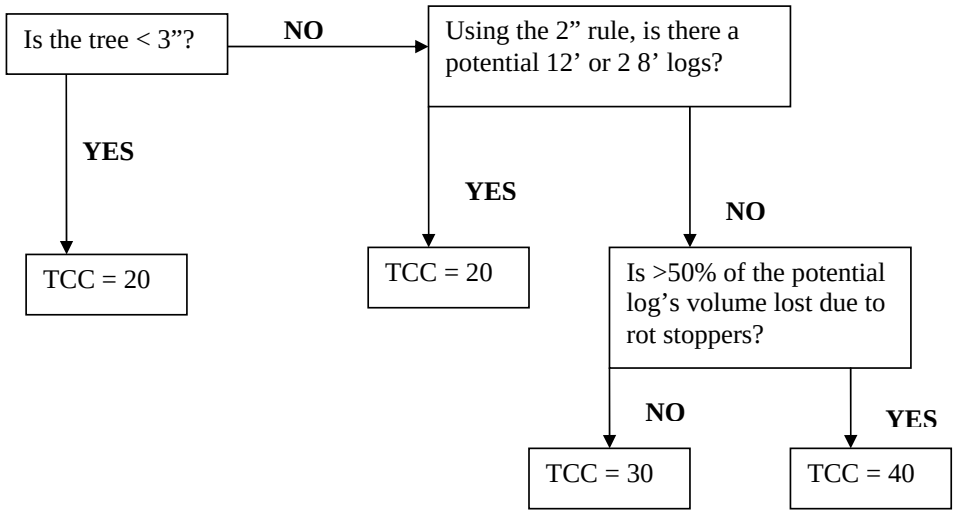
Live trees <= 3":

- Call all trees 20 class regardless of tree form

Trees greater than 9.0 SW and 11.0 HW flow chart



Trees less than 9.0 SW and 11.0 HW flow chart



Standing Dead trees:

- If DBH is >/= 5" it will be assigned a 30 or 40 class depending on size and soundness
- 30 class if it has an 8' section that is at least 50% sound.
- This section may be anywhere between the starting point and the sawlog top for sawlog size trees or the growing stock top for pole size trees.
- 40 class if it does not meet the definition of a 30 class
- If DBH is < 5" the tree will get a 40 class in all cases

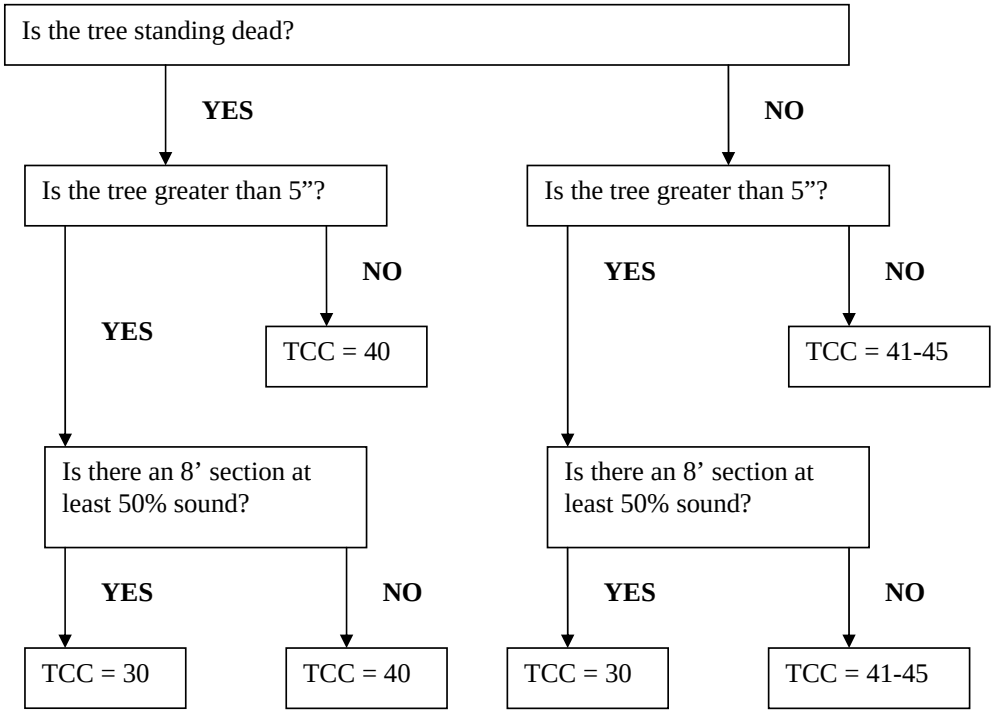
Down Dead trees > / = 5":

- Contains an 8'or greater section that is at least 50 % sound between the starting point and the growing stock (pole size) or sawlog top (sawlog size) it will get a 30 class
- All others will be assigned classes 41-45 based on degree of decay.

Down Dead trees < 5":

- Assign grades 41-45 based on degree of decay

Dead trees:



TREE CLASS AND TREE GRADING DEFINITIONS

Clear Cutting: An area within the grading section that is void of defects. The area encompasses one face (1/4 of the surface of the grading section divided lengthwise) and is variable in length, starting at 2 feet.

Defects: Any imperfection visible on the surface of the bark that extends into the tree. Defects include adventitious bud clusters, bird peck, bulges, bumps, burls, scars, cankers, conks, flutes, holes, embedded metal, limbs, knots, knot overgrowths, seams, and wounds. A defect will show up when section is cut into boards.

Diameter Inside Bark (DIB): A diameter that is estimated a various points on a tree or log. Bark thickness is variable for all species which will result in different estimates for different trees.

Diameter Outside Bark (DOB): A diameter that may be taken at various points on a tree, or log, **outside** of the bark.

Large End Diameter: The bottom of the grading section that has the largest diameter of the section.

Minimum grading specifications: Log must meet at least the lowest grade of grading tables provided for that species.

Potential grade: On trees that are less than sawtimber sized, predict what the grade will be when the tree reaches sawlog size. By predicting what the future grade will be we can assess the impact a 1/3 or full diameter branch stopper will have on our potential log in terms of our tree class call. For example, a 6" hardwood with many large branches in the potential sawlog section will have a tough time shedding them, or evidence of them, by the time the tree grows an additional 5" to reach sawtimber size. Since this tree only has to put on 2.5" of growth on each side of the tree to reach sawlog size we take this additional growth into account as to how many of the current defects will be covered up with the additional diameter growth by the time the tree reaches sawlog size. We will mentally determine if the potential log has faces for a tree grade 3 or 4 based on the defects present after we apply this additional growth to the current tree. The result will determine the impact of 1/3 or full diameter branch stoppers and other defects will have on the tree class call. The smaller the tree we are looking at the more lenient we are in assigning its future grade; while the closer the tree is to sawlog size the more critical we are in assessing future grade.

Saw Log Size: This is a tree that has a DBH (diameter outside bark at 4.5') of at least 11.0" for hardwoods and 9.0" for softwoods.

Scaling Diameter: Diameter inside bark at the top end of your grading section.

Small End Diameter: The top of the grading section that has the smallest diameter of the section.

Stopper: These are things that stop a log or potential log from continuing up the tree. They include forks, full diameter limb stoppers, 1/3 diameter limb stoppers (if hardwood grade 4) Rot/Missing wood stoppers, cankers, and/or excessive crook or sweep. (Refer to detailed list in tree class section of manual)

Starting Point: This is point where you start a potential log section. The first is at the one foot stump or on trees that fork below DBH where fork splits. As you go up tree an encounter stoppers, the top of each stopper will become a new starting point.

Rough Cull: Saw log volume or potential saw log volume lost in tree due to any things other than missing wood or rotten wood. These would be things like forks, crook, sweep, cankers and limb stoppers.

Rotten Cull: Saw log volume or potential volume lost due to rotten or missing wood.

Rot Stopper: Rot or missing wood in tree that would stop log or potential log where you loose 50% of board foot volume at that point.

Rough stopper: things other than rot or missing wood that would stop log or potential log due to things like forks, crook, sweep, cankers, and limbs.

2" rule: Assume that a tree's diameter increases uniformly along its bole. (If tree diameter is 6.0" and top of potential log is 4.5" when tree is saw log size 11.0" hardwood the top of potential log will be 9.0")

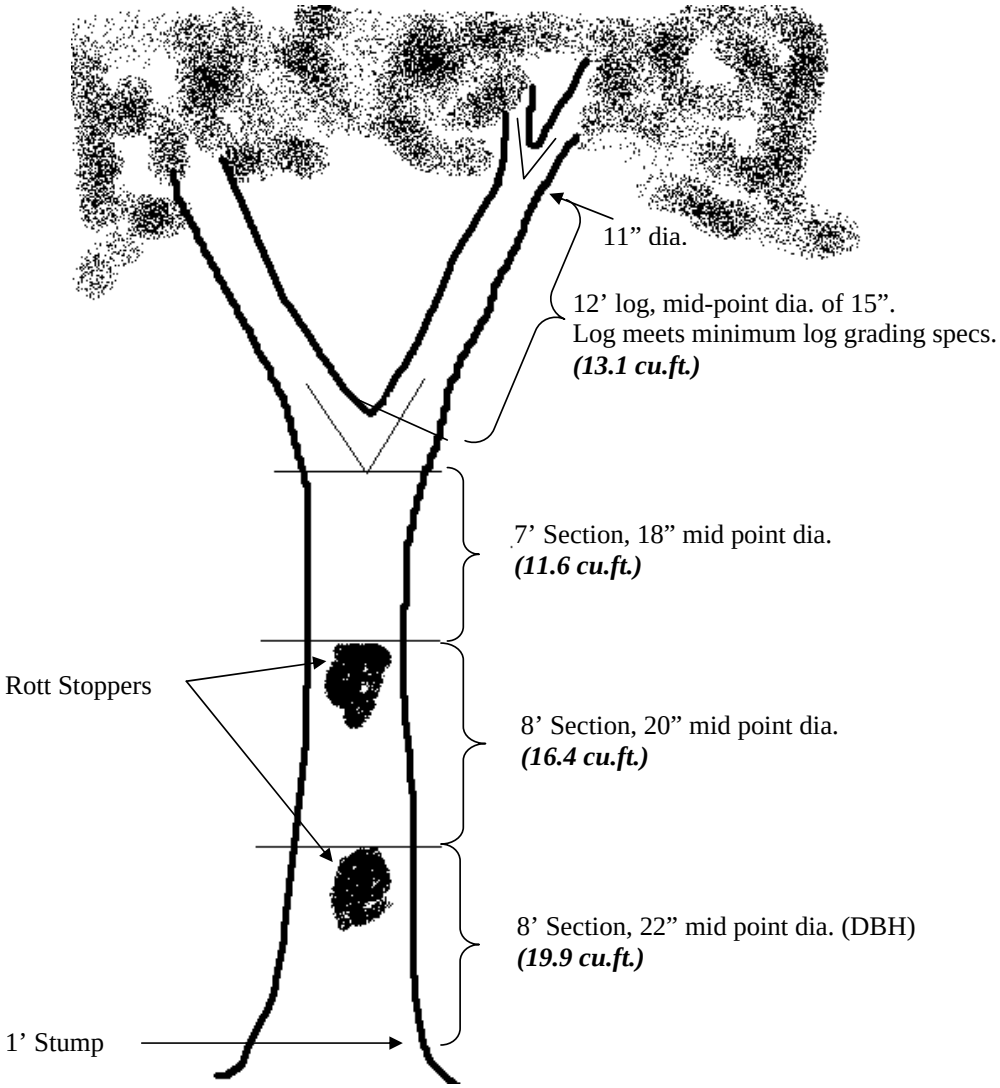
2/3's rule: if more than 2/3's of the saw log potion of the tree is culled then the tree can't be classed as 20 growing stock. (Sawlog portion is the length between the one-foot stump and the 9.0" top diameter of outside bark, for hardwoods, or the 7.0" top diameter for softwoods.)

Stopper List: List of items that would stop a sawlog or potential saw log. These are located in the tree class section of this manual.

TREE CLASS EXAMPLES

When calculating volumes for determining tree class, use the Cubic Foot or Board Foot Volume of Short Logs on Appendix 10 of the manual. You can use either of these.

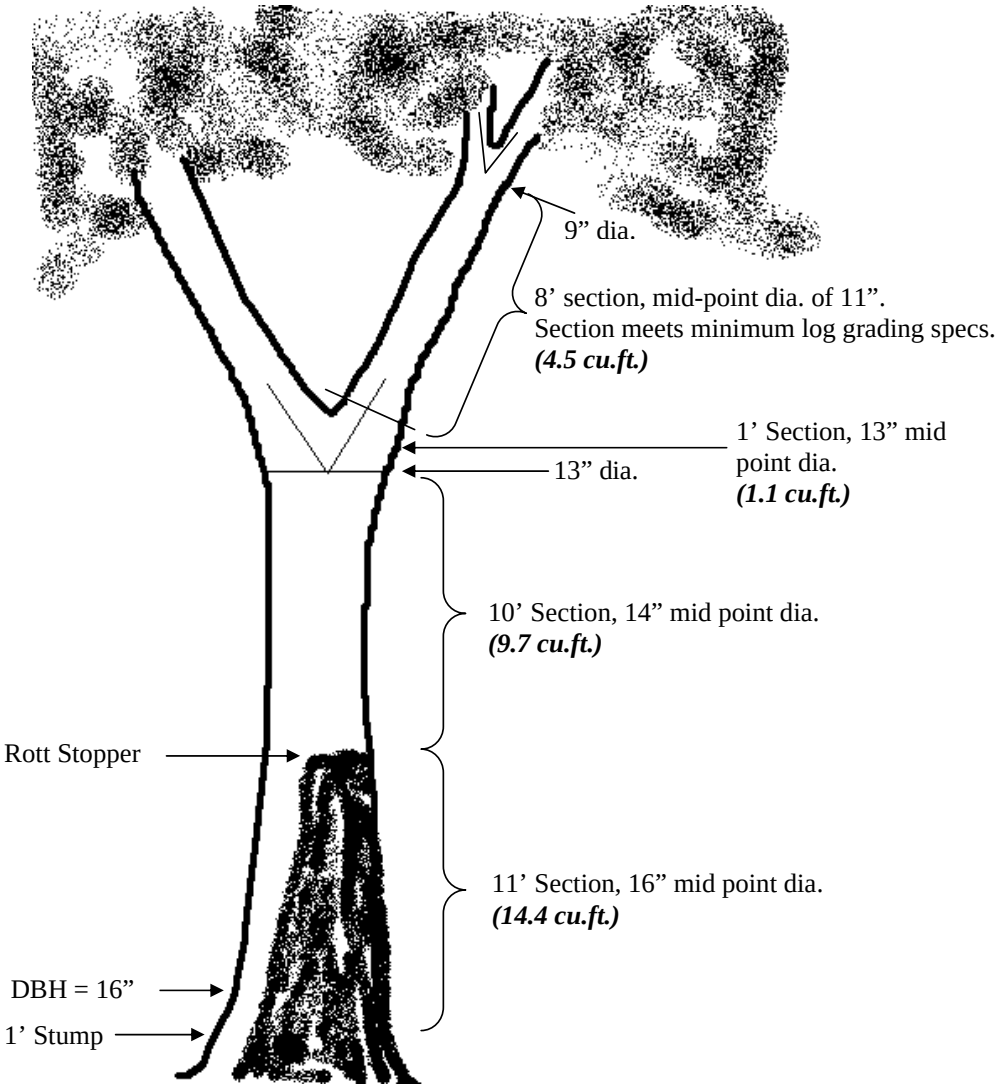
When calculating volumes for the determination of excessive crook and sweep, use the "Crook Deduction in Board Feet" or "Sweep Deduction in Board Feet" tables on Appendix 10.



NC FIGURE 5.1

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 31**

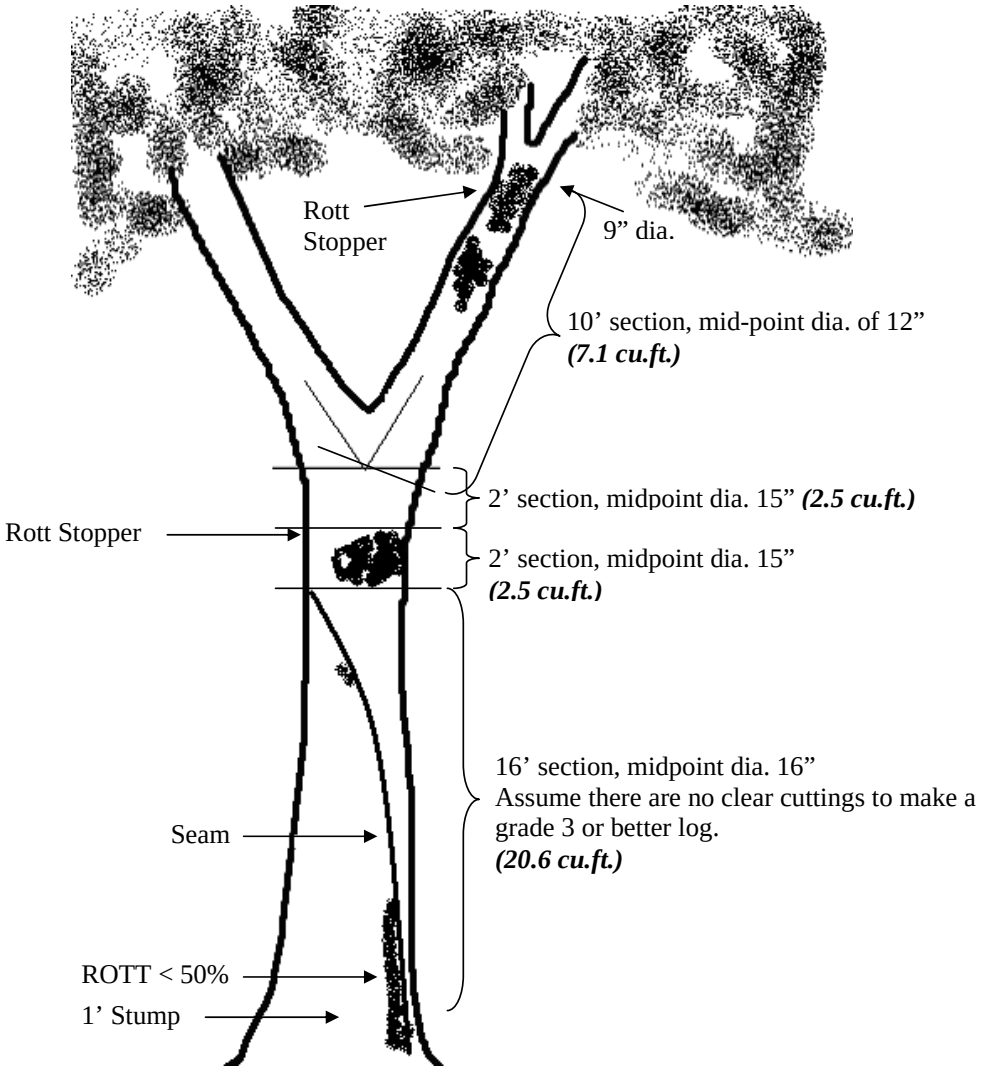
Cubic foot volume lost in the bottom section of the tree = 47.9 (bottom section = 19.9cu.ft., middle section = 16.4cu.ft., top section = 11.6cu.ft.)
Merchantable Section = 13.1cu.ft.
Total cu.ft. vol. of tree = 61.0, therefore 13.1/61.0 = 21.4% merchantable volume. Since >/= 33.3% of the total volume is not merchantable, tree class is 31



NC FIGURE 5.2

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 20**

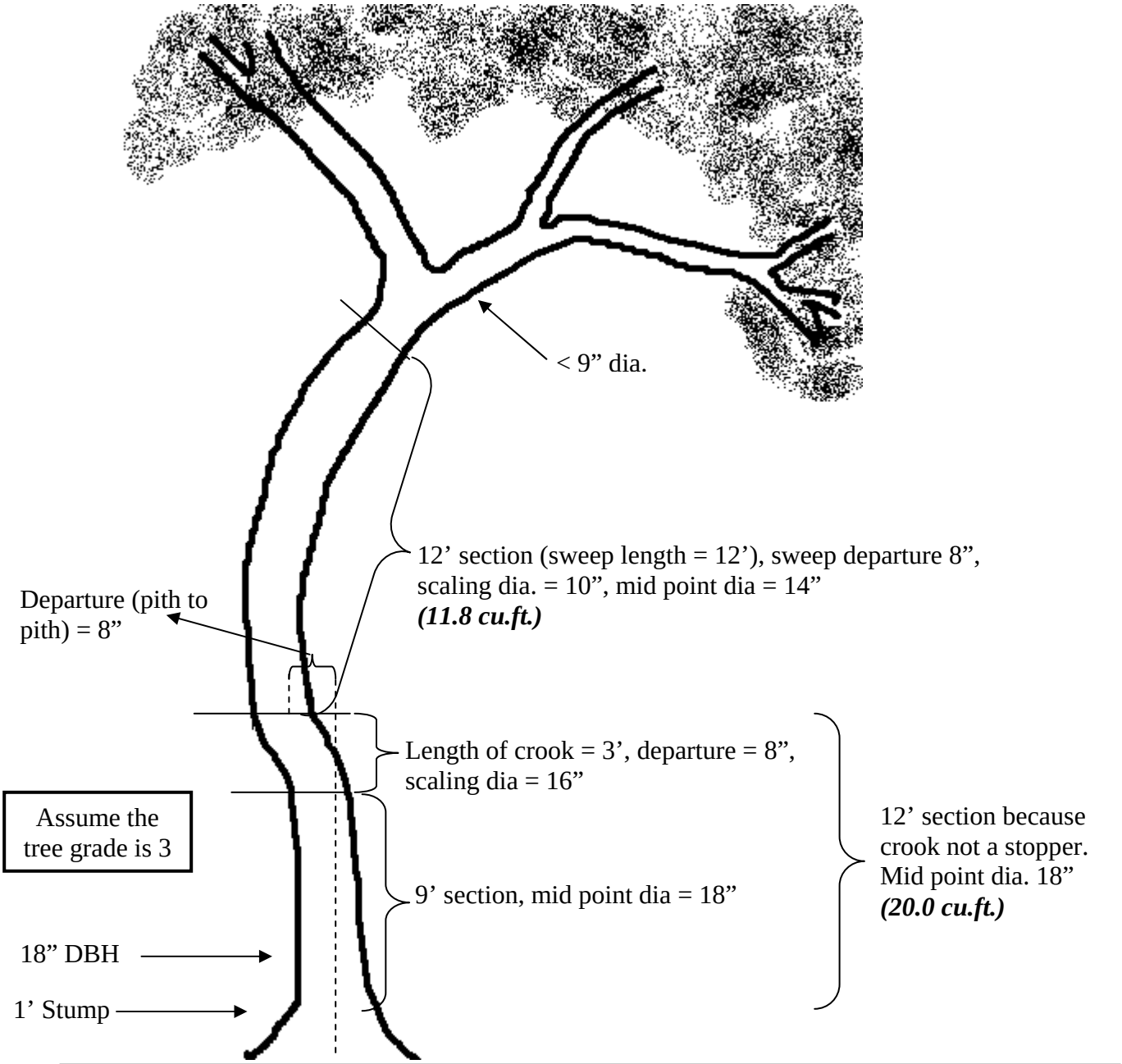
Total tree volume is 29.7cu.ft.
Rotten cull is 14.4cu.ft., total cull is 15.5cu.ft.
Merchantable vol. is 14.2cu.ft. (9.7cu.ft. for the bottom section, and 4.5cu.ft. for the top section).
Therefore, since 47.8% of the total volume is merchantable (greater than 1/3 of total vol.), and there are two 8’ logs, TCC = 20



NC FIGURE 5.3

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 30**

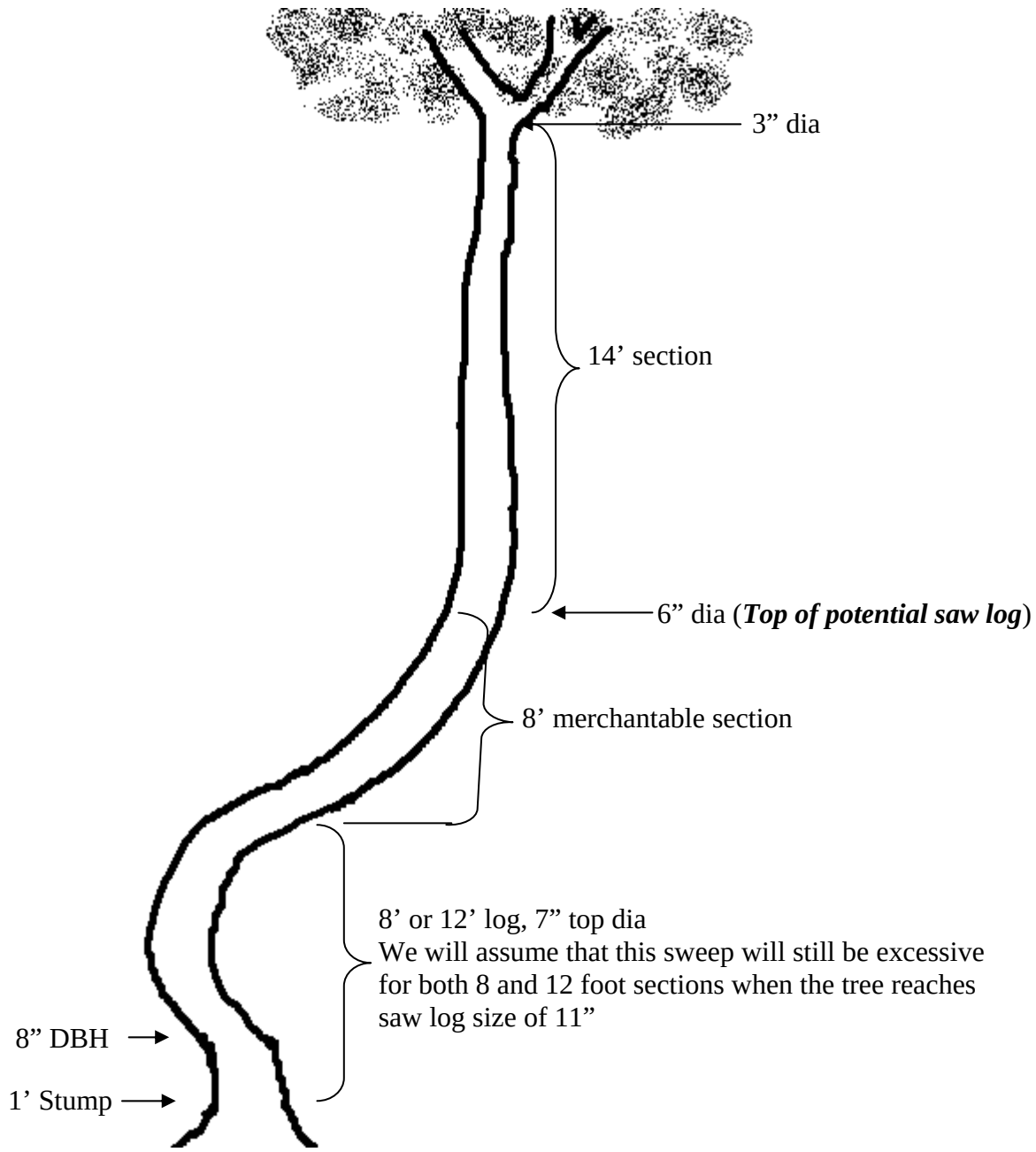
Total tree volume is 32.7cu.ft.
Rotten cull is 9.6cu.ft.
Sound Cull is 23.1cu.ft.
Merchantable vol. is 0.0cu.ft.
Since sound cull is greater than 50% of the total volume, TCC=30



NC FIGURE 5.4

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 20**

Total Tree Volume = 31.8 cu.ft.
When determining if crook is a stopper we find a deduction of 16 bdft in the “Crook Deduction in Board Feet” table in Appendix 10. Because 16 bdft is not in the blank or boxed area, the crook is not excessive, and therefore not a stopper. (Now we have a 12’ log)
When determining if sweep in the upper log is a stopper, we find a deduction of 30 bdft in the “Sweep Deduction in Board Feet” tale on Appendix 10. Since 30 bdft is located within the boxed area of the table (cull for hdwds), the entire section is sound cull.
Butt 12’ log = 20.0 cu.ft
Upper 12’ log = 11.8 cu.ft.

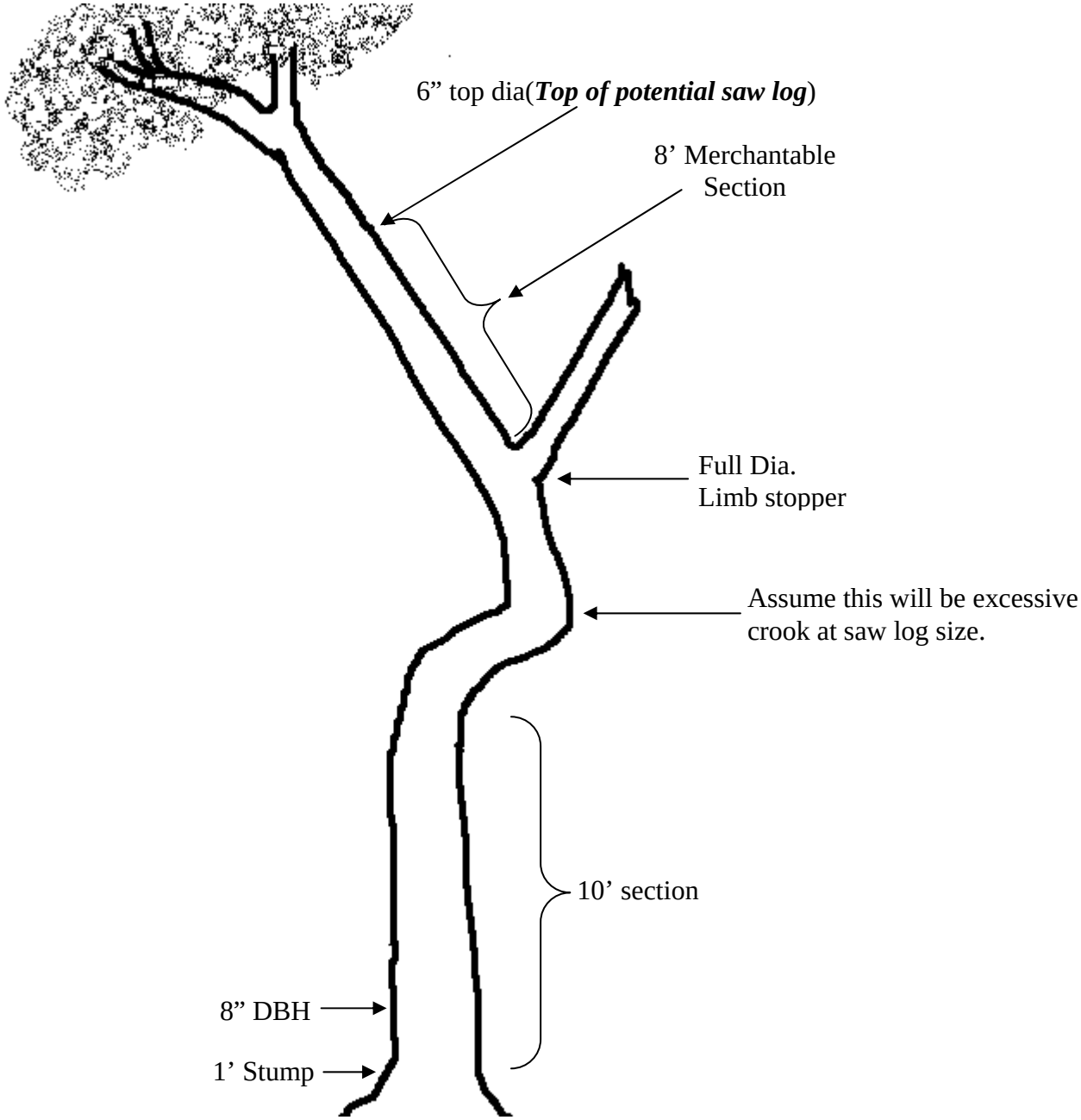


NC FIGURE 5.5

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 30**

Using the 2” rule, the top of the potential saw log is 6”. The upper 14’ log is therefore ignored. Since there is only 1 merchantable 8’ section, TCC = 30.

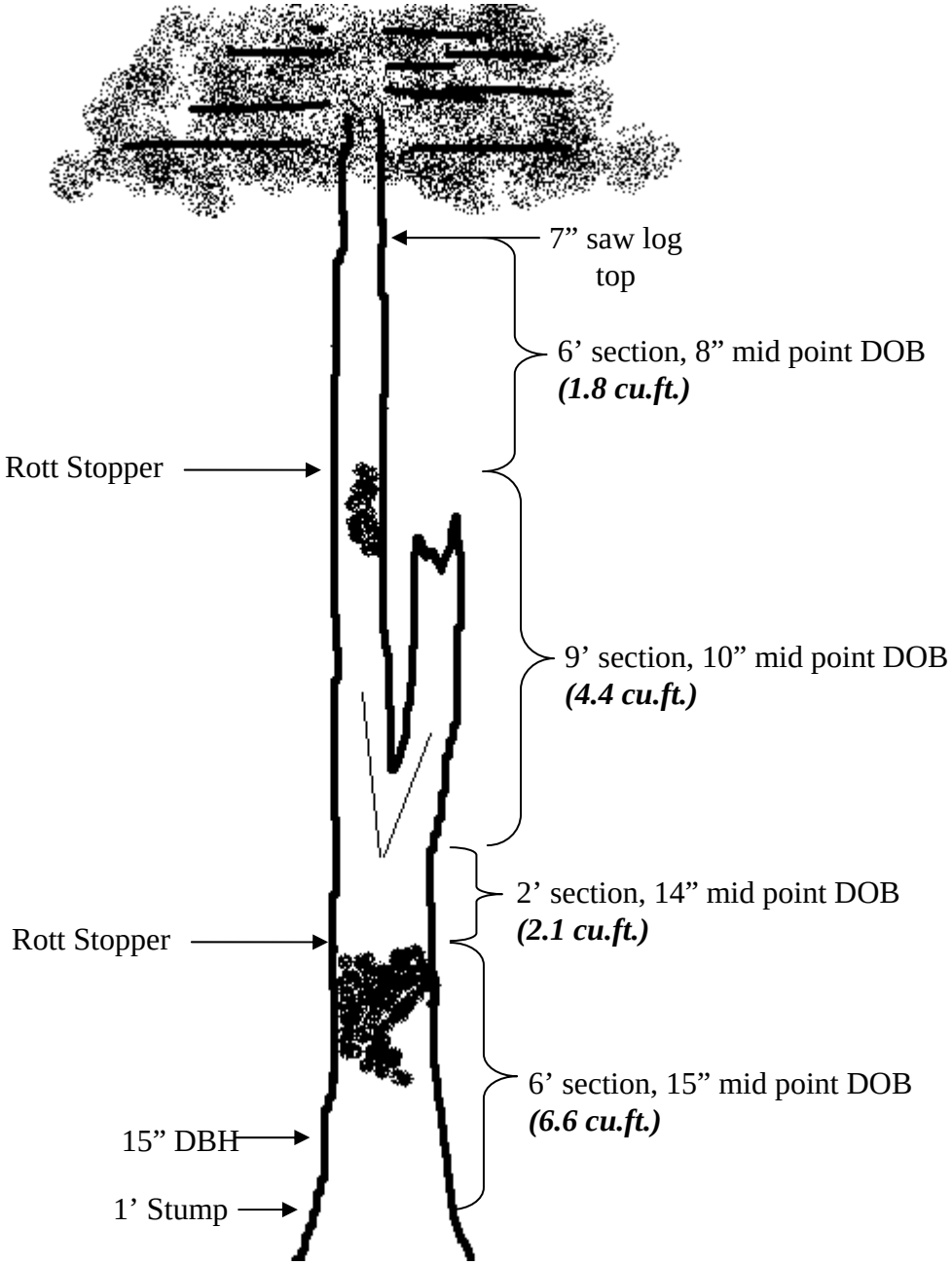
NOTE: if this tree were saw log size (11” DBH or greater, 9” or greater for softwood), TCC would be 31.



NC FIGURE 5.6

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 20**

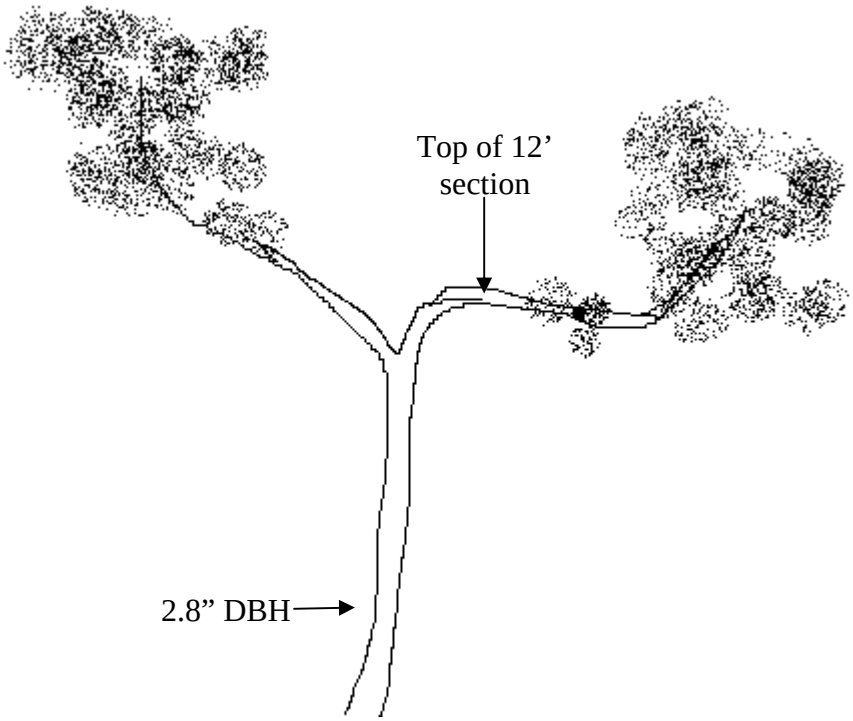
Using the 2” rule, the top of the potential saw log is 6”. There are two 8’ or greater merchantable sections between the stump and the potential saw log top. Assume that less than 2/3 of the total merchantable volume will be lost to sound cull or rott stoppers when the tree reaches saw log size, therefore TCC=20.



NC Figure 5.7

Softwood

Tree Class = 40
Total Tree Volume = 14.9 cu.ft.
Rotten Cull Volume = 11.0 cu.ft.
Because greater than 50% of the total saw log volume is lost to rotten cull, TCC = 40

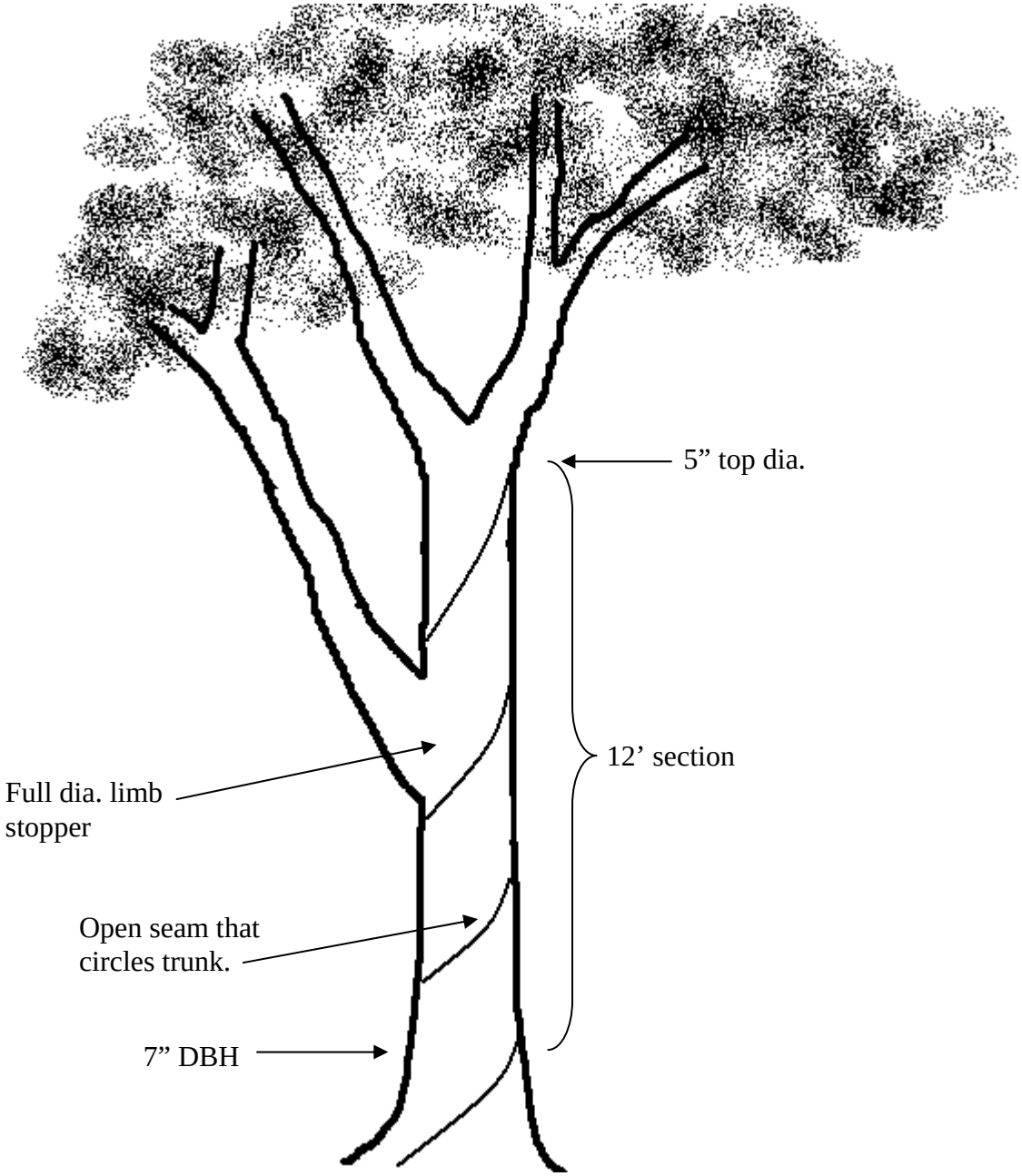


NC FIGURE 5.8

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 20**

ALL saplings less than 3” DBH are 20 class.

Saplings from 3.1” DBH to 4.9” DBH should be evaluated using the 2” rule for pole sized trees.



NC FIGURE 5.9

***HARDWOOD* - Tree Class = 30**

Although this tree is less than 11” and therefore does not require a log grade, it must be evaluated to determine if it will meet minimum required log grade (Grade 1, 2, 3 or 4) when it reaches saw log size (11”).

You can safely assume that both the seam and the limb stopper will be on the tree when it reaches 11”. Therefore, since the full dia. limb stopper prevents the tree from being a 1, 2 or 3 grade, and the seam (unsound defect) prevents the tree from making a grade 4, it will not meet minimum grade specs when attaining saw log size, and is TCC = 30.

NOTE: If over ½ the potential saw log portion of the tree is lost due to rotten cull, then TCC = 40.

5.13 ROTTEN/MISSING CULL (ROTT)

Deleted: 1

Record the percent rotten or missing cubic-foot cull for all live tally trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC (CORE) and all standing dead tally trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC (CORE OPTIONAL).

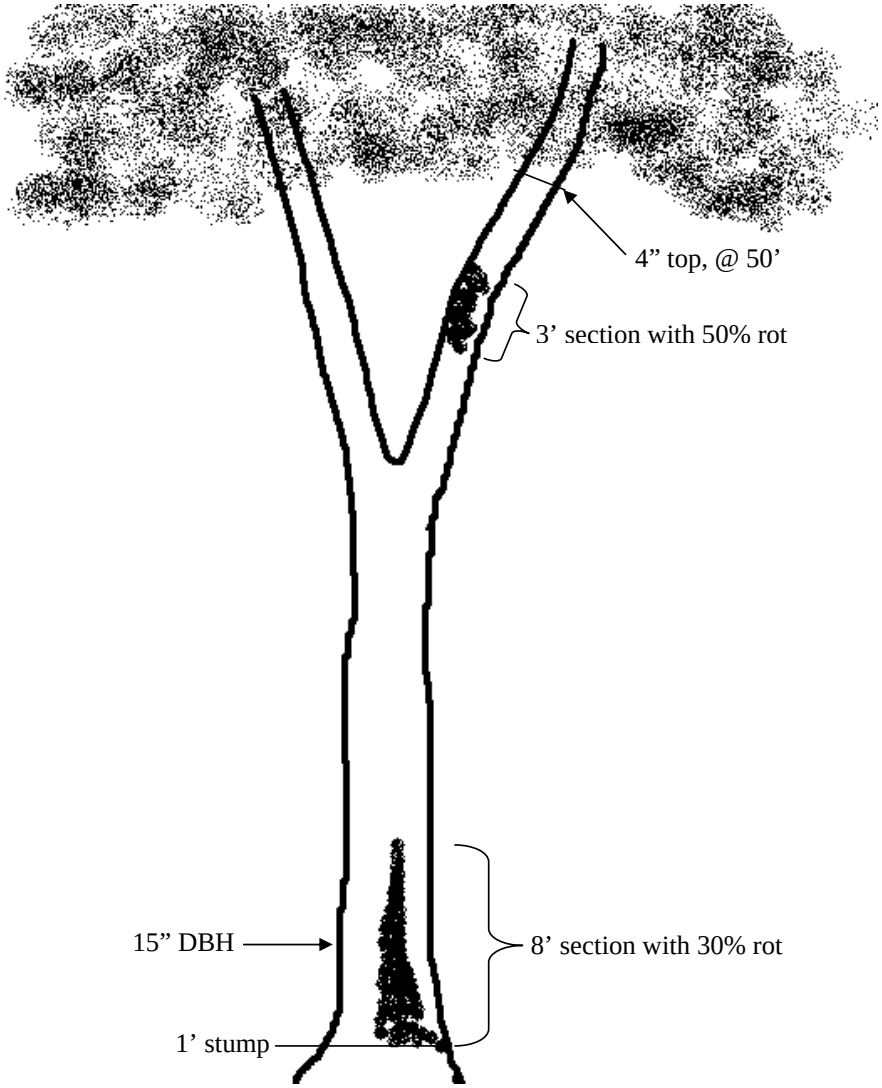
Record the percentage of rotten and missing cubic-foot volume, to the nearest 1 percent. When estimating volume loss (tree cull), only consider the cull on the merchantable bole/portion of the tree, from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top. Do not include any cull estimate above ACTUAL LENGTH. For western woodland species, the merchantable portion is between the point of DRC measurement to a 1.5-inch DOB top.

Rotten and missing volume loss is often difficult to estimate. Refer to supplemental disease and insect pests field guides and local defect guidelines as an aid in identifying damaging agents and their impact on volume loss. Use your best judgment and be alert to such defect indicators as the following:

- Cankers or fruiting bodies.
- Swollen or punky knots.
- Dull, hollow sound of bole (use regional standards).
- Large dead limbs, especially those with frayed ends.
- Sawdust around the base of the tree.

When Collected: CORE: All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
CORE OPTIONAL: All live and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 %
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

ROTT Calculation Example



Using the Two Variable Cubic Foot Lookup Volume Table, (Appendix 10) it is determined that a 15” DBH tree with 50’ to the 4”top (merchantable ht.) has 28.1cu.ft.

In the Cubic Foot Volume of Short Logs table, (Appendix 10) it is determined that the 8’ section (mid-point dia of 15”) has 8.6 cu.ft. If we estimate that 30% is rotten, then (8.6)(.3) = 2.58cu.ft. of rot.
The 3’ section has an estimated mid-point dia. of 5”, a volume of 0.5cu.ft., and (0.5)(.5) = 0.25cu.ft. of rot.

Percent rot for the merchantable portion of the tree is therefore {(2.58+.25)}/28.1 = 0.1007 (10% rot).

****Note**: Estimating ROTT depends on making subjective calls on mid point diameters and the percent rot in individual sections.

5.14 TOTAL LENGTH (THGT)

Deleted: 2

Record the TOTAL LENGTH of the tree, to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the top of the tree. For trees growing on a slope, measure on the uphill side of the tree. If the tree has a missing top (top is broken and completely detached from the tree), estimate what the total length would be if there were no missing top. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and all standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 % of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 400

NC Procedure to calibrate your eye for tree length estimation:

A suggested process of estimated and actually measured heights would be as follows:

- Trees 1 and 2. Estimate height first, then measure height. Make adjustment based on original estimate and ensuing actual measurement. Adjust ensuing height estimates by correction factor.
- Trees 3 and 4. Estimate height.
- Tree 5. Estimate height first, then measure height. Make adjustment based on original estimate and ensuing actual measurement. Adjust ensuing height estimates by correction factor.
- Trees 6 through 9. Estimate height.
- Tree 10. Estimate height first, then measure height. Make adjustment based on original estimate and ensuing actual measurement. Adjust ensuing height estimates by correction factor.
- Trees 11 through 15. Estimate height.
- Tree 16. Estimate height first, then measure height. Make adjustment based on original estimate and ensuing actual measurement. Adjust ensuing height estimates by correction factor.
- Estimate heights on all remaining trees on plot.

This process of estimation and checking with measurement should be initiated on a daily basis. Each day the field crew member should check their estimates and incorporate their correction factor.

To calculate the correction factor, use the following:

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{\text{Actual height measurement}}{\text{ESTIMATED HEIGHT}}$$

For example, tree number one's height is estimated to be 50 feet. After the height is estimated, the tree is measured with an actual height measurement of 45 feet. In this example, the correction factor would be 45/50 = 0.9. If a similar result is obtained for tree number 2 (a correction factor of ~0.9), the estimated heights for trees 3 and 4 should be corrected by a factor of 0.9. If tree 3 is estimated to be 60 feet in height, applying a correction factor of 0.9 would give a tree height of 54 feet. Continue to use the most recent correction factor until a new correction factor is determined by actual height measurements for tree numbers 5, 10, and 16. After a sufficient number of trees have been estimated and actually measured, the field crew member should be able to incorporate their correction factor into their original height estimate.

Cochran, W.G. 1963. **Sampling techniques second edition**. P. 327-354. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.

5.15 ACTUAL LENGTH (ACTU)

Deleted: 3

For trees with missing tops (top on live trees is completely detached; top on dead trees is greater than 50 percent detached from the tree). If the top is intact, this item may be omitted. Record the ACTUAL LENGTH of the tree to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the break. Use the length to the break for ACTUAL LENGTH until a new leader qualifies as the new top for TOTAL LENGTH; until that occurs, continue to record ACTUAL LENGTH to the break. Trees with previously broken tops are considered recovered (i.e., ACTUAL LENGTH = TOTAL LENGTH) when a new leader (dead or alive) is 1/3 the diameter of the broken top at the point where the top was broken (not where the new leader originates from the trunk). Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live and standing dead tally trees (with broken or missing tops) ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees (with broken or missing tops) 1.0 – 4.9 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees (with broken or missing tops) ≥1.0 in DBH/DRC

Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 % of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 400

5.16 LENGTH METHOD (METH)

Deleted: 4

Record the code that indicates the method used to determine tree lengths.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and all standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC

Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Total and actual lengths are field measured with a measurement instrument (e.g., clinometer, relascope, tape)
2 Total length is visually estimated, actual length is measured with an instrument
3 Total and actual lengths are visually estimated

5.14NC TREE GRADE (TRGD)

Grade all live trees that are saw-log size and have a tree class of 20 or 31 on subplots 1-4.

First digit

For a **hardwood** saw-timber tree (tree class 20), grade the saw-log portion of the tree using "Hardwood Tree Grades for Factory Lumber" (USDA Forest Service Research Paper NE-333). The table on a following page contains the specifications for hardwood tree grades. Use the table and the following steps to determine tree grade.

- Measure DBH to the nearest inch.
- Establish the location of all defect indicators on the surface of the butt 16-foot log, and then locate the best 12-foot section.
- Within the best 12-foot section, select the third best face of the log. Use this face to determine length of clear cuttings.

- Estimate inside bark diameter (DIB) at the top of the 12-foot section to the nearest inch.
- Estimate scalable defect in the 12-foot section selected previously.
- The grade of the 12-foot section becomes the tree's grade, unless the grade can be improved by using a 14- or 16-foot section

For a hardwood saw-timber tree that does not qualify as tree grade 3, but has a 12-foot log within the butt 16-foot log and meets specifications for hardwood construction lumber logs (tie and timber) assign a grade 4. For a hardwood saw-timber tree that does not qualify as a tree grade 3 or log grade 4, assign a log grade of 5 if there are two 8-foot logs that meets minimum log-grade requirements or if any portion of the 12-foot log is not within the butt 16 feet of the tree.

A hardwood construction log grade table (grade 4) and a hardwood lumber log grade table (upper logs or grade 5) are included on the following pages.

For a **softwood** saw-timber (tree class 20) tree, grade the portion of the log that gives the best grade. Use the grading rules in the Softwood grading tables for determining log grade.
For a softwood 31-class tree, grade the log that is present.

Minimum saw-log length for tree grades is 12 feet and for log grades is 8 feet. Saw-log lengths should not extend above large forks, have excessive limbs or other defects, or have a section of the tree bole that does not meet minimum log grade specification. Limitations or "stoppers" for all softwoods and for hardwood grades 1, 2 and 3 include: any limb (live or dead) having a collar diameter exceeding the stem DOB at that point; or any group of 2.0" collar diameter or larger limbs (live or dead), within a 1 foot span, having a combined sum of diameters greater than the stem DOB of that section. Limitations for grade 4 hardwoods include: any limb or group of limbs, within a 1 foot span, with a collar diameter or sum of collar diameters greater than 1/3 of the stem DOB of that section.

First Digit	Valid Species
1	Grade 1 hardwoods & softwoods
2	Grade 2 hardwoods & softwoods
3	Grade 3 hardwoods & softwoods
4	Grade 4 hardwoods only & White Pine
5	Grade 5 hardwoods only

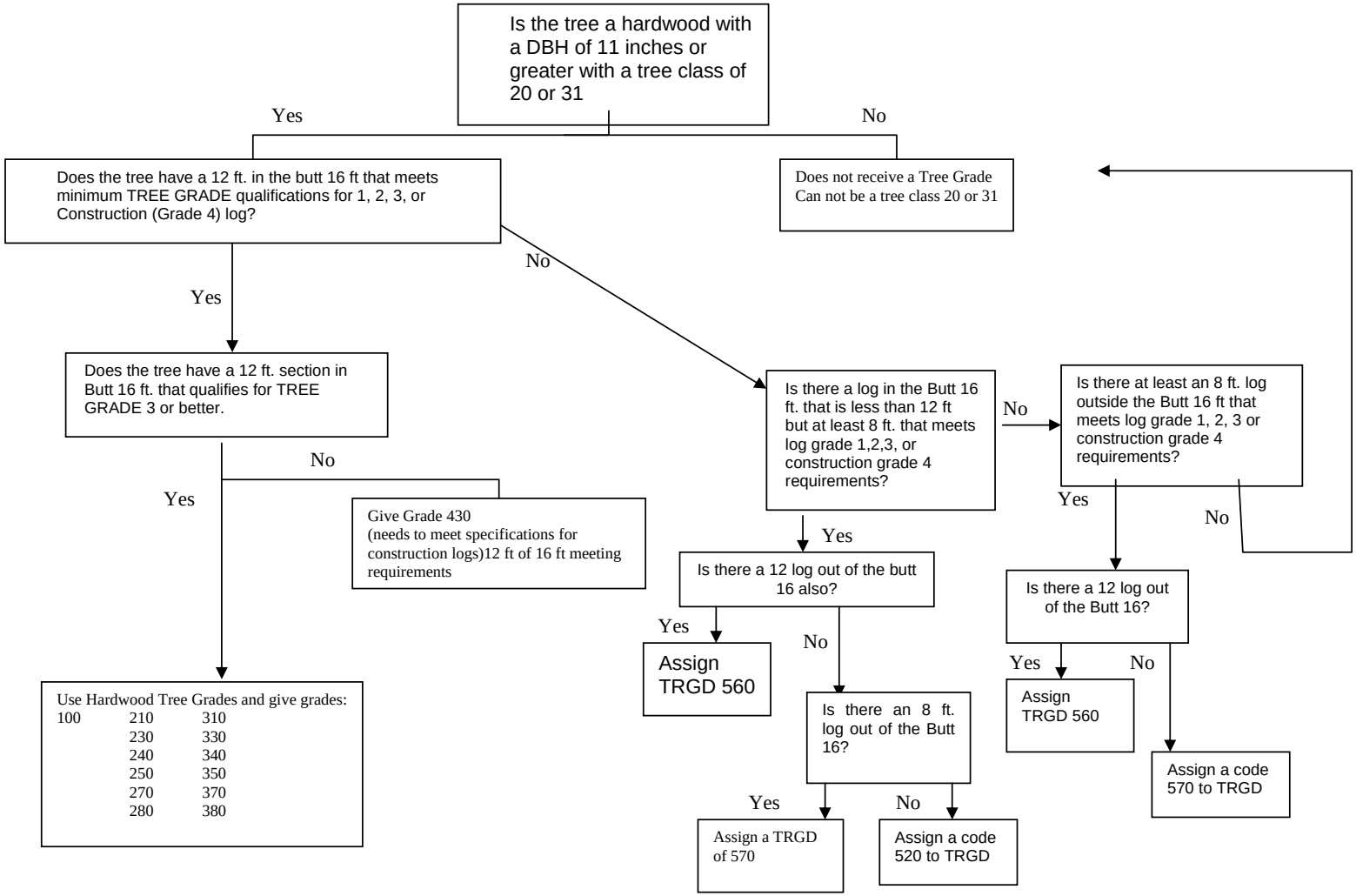
Second and third digit

For **hardwoods** given a grade 2, 3, 4, or 5, record the limiting quality factor that is keeping the log from moving into a better quality grade. When a grade 5 is given to a hardwood log, the second digit is a 2 or 7 when an 8' log is present. If a 12' upper log is present, assign a second digit of 6.

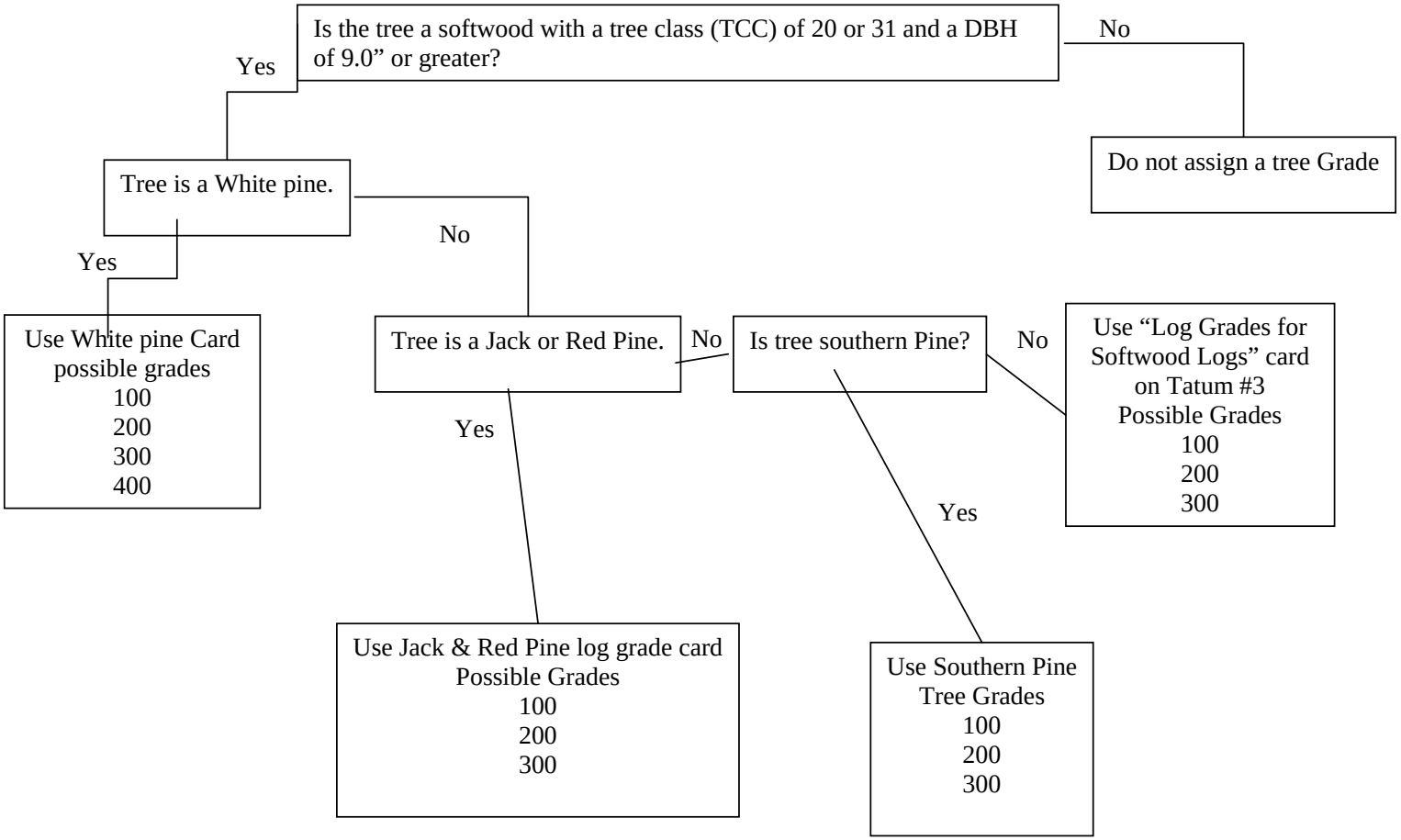
Code 2nd & 3rd	Limiting Factor
00	Not applicable, already a grade 1, all softwoods
10	Diameter
20	Length
30	Clear cuttings
40	Sweep and crook
50	Cull
60	Position in tree
70	Multiple factors
80	Diameter and clear cutting

For **softwoods**, the second and third digits are always "00".

Hardwood Grades



Log Grades for Softwoods



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TREE GRADING : DEFECTS

1-BIRD PECK

- 4 per sq. foot are needed to be considered a defect
- not a defect in softwoods
- a grade 3 log can not be dropped to a grade 4 solely due to bird peck

2- BUMPS

- Need to have 1" rise in a 1' section to be considered a defect – in all species

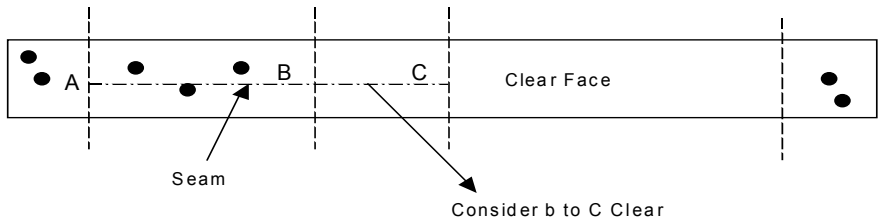
3- SEAMS / FROST CRACKS / ECT…

- Tight seams contain no rot
- All seams are considered unsound and not permited for grade 4.
  *try to put a straight seam on the boundary of 2 of your faces if you can, thus eliminating it as a defect

THE 1/3 RULE:

When a seam enters a clear cutting it can be overlaid with your clear cutting 1/3 of its length (see NC Figure 8.6

- Extend the clear face 1/3 into the total seam length
- Section B to C is considered clear

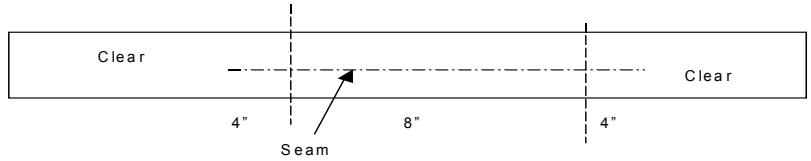


A to B
= 2/3 (of the seam)
B to C = 1/3 (of the seam)
A to C = total length of the seam

NC Figure 8.6 The 1/3 rule

The ¼ RULE:

When a seam falls entirely inside a clear face, you can include ¼ of the seams total length on each end in the clear cuttings for each end (NC Figure 8.7).



NC Figure 8.7 The ¼ Rule

4- OVER GROWTH OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

These are faint or indistinct breaks in the normal bark pattern.
When no distinctive outline that tells what happened from surface appearance

Requirements:

- If a distortion breaks up the bark pattern and stands out as being different from the rest of the bole (heavy)
  a defect on all trees and grades

- If the distortion is starting to blend in with the normal bark pattern on the bole (light)
  ** not a defect at all**

5 – WOUNDS:

Injuries that expose sapwood / heartwood are defects. The following are a few for wounds.

** Old wounds are commonly associated with stain / decay /insects and the affected area becomes a defect

** New wounds (less than 1 year old) are disregarded as long as deterioration is not visible

** New or old wounds look superficial just disregard them

6- BURLS:

A burl is a sound woody protuberance on the bole. A burl is a defect, but contains minimum cull boards when it comes to a deduction.

7- PHELLINUS TREMULAE CONKS:

A *Phellinus tremulae* conk is treated as a defect on the face of a log for all aspen species.

TREE GRADES 4 AND 5 EXPLAINED

Tree grade 430:

For hardwood saw-timber trees that don't qualify as a tree grade 1-3, determine if there is a 12' section in the butt 16' that will qualify for a grade 4 based on Forest Service Standard Specifications for Hardwood Construction Logs (Pg. 145). If you do meet the following requirements assign the tree a grade 430.

To determine if a tree that does not meet the standards for a grade 1-3 but does meet the standards of a grade 4, ask the following 4 questions:

1-Soundness: Is it unsound (has rot and/or seams)?
2-Branches: Does it have any 1/3 diameter branch stoppers?
3-Holes: Does it have any sound holes that are greater than 1/3 the diameter of the bole at the point of occurrence (assume any holes that can't be inspect for soundness are unsound)?
4-Sweep: Does sweep exceed 3/8 DIB (diameter inside bark on the small end)?

If the answer is **NO** to **all** of the 4 questions, you have a tree grade of 430.
If the answer is **YES** to **any** of the 4 questions, no tree grade will be assigned to that section. Continue up the tree in order to consider potential sawlogs in the upper portions of the tree to determine grade and class.

Tree grade 560, 570, and 520:

When assigning tree grades 1-4 to standing timber, the tree must contain a 12' section within the butt 16' of the tree bole that meets minimum tree grading specifications. If this condition is not meet, but there is a short log (>8' but less than 12' in length) or if any portion of the 12' log is not within the butt 16' of the tree, the tree is assigned a tree grade of 520, 560, or 570 depending on length and position in the tree.

When you assign a tree grade in the 500s, you are telling the analysis in St Paul that there is not a merchantable 12' log in the butt 16' of the tree; but a merchantable log is present somewhere in the sawlog portion of the tree.

When dealing with grade 500s it is important to keep two items in mind:

1- Length: It is important to keep in mind that even though you may be looking outside the butt 16' of the bole, all the normal tree class log stoppers still apply. This is especially important when determining the impact of a 1/3 diameter branch stopper on a potential short or out of place log.

To determine the effect of a 1/3 diameter branch stopper on a potential short or out of place log, ask the following question:

Does the second worst face contain 50% of its length in clear cuttings with a min length of 2'?

If your answer is yes, then in terms of branch stoppers, you are only concerned with full diameter branch stoppers.
An example of this would be an 8' log that has two-2' cuttings clear of defects.

If your answer is no, then in terms of branch stoppers, your potential log can be stopped by a 1/3 diameter branch stopper. Since some of these logs may be high up in the tree, estimate to the best of your ability the yield on the second worst face
An example of this would be when you have a 12' log with only 5' clear with the min cutting of 2'.

If you log comes up short (greater than or equal to 8' but less than 12') you will assign:

520 if in the butt 16
570 if outside the butt 16, or if you have 2 short logs in the tree without a 12' log present.

2-Position: If your log or logs do not fall in the butt 16', you will assign:

560 if 12' present outside the butt 16"
570 if short logs present out side the butt 16'

TABLE OF HARDWOOD TREE GRADES FOR FACTORY LUMBER

Grade factor	Grade 1			Grade 2		Grade 3
Length of grading zone (feet)	Butt 16			Butt 16		Butt 16
Length of grading section [a] (feet)	Best 12			Best 12		Best 12
DBH, minimum (inches)	16[b]			13		11
Diameter, minimum inside bark at top of grading section (inches)	13[b]	16	20	11[c]	12	8
Clear cuttings (on the 3 best faces)[d]						
Length, minimum (feet)	7	5	3	3	3	2
Number on face (maximum)		2		2	3	[e]
Yield in face length (minimum)		5/6		4/6		3/6
Cull deduction (including crook and sweep, but excluding shake) maximum within grading section (percent)		9		9[f]		50

a Whenever a 14- or 16-foot section of the butt 16-foot log is better than the best 12-foot section, the grade of the longer section will become the grade of the tree. This longer section, when used, is the basis for determining the grading factors such as diameter and cull deduction.

b In basswood and ash, DIB at top of grading section must be 12 inches and DBH must be 15 inches.

c Grade 2 trees can be 10 inches DIB at top of grading section if otherwise meeting surface requirements for small grade 1s.

d A clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face. A face is one-fourth of the surface of the grading section as divided lengthwise.

e Unlimited.

f Fifteen percent crook and sweep or 40 percent total cull deduction are permitted in grade 2, if size and surface of grading section qualify as grade 1. If rot shortens the required clear cuttings to the extent of dropping the butt log to grade 2, do not drop the tree grade to 3 unless the cull deduction for rot is greater than 40 %.

NOTE: The tree grading in this table is based on measuring DBH to the nearest inch, since FIA measures to the last 10th of a inch, use diameter classes **(i.e. for grade 1, DBH can be 15.5" and for grade 2, DBH can be 12.5")** for this table. Also FIA uses 11 inch, as the minimum DBH to record tree grades so only grade 1 and 2 are affected by diameter classes.

Source: Hardwood Tree Grades for Factory Lumber, Leland F. Hanks, USDA Forest Service Research Paper NE-333, 1976

FOREST SERVICE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HARDWOOD CONSTRUCTION (GRADE 4) LOGS

Position in tree		Butt & Upper.
Min. diameter, small end		8 inches +.
Min. length, without trim		8 feet +.
Clear cuttings		No requirements.
Sweep allowance, absolute		1/4 d.i.b. of small end for half logs, 1/2 d.i.b. for logs 16 feet long.
Sound surface defects permitted	Single knots	Any number, if no one knot has an average collar diameter over 1/3 of log diameter at point of occurrence.
	Whorled knots	Any number, if sum of collar diameters does not exceed 1/3 of the log diameter at point of occurrence.
	Holes	Any number provided none has a diameter over 1/3 of log diameter at point of occurrence and none extends over 3 inches into included timber.
Unsound defects permitted	Surface	Any number and size if they do not extend into included timber. If they do, they can't exceed size, number, and depth, or limits of sound knots.
	Interior	None allowed; log must be sound internally, but will permit 1 shake not to exceed 1/3 the scaling diameter and a longitudinal split not extending over 5 inches into the contained timber. No center rot.

Source: A guide to Hardwood Log Grading, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report NE-1, 1973

FOREST SERVICE STANDARD GRADES FOR HARDWOOD FACTORY LUMBER LOGS [a]

Grading Factors*		Log grades							
		F1			F2				F3
Position in tree		Butts only	Butts & uppers		Butts & uppers				Butts & uppers
Scaling diameter, inches		13-15[b]	16-19	20+	11+[c]	12+			8+
Length without trim, feet		10+			10+	8-9	10-11	12+	8+
Required clear[d] cuttings of each of 3 best faces[e]	Min. length, feet	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Max. number	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	No limit
	Min. proportion of log length required in clear cutting	5/6	5/6	5/6	2/3	3/4	2/3	2/3	1/2
Maximum sweep & crook allowance	For logs with less than 1/4 of end in sound defects	15%			30%				50%
	For logs with more than 1/4 of end in sound defects	10%			20%				35%
Maximum scaling deduction		40%[f]			50%[g]				50%

[a] From USDA Forest Service Research FPL. 63
[b] Ash and Basswood butts can be 12 inches if otherwise meeting the requirements for small No. 1's
[c] Ten-inch logs of all species can be #2 if they if otherwise meeting the requirements for small No. 1's
[d] A Clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face. A face is one-fourth the surface of the log as divided lengthwise.
[e] A face is ¼ of the surface of the log as divided lengthwise
[f] Otherwise No. 1 logs with 41-60 percent cull can be No. 2.
[g] Otherwise No. 2 logs with 51-60 percent cull can be No. 3.

Source: A guide to Hardwood Log Grading, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report NE-1, 1973

EASTERN WHITE PINE SAW-LOG GRADE SPECIFICATIONS

GRADING FACTOR	LOG GRADE 1	LOG GRADE 2	LOG GRADE 3	LOG GRADE 4
1 MINIMUM SCALING	14[1]	6	6	6
2 MINIMUM LOG LENGTH (feet)	10[2]	8	8	8
3 MAXIMUM WEEVIL INJURY (number)	NONE	NONE	2 INJURIES[3]	NO LIMIT
4 MINIMUM FACE REQUIREMENTS	Two full length or four 50% length good faces.*4* (In addition, log knots on balance of faces shall not exceed size limitations of grade 2 logs.)	NO GOOD FACES REQUIRED. Maximum diameter of log knots on three best faces: SOUND RED KNOTS not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 3 inch maximum. DEAD OR BLACK KNOTS including overgrown knots not to exceed 1/12 scaling diameter and 1 1/2 inch maximum.	SOUND RED KNOTS not to exceed 1/3 scaling diameter and 5 inch maximum. DEAD OR BLACK KNOTS including overgrown knots not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 2 1/2 inch maximum	Includes all logs not qualifying for No. 3 or better and judged to have at least one third of their gross volume in sound wood suitable for manufacture into standard lumber.
5 MAXIMUM SWEEP OR CROOK ALLOW-ANCE (percent)	20	30	40	66 2/3
6 MAXIMUM TOTAL SCALING DEDUC-TION (percent)	50	50	50	66 2/3

After the tentative log grade is established from face examination, the log will be reduced in grade whenever the following defects are evident:

7 CONKS, PUNK KNOTS, AND PINE BORER DAMAGE ON BARK SURFACE[5]

Degrade one grade if present on one face
Degrade two grades if present on two faces
Degrade three grades if present on three or more faces

8 LOG END DEFECTS: RED ROT, RING SHAKE, HEAVY STAIN AND PINE BORER DAMAGE OUTSIDE THE HEART CENTER OF THE LOG [5]

Consider log as having a total of 8 quarters (4 on each end) and degrade as indicated below:
Degrade one grade if present in 2 quarters of log ends.
Degrade two grades if present in 3 or 4 quarters of log ends.
Degrade three grades if present in 5 or more quarters of log ends.

1 12 and 13 inch logs with four full length good faces are acceptable.
2 8 foot logs with four full length good faces are acceptable.
3 8 foot Number 3 logs limited to one weevil injury.
4 Minimum 50% length good face must be at least 6 feet.
5 Factors 7 and 8 are not cumulative (total degrade based on more serious of the two). No log to be degraded below grade 4 if net scale is at least one third of gross scale.

Source: Sawlog Grades for eastern White pine, USDA Forest Service Research Paper NE-205, Myron D. Ostrander and Robert L. Brisbin

WHITE PINE COLLAR DIAMETER LIMITS FOR RED AND BLACK KNOTS				
SCALING DIAMETER (D.I.B. inches)	GRADE 1 AND 2		GRADE 3	
	BLACK KNOTS 1/12th	RED KNOTS 1/6th	BLACK KNOTS 1/6th	RED KNOTS 1/3rd
7	7/12"	1 - 1/6"	1 - 1/6"	2 - 1/3"
8	2/3"	1 - 1/3"	1 - 1/3"	2 - 2/3"
9	3/4"	1 - 1/2"	1 - 1/2"	3"
10	5/6"	1 - 2/3"	1 - 2/3"	3 - 1/3"
11	11/12"	1 - 5/6"	1 - 5/6"	3 - 2/3"
12	1"	2"	2"	4"
13	1 - 1/12"	2 - 1/6"	2 - 1/6"	4 - 1/3"
14	1 - 1/6"	2 - 1/3"	2 - 1/3"	4 - 2/3"
15	1 - 1/4"	2 - 1/2"	**2 - 1/2" MAX**	**5" MAX**
16	1 - 1/3"	2 - 2/3"		
17	1 - 5/12"	2 - 5/6"		
18	**1 - 1/2" MAX**	**3 MAX"**		

Red knots – Visible branches, stubs or sockets that are from living branches or branches that have recently died. They are inter-grown with the surrounding wood and contain no rot.

Black knots – Visible branches, stubs or sockets that do not conform to the definition of red knots.

Overgrown knots – Identified by a distinctive circular/elliptical pattern in the bark and are treated the same as dead knots.

Average diameter of red and black knots – Measured at the point where the limb would normally be trimmed from the main stem.

Source: NE field guide on the web

LOG GRADES FOR SOFTWOOD LOGS

Grade 1

1. Logs must be 16" d.i.b. or larger, 10' or longer, and with deduction for defect, not over 30 % of gross scale.
2. Logs must be at least 75 % clear on each of three faces.
3. All knots outside clear cutting must be sound and not over 2 1/2" large.

Grade 2

1. Logs must be 12" d.i.b. or larger, 10' or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 % of the gross contents of the log.

2. Logs must be at least 50 % clear on each of three faces or 75 % clear on 2 faces.

Grade 3

1. Logs must be 6" d.i.b. or larger, 8' or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 % of the gross contents of the log.

Notes: Diameters are d.i.b. at small end of log
% clear refers to % clear in one continuous section

JACK PINE AND RED PINE LOG GRADES

GRADE 1 Logs with 3 or 4 clear faces *
GRADE 2 Logs with 1 or 2 clear faces.
GRADE 3 Logs with no clear faces.

After the tentative log grade is established from above, the log will be degraded one grade for each of the following defects, except that no log can be degraded below grade 3. Net scale after deduction for defect must be at least 50 percent of the gross contents of the log.

1. **SWEEP** Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 log one grade if sweep amounts to 3 or more inches and equals or exceeds one third the diameter inside bark at the small end.

2. **HEART ROT** Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 log one grade if conk, massed hyphae, or other evidence of advanced heart rot is found anywhere in the log.

---

* A face is one fourth of the circumference in width extending the full length of the log. Clear faces are those free of: knots measuring more than 1/2 inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, and holes more than 1/4 inch in diameter. Faces may be rotated to obtain the maximum number of clear ones.

SOUTHERN PINE TREE GRADES

Always grade the bottom 16-foot log, or the first merchantable log 12 feet or longer in the tree.

Clear face - free of knots measuring more than 1/2 inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, holes more than 1/4 inch in diameter. The faces may be rotated if necessary to obtain the maximum number of clear ones.
Overgrown knot - a knot overgrown and buried beneath the log surface, but indicated by a surface bump or distribution of bark pattern.

Tentative Grades

Grade 1 - trees with 3 or 4 clear faces
Grade 2 - trees with 1 or 2 clear faces
Grade 3 - trees with no clear faces

Degrade for Sweep or Heart Rot

(1) Degrade any tentative grade 1 or 2 tree one grade if sweep in the lower 12 feet of the grading sections amount to 3 or more inches and equals or exceeds one-fourth the DBH.

(2) Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 tree one grade if conks, punk knots, or otherwise evidence of advanced heart rot is found anywhere on the tree stem.

1995, FIA-SE

When collected: All live trees with a tree class of 20 or 31
Hardwoods ≥ 11" DBH
Softwoods ≥ 9" DBH
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

000	hardwoods/ softwoods	370	hardwoods
100	hardwoods/ softwoods	380	hardwoods
200	softwoods	400	softwoods - White Pine only
210	hardwoods	430	hardwoods
230	hardwoods	520	hardwoods
240	hardwoods	560	hardwoods
250	hardwoods	570	hardwoods
270	hardwoods		
280	hardwoods		
300	softwoods		
310	hardwoods		
330	hardwoods		
340	hardwoods		
350	hardwoods		

5.17 CROWN CLASS (CCC)

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Rate tree crowns in relation to the sunlight received and proximity to neighboring trees (Figure 36). Base the assessment on the position of the crown at the time of observation. Example: a formerly overtopped tree which is now dominant due to tree removal is classified as dominant.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 85% of the time
Values:

1 Open Grown – trees with crowns that received full light from above and from all sides throughout most of its life, particularly during its early developmental period.

2 Dominant – trees with crown extending above the general level of the crown canopy and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides. These trees are taller than the average trees in the stand and their crowns are well developed, but they could be somewhat crowded on the sides. Also, trees whose crowns have received full light from above and from all sides during early development and most of their life. Their crown form or shape appears to be free of influence from neighboring trees.

3 Co-dominant – trees with crowns at the general level of the crown canopy. Crowns receive full light from above but little direct sunlight penetrates their sides. Usually they have medium-sized crowns and are somewhat crowded from the sides. In stagnated stands, co-dominant trees have small-sized crowns and are crowded on the sides.

4 Intermediate – trees that are shorter than dominants and co-dominant, but their crowns extend into the canopy of co-dominant and dominant trees. They receive little direct light from above and none from the sides. As a result, intermediate trees usually have small crowns and are very crowded from the sides.

5 Overtopped – trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown canopy that receive no direct sunlight either from above or the sides.

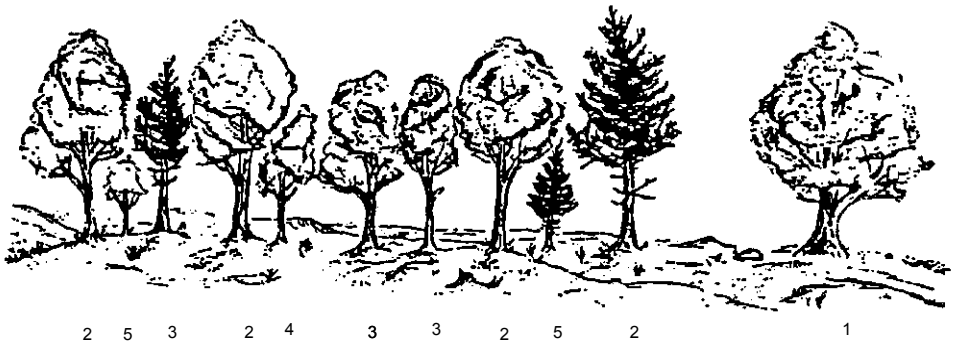

Figure 36. Examples of CROWN CLASS code definitions (numbers are the CROWN CLASS codes).

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5.18 UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO (Phase 2 – CORE OPTIONAL, Phase 3 – CORE) (UCRC)

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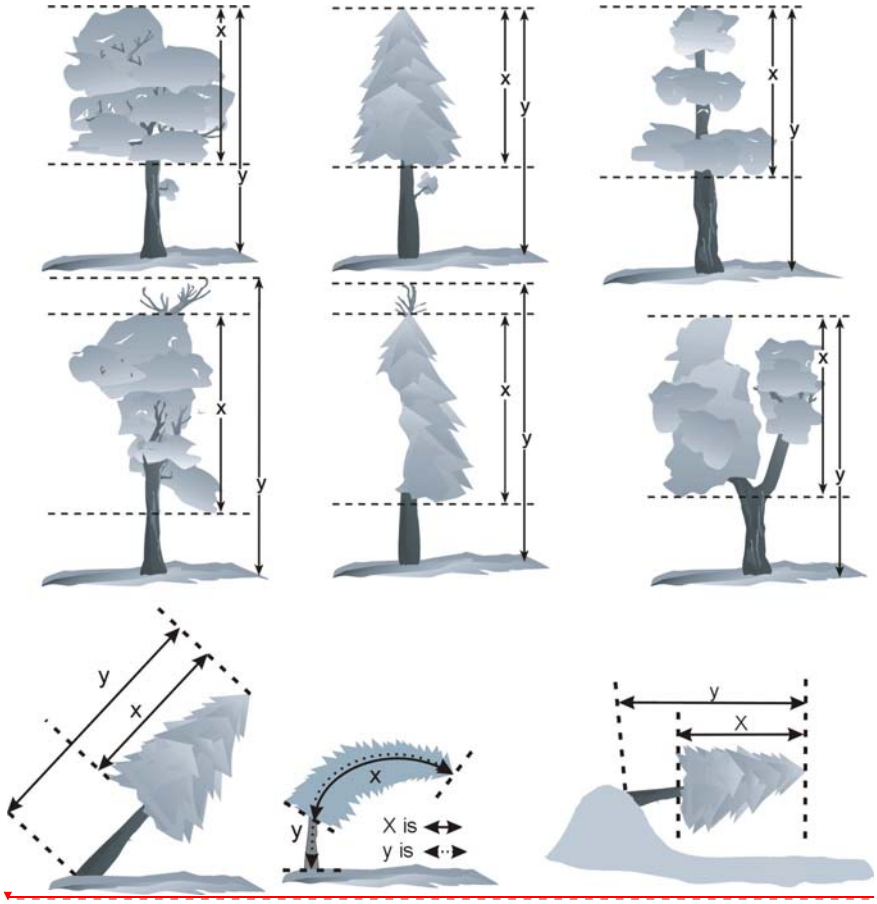
Record the UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO to the nearest one percent. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO is the percentage of actual tree length supporting live foliage (or in cases of extreme defoliation should be supporting live foliage) that is effectively contributing to tree growth. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO is determined by the ratio of live crown length to actual tree length (Figure 37). Live crown length is determined from the last live foliage at the crown top (dieback in the upper portion of the crown is not part of the live crown) to the "base of live crown". Many times there are additional live branches below the "base of live crown". These branches are only included if they have a basal diameter greater than 1 inch and are within 5 feet of the base of the obvious live crown. The live crown base becomes that point on the main bole perpendicular to the lowest live foliage on the last branch that is included in the live crown. The live crown base is determined by the live foliage and not by the point where a branch intersects with the main bole.

Deleted: total tree height

Deleted: top of live crown



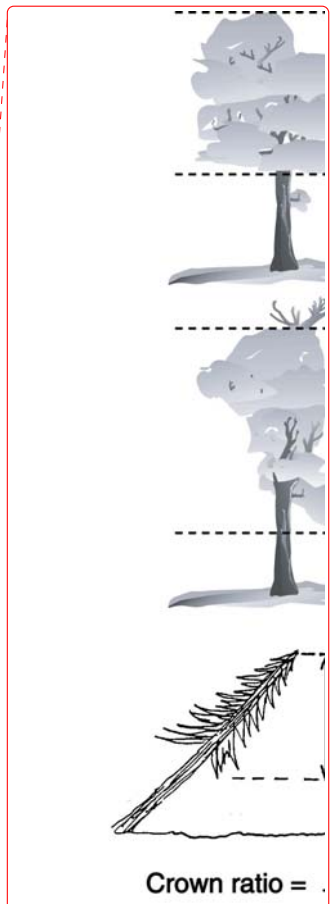


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Figure 37. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO examples.

Determine sapling UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO by dividing the live crown length by actual tree length. Live crown length is the distance between the top live foliage (dieback and dead branches are not included) and the lowest live twig for saplings. The live crown base for saplings is different from trees 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger; the 1-inch/5-foot rule does not apply in this case. Do not include sprigs or leaves on the main stem below the lowest live twig (Figure 38).

Deleted: total tree height to the live crown top

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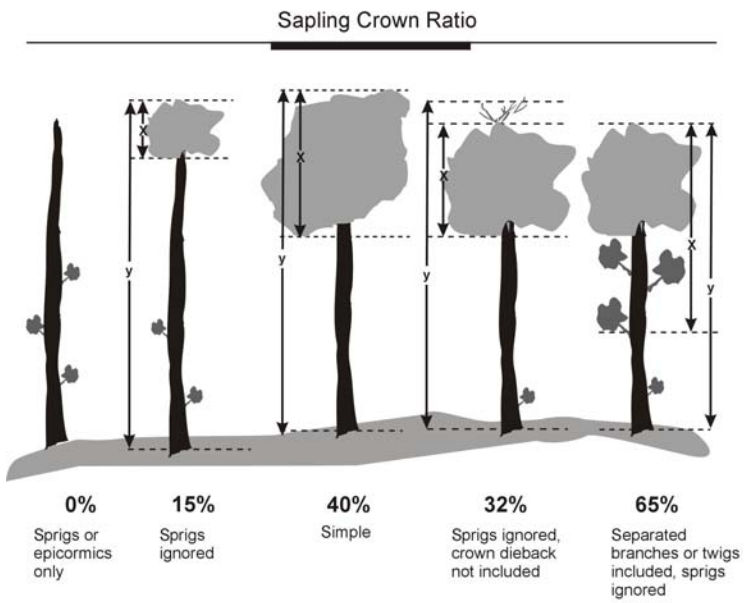

Figure 38. Sapling ratio determination examples.

When collected: Phase 2 – CORE OPTIONAL – All live tally trees > 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 (CORE) – All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99 percent

5.19 COMPACTED CROWN RATIO (CRC)

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Record the COMPACTED CROWN RATIO for each live tally tree, 1.0 inch and larger, to the nearest one percent. COMPACTED CROWN RATIO is that portion of the tree supporting live foliage (or in the case of extreme defoliation should be supporting live foliage) and is expressed as a percentage of the actual tree length. To determine COMPACTED CROWN RATIO, ocularly transfer lower live branches to fill in large holes in the upper portion of the tree until a full, even crown is visualized.

Do not over-compact trees beyond their typical full crown situation. For example, if tree branches tend to average 2 feet between whorls, do not compact crowns any tighter than the 2-foot spacing (Figure 39). Figure 40 shows an example of COMPACTED CROWN RATIO on a leaning tree.

Open-crown conifer (e.g., ponderosa pine) –

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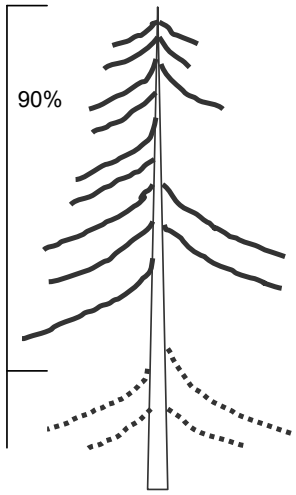

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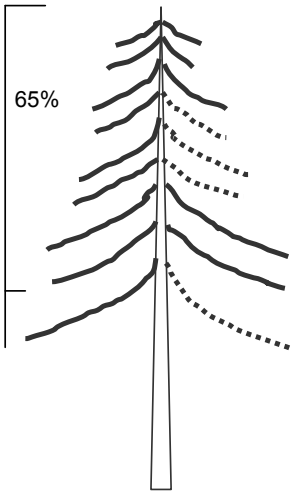

Dense-crown conifer (e.g., subalpine fir) –

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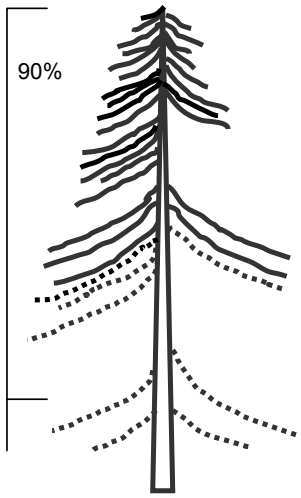

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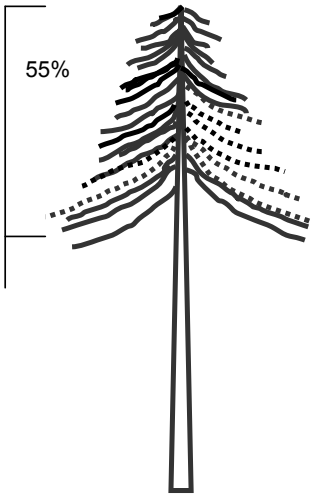

Figure 39. Examples of and comparison between COMPACTED CROWN RATIO and UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO of conifers.

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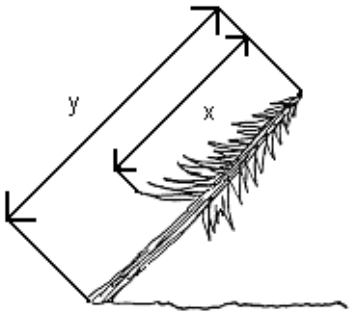

Figure 40. COMPACTED CROWN RATIO on a leaning tree. CROWN RATIO = (x/y)100.

For multi-stemmed western woodland species, ocularly transfer lower live foliage to fill large holes on all stems and form an even crown across the tree (Figure 41).

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 %
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

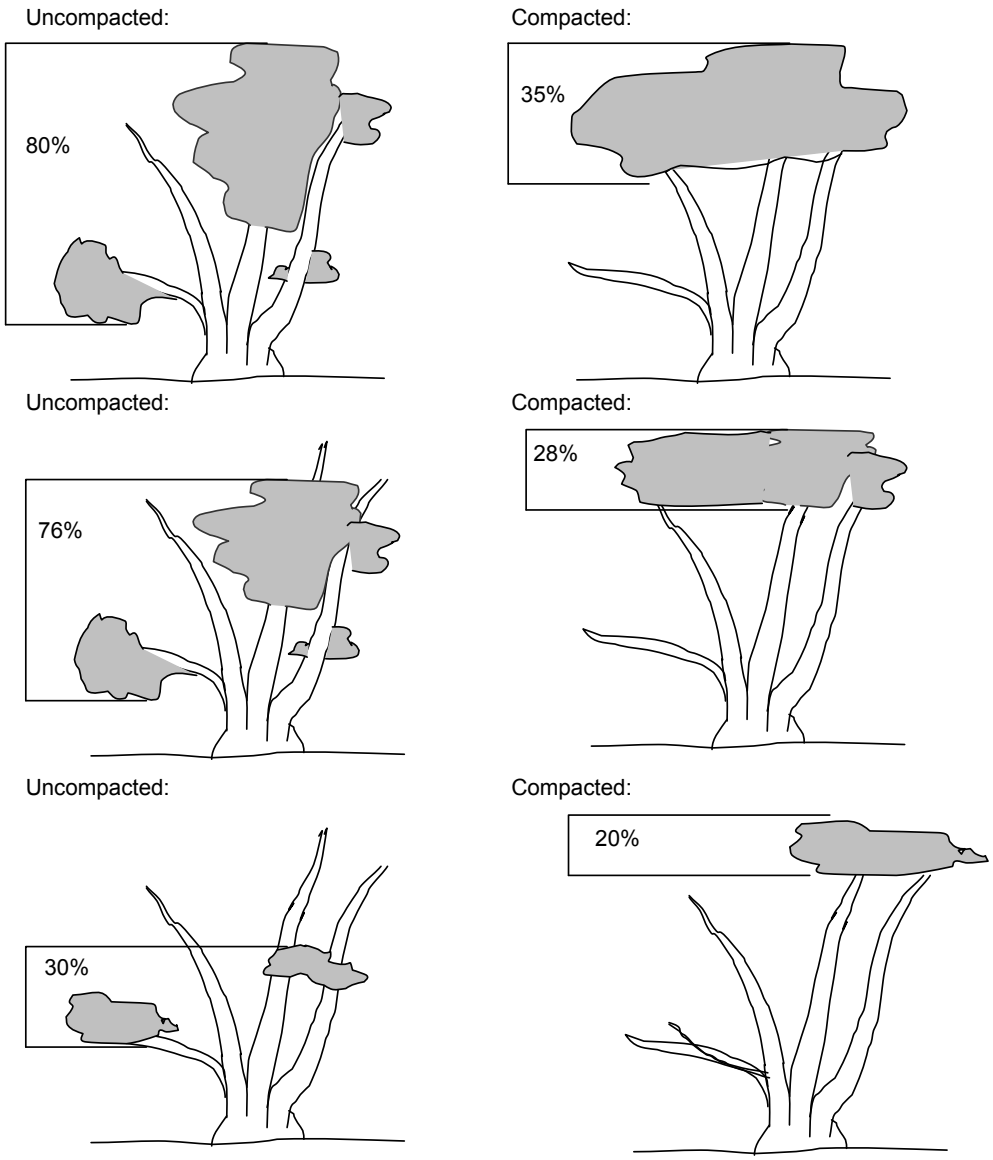

Figure 41. Examples of and comparison between COMPACTED CROWN RATIO and UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO of western woodland species.

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5.20 Tree Damage

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Record up to two different damages per tree. Damage is characterized according to three attributes: location of damage, type of damage, and severity of damage. Damages must meet severity thresholds (defined in section 5.20.3, DAMAGE SEVERITY) in order to be recorded.

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The tree is observed from all sides starting at the roots. Damage signs and symptoms are prioritized and recorded based on location in the following order: roots, roots and lower bole, lower bole, lower and upper bole, upper bole, crownstem, and branches recorded as DAMAGE LOCATION 1-9, or record location code 0 (for no damage).

Within any given location, the hierarchy of damage follows the numeric order of DAMAGE TYPE possible for that location. The numeric order denotes decreasing significance as the code number goes up, i.e., DAMAGE TYPE 01 is more significant than DAMAGE TYPE 25. A maximum of two damages are recorded for each tree. If a tree has more than two damages that meet the threshold levels, the first two that are observed starting at the roots are recorded.

NC Note: When two or more damages occur on a tree and two damages originate in the same place, code the most threating damage between those two and code any additional damages that occur elsewhere.

When multiple damages occur in the same place, the most damaging is recorded. For example, if a canker, DAMAGE TYPE 02, meets the threshold and has a conk growing in it, record only the canker. Another example: if an open wound meets threshold and also has resinosis, record only the open wound.

5.20.1 DAMAGE LOCATION 1 (CORE OPTIONAL) NC (CORE) (LOC1)

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Record the location on the tree where DAMAGE TYPE 1 is found (Figure 42). If the same damage continues into two or more locations, record the appropriate code, or if the combination of locations does not exist (damage extends from crownstem to roots), record the lowest location that best describes the damage (see Figure 43). Multiple damages may occur in the same location, but record the higher priority damage (lower code number) first. If the damages are coincident (a conk within a canker), record only the higher priority damage.

The “base of the live crown” is defined as the horizontal line which would touch the lowest part of the foliage, excluding branches towards the base of the tree which are less than 1.0 inch or more than 5 feet from the rest of the crown. See Section 5.18 (UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO) for more details.

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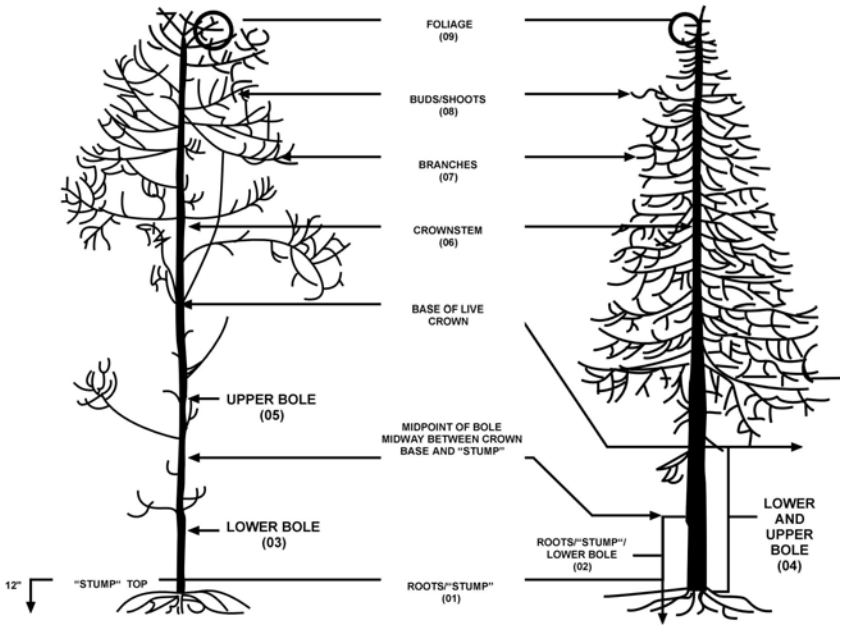

Figure 42. Location codes for damage.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
NC NOTE: Damage is collected in North Central FIA on all live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC for subplots 1-4

Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 location class
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

0	No damage
1	Roots (exposed) and stump (12 inches in height from ground level) For woodland species only: Since branches often originate below 12 inches, Location 1 should include the roots but stop where the branches originate, if that occurs below the 12-inch stump height. Any damage (open wound, etc.) found on a branch that originates below 12 inches should be given Location 7 (branches).
2	Roots, stump, and lower bole
3	Lower bole (lower half of the trunk between the stump and base of the live crown)
4	Lower and upper bole
5	Upper bole (upper half of the trunk between stump and base of the live crown)
6	Crownstem (main stem within the live crown area, above the base of the live crown)
7	Branches (>1 in at the point of attachment to the main crown stem within the live crown area)
8	Buds and shoots (the most recent year's growth)
9	Foliage

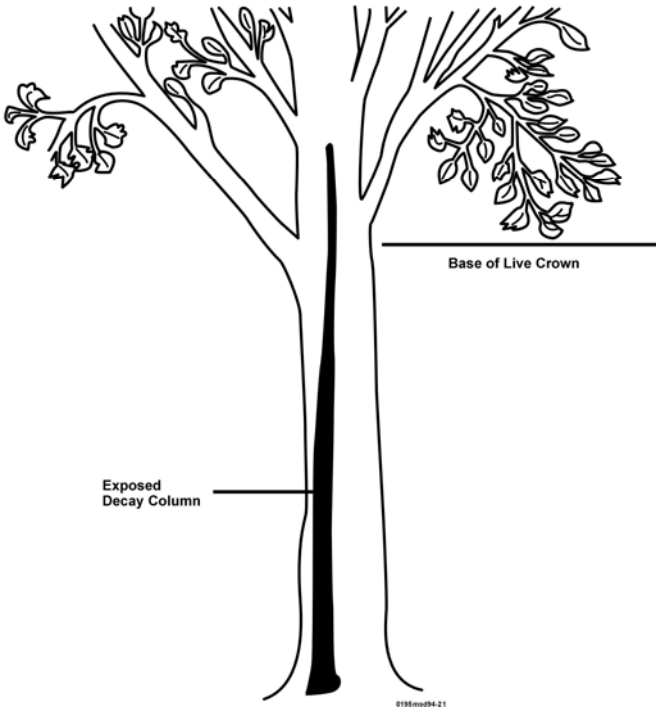

Figure 43. The damage runs from stump to crownstem. Code here should be 02 (roots and "stump" and lower bole) which represents the lowest locations of this multi-location damage.

5.20.2 DAMAGE TYPE 1 (CORE OPTIONAL) (DAM1)

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Record the first damage type observed that meets the damage threshold definition in the lowest location. Damage categories are recorded based on the numeric order that denotes decreasing significance from damage 01 - 31.

When Collected: All tally trees where DAMAGE LOCATION 1 > 0
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

1 Canker, gall: Cankers may be caused by various agents but are most often caused by fungi. The bark and cambium are killed, and this is followed by death of the underlying wood, although the causal agent may or may not penetrate the wood. This results in areas of dead tissue that become deeper and wider, or galling (including galls caused by rusts), on roots, bole, or branches. Due to the difficulty in distinguishing some abnormal swellings (e.g., burls) from classic galls and cankers, all are recorded as damage 01. A canker may be:

Annual (enlarges only once and does so within an interval briefer than the growth cycle of the tree, usually less than one year),

Diffuse (enlarges without characteristic shape or noticeable callus formation at margins), or
Perennial (enlarges during more than one year - often has a target appearance).

2 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay: Fruiting bodies on the main bole, crownstem, and at the point of the branch attachment are signs of decay. "Punky wood" is a sign of decay and is evidenced by soft, often moist, and degraded tissue.

Cavities into the main bole that are oriented in such a way that they act as catchment basins for water are signs of decay. Bird cavities are signs of decay.

Rotten branches or branches with conks ***are not indicators of decay unless*** *the threshold is met (>20% of branches are affected).*

Rotting stumps associated with coppice regeneration (e.g., northern pin oak, maple) are excluded from coding.

3 Open wounds: An opening or series of openings where bark has been removed or the inner wood has been exposed and no signs of advanced decay are present. Improper pruning wounds that cut into the wood of the main stem are coded as open wounds, if they meet the threshold; those which leave the main stemwood intact are excluded.

4 Resinosis or gummosis: The origin of areas of resin or gum (sap) exudation on branches and trunks.

5 Cracks and seams: Cracks in trees are separations along the radial plane greater than or equal to 5 feet. When they break out to the surface they often are called frost cracks. These cracks are not caused by frost or freezing temperature, though frost can be a major factor in their continued development. Cracks are most often caused by basal wounds or sprout stubs, and expand when temperatures drop rapidly. Seams develop as the tree attempts to seal the crack, although trees have no mechanism to compartmentalize this injury.

Lightning strikes are recorded as cracks when they do not meet the threshold for open wounds.

11 Broken bole or roots (less than 3 feet from bole): Broken roots within 3 feet from bole either from excavation or rootsprung for any reason. For example, those which have been excavated in a road cut or by animals.

Stem broken in the bole area (below the base of the live crown) and tree is still alive.

12 Brooms on roots or bole: Clustering of foliage about a common point on the trunk. Examples include ash yellows witches' brooms on white and green ash and eastern and western conifers infected with dwarf mistletoes.

13 Broken or dead roots (beyond 3 feet): Roots beyond 3 feet from bole that are broken or dead.

20 Vines in the crown: Kudzu, grapevine, ivy, dodder, etc. smothers tree crowns. Vines are rated as a percentage of tree crown affected.

21 Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal: Mortality of the terminal of the crownstem caused by frost, insect, pathogen, or other causes.

22 Broken or dead: Branches that are broken or dead. Branches with no twigs are ignored and not coded as dead. Dead or broken branches attached to the bole or crownstem outside the live crown area are not coded. 20% of the main, first order portion of a branch must be broken for a branch to be coded as such. For woodland species only: Since dead branches often originate below the 12 in stump height and must be measured for DRC, there is no requirement that damage to branches can only occur to branches that originate within the live crown area.

23 Excessive branching or brooms within the live crown area: Brooms are a dense clustering of twigs or branches arising from a common point that occur within the live crown area. Includes abnormal clustering of vegetative structures and organs. This includes witches' brooms caused by ash yellows on green and white ash and those caused by dwarf mistletoes.

24 Damaged buds, foliage or shoots: Insect feeding, shredded or distorted foliage, buds or shoots >50% affected, on at least 30% of foliage, buds or shoots. Also includes herbicide or frost-damaged foliage, buds or shoots.

25 Discoloration of foliage: At least 30% of the foliage is more than 50% affected. Affected foliage must be more of some color other than green. If the observer is unsure if the color is green, it is considered green and not discolored.

31 Other: Use when no other explanation is appropriate. Specify in the tree notes section. Code 31 is used to maintain consistency with the Phase 3 crown damage protocols.

Legal Combinations of DAMAGE TYPE by DAMAGE LOCATION:

For each of the following location codes, possible damage codes and damage definitions are presented. Minimum damage thresholds are described in Section 5.20.3, DAMAGE SEVERITY.

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Location 1: Roots and stump

01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
05 Cracks and seams -- any occurrence
11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence
12 Brooms on roots or bole -- any occurrence.
13 Broken or dead roots -- exceeds 20% of roots, beyond 3 feet from bole, broken or dead
31 Other

Deleted: t

Location 2: Roots, stump, and lower bole

01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
03 Open wounds – exceeds 20% at the point of occurrence, or for the portion in root zone, 20% of the circumference of stump
04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% at the point of occurrence, or for the portion in root zone, 20% of circumference of stump.
05 Cracks and seams - any occurrence
11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence

12 Brooms on roots or bole - -any occurrence.
13 Broken or dead roots -- exceeds 20% of roots, beyond 3 feet from bole, broken or dead
31 Other

Location 3: Lower bole
01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
05 Cracks and seams -- any occurrence
11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence
12 Brooms on roots or bole -- any occurrence
31 Other

Location 4: Lower and upper bole -- same as lower bole.

Location 5: Upper bole - same as lower bole.

Location 6: Crownstem
01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of crownstem at the point of occurrence
02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
03 Open wounds - exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence -- any occurrence
04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
05 Cracks and seams -- all woody locations -- any occurrence.
21 Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal -- any occurence
31 Other

Location 7: Branches >1 in at the point of attachment to the main or crown stem
01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference on at least 20% of branches
02 Conks, fruiting bodies and signs of advanced decay -- more than 20% of branches affected
03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence on at least 20% of branches
04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence on at least 20% of branches
05 Cracks and seams -- all occurrences, and on at least 20% of branches
20 Vines in the crown -- more than 20% of live crown affected
22 Broken or dead -- more than 20% of branches affected within the live crown area, except for woodland species where there is no requirement that damage to branches can only occur to branches that originate within the live crown area.
23 Excessive branching or brooms -- more than 20% of branches affected
31 Other

Location 8: Buds and shoots
24 Damaged buds, shoots or foliage - more than 30% of buds and shoots damaged more than 50%.
31 Other.

Location 9: Foliage
24 Damaged buds, shoots or foliage - more than 30% of foliage damaged more than 50%.

25 Discoloration of foliage - more than 30% of foliage discolored more than 50%.
31 Other.

5.20.3 DAMAGE SEVERITY 1 (CORE OPTIONAL) (SEV1)

Deleted: 18

Record a code to indicate the amount of affected area (above threshold) in DAMAGE LOCATION 1 recorded for TREE DAMAGE 1. Severity codes vary depending on the type of damage recorded.

When Collected: All tally trees where DAMAGE LOCATION 1 > 0
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values: The codes and procedures for SEVERITY 1 values are defined for each DAMAGE TYPE 1.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 01 -- Canker, gall

Measure the affected area from the margins (outer edges) of the canker or gall within any 3-foot vertical section in which at least 20% of circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7, and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected, then record in 10% classes. See Figure 44.

Severity classes for code 01 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

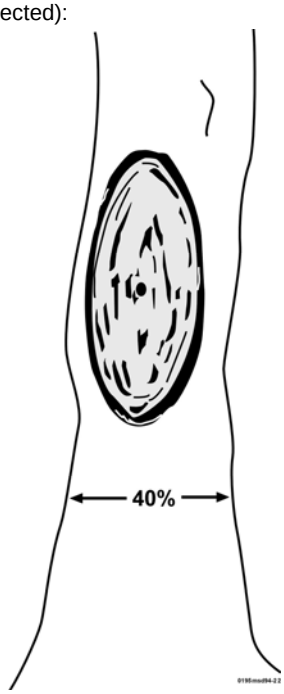


Figure 44. A canker which exceeds threshold. Since 40% of circumference is visible from any side, and since over half the visible side is taken up by the canker, it obviously exceeds the 20% minimum circumference threshold.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 02 -- Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay

Severity classes for code 02: **None**. Enter code 0 regardless of severity, except for roots > 3 feet from the bole, or number of branches affected - 20%

DAMAGE TYPE Code 03 -- Open wounds

The damaged area is measured at the widest point between the margins of the exposed wood within any 3-foot vertical section in which at least 20% of the circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7 and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes. See Figure 45.

Severity Classes for code 03 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

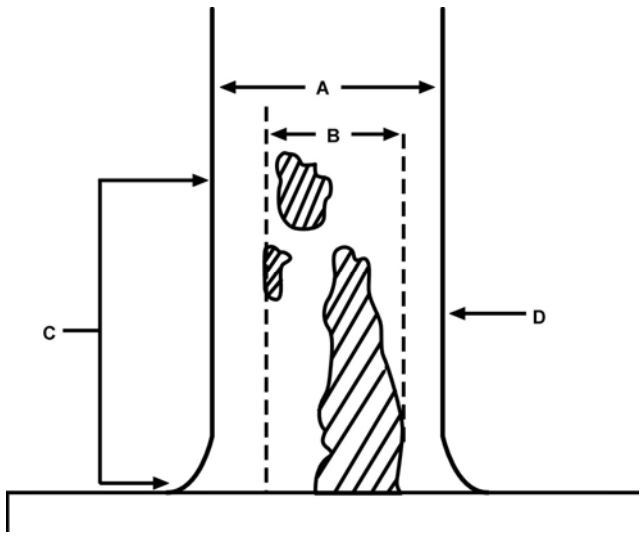


Figure 45. Multiple damage in "stump" and lower bole. A=approximately 40% of tree circumference; B=portion of tree circumference affected by damage; C=vertical distance within one meter; D=midpoint of occurrence at which circumference is measured.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 04 -- Resinosis or gummosis

Resinosis or gummosis is measured at the widest point of the origin of the flow width in which at least 20% of the circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7 and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes.

Severity classes for code 04 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 05 -- Cracks and seams greater than or equal to 5 feet

Severity class for code 05 -- Record "0" for the lowest location in which the crack occurs. For location 7 and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 11 -- Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole

Severity classes for code 11: None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 12 -- Brooms on roots or bole

Severity classes for code 12: None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 13 -- Broken or dead roots

At least 20% of roots beyond 3 feet from bole that are broken or dead.

Severity classes for code 13 (percent of roots affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 20 -- Vines in crown

Severity classes for code 20 (percent of live crown affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 21 -- Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal

Any occurrence (> 1%) is recorded in 10% classes as a percent of the crownstem affected. Use trees of the same species and general DBH/DRC class in the area or look for the detached portion of the crownstem on the ground to aid in estimating percent affected. If a lateral branch has assumed the leader and is above where the previous terminal was, then no damage is recorded.

Severity classes for code 21:

Classes	Code
01-09	0
10-19	1
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 22 -- Broken or dead branches (> 1 inch above the swelling at the point of attachment to the main or crown stem within the live crown area)

At least 20% of branches are broken or dead.

For woodland species, severity should be based on volume and not by % (or number of) branches affected. Calculate severity by taking the square of the diameter of each stem, summing them up, and recording the percent of total as the severity class.

Severity classes for code 22 (percent of branches affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7

80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 23 -- Excessive branching or brooms

At least 20% of crownstem or branches affected with excessive branching or brooms.

Severity classes for code 23 (percent of area affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 24 - Damaged buds, shoots or foliage

At least 30% of the buds, shoots or foliage (i.e., chewed or distorted) are more than 50% affected.

Severity classes for code 24:

Classes	Code
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 25 - Discoloration of Foliage

At least 30% of the foliage is more than 50% affected.

Severity classes for code 25 (percent affected):

Classes	Code
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 31 -- Other

Severity classes for code 31:

None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity. Describe condition in tree notes.

Examples are shown in Figures 46-52.

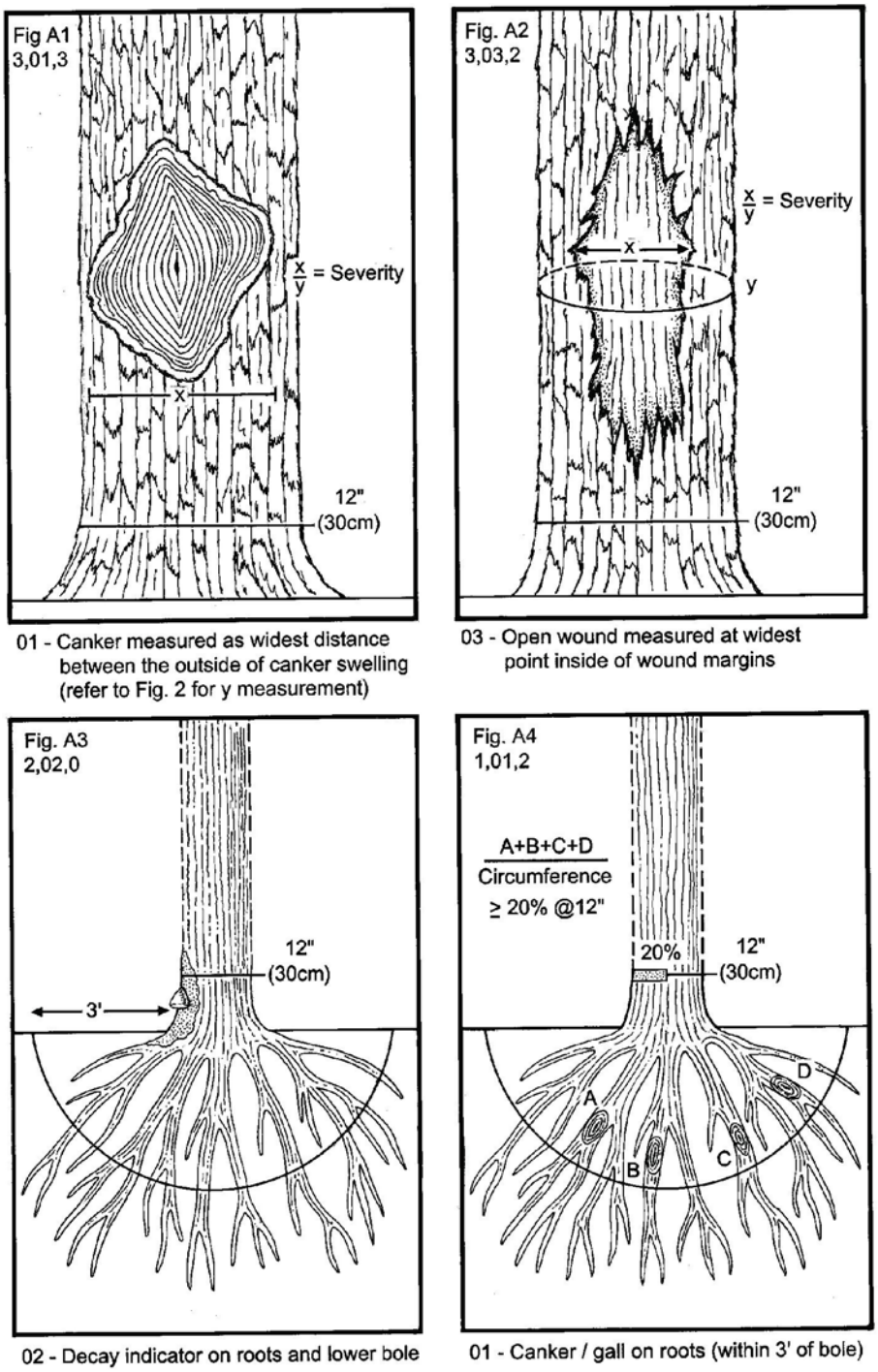
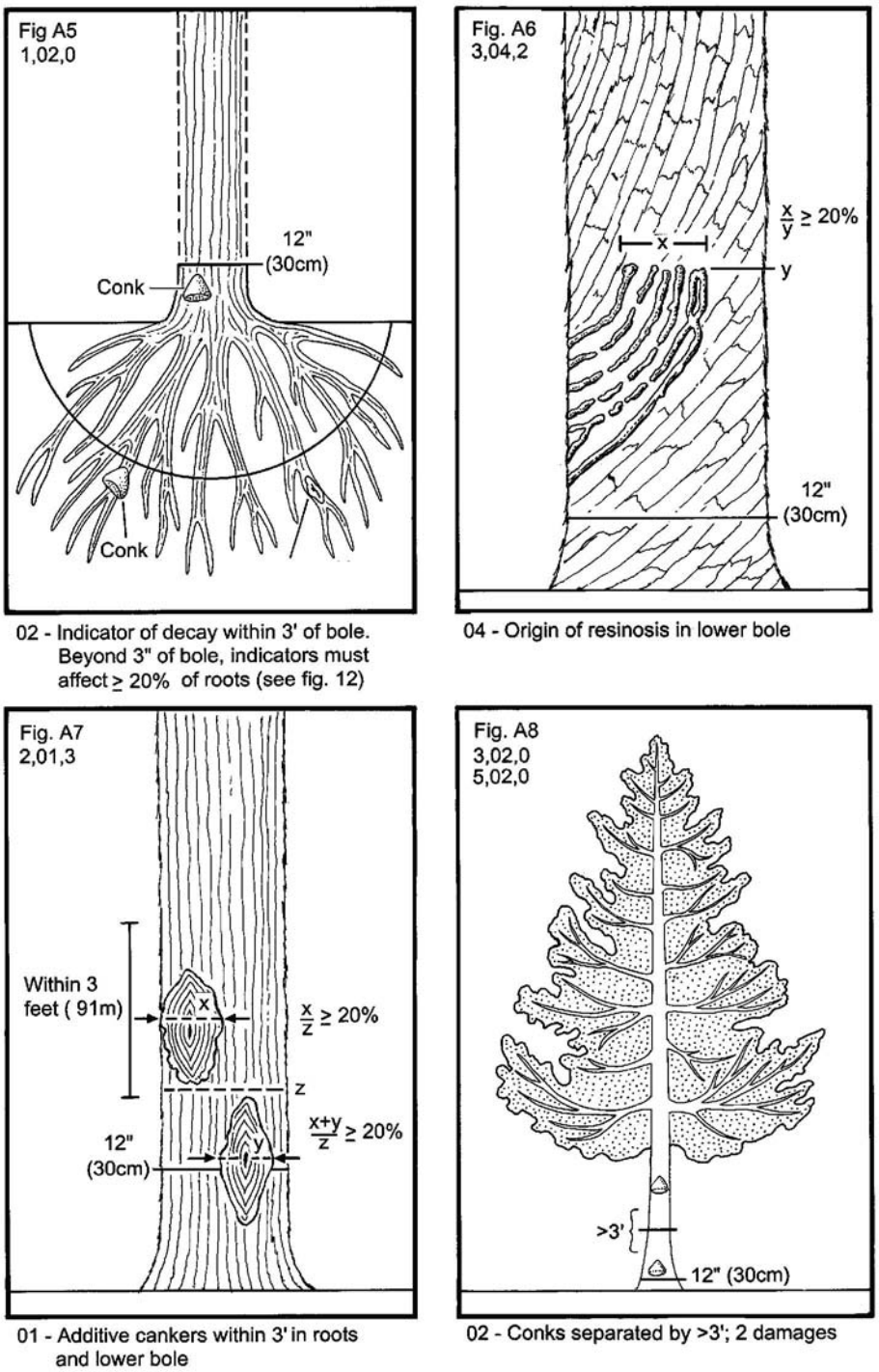


Figure 46. Examples of damage coding.



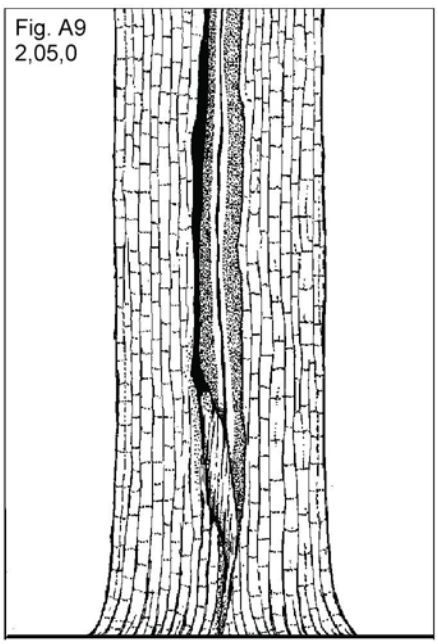
02 - Indicator of decay within 3' of bole. Beyond 3" of bole, indicators must affect ≥ 20% of roots (see fig. 12)

04 - Origin of resinosis in lower bole

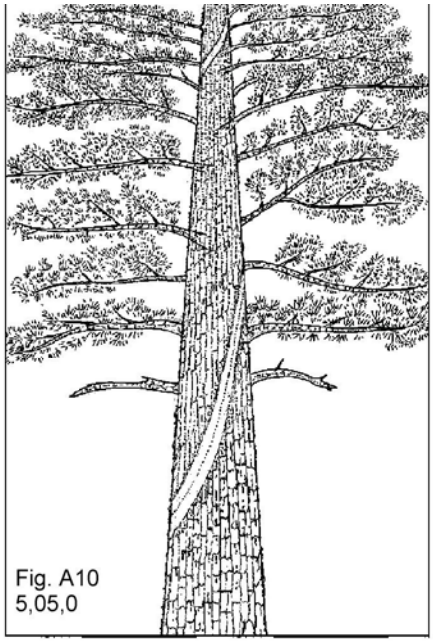
01 - Additive cankers within 3' in roots and lower bole

02 - Conks separated by >3'; 2 damages

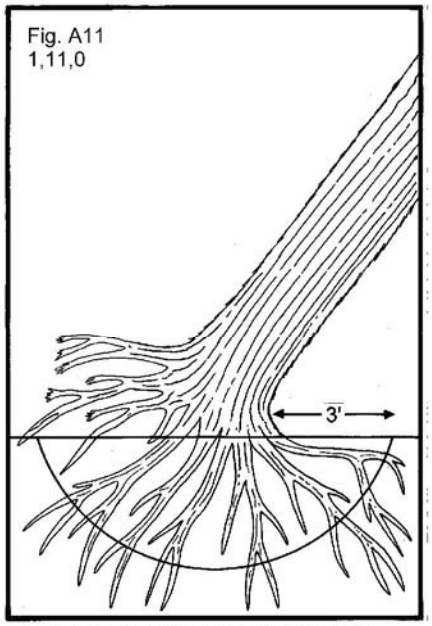
Figure 47. Examples of damage coding.



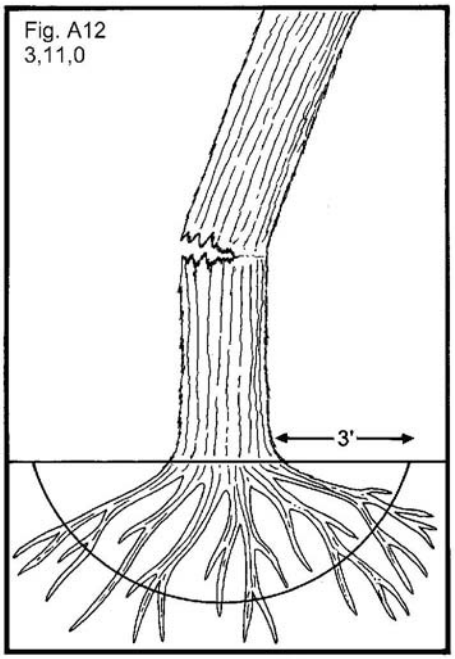
05- Cracks and seams



05 - Lightning strike

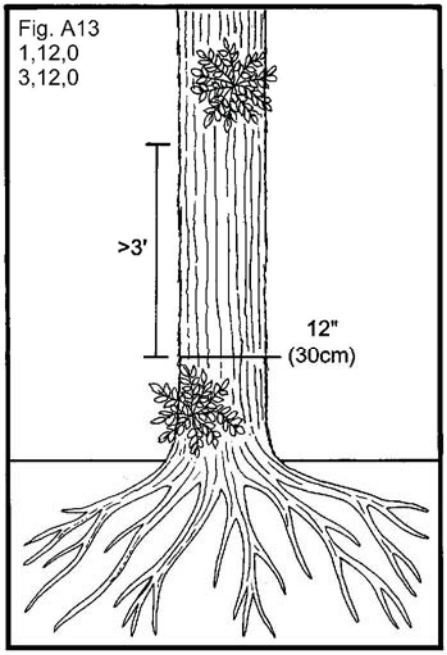


11 - Broken bole or roots <3' from bole, broken roots must be visible

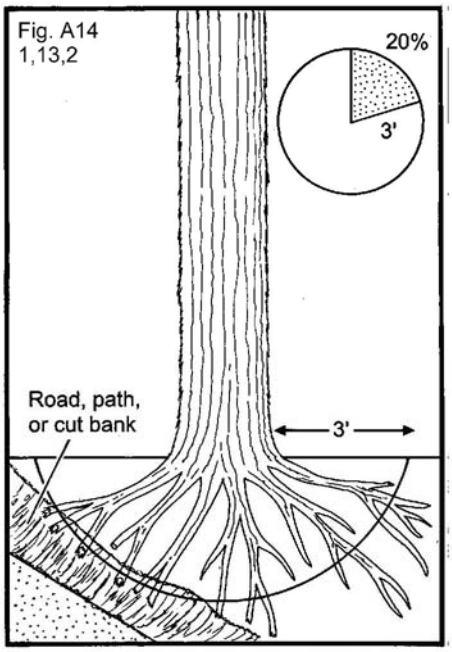


11 - Broken bole or roots <3' from bole

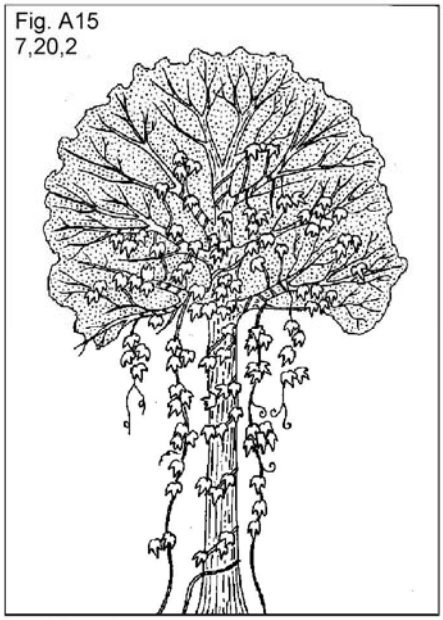
Figure 48. Examples of damage coding.



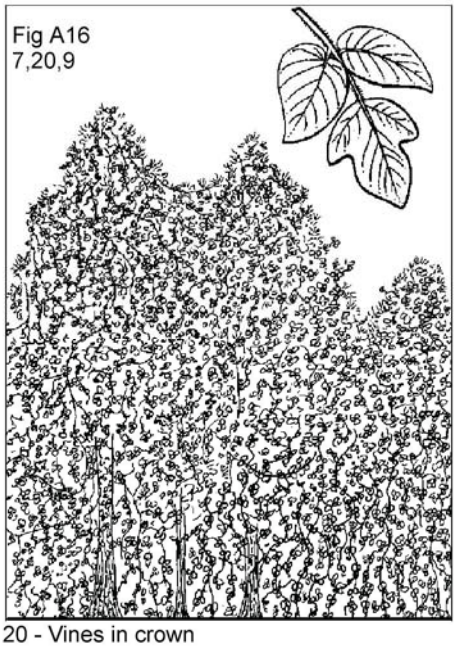
12 - Brooms on roots or bole



13 - Broken or dead roots >3' from bole



20 - Vines in crown



20 - Vines in crown

Figure 49. Examples of damage coding.

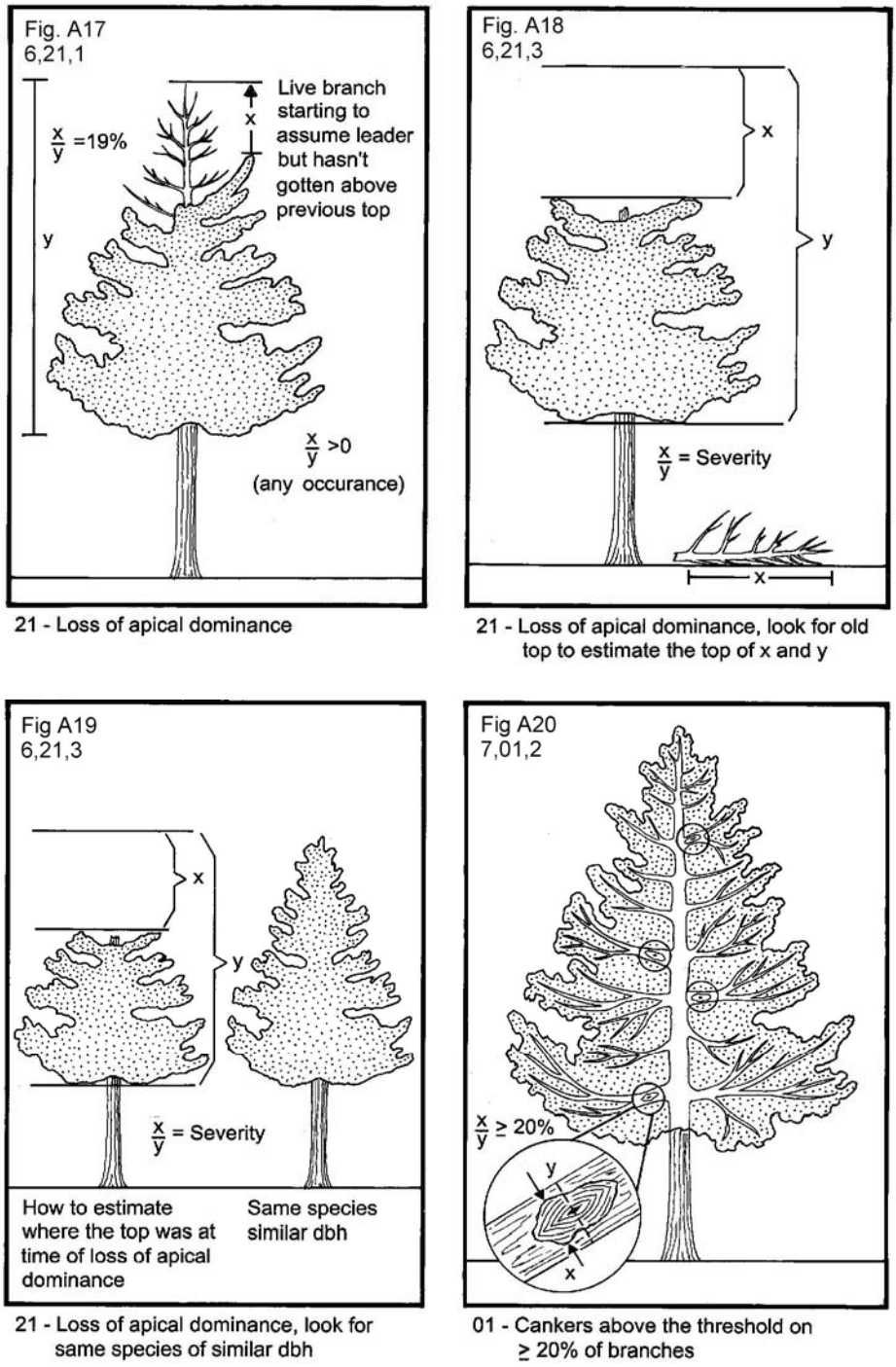


Figure 50. Examples of damage coding.

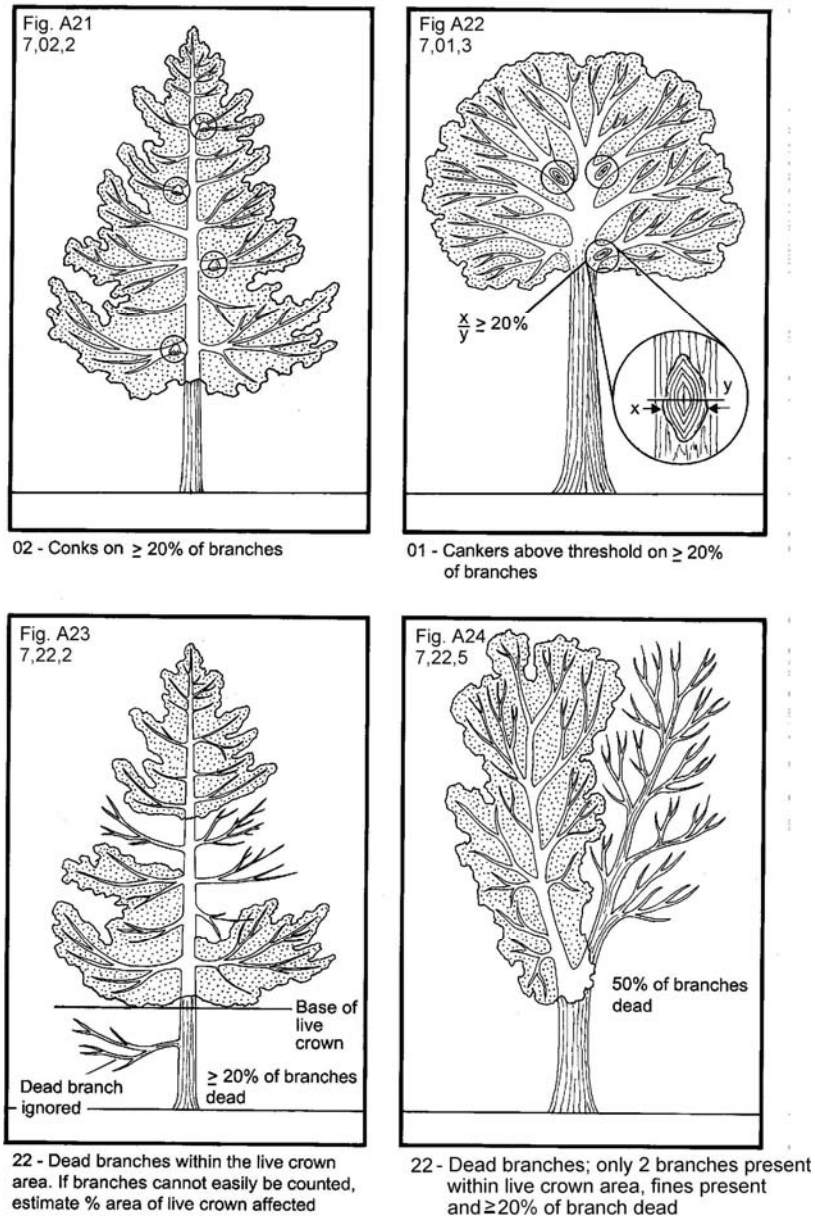


Figure 51. Examples of damage coding.

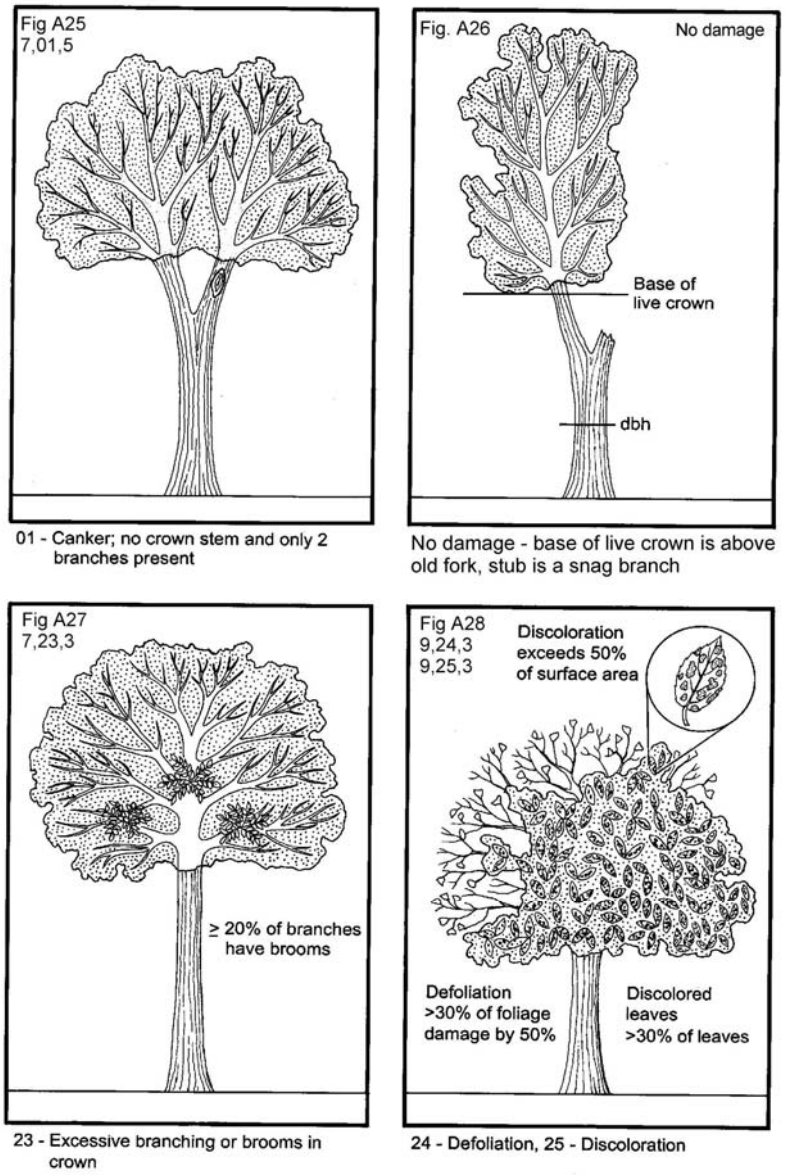


Figure 52. Examples of damage coding.

Procedures to Record Multiple Occurrences of the Same Damage

Damage codes 01 (canker), 03 (open wounds), and 04 (resinosis/gummosis) must meet a threshold of 20 percent of the circumference at the point of occurrence, within any 3-foot section. Multiple cankers or open wounds which are directly above one another pose no more threat to long term tree survival than would a single damage incidence of the same width. However, should multiple damages be located horizontally within any 3-foot section, the translocation of water and nutrients would be significantly affected. The widths of each individual damage are added and compared as a percent to the total circumference at the midpoint of the 3-foot section (Figure 45).

Procedures to Measure Circumference Affected

A practical approach is to observe every face of the "stump", bole, or crownstem. About 40 percent of the circumference of a face can be observed at any one time. The damage is measured horizontally between the margins. If the cumulative area affected within a 3-foot section exceeds 1/2 of any face, then the 20 percent minimum threshold has been met. The percent of the circumference affected by damage is then estimated in 10 percent classes. If in doubt, measure the damage and circumference at the widest point of occurrence on the bole with a linear tape, and determine the percent affected.

5.20.4 DAMAGE LOCATION 2 (CORE OPTIONAL) (LOC2) Deleted: 18

Record the location on the tree where TREE DAMAGE 2 is found. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE LOCATION 1.

5.20.5 DAMAGE TYPE 2 (CORE OPTIONAL) (DAM2) Deleted: 18

Record the second damage type observed that meets the damage threshold definition in the lowest location. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE TYPE 1.

5.20.6 DAMAGE SEVERITY 2 (CORE OPTIONAL) (SEV2) Deleted: 18

Record the amount of affected area (above threshold) in DAMAGE LOCATION 2 recorded for DAMAGE TYPE 2. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE SEVERITY 1.

5.20.1NC DAMAGE AGENTS STANDARD (NCD1,NCD2)

For each DAMAGE TYPE(DAM1,2) recorded, identify if available a causal agent from the Standard NC Damage Agent list. **Minnesota crews see codes under item number 5.18.2NC**.

When Collected: All live trees for each DAMAGE TYPE (DAM1, 2) recorded
Field width: 3 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: None
Values: 000-909

Standard NC Damage Agent codes (all states except Minnesota)

CODE	DAMAGE OR DEATH	HOSTS
000	**Healthy**	**All species**
100	**Insect defoliators**	**All species**
113	Gypsy Moth	Hardwoods
130	**Shoot and Branch Insects**	**All species**
140	**Branch Gall Insects**	**All species**
150	**Bole Borers**	**All species**
170	**Bark Beetles**	**Conifers**
190	**Root/Root Collar Insects**	**Conifers**
200	**Foliage Diseases**	**All species**
210	**Shoot Blights**	**All Species**
220	**Mistletoe**	**Black spruce, White spruce, Tamarack, Jack pine**
240	**Bole Rusts**	**Pines**
250	**Bole Cankers**	**Hardwoods**
251	*Eutypella* Canker	Maple
252	*Hypoxylon* Canker	Aspens
254	*Nectria* Canker	Hardwoods
257	Butternut Canker	Butternut
260	**Stem Decay (heartrot)**	**All species**
271	Ash Yellows	Ashes
281	Dutch Elm Disease	Elms
282	Oak Wilt	Oaks
290	**Root/Butt Rot**	**All species**
291	*Annosus* Root Rot	Conifers
292	*Armillaria* Root Rot	All species
300	**Weather**	**All species**
400	**Animal Damage**	**All species**
500	**Fire**	**All species**
800	**Logging/TSI/Other human**	**All species**
860	**Chemical**	**All species**

5.20.2NC DAMAGE AGENTS MINNESOTA(NCD1,NCD2)

When collecting data in Minnesota use the list below for NCD1 and NCD2.

Minnesota Damage Agent List

NC Damage agent codes for Minnesota only		
CODE	DAMAGE OR DEATH	HOSTS
000	**Healthy**	**All species**
100	**Insect defoliators**	**All species**
101	Budworms	Balsam fir, White spruce, Black spruce, Jack pine
110	**Forest Tent Caterpillar**	**Hardwoods**
113	Gypsy Moth	Hardwoods
130	**Shoot and Branch Insects**	**All species**
131	White Pine Weevil	White pine, Jack pine, all spruces
140	**Branch Gall Insects**	**All species**
Minnesota damage agent list continued		
CODE	DAMAGE OR DEATH	HOSTS
150	**Bole Borers**	**All species**
170	**Bark Beetles**	**Conifers**

190	**Root/Root Collar Insects**	**Conifers**
200	**Foliage Diseases**	**All species**
210	**Shoot Blights**	**All Species**
212	*Scleroderris*	Pines
220	**Mistletoe**	**Black spruce, White spruce, Tamarack, Jack pine**
240	**Bole Rusts**	**Pines**
241	White Pine Blister Rust	White Pine
250	**Bole Cankers**	**Hardwoods**
251	*Eutypella* Canker	Maple
252	*Hypoxylon* Canker	Aspens
254	*Nectria* Canker	Hardwoods
257	Butternut Canker	Butternut
260	**Stem Decay (heartrot)**	**All species**
261	*Phellinus pini*	Conifers
262	*Phellinus tremulae*	Aspens
263	*Inonotus obliquus*	Birches
271	Ash Yellows	Ashes
281	Dutch Elm Disease	Elms
282	Oak Wilt	Oaks
290	**Root/Butt Rot**	**All species**
291	*Annosus* Root Rot	Conifers
292	*Armillaria* Root Rot	All species
300	**Weather**	**All species**
302	Wind	All species
307	Flooding	All species
309	Ice/Snow	All species
400	**Animal Damage**	All species
402	Moose/Elk/Deer	All species
404	Beaver	All species
409	Cattle/Domestic Livestock	All species
500	**Fire**	**All species**
800	**Logging/TSI/Other human**	**All species**
811	Imbedded objects - wire, nails	All species
850	**Land Use Conversion**	**All species**
860	**Chemical**	**All species**
900	**Unknown/uncoded Dead**	**All species**
901	Unknown/uncoded Defoliation	All species
902	Unknown/uncoded Discoloration	All species
903	Unknown/uncoded Decline/Dieback	All species
904	Unknown/uncoded Breakage	All species
905	Unknown/uncoded Abnormal Growth or Form in Crown	All species
906	Unknown/uncoded Canker	All species
907	Unknown/uncoded Crack	All species
908	Unknown/uncoded Abnormal Growth or Form on the Bole	All species

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5.21 CAUSE OF DEATH (CAUS) Deleted: 19

Record a cause of death for all trees that have died or been cut since the previous survey. If cause of death cannot be reliably estimated, record unknown/not sure/other.

When Collected: CORE: SAMPLE KIND = 2 plots: all PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1 and PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 or 3; or PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and RECONCILE = 1, 2, or 3 Deleted: PAST
CORE OPTIONAL: SAMPLE KIND = 1 plots; all MORTALITY = 1
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

- 10 Insect
- 20 Disease
- 30 Fire
- 40 Animal
- 50 Weather
- 60 Vegetation (suppression, competition, vines/kudzu)
- 70 Unknown/not sure/other - includes death from human activity not related to silvicultural or landclearing activity (accidental, random, etc.). TREE NOTES required.
- 80 Silvicultural or landclearing activity (death caused by harvesting or other silvicultural activity, including girdling, chaining, etc., or to landclearing activity)

5.22 MORTALITY YEAR (CORE OPTIONAL) (MOYR) Deleted: 0

Record the estimated year that remeasured trees died or were cut. For each remeasured tree that has died or been cut since the previous inventory, record the 4-digit year in which the tree died. Mortality year is also recorded for trees on land that has been converted to a nonforest land use, if it can be determined that a tree died before the land was converted.

When Collected: Plots where SAMPLE KIND = 2: all PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1 and PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 or 3; or PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and RECONCILE = 1, 2, or 3.
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 year for remeasurement cycles of 5 years
+/- 2 years for remeasurement cycles of > 5 years
MQO: At least 70% of the time
Values: 2000 or higher

5.23 DECAY CLASS (DECA) Deleted: 1

Record for each standing dead tally tree, 5.0 inches in diameter and larger, the code indicating the tree's stage of decay.

When Collected: All standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 class
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: Use the following table for guidelines:

Decay class stage (code)	Limbs and branches	Top	% Bark Remaining	Sapwood presence and condition*	Heartwood condition*
1	All present	Pointed	100	Intact; sound, incipient decay, hard, original color	Sound, hard, original color
2	Few limbs, no fine branches	May be broken	Variable	Sloughing; advanced decay, fibrous, firm to soft, light brown	Sound at base, incipient decay in outer edge of upper bole, hard, light to reddish brown
3	Limb stubs only	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; fibrous, soft, light to reddish brown	Incipient decay at base, advanced decay throughout upper bole, fibrous, hard to firm, reddish brown
4	Few or no stubs	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; cubical, soft, reddish to dark brown	Advanced decay at base, sloughing from upper bole, fibrous to cubical, soft, dark reddish brown
5	None	Broken	Less than 20	Gone	Sloughing, cubical, soft, dark brown, OR fibrous, very soft, dark reddish brown, encased in hardened shell

*Characteristics are for Douglas-fir. Dead trees of other species may vary somewhat. Use this only as a guide.

5.24 LENGTH TO DIAMETER MEASUREMENT POINT (CORE OPTIONAL) (DIAH) Deleted: 2

Record this item when tree diameter measurement locations are not monumented. For those trees measured directly at 4.5 feet above the ground, leave this item blank. If the diameter is not measured at 4.5 feet, record the actual length from the ground, to the nearest 0.1 foot, at which the diameter was measured for each tally tree, 1.0 inch DBH and larger. Leave this item blank for western woodland species measured for diameter at root collar.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live and dead tally trees (except western woodland species) ≥ 1.0 in DBH
NC Note: All live and dead tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH when not at 4.5 ft

Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 0.2 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00.1 – 15.0

5.25 ROUGH CULL (CORE OPTIONAL) Deleted: 3

For each live tally tree 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger, record the total percentage of cubic-foot volume that is cull due to sound dead material or tree form. Record to the nearest 1 percent. When estimating volume loss (tree cull), only consider the cull on the merchantable bole/portion of the tree, from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top.

For western woodland species, the merchantable portion is between the point of DRC measurement to a 1.5-inch DOB top, and rough cull includes only sound dead.

Refer to local defect guidelines as an aid in determining cull volume for various damages such as crook, fork, sweep, pistol butt, etc. Small trees (5-9 inches for softwoods and 5-11 inches for

hardwoods) that have poor form and are not expected to ever produce merchantable material should be coded 99% rough cull.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

5.26 MISTLETOE CLASS (CORE OPTIONAL)

Deleted: 4

Rate all live conifer species, except juniper species, greater than or equal to 1.0 inch diameter for dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium* spp.) infection. Use the Hawksworth six-class rating system: divide the live crown into thirds, and rate each third using the following scale (Figure 53):

0	No visible infection
1	Light infection -- < 50 percent of the total branches infected
2	Heavy infection -- > 50 percent of the total branches infected

Sum the three individual ratings to obtain and record a total mistletoe class (0 to 6) for the tree.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live conifer (except juniper) tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 class
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 0 to 6

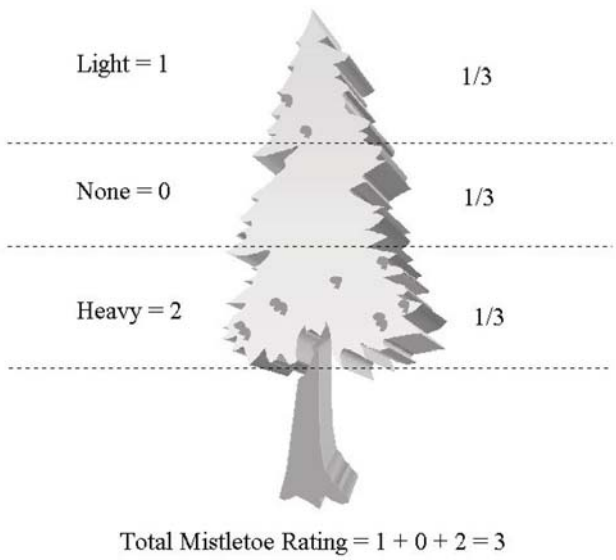


Figure 53. Example of the Hawksworth six-class rating system.

5.27 TREE NOTES

Deleted: 5

Record notes pertaining to an individual tree as called for to explain or describe another variable.

When collected: All trees
Field width: Alphanumeric character field
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values: English language words, phrases and numbers

5.28NC BALSAM FIR BOUGHS

There is an increasing interest in the collection of balsam boughs for the manufacture of evergreen products. The information collected will be available to assess the health and sustainability of the balsam bough resource in the region.

5.28.1NC BOUGHS AVAILABLE (BAVA)

Record the code for all live Balsam Fir (0012) ≥ 1.0 in DBH that describes if harvestable boughs are present. The tree must meet the following criteria to be coded as having Boughs Available:

Branches in the bottom 7.5 feet of the tree
At least one branch no larger in diameter than a pencil where clipped
At least 18 inches in length and at least 75% live needles throughout

When collected: All species 0012 trees ≥ 1.0 DBH
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

0	No boughs available
1	Boughs available

5.28.2NC BALSAM BOUGHS HARVESTED (BHAR)

Record the code for all live Balsam Fir (0012) ≥ 1.0 in DBH that describes whether Balsam Boughs have been harvested or not.

When collected: All species 0012 trees ≥ 1.0 DBH
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

0	Boughs have not been harvested
1	Boughs have been harvested

5.28.3NC BOUGH HARVESTING GUIDELINES (GUID)

Record the code for all live Balsam Fir ≥ 1.0 in DBH that have had Balsam Bough harvesting, whether Standard Balsam Bough Harvesting Guidelines have been used. The guidelines are listed below:

Branches cut were no larger in diameter than a pencil
Part of the cut branches were left for growth and regeneration
On smaller trees at least 50% of the trees limbs were left in the upper portion of the tree

When collected: When BALSAM BOUGHS HARVESTED=1
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

0	Guidelines not used
1	Guidelines used

5.29NC PAPER BIRCH BARK CHARACTERISTICS

The Anishinaabe (also referred to as the Ojibwe and Chippewa) use the outer bark of the paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) for many different purposes. Tribal members who use or have used birch bark have said that the different characteristics of birch bark determine its eventual use (baskets, canoes, shelter, etc.).

The full document on the development and methods of these data elements was done by: Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, Biological Services Division, P. O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861. See appendix 11 for more information.

The primary objective of this protocol is to acquire information on the status, abundance, and distribution of an important special forest product, birch bark, harvested by tribal members and non-Indians alike. As the stature of special forest products continues to increase, inventory and monitoring of these products may become necessary to promote sustainable harvest.

This protocol was developed with the following considerations:

1. Maximize usefulness by consulting with tribal harvesters. Six tribal members were interviewed on twenty separate occasions to identify the birch characteristics used most often to select the bark to be harvested. The tribal members are members of different Ojibwe bands and gather birch bark for a variety of purposes.

2. Maximize objectivity of birch bark assessments. Identified birch characteristics had to be described and categorized to ensure that the developed assessment methodology could be easily replicated by new field technicians with minimal training.

3. Maximize integration with previously established Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) protocols. The birch assessment was designed to be easily incorporated into existing methodology to minimize additional labor and time.

DATA ELEMENTS

See the color copies of the trees for examples of each data element (separate item handed out at training). This data is collected on two sections of the tree:

- Lower– 4.0 feet to 8.0 feet from the ground (Record what is present if bole is broken)
- Upper – 8.0 feet to 16.0 feet from the ground (Do not record any data if tree is broken off below 8.0 feet)

5.29.1NC LOWER TRUNK CURVATURE (LTRU)

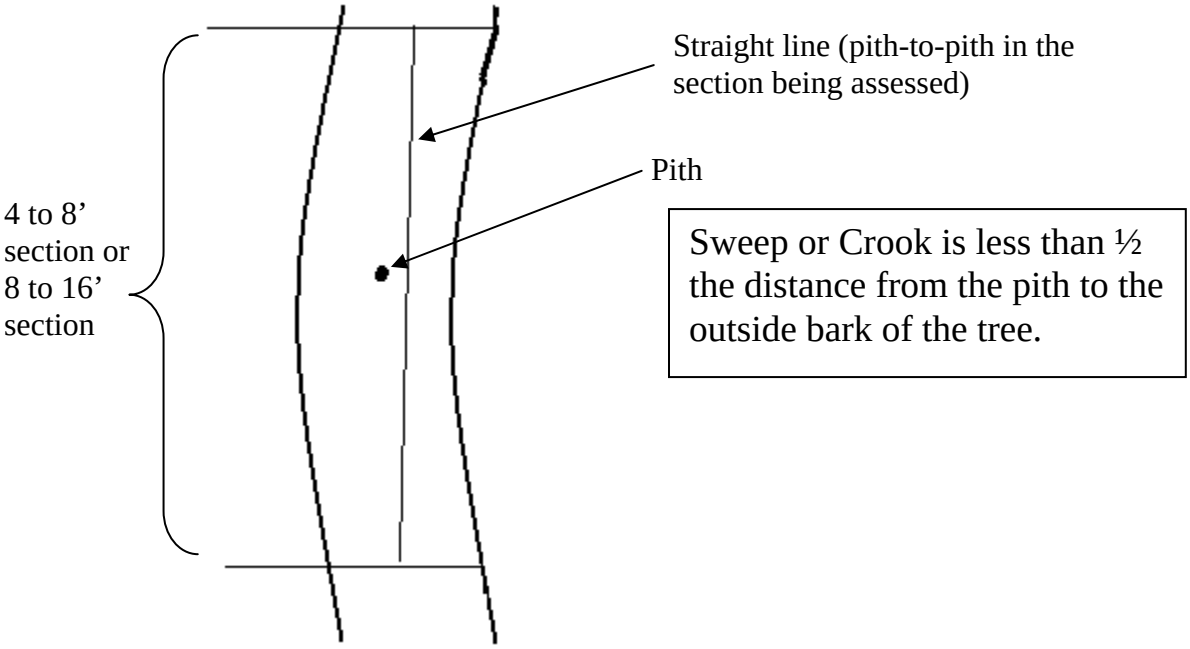
Trunk curvature refers to the relative straightness of the tree trunk in the lower bole (4.0 feet – 8.0 feet from the ground).

When collected: All live Paper Birch (0375) ≥5.0” dbh
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

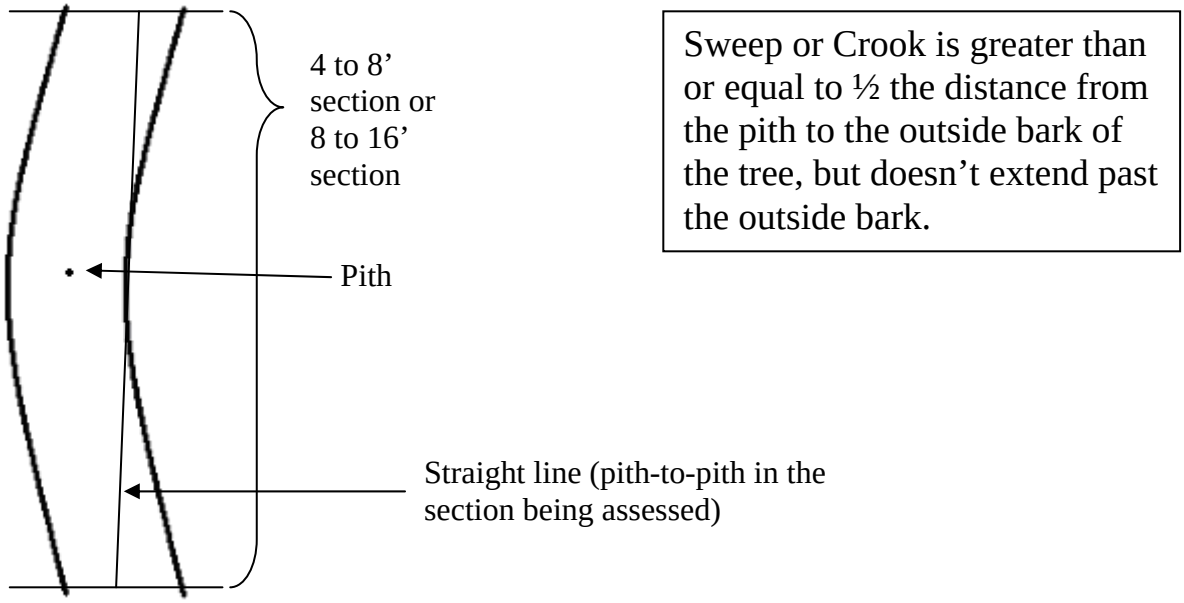
0 – no curvature – The pith of the tree is straight
1 – moderate curvature – The pith is not straight, but the curvature of the pith does not extend outside the line a straight tree would create.
2 – extreme curvature – The pith extends outside the line a straight tree would create.

BIRCH BARK CURVATURE

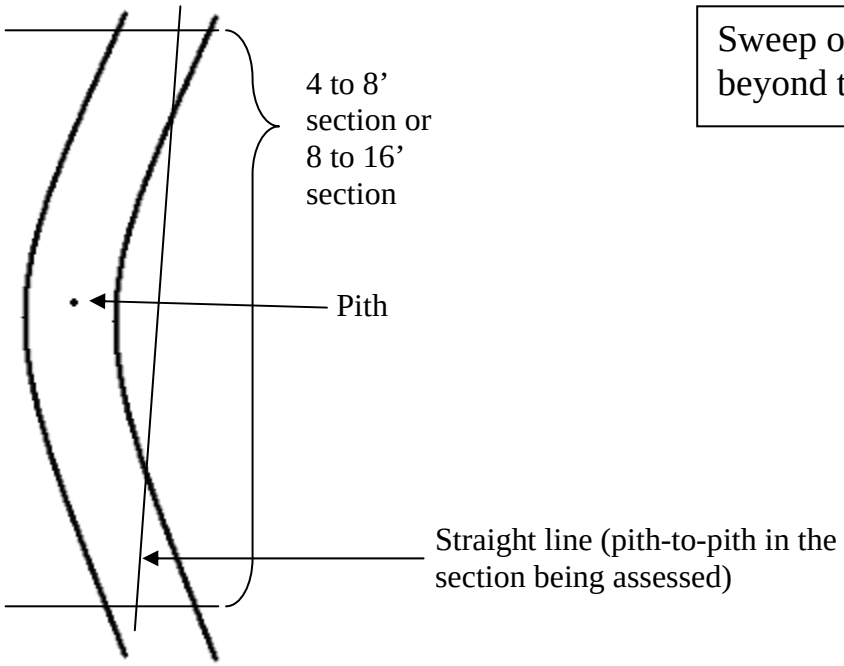
No Curvature; LTRU = 0 and UTRU = 0



Moderate Curvature; LTRU = 1 and UTRU = 1



Excessive Curvature; LTRU = 2 and UTRU = 2



Sweep or Crook extends beyond the outside bark.

FOR BIRCH WITH MULTIPLE SWEEP AND/OR CROOK IN THE ASSESSED SECTION, EVALUATE ONLY THE MOST EXTREME.

5.29.2NC LOWER BARK HARVESTED (LHAR)

Trees from which bark has been harvested are recorded by using codes defining a range of years since past harvest. For the area on the trunk Lower– 4.0 feet to 8.0 feet from the ground where past harvest has occurred complete only this section. Evaluate what is present if bole is broken.

Less than one year since harvest: The color of the outermost layer of the second growth bark (*L1 bark*) varies from tan on a freshly peeled tree, aging to a dark brown. Cracks begin to form on the dark brown *L1 bark*.

One year to less than three years since harvest: *L1 bark* color is dark brown to blackish. Cracks deepen, with some *L1 bark* pieces beginning to fall off exposing the next layer of the second growth bark (*L2 bark*)

Three years to less than six years since harvest: *L1 bark* color is dark brown to blackish. More *L1 bark* pieces falling off with over 25% and less than 75% of *L2 bark* exposed.

Six years to less than ten years since harvest: Over 75% of *L2 bark* exposed. *L2 bark* color is brownish-gray to light gray.

Ten years and over since harvest: *L1 bark* no longer or minimally present. *L2 bark* color is dark gray to light gray, often cracked and sometimes exfoliating.

Choose the most resent harvest category.

When collected: All live or dead Paper Birch (0375) ≥5.0" dbh
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:
0 – No bark harvest
1 – < 1 year
2 – 1 year and <3 years
3 – 3 years and <6 years
4 – 6 years and <10 years
5 – >10 years

5.29.3NC LOWER SURFACE FEATURES (LSUR)

Record any or all of the surface features present in the lower bole (4.0 feet – 8.0 feet from the ground) on all paper birch trees that are at least 5.0 inches in diameter. See each item for more description of the features. Some of the items describe coarseness of the surface bark and some are just features on the bark that are not considered coarseness.

Record all that are present on the tree, there are no severity limits.

When collected: All live Paper Birch (0375) ≥5.0" dbh when LOWER BARK HARVESTED = 0
Field width: 6 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:
Bark features:

1 – Lichens and Moss	If any of these are present record this code.
2 – Branching	Branching refers to the presence of lateral stems, regardless if the stems are alive or dead.

Codes 3 – 6: when used will indicate that there is some coarseness to the bark, so use these items when assessing the data entered into the first digit of NC LOWER BARK CHARATER.

Coarse bark features:

3 – Coarse lenticels	Lenticels are structurally different portions of the bark where gaseous exchange occurs. Dominant lenticels characteristics are determined for those lenticels that comprise the area of rough texture on the bark.
4 – Branch Scars	Branch scars refer to the presence of any characteristic bark texture indicating the former location of branching stems.
5 – Blemishes	Blemishes include any compromises to the integrity of the bark. The blemishes can be formed by the tree itself, animals, attempted bark harvest, or vandalism. Vandalism is any wound that appears to be caused by human that is not attempted bark harvest.
6 – Fungus	Fungus includes all species of stem cankers and conks.

5.29.4NC LOWER BARK CHARACTER (LCHA)

Use the first digit to describe the bark texture and the second digit to describe the amount of exfoliation bark in the lower bole (4.0 feet – 8.0 feet from the ground).

Bark Texture

Bark texture ranges from smooth to rough. Roughness is caused by various bark characteristics including lenticels, branch scars and wounds. Lichens and moss are not

considered as part of bark texture. Bark texture is recorded using codes defining the percentage of rough bark around the trunk circumference.

Texture is made up of surface features listed in codes 3-6 of item 5.29.3NC.

1st digit		Explanation
1		0-25% rough
2		26-50/% rough
3		51-75% rough
4		76-100% rough

Exfoliating Bark
Exfoliating bark refers the presence of peeling or shedding bark characteristic to paper birch around the entire trunk circumference

The following codes 1-4 are used to record the percent of either rough bark or percent of exfoliating bark present or both in this section of the bole.

2nd digit		Explanation
1		0-25% exfoliating
2		26-50/% exfoliating
3		51-75% exfoliating
4		76-100% exfoliating

When collected: All live Paper Birch (0375) ≥5.0" dbh when LOWER BARK HARVESTED = 0
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:
First digit:(Bark Texture):
Second digit: (Exfoliating Bark)

1 – 0-25%
2 – 26-50/%
3 – 51-75%
4 – 76-100%

5.29.5NC UPPER TRUNK CURVATURE (UTRU)

Same procedures used to collect LTRU in Section 5.29.1NC. Do not record any data if tree is broken off below 8.0 feet.

5.29.6NC UPPER BARK HARVESTED (UHAR)

Same procedures used to collect LHAR in Section 5.29.2NC. Do not record any data if tree is broken off below 8.0 feet.

5.29.7NC UPPER SURFACE FEATURES (USUR)

Same procedures used to collect LSUR in Section 5.29.3NC. Do not record any data if tree is broken off below 8.0 feet.

5.29.8NC UPPER BARK CHARACTER (UCHA)

Same procedures used to collect LCHA in Section 5.29.4NC. Do not record any data if tree is broken off below 8.0 feet.

6.0 SEEDLING DATA

Stocking and regeneration information are obtained by counting live seedlings within the 6.8-foot radius microplot located 90 degrees and 12.0 feet from each subplot center within each of the four subplots. Conifer seedlings must be at least 6.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH/DRC in order to qualify for tallying. Hardwood seedlings must be at least 12.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH/DRC in order to qualify for tallying. For western woodland species, each stem on a single tree must be less than 1.0 inch in DRC. Seedlings are counted in groups by species and condition class, up to five individuals per species. Counts beyond five estimated. Only count seedlings occurring in accessible forest land condition classes.

NC Note: Measure to the terminal bud of seedlings in order to determine if they meet the length limit required for tally.

6.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Use the procedures outlined in Section 3.1.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings

6.2 SPECIES (SPP)

Use the procedures outlined in Section 5.8.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors for genus, no errors for species
MQO: At least 90% of the time for genus, at least 85% of the time for species
Values: See Appendix 3

6.3 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER (CON#)

Use the procedures outlined in Section 2.0.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings

6.4 SEEDLING COUNT (SED#)

On each microplot, record the number of live tally tree seedlings, by species and condition class. Count up to five individuals by species: estimate the total count if there are more than five individuals of any given species in any given condition class. When seedlings are distributed evenly on a microplot, a suggested method of estimating is to count the number of seedlings on one quarter of the microplot and multiply by four (given that there is only one condition class on the microplot). Repeat for each species. Conifer seedlings must be at least 6.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH to qualify for counting. Hardwood seedlings must be at least 12.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH in order to qualify for counting.

For western woodland species, each stem on a single tree must be less than 1.0 inch at DRC.

Multiple “suckers” that originate from the same location, and stump sprouts are considered one seedling. Do not tally or count “layers” (undetached branches partially or completely covered by soil, usually at the base) as seedlings. Do not tally any seedlings that sprout from a live tally tree.

NC Note: At the point it is undeterminable that it was a stump, each seedling can be counted.

When Collected: Each accessible forest land condition class on each microplot
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors for 5 or less per species; +/- 20% over a count of 5
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 through 999

BLANK

7.0 SITE TREE INFORMATION

Site trees are a measure of site productivity expressed by the height to age relationship of dominant and co-dominant trees. If suitable site trees are available, site tree data are required for every accessible forest land condition class defined on a plot. An individual site tree may be used for more than one condition class where differences in condition classes are not the result of differences in site productivity. For example, when different condition classes are caused solely due to differences in reserved status, owner class, and/or disturbance-related differences in density (e.g., heavily thinned vs. unthinned), a site tree may be used for more than one condition class. When in doubt, do not use a site tree for more than one condition class.

7.1 SITE TREE SELECTION

Select at least one site tree* for each accessible forest land condition class where no previous site tree data exist. The absence of site tree data may occur because:

- This is the first visit to the site
- On the previous visit no suitable site tree could be found for the condition
- Since the last visit there has been a change in condition class that renders the previous data incompatible with the current conditions

If a site tree is needed; select tree from a species common to the condition class being sampled, based on the criteria listed in Appendix 4. Select trees off the subplot where possible. Use only trees that have remained in a dominant or co-dominant crown position throughout their entire life span. If possible, trees should be 5.0 inches in diameter, or larger, and at least 20 years old. Trees that are visibly damaged, trees with ring patterns that exhibit signs of suppression, and trees with rotten cores should be rejected. If there are no acceptable site trees, record that in the plot notes and leave this section blank.

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***NC Note:** North Central FIA region requires 2 site trees to be collected for each accessible forest land condition.

Only use tree species that are listed in Appendix 4 as having a curve for the **NC** region. Acceptable species codes: 12, 68, 71, 94, 95, 105, 110, 122, 125, 129, 130, 241, 261, 316, 317, 318, 371, 375, 402, 403, 404, 405, 407, 408, 409, 462, 531, 541, 543, 544, 602, 611, 621, 741, 742, 743, 746, 762, 802, 806, 809, 817, 823, 826, 830, 833, 835, 837, 901, 951, 972, 975, 977.

If plot has two very different slopes represented, try to find a site tree from each slope. Be sure the site tree represents the condition/s it is listed for.

The same trees may be used for more than one condition, when appropriate. If the original site trees listed on the new plot sheet are found and still sound as site trees please reuse these and update the information for them. If not found or do not meet standards, locate new ones.

If no site trees are available but the forest type is **Red or southern pines** you may use the growth intercept method.

Need to search area within 200 feet of all subplots to locate suitable site tree. If no site trees are available and growth intercept is not an option, leave site tree information blank and place a note on the plotsheet.

7.2 SITE TREE DATA VARIABLES

7.211NC NCTREE RECORD NUMBER (TR#)

Record a code to uniquely and permanently identify each tree. Find any old site trees that are listed on the plot sheet if possible and still usable. Assign them their previous TREE RECORD NUMBER. These trees will keep their original number as long as they meet the criteria for site trees. If a new tree is selected, use the "next available tree number" function to assign a number.

7.2.10NC NC SITE INDEX METHOD (NCSI)

Suitable site trees may not be available. When this occurs there is still need to know something about the site.

When code 2 is used, the only data needed on the site record are NC site index method (NCSI), NC field site index (SITR), Condition Class List (CONL), species (SPP).

GROWTH INTERCEPT METHOD In the event suitable trees are not available for use with site index curves the growth intercept method of measuring site index may be an alternative. This method has been proposed and tables developed for some tree species that have limbs showing distinct annual whorls (ex. Red pine and southern pines). This method is applied in situations where only young trees (less than 25 year old) of these species are available for site index indicators.

Growth Intercept
For red pine and southern pines:

Height growth during Last 5 years	Site Index (estimated)
4 feet	46
5 feet	50
6 feet	53
7 feet	57
8 feet	60
9 feet	63
10 feet	67
11 feet	70
12 feet	74

When Collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 Site tree collected
2 Intercept method

7.2.11NC NC FIELD SITE INDEX (SITR)

Record the site index for a selected tree species. Using provided site index curves.

When Collected: Only when NC Site Index Method is 2
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 to 999

7.2.1 CONDITION CLASS LIST (CONL)

List all CONDITION CLASSES that the site index data from this tree represent.

When Collected: All site trees

Field width: 5 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9 or 10000 to 98765

7.2.2 SPECIES (SPP)
Use the same procedures described in Section 5.8 (Appendix 4 lists preferred site tree species by region).

When Collected: All site trees
Values: See Appendix 4

7.2.3 DIAMETER (DBH)
Use the same procedures described in Section 5.9.

When Collected: All site trees

7.2.4 SITE TREE LENGTH (HGHT)
With a clinometer or other approved instrument, measure the total length of the site tree from the ground to the top of the tree. Record to the nearest 1.0 foot. SITE TREE LENGTH must be measured; no estimates are permitted on site trees.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10% of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 999

7.2.5 TREE AGE AT DIAMETER (AGE)
Record the tree age as determined by an increment sample. Bore the tree at the point of diameter measurement (DBH) with an increment borer. Count the rings between the outside edge of the core and the pith. Do not add years to get total age.

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When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 5 years
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values: 001 to 999

7.2.6 SITE TREE NOTES
Record notes pertaining to an individual site tree.

When collected: All site trees as necessary
Field width: alphanumeric character field
MQO: N/A
Values: English language words, phrases and numbers

7.2.7 SUBPLOT NUMBER (CORE OPTIONAL) (SUB#)
Record the subplot number to which the site tree is referenced.

When Collected: All site trees **NC Note:** All site trees
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1	Center subplot

2 North subplot
3 Southeast subplot
4 Southwest subplot

7.2.8 AZIMUTH (CORE OPTIONAL) (AZM)

Record the AZIMUTH from the subplot center; sight the center of the base of each tree with a compass. Record AZIMUTH to the nearest degree. Use 360 for north.

When Collected: All site trees **NC Note:** All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

7.2.9 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE (CORE OPTIONAL) (DIST)

Record the measured HORIZONTAL DISTANCE, to the nearest 0.1 foot, from the subplot center to the pith of the tree at the base.

When Collected: All site trees **NC Note:** All site trees
Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)
Tolerance: +/- 5 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 0001 to 2000

Deleted: 8.0 NONFOREST/NONSAMPLED PLOTS¶
¶
8.1 OVERVIEW¶
This section describes field procedures for attempted, field-visited nonforest/nonsampled plots. These plots are of interest from the standpoint that they may once have been forest, or that they may revert to forest or become accessible in the future. Thus, they are monitored to account for lands that move into and out of the forest land base. Only basic plot identification data are recorded on these plots.¶
¶
A plot is considered nonforest if no part of it is currently located in forest land (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1). A plot is nonsampled if the entire plot is not sampled for one of the reasons listed in PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON.¶
¶
If a forest plot has been converted to nonforest or becomes a nonsampled plot, the previous data are reconciled and an attempt is made to visit the plot during the next inventory. If a nonforest plot becomes forest or access is gained to a previously nonsampled plot, a new forest ground plot is installed. All nonforest and nonsampled plots are visited if there is any reasonable chance that they might include some forest land condition class.¶
¶
¶
8.2 PROCEDURE¶
Trees on previously forest land plots will be reconciled during data processing. There is a distinction between plots that have been clearcut, and plots that have been converted to another land use. A clearcut plot is considered to be forest land until it is actively converted to another land use. The procedures in this section do not apply to clearcuts unless and until the land is converted to a nonforest use. Additional information concerning land use classifications is contained in Section 2.3.¶
¶
In cases where a plot is inaccessible, but obviously contains no forest land, record PLOT STATUS = 2. In cases where a plot is access-denied or hazardous land use and has the possibility of forest, record PLOT STATUS = 3.¶
¶
¶
8.3 DATA RECORDED¶
¶
¶
8.3.1 STATE¶
... [1]

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8.0 NONFOREST/NONSAMPLED PLOTS

8.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes field procedures for attempted, field-visited nonforest/nonsampled plots. These plots are of interest from the standpoint that they may once have been forest, or that they may revert to forest or become accessible in the future. Thus, they are monitored to account for lands that move into and out of the forest land base. Only basic plot identification data are recorded on these plots.

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If a forest plot has been converted to nonforest or becomes a nonsampled plot, the previous data are reconciled and an attempt is made to visit the plot during the next inventory. If a nonforest plot becomes forest or access is gained to a previously nonsampled plot, a new forest ground plot is installed. All nonforest and nonsampled plots are visited if there is any reasonable chance that they might include some forest land condition class.

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Trees on previously forest land plots will be reconciled during data processing. There is a distinction between plots that have been clearcut, and plots that have been converted to another land use. A clearcut plot is considered to be forest land until it is actively converted to another land use. The procedures in this section do not apply to clearcuts unless and until the land is converted to a nonforest use. Additional information concerning land use classifications is contained in Section 2.3.

In cases where a plot is inaccessible, but obviously contains no forest land, record PLOT STATUS = 2. In cases where a plot is access-denied or hazardous land use and has the possibility of forest, record PLOT STATUS = 3.

8.3 DATA RECORDED

8.3.1 STATE

Record the unique FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) code identifying the State where the plot center is located.

When Collected: All plots.
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 1

8.3.2 COUNTY

Record the unique FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) code identifying the county, parish or borough (or unit in AK) where the plot center is located.

When Collected: All Nonforest plots
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time

Values: See Appendix 1

8.3.3 PLOT NUMBER
Record the identification number for each plot, unique within a county, parish, or borough (survey unit in AK).

When Collected: SAMPLE KIND = 1 or SAMPLE KIND = 2
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0001 to 9999

8.3.4 PLOT STATUS
Record the code that describes the sampling status of the plot.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

2 Sampled – no accessible forest land condition present on plot and no previously accessible forest land condition on plot
3 Nonsampled

8.3.5 PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON
For entire plots that cannot be sampled, record one of the following reasons.

When collected: When PLOT STATUS = 3
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

01 Outside U.S. boundary – Assign this code to condition classes beyond the U.S. border. Entire plots would only be assigned this code if it is determined that a previously measured plot is currently beyond the U.S. border.

02 Denied access area – Any area within the sampled area of a plot to which access is denied by the legal owner, or to which an owner of the only reasonable route to the plot denies access. There are no minimum area or width requirements for a condition class delineated by denied access. Because a denied-access condition can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available. In some regions denied access plots may be replaced; check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

03 Hazardous situation – Any area within the sampled area on plot that cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc. Although the hazard is not likely to change over time, a hazardous condition remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if the hazard is still present. There are no minimum size or width requirements for a condition class delineated by a hazardous condition. In some regions hazardous plots may be replaced;

check with the field supervisor regarding regional protocols for plot replacement.

05 Lost data – The plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is assigned to entire plots or full subplots that could not be processed, and is applied at the time of processing after notification to the region. Note: This code is for office use only.

06 Lost plot – This code applies to whole plots that cannot be relocated. This situation requires notification of the field supervisor. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 6. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

07 Plot in wrong location – This code applies to whole plots that can be relocated, but their placement is beyond the tolerance limits for plot location. This situation requires verification by the regional office. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 7. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

08 Skipped visit – This code applies to whole plots that are skipped (i.e., the entire plot should be assigned to this condition class). It is used for plots that are not completed prior to the time a panel is finished and submitted for processing. Note: This code is for office use only.

09 Dropped intensified plot - This code applies only to regions engaged in intensification. It is used for intensified plots that have been dropped due to a change in grid density.
Note:
This code is for office use only.
This code is primarily intended for regions engaged in sub-paneling for intensification purposes.
Plot records for dropped subpanels may be generated with the information management system.

10 Other – This code is used whenever a plot or condition class is not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons already listed. A field note is required to describe the situation.

8.3.6 SAMPLE KIND

Record the code that describes the kind of plot being installed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Initial plot establishment - the initial establishment and sampling of a national design plot (FIA Field Guide versions 1.1 and higher). SAMPLE KIND 1 is assigned under the following circumstances:

Initial activation of a panel or subpanel
Reactivation of a panel or subpanel that was previously dropped
Resampling of established plots that were not sampled at the previous visit

2 Remeasurement – remeasurement of a national design plot that was sampled at the previous inventory.

3 Replacement plot - a replacement plot for a previously established plot. Assign SAMPLE KIND = 3 if a plot is re-installed at a location other than the original location (i.e., plots that have been lost, moved, or otherwise replaced). Note that replacement plots require a separate plot file for the replaced plot. Replaced plots are assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2, PLOT STATUS = 3, and the appropriate NONSAMPLED REASON code. The plot number for the new (replacement) plot is assigned by NIMS.

8.3.7 PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER
Record the identification number for the plot being replaced by this new plot.

When collected: When SAMPLE KIND = 3
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0001 to 9999

8.3.8 FIELD GUIDE VERSION
Record the version number of the National Core Field Guide that was used to collect the data on this plot. FIELD GUIDE VERSION will be used to match collected data to the proper version of the field guide.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits (x.y)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 2.0

8.3.9 CURRENT DATE
Record the year, month, and day that the current plot visit was completed as follows:

8.3.9.1 YEAR
Record the year that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: $\geq$ 2003

8.3.9.2 MONTH
Record the month that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

January	01	May	05	September	09
February	02	June	06	October	10
March	03	July	07	November	11
April	04	August	08	December	12

8.3.9.3 DAY

Record the day of the month that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 01 to 31

8.3.10 DECLINATION (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the azimuth correction used to adjust magnetic north to true north. All azimuths are assumed to be magnetic azimuths unless otherwise designated. The Portland FIA unit historically has corrected all compass readings for true north. This field is to be used only in cases where units are adjusting azimuths to correspond to true north; for units using magnetic azimuths, this field will always be set = 0 in the office. This field carries a decimal place because the USGS corrections are provided to the nearest half degree. DECLINATION is defined as:

DECLINATION = (TRUE NORTH - MAGNETIC NORTH)

When collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All plots
Field width: 5 digits including sign (+xxx.y)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: -359.0 to +359.0

8.3.11 QA STATUS (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the code to indicate the type of plot data collected, using the following codes:

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Standard production plot
2 Cold check
3 Reference plot (off grid)
4 Training/practice plot (off grid)
5 Botched plot file (disregard during data processing)
6 Blind check
7 Hot check (production plot)

8.3.12 CREW TYPE (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the code to specify what type of crew is measuring the plot.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Standard field crew
2 QA crew (any QA crew member present collecting data)

8.3.13 GPS Coordinates

Use a global positioning system (GPS) unit to determine the plot coordinates and elevation of all field visited plot locations.

8.3.13.1 GPS Unit Settings, Datum, and COORDINATE SYSTEM

Consult the GPS unit operating manual or other regional instructions to ensure that the GPS unit internal settings, including Datum and Coordinate system, are correctly configured.

Each FIA unit will determine the Datum to be used in that region. Most will use the NAD 27 Datum (also known as NAS-C or NA 27 CONUS/CLK66), but coordinates collected using any appropriate datum can be converted back to a national standard for reporting purposes.

Each FIA unit will also determine which coordinate system to use. Regions using a Geographic system will collect coordinates in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds of Latitude and Longitude; those using the UTM coordinate system will collect UTM Easting, Northing, and Zone.

8.3.13.2 Collecting Readings

Collect at least 180 GPS readings at the plot center. These may be collected in a file for post processing or may be averaged by the GPS unit. Each individual position should have an error of less than 70 feet if possible (the error of all the averaged readings is far less).

Soon after arriving at plot center, use the GPS unit to attempt to collect coordinates. If suitable positions (180 readings at error less than or equal to 70 feet) cannot be obtained, try again before leaving the plot center.

If it is still not possible to get suitable coordinates from plot center, attempt to obtain them from a location within 200 feet of plot center. Obtain the azimuth and horizontal distance from the "offset" location to plot center. If a PLGR unit is used, use the Rng-Calc function in the PLGR to compute the coordinates of the plot center. If another type of GPS unit is used, record the azimuth and horizontal distance in Sections 8.3.13.12 and 8.3.13.13.

Coordinates may be collected further than 200 feet away from the plot center if a laser measuring device is used to determine the horizontal distance from the "offset" location to plot center. Again, if a PLGR unit is used, use the Rng-Calc function in the PLGR to compute the coordinates of the plot center. If another type of GPS unit is used, record the azimuth and horizontal distance in Sections 8.3.13.12 and 8.3.13.13.

In all cases try to obtain at least 180 positions before recording the coordinates.

8.3.13.3 GPS UNIT

Record the kind of GPS unit used to collect coordinates. If suitable coordinates cannot be obtained, record 0.

When collected: All field visited plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0 GPS coordinates not collected
1 Rockwell Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver (PLGR)
2 Other brand capable of field-averaging
3 Other brands capable of producing files that can be post-processed
4 Other brands not capable of field-averaging or post-processing

8.3.13.4 GPS SERIAL NUMBER

Record the last six digits of the serial number on the GPS unit used.

When collected: When GPS UNIT > 0
Field width: 6 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000001 to 999999

8.3.13.5 COORDINATE SYSTEM

Record a code indicating the type of coordinate system used to obtain readings.

When collected: When GPS UNIT > 0
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Geographic coordinate system
2 UTM coordinate system

8.3.13.6 LATITUDE

Record the latitude of the plot center to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 8 digits (DDMMSSSS)
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

8.3.13.7 LONGITUDE

Record the longitude of the plot center, to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 9 digits: (DDDMMSSSS)

Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

8.3.13.8 UTM ZONE

Record a 2-digit and 1 character field UTM ZONE as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 3 digits: (##C)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 03-19Q and 03-19W

8.3.13.9 EASTING (X) UTM

Record the Easting coordinate of the plot center as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 7 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

8.3.13.10 NORTHING (Y) UTM

Record the Northing coordinate of the plot center as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 2
Field width: 7 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

8.3.13.11 Correction for "Offset" Location

As described in Section 8.3.13.2, coordinates may be collected at a location other than the plot center (an “offset” location). If a PLGR unit is used all offset coordinates will be "corrected" back using the Rng/Calc function. If a GPS unit other than a PLGR is used, then record items 8.3.13.12 and 8.3.13.13.

8.3.13.12 AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER

Record the azimuth from the location where coordinates were collected to actual plot center. If coordinates are collected at plot center, record 000.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 2, 3 or 4
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance +/- 3 degrees
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 when coordinates **are** collected at plot center
001 to 360 when coordinates **are not** collected at plot center

8.3.13.13 DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER

Record the horizontal distance in feet from the location where coordinates were collected to the actual plot center. If coordinates are collected at plot center, record 000. As described in Section 8.3.13.2, if a laser range finder is used to determine DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER, offset locations may be up to 999 feet from the plot center. If a range finder is not used, the offset location must be within 200 feet.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 2, 3 or 4
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 6 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 when coordinates **are** collected at plot center
001 to 200 when a Laser range finder **is not** used to determine distance
001 to 999 when a Laser range finder **is** used to determine distance

8.3.13.14 GPS ELEVATION

Record the elevation above mean sea level of the plot center, in feet, as determined by GPS.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 1, 2 or 4
Field width: 6 digits
Tolerance:
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: -00100 to 20000

8.3.13.15 GPS ERROR

Record the error as shown on the GPS unit to the nearest foot. As described in Section 8.3.13.2, make every effort to collect readings only when the error less than or equal to 70 feet. However, if after trying several different times during the day, at several different locations, this is not possible, record readings with an error of up to 999 feet.

When collected: When GPS UNIT =1 or 2
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 to 070 if possible
071 to 999 if an error of less than 70 cannot be obtained

8.3.13.16 NUMBER OF READINGS

Record a 3-digit code indicating how many readings were averaged by the GPS unit to calculate the plot coordinates. Collect at least 180 readings if possible.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 1 or 2
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 001 to 999

8.3.13.17 GPS FILENAME (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the filename containing the GPS positions collected on the plot.

When collected: When GPS UNIT = 3
Field width: 8 characters.3 characters (e.g., R0171519.ssf)

Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: Letters and numbers

8.3.14 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 1
Record the CONDITION CLASS STATUS at the center of Subplot 1. Record the code that describes the status of the condition. The instructions in Section 2.2 and 2.3 apply when delineating condition classes that differ by CONDITION CLASS STATUS.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

2	Nonforest land
3	Noncensus water
4	Census water
5	Nonsampled

8.3.15 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 2 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the CONDITION CLASS STATUS at the center of Subplot 2. Use the same procedure described in Section 8.3.14.

When collected: All plots

8.3.16 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 3 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the CONDITION CLASS STATUS at the center of Subplot 3. Use the same procedure described in Section 8.3.14.

When collected: All plots

8.3.17 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 4 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the CONDITION CLASS STATUS at the center of Subplot 4. Use the same procedure described in Section 8.3.14.

When collected: All plots

8.3.18 PLOT-LEVEL NOTES
Use these fields to record notes pertaining to the entire plot. If the notes apply only to a specific subplot or other specific aspect of the plot, then make that clear in the notes.

When collected: All plots
Field width: Unlimited alphanumeric character field
Tolerance: N/A
MQO: N/A
Values: English language words, phrases and numbers

8.3.19 P3 HEXAGON NUMBER
Record the unique code assigned to each Phase 3 (former FHM) hexagon.

When collected: All Phase 3 plots
Field width: 7 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

8.3.20 P3 PLOT NUMBER
Record the P3 PLOT NUMBERS that is used to identify individual plots within the same Phase 3 (former FHM) hexagon.

When collected: All Phase 3 plots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

Section Break (Next Page)

15.0NC NC NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS DATA

The species on the NC FIA non-native invasive plant species list are known or suspected to cause ecological problems. The impact of these invasive species may be known at the local level but their abundance, regional impact, range, and rate of spread are not well known.

Collect non-native invasive plant information by identifying each invasive plant species and assigning percent plant cover within the 24-ft radius subplot for each portion of each subplot that is coded as forested. In some cases, a specimen may need to be collected.

15.1NC SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the code corresponding to the number of the subplot.

NC Note: This item is given to you on the data recorder screen, be sure you are recording the Subplot data on the correct subplot number.

When Collected: On all forested or partially forested subplots
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Center subplot
2 North subplot
3 Southeast subplot
4 Southwest subplot

15.2NC NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES CODE (ISPP)

Record NC CODE for each non-native invasive plant species found within the forested portion of the 24-ft radius subplot.

The PLANTS CODE assigned by the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) can be used to locate more information on a particular plant at their web site (http://plants.usda.gov/).

When Collected: On all forested or forested portions of partially forested subplots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors on plant identification
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

NC CODE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PLANTS CODE
	Woody species		
8001	Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	ROMU
8002	Japanese barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*	BETH
8003	Common buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	RHCA3
8004	Glossy buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*	FRAL4
8005	Autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	ELUM
8006	Non-native bush honeysuckles	*Lonicera* spp.	LONIC
8007	European privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*	LIVU
	Herbaceous		
8101	Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*	ALPE
8102	Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	EUES
8103	Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea bierbersteinii*	CEBI2
8104	Dame's rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*	HEMA3
8105	Mile-a-minute weed, Asiatic tearthumb	*Polygonum perfoliatum*	POPE10
8106	Common burdock	*Arctium minus*	ARMI2
8107	Japanese knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*	POCU6
8108	Marsh thistle	*Cirsium palustre*	CIPA6
	Vines		
8201	Kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	PUMO
8202	Porcelain berry	*Ampelopsis brevipendunculata*	AMBR7
8203	Oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	CEOR7
8204	Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	LOJA
8205	Chinese yam	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	DIOP
8206	Black swallowwort	*Cynanchum louiseae*	CYLO11
8207	Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei*	EUFO5
	Grasses		
8301	Reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundiacea*	PHAR3
8302	Phragmites, Common reed	*Phragmites australis*	PHAU7
8303	Nepalese browntop, Japanese stiltgrass	*Microstegium vimineum*	MIVI

15.3NC PERCENT PLANT COVER (PCOV)

Record the code that best describes the plant cover of each non-native invasive plant found on the forested subplot or forested portions of a subplot. Rate winter vegetation as if it were in a leaf-on condition.

One percent cover of the 24-foot radius subplot is equivalent to a square 4.3 feet on each side or a circle with a radius of 2.4 feet. Ten percent cover is equivalent to a square 13.4 feet on each side or a circle with a radius of 7.6 feet. Fifty percent cover is equivalent to a square 30.1 feet on each side or a circle with a radius of 17.0 feet.

Only record PERCENT PLANT COVER coverage codes on the forested portion of the subplot. For example, 70% of a subplot is non-forest and 30% is forested. If the entire subplot was covered by kudzu, then the PERCENT PLANT COVER is code 7 (76-100% coverage) for 30% forested portion, with the non-forest portion not recorded. If the plant of interest is found off of the subplot in a forest or on the non-forested portion of the subplot do not record any PERCENT PLANT COVER. Any plant identified in these situations can be described in the PLOT-LEVEL NOTES (section 1.15).

When collected: All non-native invasive plant species on the NC FIA list
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 code
MQO: At least 80 % of the time
Values:

1	< 1%, trace
2	1 to 5%
3	6 to 10%
4	11 to 25%
5	26 to 50%
6	51 to 75%
7	76 to 100%

Percent Cover Table

Subplot radius = 24.0 feet, Subplot area = 1809 ft^2			
Cover	Area (ft^2)	Length on a side (ft)	Radius of circular area(ft)
1%	18	4.3	2.4
3%	54	7.4	4.1
5%	90	9.5	5.3
10%	181	13.4	7.6
20%	362	19	10.7

15.4NC SPECIMEN COLLECTED (VOUC)

There will be instances where a crew may suspect they have found a non-native invasive species that has not been previously documented in a particular state. If this happens, a specimen should be collected, pressed, and labeled. The specimen should then be sent to the NCRS – FIA for positive identification.

This list includes the States that a certain species HAS NOT been documented, according to NRCS Plants Database (July 2004). Given the nature of non-native invasive plants, this list will likely change as plants spread. There are currently 15 out of the 25 plants that may require collecting. The other 10 occur in all of our eleven states and DO NOT require a specimen.

Indicate whether a voucher specimen has been collected.

COMMON NAME	NC CODE	ONLY COLLECT SPECIMENS IF FOUND IN:	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Woody species			
Multiflora rose	8001	ND, SD	*Rosa multiflora*
Common buckthorn	8003	KS	*Rhamnus cathartica*
Glossy buckthorn	8004	KS, MO, ND, SD	*Frangula alnus*
Autumn olive	8005	IN	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
European privet	8006	ND, SD, KS, MN, IA, MO	*Ligustrum vulgare*
Herbaceous			
Garlic mustard	8101	SD	*Alliaria petiolata*
Mile-a-minute weed, Asiatic tearthumb	8105	All North Central States	*Polygonum perfoliatum*
Japanese knotweed	8107	ND, SD	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Vines			
Kudzu	8201	IA, MI, MN, ND, NE, SD, WI	*Pueraria montana*
Porcelain berry	8202	IA, IN, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD	*Ampelopsis brevipendunculata*
Oriental bittersweet	8203	KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Japanese honeysuckle	8204	IA, MN, ND, SD	*Lonicera japonica*
Chinese yam	8205	IA, MI, MN, ND, NE, SD, WI	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*
Black swallowwort	8206	IA, MN, ND, SD	*Cynanchum louiseae*
Wintercreeper	8207	IA, KS, MN, ND, NE, SD, WI	*Euonymus fortunei*
Grasses			
Nepalese browntop, Japanese stiltgrass	8303	IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD, WI	*Microstegium vimineum*

When collected: All non-native invasive plant species in some selected states
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99 % of the time
Values:

0 No specimen collected

1 Yes a specimen has been collected

15.5NC NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANT SPECIMEN COLLECTION

If a plant specimen is collected, be sure to include as much of the plant as possible (roots, flowers, fruits, etc). Roots can be difficult to dig up, but if you can get them for herbs, vines, and grasses, do so. They can be helpful in identifying a plant. For woody specimens, collect a smaller branch and make notes on the label as to leaf arrangement, height of shrub/tree and anything else you think may help in identification.

Place the specimen between two sheets of newspaper, then between two pieces of corrugated cardboard and put in a plant press for proper drying. This needs to be done the day you collect a plant. If this is not possible, be sure to refrigerate specimen for up to 24 hours. After 24 hours, the specimens will start to discolor and wilt. If you do not have corrugated cardboard and/or a plant press, specimens can be placed in between the two sheets of newspaper and then pressed in a book or between two books. Dry specimens for a week or two before sending in for identification and confirmation.

Include a label with each specimen. Copies of labels are provided at the end of this section so you can make copies as needed. Please be sure to fill out label completely, including a good description of the site and the plant (especially those plants you are only collecting a small part, i.e., shrubs and trees). Include other notes as necessary. See section 1.0 to complete STATE (1.1), COUNTY (1.2), PLOT NUMBER (1.3), and CURRENT DATE (1.8). For specimens that are described only in the PLOT-LEVEL NOTES, record 0 for the subplot number. Collecting activities are expected to be minimal. Send pressed specimens with labels to:

Cassandra Olson, Invasive Plant Coordinator
NCRS – FIA
1992 Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108

Labels for Specimens

State ____ County ____ Plot Number_____ On Subplot ____ (yes) If so, which one? _____
____ (no) Current Date_____
Crew Tally Number(s) _____ Non-Native Invasive Species Code _____
Site Description_____
_____
Plant Description_____
_____
_____
Scientific Name_____ (for office use only)

State ____ County ____ Plot Number_____ On Subplot ____ (yes) If so, which one? _____
____ (no) Current Date_____
Crew Tally Number(s) _____ Non-Native Invasive Species Code _____
Site Description_____
_____
Plant Description_____
_____
_____
Scientific Name_____ (for office use only)

State ____ County ____ Plot Number_____ On Subplot ____ (yes) If so, which one? _____
____ (no) Current Date_____
Crew Tally Number(s) _____ Non-Native Invasive Species Code _____
Site Description_____
_____
Plant Description_____
_____
_____
Scientific Name_____ (for office use only)

State ____ County ____ Plot Number_____ On Subplot ____ (yes) If so, which one? _____
____ (no) Current Date_____
Crew Tally Number(s) _____ Non-Native Invasive Species Code _____
Site Description_____
_____
Plant Description_____
_____
Scientific Name_____ (for office use only)

BLANK

Appendix 1. NC State and County FIPS Codes

State	Cycle	State	Cycle	State	Cycle
Illinois	6	Michigan	7	North Dakota	5
Indiana	6	Minnesota	13	South Dakota	6
Iowa	5	Missouri	6	Wisconsin	7
Kansas	6	Nebraska	5		

State	SubCycle	State	SubCycle	State	SubCycle
Illinois	1	Michigan	2	North Dakota	1
Indiana	3	Minnesota	3	South Dakota	1
Iowa	3	Missouri	3	Wisconsin	2
Kansas	1	Nebraska	1		

Illinois	**(17)**
Unit 1	
Alexander	3
Franklin	55
Gallatin	59
Hamilton	65
Hardin	69
Jackson	77
Johnson	87
Massac	127
Perry	145
Pope	151
Pulaski	153
Randolph	157
Saline	165
Union	181
White	193
Williamson	199
Unit 2	
Bond	5
Calhoun	13
Clark	23
Clay	25
Clinton	27
Crawford	33
Cumberland	35
Edwards	47
Effingham	49
Fayette	51
Greene	61
Jasper	79
Jefferson	81
Jersey	83
Lawrence	101
Macoupin	117
Madison	119
Marion	121
Monroe	133
Montgomery	135
Richland	159
St.Clair	163
Shelby	173
Wabash	185
Washington	189
Wayne	191
Unit 3	
Adams	1
Boone	7
Brown	9
Bureau	11
Carroll	15
Cass	17
Champaign	19
Christian	21
Coles	29
Cook	31
DeKalb	37
De Witt	39
Douglas	41
DuPage	43
Edgar	45
Ford	53
Fulton	57
Grundy	63
Hancock	67
Henderson	71
Henry	73
Iroquois	75
JoDaviess	85
Kane	89
Kankakee	91
Kendall	93
Knox	95
Lake	97
La Salle	99
Lee	103
Livingston	105
Logan	107
Macon	115
Marshall	123
Mason	125
McDonough	109
McHenry	111
McLean	113
Menard	129
Mercer	131
Morgan	137
Moultrie	139
Ogle	141
Peoria	143
Piatt	147
Pike	149
Putnam	155
Rock Island	161
Sangamon	167
Schuyler	169
Scott	171
Stark	175
Stephenson	177
Tazewell	179
Vermilion	183
Warren	187
Whiteside	195
Will	197
Winnebago	201
Woodford	203

Indiana	**(18)**
Unit 1	
Clay	21
Daviess	27
Gibson	51
Greene	55
Knox	83
Martin	101
Parke	121
Pike	125
Posey	129
Putnam	133
Indiana	**(18)**

Unit 1 - Continued

Sullivan	153
Vanderburg	163
Vermillion	165
Vigo	167

Unit 2

Brown	13
Clark	19
Crawford	25
Dubois	37
Floyd	43
Harrison	61
Jackson	71
Lawrence	93
Monroe	105
Morgan	109
Orange	117
Owen	119
Perry	123
Scott	143
Spencer	147
Warrick	173
Washington	175

Unit 3

Dearborn	29
Fayette	41
Franklin	47
Jefferson	77
Jennings	79
Ohio	115
Ripley	137
Switzerland	155
Union	161

Unit 4

Adams	1
Allen	3
Bartholome	5
Benton	7
Blackford	9
Boone	11
Carroll	15
Cass	17
Clinton	23
Decatur	31
De Kalb	33
Delaware	35
Elkhart	39
Fountain	45
Fulton	49
Grant	53
Hamilton	57
Hancock	59
Hendricks	63
Henry	65
Howard	67
Huntington	69
Jasper	73
Jay	75
Johnson	81
Kosciusko	85
Lagrange	87
Lake	89
La Porte	91
Madison	95
Marion	97
Marshall	99
Miami	103
Montgomery	107
Newton	111
Noble	113
Porter	127
Pulaski	131
Randolph	135
Rush	139
St. Joseph	141
Shelby	145
Starke	149
Steuben	151
Tippecanoe	157
Tipton	159
Wabash	169
Warren	171
Wayne	177
Wells	179
White	181
Whitley	183

Iowa (19)

Unit 1

Allamakee	5
Benton	11
Black Hawk	13
Bremer	17
Buchanan	19
Butler	23
Cedar	31
Chickasaw	37
Clayton	43
Clinton	45
Delaware	55
Dubuque	61
Fayette	65
Floyd	67
Grundy	75
Howard	89
Jackson	97
Johnson	103
Jones	105
Linn	113
Mitchell	131
Scott	163
Tama	171
Winneshiek	191

Unit 2

Appanoose	7
Boone	15
Clarke	39
Dallas	49
Davis	51
Decatur	53
DesMoines	57
Guthrie	77
Hamilton	79
Hardin	83
Henry	87
Iowa	95
Jasper	99
Jefferson	101
Keokuk	107
Lee	111
Louisa	115
Lucas	117
Madison	121
Mahaska	123
Marion	125
Marshall127	
Monroe	135
Muscatine	139
Polk	153
Poweshiek	157
Story	169
Van Buren	177
Wapello	179
Warren	181
Washington	183
Wayne	185
Webster	187

Unit 3

Adair	1
Adams	3
Audubon	9
Carroll	27
Cass	29
Crawford	47
Fremont	71
Greene	73
Harrison	85
Mills	129
Monona	133
Montgomery	137
Page	145
Pottawatta	155
Ringgold	159
Shelby	165

Iowa (18)

Unit 3 - Continued

Taylor	173
Union	175
Woodbury	193

Unit 4

Buena Vist	21
Calhoun	25
Cerro Gord	33
Cherokee	35
Clay	41
Dickinson	59
Emmet	63
Franklin	69
Hancock	81
Humboldt	91
Ida	93
Kossuth	109
Lyon	119
O'Brien	141
Osceola	143
Palo Alto	147
Plymouth	149
Pocahontas	151
Sac	161
Sioux	167
Winnebago	189
Worth	195
Wright	197

Kansas (20)

Unit1

Atchison	5
Brown	13
Clay	27
Dickinson	41
Doniphan	43
Douglas	45
Franklin	59
Geary	61
Jackson	85
Jefferson	87
Johnson	91
Leavenworth	103
Marshall	117
Miami	121
Nemaha	131
Osage	139
Pottawatomie	149
Riley	161
Shawnee	177
Wabaunsee	197
Washington	201
Wyandotte	209

Unit 2

Allen	1
Anderson	3
Bourbon	11
Butler	15
Chase	17
Chautauqua	19
Cherokee	21
Coffey	31
Cowley	35
Crawford	37
Elk	49
Greenwood	73
Labette	99
Linn	107
Lyon	111
Marion	115
Montgomery	125
Morris	127
Neosho	133
Wilson	205
Woodson	207

Unit 3

Barber	7
Barton	9
Cheyenne	23
Clark	25
Cloud	29
Comanche	33
Decatur	39
Edwards	47
Ellis	51
Ellsworth	53
Finney	55
Ford	57
Gove	63
Graham	65
Grant	67
Gray	69
Greeley	71
Hamilton	75
Harper	77
Harvey	79
Haskell	81
Hodgeman	83
Jewell	89
Kearny	93
Kingman	95
Kiowa	97
Lane	101
Lincoln	105
Logan	109
McPherson	113
Meade	119
Mitchell	123
Morton	129
Ness	135
Norton	137
Osborne	141
Ottawa	143
Pawnee	145
Phillips	147
Pratt	151
Rawlins	153
Reno	155
Republic	157
Rice	159
Rooks	163
Rush	165
Russell	167
Saline	169
Scott	171
Sedgwick	173
Seward	175
Sheridan	179
Sherman	181
Smith	183
Stafford	185
Stanton	187
Stevens	189
Sumner	191
Thomas	193
Trego	195
Wallace	199
Wichita	203

Michigan (26)

Unit 1

Alger	3
Chippewa	33
Delta	41
Luce	95
Mackinac	97
Menominee	109
Schoolcraft	153

Unit 2

Baraga	13
Dickinson	43
Gogebic	53
Houghton	61
Iron	71
Keweenaw	83
Marquette	103
Ontonagon	131

Unit 3

Alcona	1
Alpena	7
Antrim	9
Arenac	11
Bay	17

Michagan (18)

Unit 3 - Continued

Benzie	19
Charlevoix	29
Cheboygan	31
Clare	35
Crawford	39
Emmet	47
Gladwin	51
Grand Traverse	55
Iosco	69
Isabella	73
Kalkaska	79
Lake	85
Leelanau	89
Manistee	101
Mason	105
Mecosta	107
Midland	111
Missaukee	113
Montmorenc	119
Newaygo	123
Oceana	127
Ogemaw	129
Osceola	133
Oscoda	135
Otsego	137
Presque Isle	141
Roscommon	143
Wexford	165

Unit 4

Allegan	5
Barry	15
Berrien	21
Branch	23
Calhoun	25
Cass	27
Clinton	37
Eaton	45
Genesee	49
Gratiot	57
Hillsdale	59
Huron	63
Ingham	65
Ionia	67
Jackson	75
Kalamazoo	77
Kent	81
Lapeer	87
Lenawee	91
Livingston	93
Macomb	99
Monroe	115
Montcalm	117
Muskegon	121
Oakland	125
Ottawa	139
Saginaw	145
St. Clair	147
St. Joseph	149
Sanilac	151
Shiawassee	155
Tuscola	157
Van Buren	159
Washtenaw	161
Wayne	163

Minnesota (27)

Unit 1

Carlton	17
Cook	31
Koochiching	71
Lake	75
St. Louis	137

Unit 2

Aitkin	1
Becker	5
Beltrami	7
Cass	21
Clearwater	29
Crow Wing	35
Hubbard	57
Itasca	61
Lake of the Woods	77
Mahnomen	87
Roseau	135
Wadena	159

Unit 3

Anoka	3
Benton	9
Carver	19
Chisago	25
Dakota	37
Douglas	41
Fillmore	45
Goodhue	49
Hennepin	53
Houston	55
Isanti	59
Kanabec	65
Le Sueur	79
Mille Lacs	95
Morrison	97
Olmsted	109
Otter Tail	111
Pine	115
Ramsey	123
Rice	131
Scott	139
Sherburne	141
Stearns	145
Todd	153
Wabasha	157
Washington	163
Winona	169
Wright	171

Unit 4

Big Stone	11
Blue Earth	13
Brown	15
Chippewa	23
Clay	27
Cottonwood	33
Dodge	39
Faribault	43
Freeborn	47
Grant	51
Jackson	63
Kandiyohi	67
Kittson	69
Lac qui Parle	73
Lincoln	81
Lyon	83
McLeod	85
Marshall	89
Martin	91
Meeker	93
Mower	99
Murray	101
Nicollet	103
Nobles	105
Norman	107
Pennington	113
Pipestone	117
Polk	119
Pope	121
Red Lake	125
Redwood	127
Renville	129
Rock	133
Sibley	143
Steele	147
Stevens	149
Swift	151
Traverse	155
Waseca	161
Watonwan	165
Wilkin	167
Yellow Medicine	173

Missouri (29)

Unit 1

Bollinger	17
Butler	23
Carter	35

Missouri (29)

Unit 1 - Continued

Crawford	55
Dent	65
Iron	93
Madison	123
Oregon	149
Reynolds	179
Ripley	181
St. Francois	187
Shannon	203
Washington	221
Wayne	223

Unit 2

Barry	9
Christian	43
Douglas	67
Howell	91
McDonald	119
Newton	145
Ozark	153
Stone	209
Taney	213
Texas	215
Webster	225
Wright	229

Unit 3

Benton	15
Camden	29
Cedar	39
Dallas	59
Hickory	85
Laclede	105
Maries	125
Miller	131
Morgan	141
Phelps	161
Polk	167
Pulaski	169
St. Clair	185

Unit 4

Adair	1
Andrew	3
Atchison	5
Audrain	7
Barton	11
Bates	13
Buchanan	21
Caldwell	25
Carroll	33
Cass	37
Chariton	41
Clark	45
Clay	47
Clinton	49
Cooper	53
Dade	57
Daviess	61
DeKalb	63
Gentry	75
Greene	77
Grundy	79
Harrison	81
Henry	83
Holt	87
Jackson	95
Jasper	97
Johnson	101
Knox	103
Lafayette	107
Lawrence	109
Lewis	111
Lincoln	113
Linn	115
Livingston	117
Macon	121
Marion	127
Mercer	129
Monroe	137
Nodaway	147
Pettis	159
Pike	163
Platte	165
Putnam	171
Ralls	173
Randolph	175
Ray	177
Saline	195
Schuyler	197
Scotland	199
Shelby	205
Sullivan	211
Vernon	217
Worth	227

Unit 5

Boone	19
Callaway	27
Cape Girar	31
Cole	51
Dunklin	69
Franklin	71
Gasconade	73
Howard	89
Jefferson	99
Mississippi	133
Moniteau	135
Montgomery	139
New Madrid	143
Osage	151
Pemiscot	155
Perry	157
St. Charle	183
St. Louis	189
Ste. Genev	186
Scott	201
Stoddard	207
Warren	219
St. Louis	510

Nebraska (31)

Unit 1

Adams	1
Boone	11
Buffalo	19
Burt	21
Butler	23
Cass	25
Cedar	27
Clay	35
Colfax	37
Cuming	39
Custer	41
Dakota	43
Dawson	47
Dixon	51
Dodge	53
Douglas	55
Fillmore	59
Franklin	61
Frontier	63
Furnas	65
Gage	67
Gosper	73
Greeley	77
Hall	79
Hamilton	81
Harlan	83
Hitchcock	87
Howard	93
Jefferson	95
Johnson	97
Kearney	99
Lancaster	109
Madison	119
Merrick	121
Nance	125
Nemaha	127
Nuckolls	129
Otoe	131
Pawnee	133
Phelps	137
Pierce	139
Platte	141
Polk	143
Red Willow	145

Nebraska (31)

STATE AND COUNTY FIPS CODES

Unit 1 - Continued

Richardson	147
Saline	151
Sarpy	153
Saunders	155
Seward	159
Sherman	163
Stanton	167
Thayer	169
Thurston	173
Valley	175
Washington	177
Wayne	179
Webster	181
York	185

Unit 2

Antelope	3
Arthur	5
Banner	7
Blaine	9
Box Butte	13
Boyd	15
Brown	17
Chase	29
Cherry	31
Cheyenne	33
Dawes	45
Deuel	49
Dundy	57
Garden	69
Garfield	71
Grant	75
Hayes	85
Holt	89
Hooker	91
Keith	101
Keya Paha	103
Kimball	105
Knox	107
Lincoln	111
Logan	113
Loup	115
McPherson	117
Morrill	123
Perkins	135
Rock	149
Scotts Bluff	157
Sheridan	161
Sioux	165
Thomas	171
Wheeler	183

N.Dakota (38)

Unit 1

Adams	1
Barnes	3
Benson	5
Billings	7
Bottineau	9
Bowman	11
Burke	13
Burleigh	15
Cass	17
Cavalier	19
Dickey	21
Divide	23
Dunn	25
Eddy	27
Emmons	29
Foster	31
Golden Valley	33
Grand Fork	35
Grant	37
Griggs	39
Hettinger	41
Kidder	43
LaMoure	45
Logan	47
McHenry	49
McIntosh	51
McKenzie	53
McLean	55
Mercer	57
Morton	59
Mountrail	61
Nelson	63
Oliver	65
Pembina	67
Pierce	69
Ramsey	71
Ransom	73
Renville	75
Richland	77
Rolette	79
Sargent	81
Slope	87
Sheridan	83
Sioux	85
Stark	89
Steele	91
Stutsman	93
Towner	95
Traill	97
Walsh	99
Ward	101
Wells	103
Williams	105

S.Dakota (46)

Unit 1

Aurora	3
Beadle	5
Bennett	7
Bon Homme	9
Brookings	11
Brown	13
Brule	15
Buffalo	17
Campbell	21
Charles Mi	23
Clark	25
Clay	27
Codington	29
Corson	31
Davison	35
Day	37
Deuel	39
Dewey	41
Douglas	43
Edmunds	45
Faulk	49
Grant	51
Gregory	53
Haakon	55
Hamlin	57
Hand	59
Hanson	61
Hughes	65
Hutchinson	67
Hyde	69
Jackson	71
Jerauld	73
Jones	75
Kingsbury	77
Lake	79
Lincoln	83
Lyman	85
Marshall	91
McCook	87
McPherson	89
Mellette	95
Miner	97
Minnehaha	99
Moody	101
Perkins	105
Potter	107
Roberts	109
Sanborn	111
Spink	115
Stanley	117
Sully	119
Todd	121

South Dakota (31)

Unit 1 - Continued

Tripp	123
Turner	125
Union	127
Walworth	129
Yankton	135
Ziebach	137

Unit 2

Butte	19
Custer	33
Fall River	47
Harding	63
Lawrence	81
Meade	93
Pennington	103
Shannon	113

Wisconsin (55)

Unit 1

Florence	37
Forest	41
Langlade	67
Lincoln	69
Menominee	78
Marinette	75
Oconto	83
Oneida	85
Shawano	115
Vilas	125

Unit 2

Ashland	3
Barron	5
Bayfield	7
Burnett	13
Douglas	31
Iron	51
Polk	95
Price	99
Rusk	107
Sawyer	113
Taylor	119
Washburn	129

Unit 3

Adams	1
Chippewa	17
Clark	19
Eau Claire	35
Jackson	53
Juneau	57
Marathon	73
Marquette	77
Monroe	81
Portage	97
Waupaca	135
Waushara	137
Wood	141

Wisconsin (55)

Unit 4

Buffalo	11
Crawford	23
Dunn	33
Grant	43
Iowa	49
La Crosse	63
Lafayette	65
Pepin	91
Pierce	93
Richland	103
St. Croix	109
Sauk	111
Trempealeau	121
Vernon	123

Unit 5

Brown	9
Calumet	15
Columbia	21
Dane	25
Dodge	27
Door	29
Fond du La	39
Green	45
Green Lake	47
Jefferson	55
Kenosha	59
Kewaunee	61
Manitowoc	71
Milwaukee	79
Outagamie	87
Ozaukee	89
Racine	101
Rock	105
Sheboygan	117
Walworth	127
Washington	131
Waukesha	133
Winnebago	139

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Appendix 2. FIA Forest Type Codes

This following list includes all forest types in the Continental U.S. and Alaska Types designated East/West are commonly found in those regions, although types designated for one region may occasionally be found in another.

NC Note: For non-stocked stands, see section 2.5.3 for procedures to determine FOREST TYPE.

East	West	Code	Species Type
			White / Red / Jack Pine Group
E		101	Jack pine
E		102	Red pine
E		103	Eastern white pine
E		104	Eastern white pine / Eastern hemlock
E		105	Eastern hemlock
			Spruce / Fir Group
E		121	Balsam fir
E		122	White spruce
E		123	Red spruce
E		124	Red spruce / balsam fir
E	W	125	Black spruce
E		126	Tamarack
E		127	Northern white-cedar
			Longleaf / Slash Pine Group
E		141	Longleaf pine
E		142	Slash pine
			Loblolly / Shortleaf Pine Group
E		161	Loblolly pine
E		162	Shortleaf pine
E		163	Virginia pine
E		164	Sand pine
E		165	Table-mountain pine
E		166	Pond pine
E		167	Pitch pine
E		168	Spruce pine
			Pinyon / Juniper Group
E		181	Eastern redcedar
E	W	182	Rocky Mountain juniper
	W	183	Western juniper
E	W	184	Juniper woodland
E	W	185	Pinyon juniper woodland
			Douglas-fir Group
E	W	201	Douglas-fir
	W	202	Port-Orford-cedar
			Ponderosa Pine Group
E	W	221	Ponderosa pine
	W	222	Incense cedar
	W	223	Jeffrey pine / Coulter pine / bigcone Douglas-fir

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East	West	Code	Species Type
	W	224	Sugar pine
			Western White Pine Group
	W	241	Western white pine
			Fir / Spruce / Mountain Hemlock Group
	W	261	White fir
	W	262	Red fir
	W	263	Noble fir
	W	264	Pacific silver fir
	W	265	Engelmann spruce
	W	266	Engelmann spruce / subalpine fir
	W	267	Grand fir
	W	268	Subalpine fir
	W	269	Blue spruce
	W	270	Mountain hemlock
	W	271	Alaska-yellow-cedar
			Lodgepole Pine Group
	W	281	Lodgepole pine
			Hemlock / Sitka Spruce Group
	W	301	Western hemlock
	W	304	Western redcedar
	W	305	Sitka spruce
			Western Larch Group
	W	321	Western larch
			Redwood Group
	W	341	Redwood
	W	342	Giant sequoia
			Other Western Softwoods Group
	W	361	Knobcone pine
	W	362	Southwest white pine
	W	363	Bishop pine
	W	364	Monterey pine
	W	365	Foxtail pine / bristlecone pine
	W	366	Limber pine
	W	367	Whitebark pine
	W	368	Misc. western softwoods
			California Mixed Conifer Group
	W	371	California mixed conifer
			Exotic Softwoods Group
E		381	Scotch pine
E	W	382	Australian pine
E	W	383	Other exotic softwoods
E		384	Norway spruce
E		385	Introduced larch
			Oak / Pine Group

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East	West	Code	Species Type
E		401	Eastern white pine / N. red oak / white ash
E		402	Eastern redcedar / hardwood
E		403	Longleaf pine / oak
E		404	Shortleaf pine / oak
E		405	Virginia pine / southern red oak
E		406	Loblolly pine / hardwood
E		407	Slash pine / hardwood
E		409	Other pine / hardwood
			Oak / Hickory Group
E		501	Post oak / blackjack oak
E		502	Chestnut oak
E		503	White oak / red oak / hickory
E		504	White oak
E		505	Northern red oak
E		506	Yellow-poplar / white oak / N. red oak
E		507	Sassafras / persimmon
E		508	Sweetgum / yellow-poplar
E		509	Bur oak
E		510	Scarlet oak
E		511	Yellow-poplar
E		512	Black walnut
E		513	Black locust
E		514	Southern scrub oak
E		515	Chestnut oak / black oak / scarlet oak
E		519	Red maple / oak
E		520	Mixed upland hardwoods
			Oak / Gum / Cypress Group
E		601	Swamp chestnut oak / cherrybark oak
E		602	Sweetgum / Nuttall oak / willow oak
E		605	Overcup oak / water hickory
E		606	Atlantic white-cedar
E		607	Baldcypress / water tupelo
E		608	Sweetbay / swamp tupelo / red maple
			Elm / Ash / Cottonwood Group
E		701	Black ash / American elm / red maple
E		702	River birch / sycamore
E	W	703	Cottonwood
E	W	704	Willow
E		705	Sycamore / pecan / American elm
E		706	Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash
E		707	Silver maple / American elm
E		708	Red maple / lowland
E	W	709	Cottonwood / willow
	W	722	Oregon ash
			Maple / Beech / Birch Group
E		801	Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch
E		802	Black cherry
E		803	Cherry / ash / yellow-poplar
E		805	Hard maple / basswood
E		807	Elm / ash / locust

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East	West	Code	Species Type
E		809	Red maple / upland
			Aspen / Birch Group
E	W	901	Aspen
E	W	902	Paper birch
E	W	904	Balsam poplar
			Alder / Maple Group
	W	911	Red alder
	W	912	Bigleaf maple
			Western Oak Group
	W	921	Gray pine
	W	922	California black oak
	W	923	Oregon white oak
	W	924	Blue oak
E	W	925	Deciduous oak woodland
	W	926	Evergreen oak woodland
	W	931	Coast live oak
	W	932	Canyon live oak / interior live oak
			Tanoak / Laurel Group
	W	941	Tanoak
	W	942	Califonia laurel
	W	943	Giant chinkapin
			Other Western Hardwoods Group
	W	951	Pacific madrone
E	W	952	Mesquite woodland
	W	953	Cercocarpus woodland
	W	954	Intermountain maple woodland
E	W	955	Misc. western hardwood woodlands
			Tropical Hardwoods Group
E		981	Sabal palm
E		982	Mangrove
E		989	Other tropical
			Exotic Hardwoods Group
E		991	Paulownia
E		992	Melaluca
E	W	993	Eucalyptus
E	W	995	Other exotic hardwoods

Deleted: 121

Appendix 3. NC FIA Tree Species Codes

NC Note: The National species list has been shortened to E species and a few W that may be found in the NCRS region. No NC only additions have been made, so all species listed are National. NC will tally any tree on the list that is found on the plot core or not.

For Species ID help, access the following website: http://plants.usda.gov/

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
	E	W		0010	ABIES	fir spp.	Abies	spp.
X	E	W		0012	ABBA	balsam fir	Abies	balsamea
X	E			0016	ABFR	Fraser fir	Abies	fraseri
X	E			0043	CHTH2	Atlantic white-cedar	Chamaecyparis	thyoides
	E	W		0057	JUNIP	redcedar / juniper spp.	Juniperus	spp.
X	E			0061	JUAS	Ashe juniper	Juniperus	ashei
X	E	W	w	0066	JUSC2	Rocky Mountain juniper	Juniperus	scopulorum
	E			0067	JUVIS	southern redcedar	Juniperus	virginiana var. silicicola
X	E			0068	JUVI	eastern redcedar	Juniperus	virginiana
X	E	W		0071	LALA	tamarack (native)	Larix	laricina
	E	W		0090	PICEA	spruce spp.	Picea	spp.
X	E			0091	PIAB	Norway spruce	Picea	abies
X		W		0093	PIEN	Engelmann spruce	Picea	engelmannii
X	E	W		0094	PIGL	white spruce	Picea	glauca
X	E	W		0095	PIMA	black spruce	Picea	mariana
X	E	W		0096	PIPU	blue spruce	Picea	pungens
X	E			0097	PIRU	red spruce	Picea	rubens
	E	W		0100	PINUS	pine spp.	Pinus	spp.
X	E			0105	PIBA2	jack pine	Pinus	banksiana
X		W		0108	PICO	lodgepole pine	Pinus	contorta
X	E			0110	PIEC2	shortleaf pine	Pinus	echinata
X		W		0113	PIFL2	limber pine	Pinus	flexilis
X	E			0115	PIGL2	spruce pine	Pinus	glabra
X	E	W		0122	PIPO	ponderosa pine	Pinus	ponderosa
X	E			0123	PIPU5	Table Mountain pine	Pinus	pungens
X	E			0125	PIRE	red pine	Pinus	resinosa
X	E			0126	PIRI	pitch pine	Pinus	rigida
X	E			0129	PIST	eastern white pine	Pinus	strobus
X	E			0130	PISY	Scotch pine	Pinus	sylvestris
X	E			0131	PITA	loblolly pine	Pinus	taeda
X	E			0132	PIVI2	Virginia pine	Pinus	virginiana

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0136	PINI	Austrian pine	Pinus	nigra
X		W		0202	PSME	Douglas-fir	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
	E			0220	TAXOD	cypress spp.	Taxodium	spp.
X	E			0221	TADI2	baldcypress	Taxodium	distichum
X	E			0222	TAAS	pondcypress	Taxodium	ascendens
X	E			0241	THOC2	northern white-cedar	Thuja	occidentalis
	E	W		0260	TSUGA	hemlock spp.	Tsuga	spp.
X	E			0261	TSCA	eastern hemlock	Tsuga	canadensis
X	E			0262	TSCA2	Carolina hemlock	Tsuga	caroliniana
X	E	W		0299	2TE	Unknown dead conifer	Tree	evergreen
	E	W		0310	ACER	maple spp.	Acer	spp.
X	E	W		0313	ACNE2	Boxelder	Acer	negundo
X	E			0314	ACNI5	black maple	Acer	nigrum
X	E			0315	ACPE	striped maple	Acer	pensylvanicum
X	E			0316	ACRU	red maple	Acer	rubrum
X	E			0317	ACSA2	silver maple	Acer	saccharinum
X	E			0318	ACSA3	sugar maple	Acer	saccharum
	E			0319	ACSP2	Mountain maple	Acer	spicatum
	E			0320	ACPL	Norway maple	Acer	platanoides
		W	w	0321	ACGL	Rocky Mountain maple	Acer	glabrum
X	E			0323	ACLE	chalk maple	Acer	leucoderme
	E	W		0330	AESCU	buckeye, horsechestnut spp.	Aesculus	spp.
X	E			0331	AEGL	Ohio buckeye	Aesculus	glabra
X	E			0332	AEFL	yellow buckeye	Aesculus	flava
	E			0336	AEPA	red buckeye	Aesculus	pavia
X	E			0337	AESY	painted buckeye	Aesculus	sylvatica
X	E			0341	AIAL	ailanthus	Ailanthus	altissima
X	E	W		0345	ALJU	mimosa/silktree	Albizia	julibrissin
X	E			0355	ALGL2	European alder	Alnus	glutinosa
	E	W		0356	AMELA	serviceberry spp.	Amelanchier	spp.
	E	W		0357	AMAR3	common serviceberry	Amelanchier	arborea
	E	W		0358	AMSA	roundleaf serviceberry	Amelanchier	sanguinea
X	E			0367	ASTR	Pawpaw	Asimina	triloba
	E	W		0370	BETUL	birch spp.	Betula	spp.
X	E			0371	BEAL2	yellow birch	Betula	alleghaniensis
X	E			0372	BELE	sweet birch	Betula	lenta
X	E			0373	BENI	river birch	Betula	nigra

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0374	BEOC2	Water birch	Betula	occidentalis
X	E	W		0375	BEPA	paper birch	Betula	papyrifera
X	E			0377	BEUB	Virginia roundleaf birch	Betula	uber
X	E			0379	BEPO	gray birch	Betula	populifolia
	E			0381	SILAL3	Chittamwood/gum bumelia	Sideroxylon	lanuginosum ssp. lanuginosum
X	E			0391	CACA18	American hornbeam, musclewood	Carpinus	caroliniana
	E			0400	CARYA	hickory spp.	Carya	spp.
X	E			0401	CAAQ2	water hickory	Carya	aquatica
X	E			0402	CACO15	bitternut hickory	Carya	cordiformis
X	E			0403	CAGL8	pignut hickory	Carya	glabra
X	E			0404	CAIL2	pecan	Carya	illinoinensis
X	E			0405	CALA21	shellbark hickory	Carya	laciniosa
X	E			0406	CAMY	nutmeg hickory	Carya	myristiciformis
X	E			0407	CAOV2	shagbark hickory	Carya	ovata
X	E			0408	CATE9	black hickory	Carya	texana
X	E			0409	CAAL27	mockernut hickory	Carya	alba
X	E			0410	CAPA24	sand hickory	Carya	pallida
X	E			0411	CAFL6	scrub hickory	Carya	floridana
X	E			0412	CAOV3	red hickory	Carya	ovalis
X	E			0413	CACA38	southern shagbark hickory	Carya	carolinae-septentrionalis
	E	W		0420	CASTA	chestnut spp.	Castanea	spp.
	E			0421	CADE12	American chestnut	Castanea	dentata
X	E			0422	CAPU9	Allegheny chinkapin	Castanea	pumila
	E			0423	CAPUO	Ozark chinkapin	Castanea	pumila var. ozarkensis
X	E	W		0424	CAMO83	Chinese chestnut	Castanea	mollissima
	E			0450	CATAL	catalpa spp.	Catalpa	spp.
X	E			0451	CABI8	southern catalpa	Catalpa	bignonioides
X	E			0452	CASP8	northern catalpa	Catalpa	speciosa
	E	W		0460	CELTI	hackberry spp.	Celtis	spp.
X	E	W		0461	CELA	sugarberry	Celtis	laevigata
X	E	W		0462	CEOC	hackberry	Celtis	occidentalis
	E	W		0463	CELAR	netleaf hackberry	Celtis	laevigata var. reticulata
X	E			0471	CECA4	eastern redbud	Cercis	canadensis
X	E			0481	CLKE	yellowwood	Cladrastis	kentukea

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0491	COFL2	flowering dogwood	Cornus	florida
	E			0500	CRATA	hawthorn spp.	Crataegus	spp.
	E			0501	CRCR2	cockspur hawthorn	Crataegus	crus-galli
	E			0502	CRMO2	downy hawthorn	Crataegus	mollis
	E			0503	CRBR3	Brainerd hawthorn	Crataegus	brainerdii
	E			0504	CRCA	pear hawthorn	Crataegus	calpodendron
	E			0505	CRCH	Fireberry hawthorn	Crataegus	chrysocarpa
	E			0506	CRDI	broadleaf hawthorn	Crataegus	dilatata
	E			0507	CRFL	fanleaf hawthorn	Crataegus	flabellata
	E			0508	CRMO3	Oneseed hawthorn	Crataegus	monogyna
	E			0509	CRPE	scarlet hawthorn	Crataegus	pedicellata
	E			5091	CRPH	Washington hawthorn	Crataegus	phaenopyrum
	E			5092	CRSU5	fleshy hawthorn	Crataegus	succulenta
	E			5093	CRUN	dwarf hawthorn	Crataegus	uniflora
	E			0520	DIOSP	persimmon spp.	Diospyros	spp.
X	E			0521	DIVI5	common persimmon	Diospyros	virginiana
X	E			0522	DITE3	Texas persimmon	Diospyros	texana
X	E			0531	FAGR	American beech	Fagus	grandifolia
	E	W		0540	FRAXI	ash spp.	Fraxinus	spp.
X	E			0541	FRAM2	white ash	Fraxinus	americana
X	E			0543	FRNI	black ash	Fraxinus	nigra
X	E			0544	FRPE	green ash	Fraxinus	pennsylvanica
X	E			0545	FRPR	pumpkin ash	Fraxinus	profunda
X	E			0546	FRQU	blue ash	Fraxinus	quadrangulata
X	E			0548	FRCA3	Carolina ash	Fraxinus	caroliniana
X	E			0549	FRTE	Texas ash	Fraxinus	texensis
	E			0550	GLEDI	locust spp.	Gleditsia	spp.
X	E			0551	GLAQ	waterlocust	Gleditsia	aquatica
X	E			0552	GLTR	honeylocust	Gleditsia	triacanthos
X	E			0555	GOLA	loblolly bay	Gordonia	lasianthus
X	E	W		0561	GIBI2	Ginkgo, maidenhair tree	Ginkgo	biloba
X	E			0571	GYDI	Kentucky coffeetree	Gymnocladus	dioicus
	E			0580	HALES	silverbell spp.	Halesia	spp.
X	E			0581	HACA3	Carolina silverbell	Halesia	carolina
X	E			0582	HADI3	two-wing silverbell	Halesia	diptera
X	E			0583	HACA3	little silverbell	Halesia	parviflora
X	E			0591	ILOP	American holly	Ilex	opaca

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
	E	W		0600	JUGLA	walnut spp.	Juglans	spp.
X	E			0601	JUCI	butternut	Juglans	cinerea
X	E	W		0602	JUNI	black walnut	Juglans	nigra
	E	W		0605	JUMI	Texas walnut	Juglans	microcarpa
X	E			0611	LIST2	sweetgum	Liquidambar	styraciflua
X	E			0621	LITU	yellow-poplar	Liriodendron	tulipifera
X	E			0641	MAPO	Osage-orange	Maclura	pomifera
	E			0650	MAGNO	magnolia spp.	Magnolia	spp.
X	E			0651	MAAC	cucumbertree	Magnolia	acuminata
X	E			0652	MAGR4	southern magnolia	Magnolia	grandiflora
X	E			0653	MAVI2	sweetbay	Magnolia	virginiana
X	E			0654	MAMA2	bigleaf magnolia	Magnolia	macrophylla
X	E			0655	MAFR	mountain or Fraser magnolia	Magnolia	fraseri
X	E			0657	MAPY	pyramid magnolia	Magnolia	pyramidata
X	E			0658	MATR	umbrella magnolia	Magnolia	tripetala
	E	W		0660	MALUS	apple spp.	Malus	spp.
X	E			0662	MAAN3	southern crabapple	Malus	angustifolia
X	E			0663	MACO5	sweet crabapple	Malus	coronaria
X	E			0664	MAIO	prairie crabapple	Malus	ioensis
	E			0680	MORUS	mulberry spp.	Morus	spp.
X	E			0681	MOAL	white mulberry	Morus	alba
X	E			0682	MORU2	red mulberry	Morus	rubra
X	E			0684	MONI	black mulberry	Morus	nigra
	E			0690	NYSSA	tupelo spp.	Nyssa	spp.
X	E			0691	NYAQ2	water tupelo	Nyssa	aquatica
X	E			0692	NYOG	Ogeechee tupelo	Nyssa	ogeche
X	E			0693	NYSY	blackgum	Nyssa	sylvatica
X	E			0694	NYBI	swamp tupelo	Nyssa	biflora
X	E			0701	OSVI	eastern hophornbeam	Ostrya	virginiana
X	E			0711	OXAR	sourwood	Oxydendrum	arboreum
X	E			0712	PATO2	paulownia, empress-tree	Paulownia	tomentosa
X	E			0721	PEBO	redbay	Persea	borbonia
X	E			0722	PLAQ	water-elm, planertree	Planera	aquatica
X	E			0731	PLOC	American sycamore	Platanus	occidentalis
	E	W		0740	POPUL	cottonwood and poplar spp.	Populus	spp.
X	E	W		0741	POBA2	balsam poplar	Populus	balsamifera

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0742	PODE3	eastern cottonwood	Populus	deltoides
X	E			0743	POGR4	bigtooth aspen	Populus	grandidentata
X	E			0744	POHE4	swamp cottonwood	Populus	heterophylla
X	E	W		0745	PODEM	plains cottonwood	Populus	deltoides ssp. monilifera
X	E	W		0746	POTR5	quaking aspen	Populus	tremuloides
X		W		0747	POBAT	black cottonwood	Populus	balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa
X		W		0748	POFR2	Fremont's cottonwood	Populus	fremontii
X		W		0749	POAN3	narrowleaf cottonwood	Populus	angustifolia
X	E			0752	POAL7	silver poplar	Populus	alba
X	E			0753	PONI	Lombardy poplar	Populus	nigra
	E	W		0760	PRUNU	cherry and plum spp.	Prunus	spp.
	E	W		0761	PRPE2	pin cherry	Prunus	pensylvanica
X	E			0762	PRSE2	black cherry	Prunus	serotina
	E	W		0763	PRVI	common chokecherry	Prunus	virginiana
	E			0764	PRPE3	peach	Prunus	persica
X	E			0765	PRNI	Canada plum	Prunus	nigra
X	E			0766	PRAM	American plum	Prunus	americana
	E			0769	PRAL5	Allegheny plum	Prunus	alleghaniensis
	E	W		0770	PRAN3	Chickasaw plum	Prunus	angustifolia
X	E			0771	PRAV	sweet cherry, domesticated	Prunus	avium
	E			0772	PRCE	sour cherry, domesticated	Prunus	cerasus
	E			0773	PRDO	European plum, domesticated	Prunus	domestica
	E			0774	PRMA	Mahaleb plum, domesticated	Prunus	mahaleb
	E	W		0800	QUERC	oak – deciduous spp.	Quercus	spp.
X	E			0802	QUAL	white oak	Quercus	alba
X	E			0804	QUBI	swamp white oak	Quercus	bicolor
X	E			0806	QUCO2	scarlet oak	Quercus	coccinea
X	E			0808	QUSIS	Durand oak	Quercus	sinuata var. sinuata
X	E			0809	QUEL	northern pin oak	Quercus	ellipsoidalis
X	E			0812	QUFA	southern red oak	Quercus	falcata
X	E			0813	QUPA5	cherrybark oak	Quercus	pagoda
X	E			0816	QUIL	scrub oak	Quercus	ilicifolia
X	E			0817	QUIM	shingle oak	Quercus	imbricaria

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0819	QULA2	turkey oak	Quercus	laevis
X	E			0820	QULA3	laurel oak	Quercus	laurifolia
X	E			0822	QULY	overcup oak	Quercus	lyrata
X	E			0823	QUMA2	bur oak	Quercus	macrocarpa
X	E			0824	QUMA3	blackjack oak	Quercus	marilandica
X	E			0825	QUMI	swamp chestnut oak	Quercus	michauxii
X	E			0826	QUMU	chinkapin oak	Quercus	muehlenbergii
X	E			0827	QUNI	water oak	Quercus	nigra
X	E			0828	QUBU2	Nuttall oak	Quercus	buckleyi
X	E			0830	QUPA2	pin oak	Quercus	palustris
X	E			0831	QUPH	willow oak	Quercus	phellos
X	E			0832	QUPR2	chestnut oak	Quercus	prinus
X	E			0833	QURU	northern red oak	Quercus	rubra
X	E			0834	QUSH	Shumard's oak	Quercus	shumardii
X	E			0835	QUST	post oak	Quercus	stellata
	E			0836	QUSI2	Delta post oak	Quercus	similis
X	E			0837	QUVE	black oak	Quercus	velutina
X	E			0838	QUVI	live oak	Quercus	virginiana
X	E			0840	QUMA6	dwarf post oak	Quercus	margarettiae
X	E			0841	QUMI2	dwarf live oak	Quercus	minima
X	E			0842	QUIN	bluejack oak	Quercus	incana
X	E			0844	QUOG	Oglethorpe oak	Quercus	oglethorpensis
	E			0845	QUPR	dwarf chinkapin oak	Quercus	prinoides
X		W	w	0846	QUGR3	gray oak	Quercus	grisea
X		W	w	0847	QURU4	netleaf oak	Quercus	rugosa
X	E	W		0901	ROPS	black locust	Robinia	pseudoacacia
	E	W		0919	SASAD	western soapberry	Sapindus	saponaria var. drummondii
	E	W		0920	SALIX	willow spp.	Salix	spp.
	E	W		0921	SAAM2	peachleaf willow	Salix	amygdaloides
	E	W		0922	SANI	black willow	Salix	nigra
	E	W		0923	SABE2	Bebb willow	Salix	bebbiana
X	E			0925	SACA5	coastal plain willow	Salix	caroliniana
X	E			0926	SAPY	balsam willow	Salix	pyrifolia
	E	W		0927	SAAL2	white willow	Salix	alba
X	E			0929	SASE10	weeping willow	Salix	sepulcralis
X	E			0931	SAAL5	sassafras	Sassafras	albidum
	E			0934	SORBU	mountain ash spp.	Sorbus	spp.

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
	E			0935	SOAM3	American mountain ash	Sorbus	americana
X	E			0936	SOAU	European mountain ash	Sorbus	aucuparia
X	E			0937	SODE3	northern mountain ash	Sorbus	decora
	E			0940	SWMA2	mahogany	Swietenia	mahagoni
	E			0950	TILIA	basswood spp.	Tilia	spp.
X	E			0951	TIAM	American basswood	Tilia	americana
	E			0952	TIAMH	white basswood	Tilia	americana var. heterophylla
	E			0953	TIAMC	Carolina basswood	Tilia	americana var. caroliniana
	E			0970	ULMUS	elm spp.	Ulmus	spp.
X	E			0971	ULAL	winged elm	Ulmus	alata
X	E			0972	ULAM	American elm	Ulmus	americana
X	E			0973	ULCR	cedar elm	Ulmus	crassifolia
X	E			0974	ULPU	Siberian elm	Ulmus	pumila
X	E			0975	ULRU	slippery elm	Ulmus	rubra
X	E			0976	ULSE	September elm	Ulmus	serotina
X	E			0977	ULTH	rock elm	Ulmus	thomasii
	E			0986	AVGE	black mangrove	Avicennia	germinans
	E			0987	COER2	buttonwood mangrove	Conocarpus	erectus
	E			0988	LARA2	white mangrove	Laguncularia	racemosa
X	E			0989	RHMA2	American mangrove	Rhizophora	mangle
	E	W		0991	TAMAR2	saltcedar	Tamarix	spp.
X	E			0992	MEQU	melaleuca	Melaleuca	quinquenervia
X	E			0993	MEAZ	chinaberry	Melia	azedarach
X	E			0994	TRSE6	Chinese tallowtree	Triadica	sebifera
X	E			0995	VEFO	tungoil tree	Vernicia	fordii
X	E			0996	COOB2	smoketree	Cotinus	obovatus
	E	W		0997	ELAN	Russian-olive	Elaeagnus	angustifolia
X	E	W		0998	2TB	unknown dead hardwood	Tree	broadleaf
X	E	W		0999	2TREE	Other, or unknown live tree	Tree	unknown

Appendix 4. Site Tree Selection Criteria and Species List

A. Eastern U.S. Site-Tree Selection Criteria

Ideally, site trees in the eastern U.S. should be between 20-70 years old. If preferred trees cannot be found in this age range, expand the age range to 15-120 years. Reject trees outside the 15-120 year age range, trees that exhibit signs of damage, trees with ring patterns that show signs of suppression, trees less than 5.0 inches DBH, trees with abnormalities at DBH, and trees with rotten cores. A list of preferred site-tree species is provided. Site trees should be selected in the following order of preference:

1st Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
2nd Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining eastern region.
3rd Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
4th Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining eastern region.

Note: NE = Northeast, NC = North Central, SO = Southern

Code	Common Name	Region	NC Figure Number
	---------- Softwood Species ----------		
0012	balsam fir	NE, NC	55
0043	Atlantic white-cedar	NE	
0068	eastern redcedar	NE, NC	58
0070	larch (introduced)	NE	
0071	tamarack (native)	NE, NC	60
0094	white spruce	NE, NC	67
0095	black spruce	NE, NC	70
0097	red spruce	NE	
0105	jack pine	NE, NC	74
0107	sand pine	SO	
0110	shortleaf pine	NE, NC, SO	80
0111	slash pine	SO	
0121	longleaf pine	SO	
0122	Ponderosa pine	NC	Plains 2
0125	red pine	NE, NC	95
0128	pond pine	NE, SO	
0129	eastern white pine	NE, NC, SO	103
0130	Scotch pine	NE, NC	95
0131	loblolly pine	NE, NC, SO	Do not use
0132	Virginia pine	NE, NC, SO	None
0135	Arizona pine	SO	
0202	Douglas-fir	SO	
0241	northern white cedar	NE, NC	126
0261	eastern hemlock	NE, NC	127
	---------- Hardwood Species ----------		
0316	red maple	NE, NC	1
0317	silver maple	NE, NC	4
0318	sugar maple	NE, NC	3
0371	yellow birch	NE, NC	6
0375	paper birch	NE, NC	9
0402	bitternut hickory	NE, NC	10
0407	shagbark hickory	NE, NC	10

Code	Common Name	Region	NC Figure Number
0462	hackberry	NC	Plains 3
0531	American beech	NE, NC	11
0541	white ash	NE, NC	13
0543	black ash	NE, NC	14
0544	green ash	NE, NC	15
0602	black walnut	NC	16
0602	Plains states	NC	Plains 1
0611	sweetgum	NE, NC, SO	21
0621	yellow-poplar	NE, NC, SO	25
0741	balsam poplar	NC	32
0742	eastern cottonwood	NE, NC, SO	28
0743	bigtooth aspen	NE, NC	32
0745	plains cottonwood	SO	
0746	quaking aspen	NE, NC, SO	32
0748	Fremont poplar	SO	
0749	narrowleaf cottonwood	SO	
0762	black cherry	NC	34
0802	white oak	NE, NC, SO	41
0806	scarlet oak	NE, NC, SO	49
0809	northern pin oak	NC	49
0812	southern red oak	NE, SO	
0813	cherrybark oak	NE, NC, SO	None
0817	shingle oak	NE, NC, SO	49
0823	bur oak	NC	41
0826	chinkapin oak	NC	41
0827	water oak	NE, SO	
0830	pin oak	NE, NC, SO	49
0832	chestnut oak	NE, NC, SO	None
0833	northern red oak	NE, NC, SO	48
0835	post oak	NE, NC, SO	41
0837	black oak	NE, NC, SO	49
0901	black locust	NE, NC	50
0951	American basswood	NE, NC	51
0972	American elm	NE, NC	53
0975	Slippery Elm	NC	53
0977	Rock Elm	NC	53

B. Western U.S. Site-Tree Selection Criteria

Ideally, site trees in the western U.S. should be between 35-80 years old. If preferred trees cannot be found in this age range, expand the age range to 15-250 years. Reject trees outside the 15-250 year age range, trees that exhibit signs of damage, trees with ring patterns that show signs of suppression, trees less than 5.0 inches DBH, trees with abnormalities at DBH, trees with rotten cores, and woodland species. A list of preferred site-tree species is provided. Site trees should be selected in the following order of preference:

1st Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
2nd Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining western region.
3rd Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
4th Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining western region.

Note: PNW = Pacific Northwest FIA, RMRS = Rocky Mountain FIA

Code	Common Name	Region
	---------- Softwood Species ----------	
0011	Pacific silver fir	PNW
0015	white fir	RMRS, PNW
0017	grand fir	RMRS, PNW
0018	corkbark fir	RMRS
0019	subalpine fir	RMRS, PNW
0020	California red fir	RMRS, PNW
0021	shasta red fir	PNW
0022	noble fir	PNW
0073	western larch	RMRS, PNW
0081	incense-cedar	RMRS, PNW
0093	Engelmann spruce	RMRS, PNW
0094	white spruce	RMRS, PNW
0095	black spruce	PNW
0096	blue spruce	RMRS
0098	sitka spruce	PNW
0104	foxtail pine	RMRS
0108	lodgepole pine	RMRS, PNW
0109	Coulter pine	PNW
0112	Apache pine	RMRS
0116	Jeffrey pine	RMRS, PNW
0117	sugar pine	RMRS, PNW
0119	western white pine	RMRS, PNW
0120	bishop pine	PNW
0122	ponderosa pine	RMRS, PNW
0135	Arizona pine	RMRS
0201	bigcone Douglas-fir	PNW
0202	Douglas-fir	RMRS, PNW
0211	redwood	PNW
0231	Pacific yew	PNW
0242	western redcedar	RMRS, PNW
0263	western hemlock	RMRS, PNW
0264	mountain hemlock	RMRS, PNW

Code	Common Name	Region
	---------- **Hardwood Species** ----------	
0312	bigleaf maple	PNW
0351	red alder	PNW
0375	paper birch	RMRS, PNW
0741	balsam poplar	RMRS, PNW
0745	plains cottonwood	RMRS
0746	quaking aspen	RMRS, PNW
0747	black cottonwood	RMRS, PNW
0748	Fremont poplar	RMRS
0749	narrowleaf cottonwood	RMRS

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Appendix 5. Determination of Stocking Values for Land Use Classification

Stocking values are required to determine if a CONDITION STATUS = 1 (accessible forest land) exists on a plot. This will determine which data items must be recorded for the condition. When the CONDITION STATUS is in question (usually a nonforest area that is in the process of reverting to forest land or a marginal site that can only support a low number of trees), the crew must determine if there is sufficient stocking to classify the condition as forest. A minimum stocking value of 10 percent is required for accessible forest land (unless the condition was previously forested, such as a recent clear cut).

The following tables show the stocking values to assign to trees or the number of trees per acre to determine if a plot meets the minimum stocking to be considered forest land. In the determination of stocking for this purpose, the field crew should consider the condition over its entire area, not just the trees and seedlings that would be tallied on the subplots and microplots, especially when the plot straddles conditions. Also, for stocking purposes, consider a clump of trees (e.g., stump sprouts) less than 5 inches DBH to be a single tree.

The number of trees per acre needed to obtain minimum stocking depends on the DBH of the largest tree on the plot in the condition being evaluated, and the species and DBH of each of the tally trees. If the condition occurs on all four subplots and the trees are distributed fairly evenly over the entire condition area, the following steps can be used to determine if the condition has the minimum number of trees per acre for forest land.

Observe all of the trees on the plot and classify the condition, based on the tree with the largest DBH, into one of the following groups; the largest tree observed has a DBH of 5 inches or greater, 4.0-4.9 inches, 3.0-3.9 inches, 2.0-2.9 inches, 1.0-1.9 inches or less than 1.0 inch DBH. If you are using the *Stocking Values* table to determine if the condition meets minimum stocking, use table 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, or 5f. If you are using the *Number of Trees* table to determine if the condition meets minimum stocking, use table 5g.

When using a *Stocking Values* table, begin a tally of each subplot and microplot and sum the stocking values for each tree tallied based upon its species and size class. When the stocking values for the tallied trees equals or exceeds 10, the condition meets the minimum stocking requirement for forest land.

For example, a condition that was formerly nonforest is no longer being maintained as nonforest and has begun to revert. A check of all four subplots and microplots confirms that the largest tree there is in the 3.0 – 3.9 inches DBH class. The tally of microplot 1 is one red maple (species code = 316) seedling. The sum of the stocking value (table 5a) to this point is 2.4 and the tally continues on microplot 2.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
Total					2.4

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The tally at microplot 2 is two red maple seedlings. The stocking value for the two seedlings is 4.8. The cumulative stocking value to this point is 7.2. Since the minimum value of 10 percent stocking has not been reached, the tally continues to subplot 3.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
2	2	316	< 1.0	2	4.8
Total					7.2

At microplot 3 one sugar maple (species code = 318) sapling in the 1.0 – 1.9-inch DBH class is tallied. The cumulative stocking value is now 13.1 and the condition meets the minimum stocking to be considered forest land.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
2	2	316	< 1.0	2	4.8
3	2	318	1.0 – 1.9	1	5.9
Total					13.1

When trees of more than one diameter class are present, their contribution towards meeting the minimum must be combined. For example:

> In a lodgepole pine stand (species code = 108), the largest tree in the condition is 5.0+ inches DBH. If at least 20 trees that are 5.0-6.9 inches DBH are found on the four subplots, the minimum stocking of 10 percent (table 5b: 5th row, 1st column) is met. In the same condition only 5 tally trees in the 13.0-14.9-inch DBH class are needed to meet minimum stocking of 10 percent. If the tally were three 5.0-6.9-inch trees and two 13.0-14.9-inch DBH class trees (total stocking of 3 x 0.5 + 2 x 2.2 = 5.9), the combined stocking would not meet the minimum 10 percent (5.9 < 10) and the condition would be classified nonforest.

When using the *Number of Trees* table (table 5g), estimate the number of trees per acre by the diameter classes. When a condition exists on all 4 of the 24-ft radius subplots, each tally tree (DBH $\geq$ 5.0 inches) represents 6 trees per acre and each sapling (DBH $\geq$ 1.0 inch to < 5.0 inches) or seedling observed on the 4 microplots represents 75 trees per acre.

In sparse stands of smaller trees, a more accurate observation of trees per acre can be determined by observing trees < 5.0 inches DBH on the 24-ft radius subplot. In many forest types no more than 180 trees per acre of the largest diameter class are needed to meet the minimum stocking requirements, a total of 30 trees on all 4 subplots, 7 or 8 smaller trees on each subplot, will provide minimum stocking.

Other things observed on the plot will influence the determination of condition status. In the last lodgepole pine example, evidence of a recent disturbance that reduced the stocking (cutting, fire, etc.) should be considered. Also, a very uneven distribution of the trees across the condition can greatly change the observed number of trees per acre on plots installed across the condition.

If the condition does not cover all four subplots entirely, trees per acre must be expanded using an expansion factor. The expansion factor is equal to 400/sum of the percent of subplot area (%ARE) for the condition. The trees per acre value of every diameter class is multiplied by this expansion factor.

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If the trees are not uniformly distributed throughout the condition or the condition occurs on only a small portion of the plot (half the plot or less), use your best judgment in assigning status. You may place several additional temporary subplots in the condition in order to get a larger sample to base stocking on. When additional temporary subplots or judgment is used to assign land use, a note should be made on the plot sheet. Use the following procedure to establish these temporary subplots in a condition:

A. Consider locations 120.0 feet horizontal distance from the highest numbered subplot in the condition. First consider the location 0° azimuth from the subplot center. If this location is unsuitable, consider in order locations at azimuth 120°, and 240°. When a suitable location has been found, establish the temporary subplot. Temporary subplots should be entirely within the condition (locations should not be within 24.0 feet of a mapped boundary).

B. If Step A fails to yield a suitable subplot location, repeat Step A at each of the next highest-numbered regular subplots in the condition.

C. If Steps A and B have been exhausted and a suitable temporary subplot still has not been found, repeat Step A at each temporary subplot in turn, beginning with the first temporary subplot that was established.

If more than one temporary subplot is to be established, repeat Steps A and B to establish the second lowest- numbered temporary subplot next, and continue in order until you have enough temporary subplots established in the condition to get a good, representative estimate of stocking. The general rule for establishing temporary subplots is:

- Install the lowest temporary subplot off the highest established subplot, until all the established subplots have been exhausted.
- Then establish the lowest temporary subplot yet to be established off the lowest one already established (lowest off highest, then lowest off lowest).

If there is a transition zone between two conditions use your best judgment to be sure that trees tallied in the transition zone do not have too much weight in the assignment of a land use.

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Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.7	6.9	5.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.9	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.6	5.7	3.7	1.8	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.2	3.5	7.0
72, 73, 844	0.6	5.6	4.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	6.4	5.1	3.8	2.5	1.1	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.4	6.1	4.0	1.9	5.9	2.9	5.7
57, 61, 95	0.7	6.2	4.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	7.1	5.6	4.2	2.7	1.3	6.9	5.1	3.3	1.6	6.7	4.4	2.1	6.5	3.2	6.3
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	1.0	9.1	6.9	5.3	3.4	1.6	10.4	8.3	6.1	4.0	1.9	10.1	7.5	4.9	2.3	9.9	6.5	3.1	9.6	4.7	9.3
108	0.5	5.0	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.8	5.7	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.0	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.3	5.4	3.5	1.7	5.2	2.5	5.1
110	0.8	7.3	5.5	4.3	2.7	1.2	8.3	6.6	4.9	3.2	1.5	8.1	6.0	3.9	1.9	7.9	5.2	2.5	7.6	3.7	7.4
111	0.8	7.8	5.9	4.6	3.0	1.3	8.9	7.1	5.3	3.4	1.6	8.7	6.5	4.2	2.0	8.5	5.6	2.7	8.2	4.0	8.0
103, 104, 119	0.4	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	0.7	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.8	0.8	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.1	4.5	2.9	1.4	4.4	2.1	4.2
121	1.1	10.1	7.6	5.9	3.8	1.7	11.5	9.1	6.8	4.4	2.1	11.2	8.3	5.4	2.6	10.9	7.2	3.4	10.6	5.1	10.3
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.5	5.0	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.9	5.7	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	5.6	4.1	2.7	1.3	5.4	3.6	1.7	5.3	2.6	5.1
125, 136	0.7	6.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.7	6.1	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.3	4.8	2.3	7.1	3.5	6.9

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Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
128	1.1	10.2	7.7	5.9	3.8	1.7	11.6	9.2	6.8	4.5	2.1	11.3	8.4	5.5	2.6	11.0	7.2	3.5	10.7	5.2	10.4
129	0.8	7.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	1.3	8.6	6.8	5.1	3.3	1.5	8.4	6.2	4.1	1.9	8.1	5.3	2.6	7.9	3.8	7.7
131	0.9	8.3	6.3	4.8	3.1	1.4	9.4	7.5	5.6	3.6	1.7	9.2	6.8	4.5	2.1	8.9	5.9	2.8	8.7	4.2	8.4
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.7	6.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.7	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.3	4.8	2.3	7.1	3.5	6.9
43, 241	0.7	6.1	4.6	3.6	2.3	1.0	6.9	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.2	6.8	5.0	3.3	1.6	6.6	4.3	2.1	6.4	3.1	6.2
240, 260, 261, 262	0.8	7.7	5.8	4.5	2.9	1.3	8.7	7.0	5.2	3.4	1.6	8.5	6.3	4.1	2.0	8.3	5.4	2.6	8.0	3.9	7.8
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.5	4.8	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	5.4	4.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	5.3	3.9	2.6	1.2	5.1	3.4	1.6	5.0	2.4	4.8
211, 212	0.4	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	4.3	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.8	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.0	4.1	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.9	3.8

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Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.0	9.6	7.2	5.6	3.6	1.6	10.9	8.7	6.4	4.2	2.0	10.6	7.9	5.2	2.4	10.3	6.8	3.3	10.0	4.9	9.8

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Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.3	11.7	8.8	6.8	4.4	2.0	13.3	10.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	13.0	9.6	6.3	3.0	12.6	8.3	4.0	12.3	5.9	11.9
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.2	10.9	8.2	6.3	4.1	1.8	12.4	9.8	7.3	4.8	2.2	12.1	9.0	5.9	2.8	11.7	7.7	3.7	11.4	5.5	11.1
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.1	10.5	7.9	6.1	4.0	1.8	12.0	9.5	7.1	4.6	2.1	11.6	8.7	5.7	2.7	11.3	7.4	3.6	11.0	5.3	10.7
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.2	11.6	8.8	6.8	4.4	2.0	13.2	10.5	7.8	5.1	2.4	12.9	9.6	6.3	3.0	12.5	8.2	3.9	12.2	5.9	11.8

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Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.4	12.7	9.6	7.4	4.8	2.2	14.5	11.5	8.5	5.6	2.6	14.1	10.5	6.9	3.2	13.7	9.0	4.3	13.3	6.5	12.9
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.7	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.6	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.2	3.5	7.0
741, 743, 746	1.2	10.9	8.3	6.4	4.1	1.9	12.5	9.9	7.3	4.8	2.2	12.1	9.0	5.9	2.8	11.8	7.8	3.7	11.5	5.6	11.1
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.0	9.3	7.0	5.4	3.5	1.6	10.6	8.4	6.3	4.1	1.9	10.3	7.7	5.0	2.4	10.0	6.6	3.2	9.8	4.7	9.5
950, 951, 952, 953	1.0	9.2	7.0	5.4	3.5	1.6	10.5	8.4	6.2	4.0	1.9	10.2	7.6	5.0	2.3	10.0	6.5	3.1	9.7	4.7	9.4
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.2	10.8	8.1	6.3	4.1	1.8	12.3	9.8	7.2	4.7	2.2	12.0	8.9	5.8	2.7	11.6	7.6	3.7	11.3	5.5	11.0

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Table 5b. Stocking values for all trees tallied on the subplot only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.2	8.0
72, 73, 844	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.6	8.7	9.8
57, 61, 95	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.1	11.4	12.7
108	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.2
110	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.4
111	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	13.9	16.0	18.2
103, 104, 119	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.2
121	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.9	10.0	11.0
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.6	10.1	11.8	13.5
125, 136	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.5	10.7
128	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.3	16.1
129	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.6	7.4	8.3	9.2
131	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.7	11.1	12.6	14.2
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.7
43, 241	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.8	7.9	9.2	10.5	11.8
240, 260, 261, 262	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.9	6.5	8.4	10.4	12.8	15.3	18.2	21.2	24.6
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.7	7.5
211, 212	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1

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Table 5b. Stocking values for all trees tallied on the subplot only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.9	12.1
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.0	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.9	9.9	11.0	12.1
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.4	17.8	20.5	23.3
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	20.7	23.6
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.5	8.9	10.4	11.9	13.6	15.3	17.2
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.6	10.9	12.3	13.7	15.2
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	7.0	8.3	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.9
741, 743, 746	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.9	10.0	11.1	12.3
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.2
950, 951, 952, 953	1.0	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.5	7.2	9.1	11.3	13.7	16.3	19.1	22.2	25.5
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	8.9	10.9	13.0	15.2	17.7	20.3	23.1

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Appendix 6. Glossary

Accessible Forest Land – Land that is within sampled area (the population of interest), is accessible and can safely be visited, and meets at least one of the two following criteria:

(a) the condition is at least 10-percent stocked by trees (appendix 3) of any size or has been at least 10-percent stocked in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use(s) that prevent normal tree regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, grazing, or recreation activities, or
b) in several western woodland types where stocking cannot be determined, and the condition has at least 5 percent crown cover by trees of any size, or has had at least 5 percent cover in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use that prevent normal regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, grazing, or recreation activities.

ACTUAL LENGTH – For trees with broken or missing tops. The actual length of the tree is recorded to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the highest remaining portion of the tree still present and attached to the bole. If the top is intact, this item may be omitted. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

Agricultural Land – Land managed for crops, pasture, or other agricultural use. Evidence includes geometric field and road patterns, fencing, and the traces produced by livestock or mechanized equipment. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet. wide at the point of occurrence.

Annular plot – a circular ring with a beginning radius of 24.0 feet from subplot center and an ending radius of 58.9 feet.

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ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES – Indicates the predominant species that is planted or seeded in an artificially regenerated condition.

Blind check – a re-installation done by a qualified inspection crew without production crew data on hand; a full re-installation of the plot for the purpose of obtaining a measure of data quality. The two data sets are maintained separately. Discrepancies between the two sets of data are not reconciled. Blind checks are done on production plots only.

Bole – The main stem of a tree, extending from one foot above the ground to the point on the tree where DOB reaches 4 inches

Boundary – The intersection of two or more conditions on a subplot or microplot. Each boundary is described by recording the azimuth and horizontal distance from the subplot or microplot center to the left and right points of where the boundary intersects the perimeter of the subplot or microplot. An azimuth and distance to a corner point may also be described, if one exists. If multiple boundaries exist at a subplot, they are recorded in the order of their occurrence on the subplot, starting from north and proceeding around the compass.

Census Water – Rivers and streams that are more than 200 feet wide and bodies of water that are greater than 4.5 acres in size.

Certification plot – a plot installed by a certification candidate. It may be a training plot or a production plot. The candidate working alone installs the plot.

Cold check – an inspection done either as part of the training process, or as part of the ongoing QC program. Normally the installation crew is not present at the time of inspection. The

inspector has the completed data in-hand at the time of inspection. The inspection can include the whole plot or a subset of the plot. Discrepancies between the two sets of data may be reconciled. Cold checks are done on production plots only.

CONDITION CLASS – The combination of discrete landscape and forest attributes that identify and define different strata on the plot. Examples of such attributes include condition status, forest type, stand origin, stand size, owner group, reserve status and stand density.

Cropland – Land under cultivation within the past 24 months, including orchards and land in soil improving crops, but excluding land cultivated in developing improved pasture.

CROWN CLASS – A classification of trees based on dominance in relation to adjacent trees within the stand as indicated by crown development and the amount of sunlight received from above and sides.

Cull – Portions of a tree that are unusable for industrial wood products because of rot, form, or other defect.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) – The diameter of the bole of a tree at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground), measured outside of the bark.

Diameter at Root Collar (DRC) – The diameter of a tree measured at the ground line or stem root collar, measured outside of the bark.

Diameter Outside Bark (DOB) – A diameter that may be taken at various points on a tree, or log, **outside** of the bark. Diameter Outside Bark is often estimated.

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) – A unique code identifying U.S. States and counties (or units in Alaska).

Forest Industry Land – Land owned by companies or individuals that operate wood-using plants.

Forest Trees – Plants having a well-developed, woody stem and usually more than 12 feet in height at maturity.

FOREST TYPE – A classification of forest land based upon the trees or tree communities that constitute the majority of stocking on the site.

GPS – Global Positioning System. Information from this system is collected and used to determine the latitude and longitude of each plot.

Hardwoods – Dicotyledonous trees, usually broad-leaved and deciduous.

Hot check – an inspection normally done as part of the training process. The inspector is present on the plot with the trainee and provides immediate feedback regarding data quality. Data errors are corrected. Hot checks can be done on training plots or production plots.

Idle Farmland -- Former cropland or pasture that has not been tended within the last 2 years and that has less than 10 percent stocking with live trees.

Improved Pasture -- Land that is currently maintained and used for grazing. Evidence of maintenance, besides the degree of grazing, includes condition of fencing, presence of stock ponds, periodic brush removal, seeding, irrigation, or mowing.

Inclusion – An area that would generally would be recognized as a separate condition, except that it is not large enough to qualify. For example, a ½ acre pond within a forested stand.

Industrial Wood – All roundwood products, except firewood.

Inspection crew – a crew of qualified QC/QA individuals whose primary responsibility is the training, certification and inspection of production crews.

Land Area – As defined by the Bureau of the Census: The area of dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains (omitting tidal flats below mean tide); streams, sloughs, estuaries and canals less than 200 feet in width, and ponds less than 4.5 acres in area.

Macroplot – A circular, fixed area plot with a radius of 58.9 feet. Macroplots may be used for sampling relatively rare events.

Maintained Road – Any road, hard topped or other surfaces, that is plowed or graded periodically and capable of use by a large vehicle. Rights-of-way that are cut or treated to limit herbaceous growth are included in this area.

Marsh – Low, wet areas characterized by heavy growth of weeds and grasses and an absence of trees.

Measurement Quality Objective (MQO) – Describes the acceptable tolerance for each data element. MQOs consist of two parts: a statement of the tolerance and a percentage of time when the collected data are required to be within tolerance.

Merchantable Top – The point on the bole of trees above which merchantable material cannot be produced. Merchantable top is 1.5 inches for western woodland species and 4.0 for all other species.

Microplot – A circular, fixed-radius plot with a radius of 6.8 feet that is used to sample trees less than 5.0 inches at DBH, as well as other vegetation.

National Forest Land – Federal lands which have been legally designated as National Forests or purchase units, and other lands under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

Native American (Indian) Land – Tribal lands held in fee, or trust, by the Federal government but administered for Indian tribal groups and Indian trust allotments. This land is considered "Private Lands", Owner Group 40.

Non-census Water – Bodies of water from 1 to 4.5 acres in size and water courses from 30 feet to 200 feet in width.

Nonforest Land -- Land that does not support, or has never supported, forests, and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining rights-of-way, power line clearings of any width, and noncensus water. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120.0 feet wide, and clearings, etc., more than one acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.

Nonstockable – Areas of forest land that are not capable of supporting trees because of the presence of rock, water, etc.

Other Federal Lands – Federal land other than National Forests. These include lands administered by the USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI National Park Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Army Corps of Engineers, and military bases.

OWNER CLASS -- A variable that classifies land into fine categories of ownership.

OWNER GROUP – A variable that classifies land into broad categories of ownership; Forest Service, Other Federal Agency, State and Local Government, and Private. Differing categories of Owner Group on a plot require different conditions.

Phase 1 (P1) – FIA activities done as part of remote-sensing and/or aerial photography.

Phase 2 (P2) – FIA activities done on the network of ground plots formerly known as FIA plots.

Phase 3 (P3) – FIA activities done on a subset of Phase 2 plots formerly known as Forest Health Monitoring plots. Additional ecological indicator information is collected from Phase 3 plots.

Plot – A cluster of four subplots that samples approximately 1/6 acre. The subplots are established so that subplot 1 is centered within the sample and the centers of subplots 2, 3,and 4 are located 120.0 feet from the center of subplot 1 at azimuths of 360, 120, and 240 degrees, respectively. Each subplot has an associated microplot and annular plot

PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS – Indicates whether Private land owners own and operate a wood processing plant.

Production crew – a crew containing at least one certified individual. The crew is involved in routine installation of plots.

Production plot – a plot that belongs to the 6000-acre grid database. It may also be used for training purposes.

REGENERATION STATUS – A stand descriptor that indicates whether a stand has been naturally or artificially regenerated.

Reserved Land – Land that is withdrawn from timber utilization by a public agency or by law.

RESERVE STATUS – An indication of whether the land in a condition has been reserved.

Saplings – Live trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches DBH.

Seedlings – Live trees less than 1.0 DBH that are at least one foot tall.

Softwoods – Coniferous trees, usually evergreen having needles or scale-like leaves.

STAND AGE – A stand descriptor that indicates the average age of the live trees not overtopped in the predominant stand size-class of a condition.

STAND DENSITY – A stand descriptor that indicates the relative tree density of a condition class. The classification is based on the number of stems/unit area, basal area, tree cover, or stocking of all live trees in the condition which are not overtopped, compared to any previously defined condition class tree density.

STAND SIZE – A stand descriptor that indicates which size-class of trees that are not overtopped constitutes the majority of stocking in the stand.

State, County and Municipal Lands – Lands owned by states, counties, and local public agencies or municipalities, or lands leased to these government units for 50 years or more.

Stocking – The relative degree of occupancy land by trees, measured as basal area or the number of trees in a stand by size or age and spacing, compared to the basal area or number of trees required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land; that is, the stocking standard.

Subplot – A circular, fixed-area plot with a radius of 24.0 feet. Each subplot represents ¼ of the fixed plot sample unit.

TOTAL LENGTH – The total length of the tree, recorded to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the tip of the apical meristem. For trees growing on a slope, measure on the uphill side of the tree. If the tree has a broken or missing top, the total length is estimated to what the length would be if there were no missing or broken top. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees

Training plot – a plot established for training or certification purposes only. It does NOT belong to the 6000-acre grid database.

Transition Zone – An area where a distinct boundary between two or more different conditions cannot be determined.

Appendix 7. Tolerance / MQO / Value / Units Table

Core optional variables are in italics. n/a is not applicable.

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
General Description				
New Subplot Location	+/- 7 feet	at least 95% of the time	n/a	feet
New Microplot Location	+/- 1 foot	at least 95% of the time	n/a	feet
Starting Point				
NC SP distance to PC	+/- 66.0 ft	at least 99% of the time	0001- 9999	feet
NC SP azimuth to PC	+/- 10 degrees	at least 99% of the time	1-360	degrees
NC SP Latitude	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	NC: NAD 83	NC-Degrees and decimal minutes
NC SP Longitude	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	NC: NAD 83	NC-Degrees and decimal minutes
Reference Tree				
NC Reference DBH	+/- 0.1" per 20"	at least 95% of the time	0001 to 9999	inches
NC Reference species	No errors	at least 99% of the time for genus at least 95% of the time for species	Appendix 3	
NC Reference distance	+/- 0.3 ft	at least 90% of the time	1 - 60	feet
NC Reference azimuth	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	1-360	degrees
NC Reference MARK	No errors	at least 99% of the time	n/a	n/a
Plot Level Data				
STATE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
NC UNIT	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
COUNTY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00001 to 99999	n/a
PLOT STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 03 and 05 to 10	n/a
SUBPLOTS EXAMINED	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1, 4	n/a
SAMPLE KIND	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00001 to 99999	n/a
FIELD GUIDE VERSION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	3.0	n/a
YEAR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	≥ 2003	year
MONTH	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Jan – Dec (01 – 12)	month
DAY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 31	day
DECLINATION	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*-359.0 to 359.0*	*degrees*

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE TO IMPROVED ROAD	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
WATER ON PLOT	No errors	at least 90% of the time	0 to 5, 9	n/a
QA STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 7	n/a
CREW TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
GPS UNIT	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 4	n/a
GPS SERIAL NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000001 to 999999	n/a
GPS DATUM	No errors	at least 99% of the time	NAD27, NAD83, WGS84	n/a
COORDINATE SYSTEM	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
LATITUDE DEGREES	No errors	at least 99% of the time		degrees
LATITUDE MINUTES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 – 59	minutes
LATITUDE SECONDS	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	0.00 – 59.99	seconds
LONGITUDE DEGREES	No errors	at least 99% of the time		degrees
LONGITUDE MINUTES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 – 59	minutes
LONGITUDE SECONDS	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	0.00 – 59.99	seconds
UTM ZONE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	03-19Q and 03-19W	n/a
EASTING (X) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
NORTHING (Y) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 3 degrees	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 360 not at plot center	degrees
DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 6 ft	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 200 if a Laser range finder not used 001 to 999 if a Laser range finder is used	feet
GPS ELEVATION		at least 99% of the time	-00100 to 20000	feet
GPS ERROR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000 to 070 if possible 071 to 999 if an error < 70 cannot be obtained	feet
NUMBER OF READINGS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	001 to 999	n/a
GPS FILENAME	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*Letters and numbers*	*n/a*
MACROPLOT BREAKPOINT DIAMETER	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*21, 24, and 30*	*inches*
PLOT-LEVEL NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
NC OWNER FIRST NAME	No errors	at least 99% of the time	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
NC OWNER LAST NAME	No errors	at least 99% of the time	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
NC OWNER STREET	No errors	at least 99% of the time	English, alpha-numeric	n/a

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
NC OWNER CITY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
NC OWNER STATE	No errors	at least 99% of the time		n/a
NC OWNER ZIP	No errors	at least 99% of the time		n/a
Condition Class Information				
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
CONDITION CLASS STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 5	n/a
CONDITION NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01, 02, 03, 10	n/a
RESERVED STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
OWNER GROUP	No errors	at least 99% of the time	10, 20, 30, 40	n/a
FOREST TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time in group at least 95% of the time in type no MQO when STAND SIZE CLASS = 0	Appendix 2	n/a
STAND SIZE CLASS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 6	class
REGENERATION STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
TREE DENSITY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
OWNER CLASS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	11-13; 21-25; 31-33; 41-45	class
PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 3	n/a
STAND AGE	+/- 10%	at least 95% of the time	000 to 997, 998, 999	year
DISTURBANCE 1	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a
DISTURBANCE YEAR 1	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
DISTURBANCE 2	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
DISTURBANCE YEAR 2	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
DISTURBANCE 3	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a
DISTURBANCE YEAR 3	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
TREATMENT 1	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a
TREATMENT YEAR 1	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
TREATMENT 2	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a
TREATMENT YEAR 2	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
TREATMENT 3	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a
TREATMENT YEAR 3	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS	No errors	at least 80% of the time	xeric: 11, 12, 13, 19 mesic: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29 hydric: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39	n/a
PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	10-15; 20; 30-33; 40	n/a

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
NC LAND USE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	21-22, 41, 41, 45, 46, 50-62, 64-69, 71, 72, 79, 80, 89, 90, 96, 99	n/a
Subplot Information				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
SUBPLOT/ MACROPLOT STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
SUBPLOT NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 05, 10	n/a
SUBPLOT CENTER CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
MICROPLOT CENTER CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
SUBPLOT SLOPE	+/- 10 %	at least 90% of the time	000 to 155	percent
SUBPLOT ASPECT	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	000 to 360	degrees
SNOW/WATER DEPTH	+/- 0.5 ft	at the time of measurement	0.0 to 9.9	feet
SUBPLOT/ MACROPLOT CONDITION LIST	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1000 to 9876*	*n/a*
Boundary Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
PLOT TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
BOUNDARY CHANGE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 3	n/a
CONTRASTING CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
LEFT AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees
CORNER AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	000 to 360	degrees
CORNER DISTANCE	+/- 1 ft	at least 90% of the time	microplot: 01 to 07 (6.8 ft actual limiting distance) subplot: 01 to 24 macroplot: 01 to 59 (58.9 ft actual limiting distance)	feet
RIGHT AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees
Tree and Sapling Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
TREE RECORD NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000, 001 to 999	n/a
NC PLOT TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1,2	n/a
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	microplot:+/- 0.2 ft microplot woodland species: +/- 0.4 ft subplot: +/- 1.0 ft subplot woodland species: +/- 2.0 ft annular plot: +/- 3.0 ft annular plot woodland species: +/- 6.0 ft	at least 90% of the time	microplot: 00.1 to 06.8 subplot: 00.1 to 24.0 annular plot: 24.1 to 58.9	feet
PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1, 2	n/a
PRESENT TREE STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	0 to 3	n/a
RECONCILE	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1 to 4: valid for new trees on the plot 5 to 9: valid for remeasured trees that no longer qualify as tally	n/a
STANDING DEAD	No errors	At least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
MORTALITY	*No errors*	*at least 85% of the time*	*0, 1*	*n/a*
SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time for genus at least 95% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a
DIAMETER	+/- 0.1 inch per 20.0 inch increment of measured diameter on all live trees and dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 1, 2 +/-1.0 inch per 20.0 inch increment of measured diameter on dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 3, 4, 5 For woodland species: +/- 0.2 inch per stem	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inches
DRC STEM DIAMETER	+/- 0.2 inch per stem	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inch
DRC STEM STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1, 2	n/a
PAST NUMBER OF STEMS	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 99	n/a

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 99	n/a
DIAMETER CHECK	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 2	n/a
NC TREE CLASS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	20, 30, 31, 40 - 45	n/a
ROTTEN / MISSING CULL	+/- 10%	at least 90% of the time	00 to 99	percent
TOTAL LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 400	feet
ACTUAL LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 400	feet
LENGTH METHOD	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
NC TREE GRADE	No errors	at least 99% of the time		
CROWN CLASS	No errors	at least 85% of the time	1 to 5	n/a
UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO	+/- 10%	at least 90% of the time	00 to 99	percent
COMPACTED CROWN RATIO	+/- 10%	at least 80% of the time	00 to 99	percent
DAMAGE LOCATION 1	*+/- 1 location class*	*at least 80% of the time*	*0 to 9*	*class*
DAMAGE TYPE 1	*No errors*	*at least 80% of the time*	*1-5; 11-13; 20-25; 31*	*n/a*
DAMAGE SEVERITY 1	*+/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE*	*at least 80% of the time*	*Defined for each DAMAGE TYPE*	*class*
DAMAGE LOCATION 2	*+/- 1 location class*	*at least 80% of the time*	*0 to 9*	*class*
DAMAGE TYPE 2	*No errors*	*at least 80% of the time*	*1-5; 11-13; 20-25; 31*	*n/a*
DAMAGE SEVERITY 2	*+/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE*	*at least 80% of the time*	*Defined for each DAMAGE TYPE*	*class*
NC DAMAGE AGENT (Standard)	No errors	At least 95% of the time	0, 100, 113, 130, 140, 150, 170, 190, 200, 210, 220, 240, 250, 251, 252, 252, 254, 257, 260, 271, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 300, 400, 500, 800, 860	n/a

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
NC DAMAGE AGENT (MN)	No errors	At least 95% of the time	0, 100, 101, 113, 130, 131, 140, 150, 170, 190, 200, 210, 212, 220, 240, 241, 250, 251, 252, 252, 254, 257, 260, 261, 262, 263, 271, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 300, 302, 307, 309, 400, 402, 404, 409, 500, 800, 811, 850, 860, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908	n/a
CAUSE OF DEATH	No errors	at least 80% of the time	10 to 80	n/a
MORTALITY YEAR	*+/- 1year for 5-year measure. cycles* ~~*+/- 2years for > 5-year measure. cycles*~~	*at least 70% of the time*	*1995 or higher*	*year*
DECAY CLASS	+/- 1 class	at least 90% of the time	1 to 5	class
LENGTH TO DIAMETER MEASUREMENT POINT	*+/- 0.2 ft*	*at least 90% of the time*	*00.1 to 15.0*	*feet*
ROUGH CULL	*+/- 10 %*	*at least 90% of the time*	*00 to 99*	*percent*
MISTLETOE CLASS	*+/- 1 class*	*at least 90% of the time*	*0 to 6*	*class*
TREE NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
NC BALSAM BOUGHS HARVESTED	No errors	at least 80% of the time	0, 1	n/a
NC BOUGH HARVESTING GUIDELINES	No errors	at least 80% of the time	0, 1	n/a
NC PAPER BIRCH BARK CHARACTERISTICS	No errors	at least 80% of the time	0, 1	n/a
NC LOWER/UPPER TRUNK CURVATURE	No errors	at least 95% of the time	0, 1, 2	n/a
NC LOWER/UPPER BARK HARVESTED	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 5	n/a
NC LOWER/UPPER SURFACE FEATURES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	See section 5	n/a
NC LOWER/UPPER BARK CHARATER	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
Seedling Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a

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Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
SPECIES	No errors	at least 90% of the time for genus at least 85% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1-9	n/a
SEEDLING COUNT	No errors for 5 or less per species +/- 20% over a count of 5	at least 90% of the time	001-999	number
Site Tree Information				
CONDITION CLASS LIST	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9 or 10000 to 98765	n/a
SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time for genus at least 95% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a
DIAMETER	+/- 0.1 inch per 20 inches of diameter on trees with a measured diameter	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inches
SITE TREE LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 999	feet
TREE AGE AT DIAMETER	+/- 5 years	at least 95% of the time	001 to 999	year
SITE TREE NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
SUBPLOT NUMBER	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1 to 4*	*n/a*
AZIMUTH	*+/- 10 degrees*	*at least 90% of the time*	*001 to 360*	*degrees*
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	*+/-5 ft*	*at least 90% of the time*	*000.1 to 200.0*	*feet*
NC SITE INDEX METHOD	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
NC FIELD SITE INDEX	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 999	n/a

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NONFOREST / NONSAMPLED PLOTS¶
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P3 HEXAGON NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time		n/a
P3 PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a

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NONFOREST / NONSAMPLED PLOTS				
STATE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
COUNTY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0001 to 9999	n/a
PLOT STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	2, 3	n/a
PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 10	n/a
SAMPLE KIND	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0001 to 9999	
FIELD GUIDE VERSION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	2.0	n/a
YEAR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	≥ 2003	year
MONTH	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Jan – Dec (01 – 12)	month
DAY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 31	Day
DECLINATION	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*-359.0 to 359.0*	*degrees*
QA STATUS	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1 to 7*	*n/a*
CREW TYPE	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1, 2*	*n/a*
GPS UNIT	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 4	n/a
GPS SERIAL NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000001 to 999999	n/a
COORDINATE SYSTEM	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
LATITUDE	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		degrees, seconds
LONGITUDE	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		degrees, seconds
UTM ZONE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	03-19Q and 03-19W	
EASTING (X) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
NORTHING (Y) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 3 degrees	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 360 not at plot center	degrees
DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 6 ft	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 200 if a Laser range finder not used 001 to 999 if a Laser range finder is used	feet
GPS ELEVATION		at least 99% of the time	-00100 to 20000	feet
GPS ERROR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000 to 070 if possible 071 to 999 if an error < 70 cannot be obtained	feet
NUMBER OF READINGS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	001 to 999	n/a
GPS FILENAME	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*English, alpha-numeric*	*n/a*

CONDITION CLASS STATUS 1	No errors	at least 99% of the time	2 to 5	n/a
CONDITION CLASS STATUS 2	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*2 to 5*	*n/a*
CONDITION CLASS STATUS 3	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*2 to 5*	*n/a*
CONDITION CLASS STATUS 4	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*2 to 5*	*n/a*
PLOT-LEVEL NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
P3 HEXAGON NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time		n/a
P3 PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a

Appendix 8. Tree Coding Guide for RECONCILE

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
SAMPLE KIND 1 or 3						
	Live 1.0+DBH/DRC		1			
	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC		2			
SAMPLE KIND 2 (Remeasure)						
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	1	1			
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Live 5.0+ DBH	1	1			
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	1	1			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live but shrank < 5.0 and on microplot	1	1			
Live 1 inch +	Live but land no longer qualifies as forest	1	1			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Standing dead 5.0+	1	2		1	10-80
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Down dead 5.0+	1	2		0	10-80
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Dead 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	1	2		0	10-80
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Dead 5.0+ (standing or down)	1	2		0 or 1	10-80
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Cruiser unable to locate tree due to a weather (including geologic, such as landslide) or fire event & assume tree is down dead **or** you can see tree and it is dead and off the plot	1	2		0	30 or 50
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Cut and left in the woods	1	2		0	80
Live 1 inch +	Dead and land no longer qualifies as forest (land clearing or conversion to nonforest land use)	1	2		0 or 1	10-80
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree removed (cut and hauled away)	1	3			80
Live 1 inch +	Gone (cut and removed?) and land no longer qualifies	1	3			80

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
	as forest					
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead standing 5.0 DBH/DRC	2	2		1	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead down 5.0+	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead DBH/DRC < 5.0	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Cruiser is unable to locate tree due to a weather (including geologic) or fire event & assume it is down dead	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree removed (cut and hauled away)	2	3			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree shrank <5.0 and NOT on microplot	1	0	5		
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	Tree shrank <1.0	1	0	5		
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC, shouldn't have been tallied—beyond 6.8—cruiser error	1	0	7		
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC, shouldn't have been tallied – beyond 24.0—cruiser error	1	0	7		
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	No longer a tally species	1	0	8		
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree moved off plot due to a geologic (i.e., slight earth movement) or weather event (i.e., hurricane) and you can still see it (Live before, live now)	1	0	6		
Live 1 inch +	Nonsampled area now	1	0	9		
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	No longer a tally soecies	2	0	8		
Dead 5.0 DBH/DRC	Tree moved off plot due to a geologic (i.e., small earth movement) or weather event (i.e., hurricane) and you can still see the tree	2	0	6		
Dead 5 inch +	Nonsampled area now	2	0	9		
Missed live	Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	-	1	3		

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
< 5.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC live (not on the microplot)	-	1	1		
< 1.0 live	1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC live	-	1	1		
< 1.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC live (on the microplot) (Through growth)	-	1	2		
Nonsampled area before	Live 1 inch +	-	1	3		
Nonforest before	Forest now, Live 1 inch+	-	1	1		
Missed dead	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	-	2	4	1	
Missed live	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	-	2	3	1	10-80
< 5.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC dead (very rare)	-	2	1	0 or 1	10-80
Nonsampled area before	Standing Dead 5 inch+	-	2	3 or 4		
Nonforest before	Forest now, Statnding Dead 5 inch+	-	2	1		

NC Appendix 9. NC GPS Setup Instructions

Rockwell Global Positioning System (GPS) instructions:

The Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver (PLGR's - pronounced "Plugger"), manufactured by Rockwell International. Instructions for use can be found in the accompanying "Operations and Maintenance Manual", however, it contains much extraneous information that we do not have to be concerned with. Below is a synopsis for the day to day use of the "Plugger" unit.

Setup Instructions

Setting up the "Plugger", with the correct parameters needs only be done once. However, the unit should be checked each day for correct settings.

After turning the unit on, press the "Menu" button (key 3). The main menu will be displayed:

⇦move⇨	⇳ select
STATUS	SETUP
INIT	TEST
HELP	<more>⇳ P

One of the menu items will be flashing, move to the "SETUP" menu by pressing the arrow-right or arrow-left button (keys 4 or 6) and select the item by pressing the page-down button (key 5). The first page of the SETUP menu will be displayed:

	Explanation
SETUP MODE: **STBY** No tracking, low power.	**St**and **By** power saving mode
SV - TYPE: **all-Y** ⇳ P	Track only Y-code signals

The items in bold in the above menu page are the options that can be set. Move to each item by pressing one of arrow keys (keys 4 or 6), the item will begin to flash when it is active. When you have moved to the desired item, press the page-down button (key 5) until the correct option is displayed. The above mode should be set to **STBY** (Stand By) just for setting up the unit and would not be used in normal field operations. The SV-TYPE may need to be set to "mixed" if an error message stating "insufficient number of satellites…" appears when using the unit. However, the "all-Y" option is the most accurate and should be used whenever possible.

To proceed to the next menu page, press an arrow key until the ⇳ appears next to the "P". Press the page-down button (key 5) again to move on to the next page: (Note if any item is flashing, continue to press an arrow key (keys 4 or 6) until nothing is flashing and the page-up/down symbols appear next to the "⇳" in the lower right corner - nothing on the screen should be flashing when you desire to move to the next menu page.). The next page is **VERY IMPORTANT**, set the units according to the display below:

	Explanation
SETUP UNITS **L/L-dm. English**	**L**atitude / **L**ongitude displayed in Degrees and minutes. Use **English** units (miles, feet, mph)
ELev : **feet MSL**	Elevation above **M**ean **S**ea **L**evel in **feet**.
ANGL : **Deg Mag** ⇳ P	Azimuths in **Deg**rees from **Mag**netic north

Move on to the next page when the page appears as above.

The next page is:

	Explanation
SETUP MAGVAR	Magnetic Variation is
TYPE : **Calc** deg	**Calc**ulated by the system in degrees
WMM 1995	
⇕ P	

Set the page as shown above. Next, page-down to the next menu page.

	Explanation
SETUP	
ELHold : **automatic**	Auto- calculates when to hold elevation constant
TIME : **Zulu**	Time will display in 24 hour clock (i.e.1:00PM=1300)
ERR : **+/- ft** ⇕ P	Error displayed as plus or minus in feet

Set the page as shown above. Next, page-down to the next menu page.

	Explanation
SETUP DTM : **NAR**	Datum set to the North American 1983
No Amer-83/GRS80	using the GRS spheroid
AUTOMATIC OFF	The unit will automatically turn off in 20 minutes
TIMER : **20 min** ⇕ P	

The above page is **VERY IMPORTANT**, please make sure the Datum is set to "**NAR**".

Set the page as shown above. Next, page-down to the next menu page.

	Explanation
SETUP I/O	Input/out parameters for the serial port.
SERIAL : **Standard**	However, we will not use it.
HAVEQUICK : **Off**	
1PPS : **Off** ⇕ P	

This page should already be as shown, if not please make the appropriate changes and continue on to the next page.

	Explanation
SETUP AUTOMARK	This option would automatically take a point at a
MODE : **off** WP000	specified time or interval in time. However, it
##-##-## ####Z	should be set to off.
REPEAT 0000 ⇕ P	

Make sure that the MODE is set to **off**, that is the only thing to worry about on this page. This is the last page in the setup menu. Paging to the next page will bring you back to the first page of the setup menu. If not, press page-down key (5) until the first page does appear. Press menu to display the main menu.

Operations in the Field

Acquiring a Daily Almanac

The first time the PLGR is turned on each day, known as a "Cold Start", the PLGR starts searching for Satellite Vehicles(SVs). The first information the PLGR receives from each satellite (health, ephermis, etc.) is picked up from the CA-code signal. The PLGR looks for the best geometry among the SVs in view and locks on to them. Your receiver will not instantly obtain a precise and accurate position fix. You should be prepared to **allow 15 to 20 minutes** for the receiver to obtain the daily almanac (at the start of the day) before it will collect accurate position data. The longer the PLGR has been in storage the more time it will take to determine a precise position. During this time the receiver must be set to CONTINUOUS (CONT) mode. Begin by turning the PLGR on:

Action	KEY #
Turn the PLGR on	Key 1

Upon turning the unit on, the battery status will be displayed. A warning will be given if it is low on power. **Always** carry a spare battery pack with you! After the start up test is performed by the unit, the POSITION page will be displayed:

```
FIX          OLD
N 44° 59.089'
W 93° 11.092'
Elh +00941 ft    ⇳ P
```

The receiver mode can be viewed in the upper left corner of the first position to be displayed. When the unit is first turned on it will be in the quick "FIX" mode (if it is using only battery power).

The receiver will need to be in to the **CONT** mode, begin by going to the main menu:

Action	KEY #	Screen	
Display Main Menu Page	Key 3	⇦move⇨	⇳ select
		STATUS	**SETUP**
		INIT	TEST
		HELP	<more> ⇳ P

Move to the "SETUP" menu item by pressing one of the arrow buttons (keys 4 or 6), it will be active when it is flashing, then select the SETUP menu by pressing the down key (key 5). The first page of the SETUP menu will be displayed:

Action	KEY #	Screen	Menu Explanation
Display Setup Menu	Keys 6,5	SETUP MODE: FIX	Obtains a quick fix of position,
		Quick POS fix,	then goes to stand-by mode,
		then STBY	and eventually turns off
		SV-Type: all Y ⇳ P	Track only Y-code signals

Change the Mode to the Continuous Mode:

Action	KEY #	Screen	Menu Explanation
Change Mode to (**CONT**)inuous	Keys 6,2	SETUP MODE: **CONT** Continuous POS and VEL update	Calculates its position and velocity continuously
		SV-Type: all Y ⇧ P	Tracks only Y-code signals

The items in **bold** in the above menu page are the options that can be set. Move to each item by pressing one of arrow keys (keys 4 or 6), the item will begin to flash when it is active. When you have moved to the desired item, press the page-down button (key 5) until the correct option is displayed. The above mode should be set to **CONT** (Continuos), this is just for the "cold start" up of the unit and should not be used for acquiring the position of the plot center.

When you have changed the receiver to the CONT mode, press the "POS" button (key 8). Check the error in the upper right hand corner of the position screen, it will probably be very high for a few minutes. After about 5 minutes the error should have dropped somewhat. Also check the almanac age by pressing the page-up button (key 2) - while the position screen is displayed. When it states that the age is 1 day, the receiver is ready to collect the plot coordinates. This may take some time so be patient. The unit will turn itself off if left untouched for 10 minutes, so while you are waiting for it to acquire the almanac, it would be wise to press the "POS" key every 5 minutes or so to prevent this. When the almanac has been obtained, you may switch the unit off and proceed to the plot center or, if you are already at the plot center, proceed with the next section - Collecting the Plot Center Coordinate. If the above was done correctly, the Almanac Age should be one day.

Maintenance

The "Plugger" unit uses 8 AA Alkaline power batteries good for about four hours of operation and will need to be replaced every few days. Power batteries can be accessed by removing the power battery cover at the top of the unit. The "Plugger" unit also has one AA size lithium memory battery that is located at the bottom end of the unit. The memory battery is only replaced as a maintenance action annually and is used to maintain power to the memory for critical information - **NEVER REMOVE THIS BATTERY**! This removes the encryption codes and reduces the accuracy of position coordinates.

Keep the unit clean and dry as you would the Data Recorder. Unless you are about to be overrun by the enemy - **NEVER EVER PRESS THE "NUM LOCK" BUTTON AND THE "MARK'BUTTON SIMULTANEOUSLY**! This will clear all the special encryption codes from the unit and it will have to be returned to the Missoula Technology Development Center for recoding - costing you money and the severance of your index and middle fingers! To check that encryption codes are in the unit press the "Menu" key twice. You should see the following menu with "CRPTO" displayed in the lower left of the screen:

Data-XFR	SV-SEL
DOP-CALC	ALERTS
SINCGARS	KOI-18
CRPTO	<more> ⇧ P

From time to time, way points should be cleared out of the memory. This can be done by pressing the WP button and moving down to the "CLEAR" item. Select it and enter the range of way points you wish to clear, then move to and select the "Activate" item to clear them.

GARMIN 12XL SETUP INSTRUSTIONS

(Buttons on GPS in caps and items on screen and plot sheet in "__")

Please check the Datum status on a regular basis!!!

The Garmin should be collecting data in the map datum NAD 83. To check/set this item, complete the following instructions.

1. Locate the Main Menu screen by hitting PAGE until the list of options appears.
2. Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "Setup Menu" and press ENTER.
3. Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "Navigation" and press ENTER.
4. Check to verify if the "Map Datum" is set on NAD 83. If not, use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight the Datum that it is set on.
5. Once it is highlighted, use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to scroll through the list until NAD 83 is displayed. Then press ENTER to select it.
6. Click on PAGE to return to the Main Menu screen.

This will set the unit up for data collection in the field.

The time can also be set on the Garmin. This is not essential to the operation of the unit, but it may be desirable for the crewmembers.

1. Locate the Main Menu screen by hitting PAGE until the list of options appears.
2. Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "Setup Menu" and press ENTER.
3. Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight "System" and press ENTER.
4. Check to verify if the "OffSet" is set on –06:00 for Central Time and –05:00 Day Light Savings Time or –05:00 for Eastern Time and –04:00 for Day Light Savings Time.. If not, use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to highlight the digits to the right of "OffSet" and press ENTER.
5. Use the Right arrow key to highlight the second digit.
6. Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to select the correct offset setting and press ENTER.
7. Click on PAGE to return to the Main Menu screen.

This will set the unit up for the correct time for the time zone it is located in.

GARMIN 76 SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

Before using your GARMIN 76, please check the following instructions.

MAP DATUM

Map datum should be set to **NAD 83**. To check your Map datum, proceed with the following steps:

Press MENU twice from any screen.
Highlight "Setup" and press ENTER.
Scroll to the "Location" tab.
Map Datum should read NAD 83. If not, Highlight that field, press ENTER, and scroll through the list until you see NAD 83. Highlight NAD 83 and press ENTER.
"Location Format" should read: <**hddd^{o}mm.mmm'**>

If not, change as you changed the Map Datum field.
"North Reference" should read "**Magnetic**"

Press QUIT twice or PAGE once to return to the Satellite Screen.

MAP SCREEN SETUP
The Map Screen is the first screen after the Satellite Screen when pressing PAGE. This screen should show at a minimum the "**DIST TO NEXT**" and "**BEARING**" data fields. "TRACK" is also useful to have, but not necessary since you do have compasses. The "DIST TO NEXT" data field gives you the distance from your current location to your next waypoint in a route or "GOTO" destination. "BEARING" is the desired course between you and your "to" waypoints. "TRACK" is the direction you are traveling. If these do not appear, then proceed as follows:

From the Satellite Screen, press PAGE once to get to the Map Screen.
Press MENU
Select "Change Data Fields" and press ENTER. This will highlight the top left data screen.
To change the highlighted data screen, press ENTER and scroll through the drop-down list. Press ENTER again when you highlight the desired data field.

Use the rocker pad to move to the next data screen that you desire to change and repeat the above.

Press QUIT to return to the Map Screen.

Press MENU, highlight Setup Map, and press ENTER. Scroll to the "Line" tab, and make sure that the "Bearing Line" setting is on either "AUTO" or any one of the other settings besides Off.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

****

- Press MENU twice in the GPS 76, and your battery status will display in the lower right corner of the screen.

- Press the power button (when the unit is On) to toggle the back-light On and Off, and to adjust Contrast with the rocker panel (press and hold to turn it off).

- The Garmin GPS 76 and 12XL are type 2 GPS Units: "Other brand capable of field averaging".

- techsupp@garmin.com. It usually takes a couple of days to get a response. NOTE: state your question very clearly and concisely!

NC Appendix 10. Tatum Guides

Plot Data

Plot status (STAT)

1 Sampled -At least one forested condition
2 Sampled – no forested conditions
3 Nonsampled

Plot nonsampled reason (REAS)

1 Outside U.S. boundary
2 Denied access area
3 Hazardous situation
6 Lost plot
7 Plot in wrong location
10 Other

Subplots Examined (EXAM)

1 Subplot 1 examined, others inferred
4 All subplots described

Horizontal Distance Roads (RDIS)

1 = or <100 ft
2 101'-300'
3 301'-500'
4 501'- 1000'
5 1001'-1/2 mile
6 ½ to 1 mile
7 1 to 3 miles
8 3 to 5 miles
9 Greater than 5 miles

Water on Plot(WTYP)

0 None
1 Permanent Streams small
2 Permanent water (non-census)
3 Ditch/Canal
4 Temporary streams
5 Flood zones
9 Other temporary water

QA Status (QAST)

1 Standard Production plot
2 Cold Check
6 Blind check
7 Production plot (hot check)

Crew Type (CRTY)

1 Standard field crew
2 QA crew

GPS Unit (UNIT)

0 Not collected
1 Rockwell (PLGR)
2 Other Brand

GPS

Last 6 digits of serial number

Condition Data

Condition Number (CON#)

Record a number assigned to the defined condition.

Condition Status (STAT)

1 Accessible forest land
2 Nonforest land
3 Noncensus water
4 Census water
5 Nonsampled

Condition nonsampled reason (REAS)

1 Outside U.S. boundary
2 Denied access area
3 Hazardous situation
10 Other

Stand-Size Class (STSZ)

0 Non-stocked
1 0.0 – 4.9 in
2 5.0 – 8.9(soft),5.0-10.9(hard)
3 9.0-19.9(soft), 11.0-19.9(hard)
4 20.0-39.9
5 40.0 +
6 Cover trees (non-tallied)

Reserve Status (RESV)

0 Not Reserved
1 Reserved

Owner Group (OWNG)

10 Forest Service
20 Other Federal
30 State and Local Government
40 Private

Forest Type (FTYP)

101 Jack Pine
102 Red Pine
103 White Pine
104 E Whie pine/E Hemlock
105 Eastern Hemlock
121 Balsam fir
122 White Spruce
123 Red spruce
124 Red spruce/balsam fir
125 Black Spruce
126 Tamarack
127 Northern white-cedar
141 Longleaf pine
142 Slash pine
161 Loblolly pine
162 Shortleaf pine
163 Virginia pine
164 Sand pine
165 Table-mountain pine
166 Pond pine
167 Pitch pine
168 Spruce pine
181 Eastern Redcedar
182 Rocky Mountain juniper
221 Ponderosa pine
381 Scotch pine
382 Australian pine
383 Other exotic softwoods
384 Norway spruce
385 Introduced larch
401 EWP/N RedOak/White ash
402 Eastern redcedar-hardwood
403 Longleaf pine/oak
404 Shorleaf pine-/oak
405 Virginia pine/southern red oak
406 Loblolly pine/hardwood
407 slash pine/hardwood
409 Other pine/hardwood
501 Post-blackjack
502 Chestnut oak
503 White oak-red oak-hickory
504 White oak
505 Nothern red oak
506 Yellow-poplar/white oak/n. red oak
507 Sassafras-persimmon
508 Sweetgum/yellow-poplar
509 Bur oak
510 Scarlet oak
511 Yellow-poplar
512 Black walnut
513 Black locust
514 Southern scrub oak
515 Chestnut-black-scarlet oak
519 Red maple/ oak
520 Mixed Upland Hardwoods
601 Swamp chestnum oak-cherrybark oak
602 Sweetgum/Nuttall oak/willow oak
605 Overcup oak /water hickory
606 Atlantic white-cedar
607 Baldcypress / water tupelo
608 Sweetby /swamp tupelo/red maple
701 Black ash/ American elm/ red maple
702 River birch/ sycamore
703 Cottonwood
704 Willow
705 Sycamore/ pecan/ American elm
706 Sugarberry/ hackberry/ elm/ green ash
707 Silver maple / American elm
708 Red maple / lowland
709 Cottonwood/ willow
801 Sugar maple/-beech-/ yellow birch
802 Black cherry
803 Cherry-ash-yellow poplar
805 Hard maple/ basswood
807 Elm/ ash/ upland
809 Red maple/ upland
901 Aspen
902 Paper birch
904 Balsam poplar
991 Paulownia
992 Melaluca
993 Eucalyptus
995 Other exotic hardwoods
999 Non stocked

Regeneration Status (SORI)

0 Natural
1 Artificial

Tree Density (DENS)

Code	Tree Density
1	Initial density class
2	Density class 2 - density different than 1
3	Density class 3 - density different than 1 and 2

Owner Class (OWNC)

Code	Owner Class
11	National Forest
12	National Grassland
13	Other Forest Service
21	National Park Service
22	Bureau of Land Management
23	Fish and Wildlife Service
24	Departments of Defense/Energy
25	Other Federal
31	State
32	Local (County, Municipality, etc.)
33	Other Non Federal Public
41	Corporate
42	Non Governmental Conservation/Natural Resources Organization
43	Unincorporated Local Partnerships/ Associations/Clubs
44	Native American (Indian)
45	Individual

NC Owner Acres (NCPA)

Code	Acres
1	1-4
2	5-9
3	10-19
4	20-49
5	50-99
6	100-499
7	500-2499
8	2500-4999
9	5000+

Private Owner Industrial Status (INDU)

Code	Owner Class
0	Land not owned by industrial owner
1	land owned by industrial owner

Disturbance (DIS1,2,3)

Code	Disturbance
00	None
10	Insects
11	Damage to understory vegetation
12	Damage to trees and seedlings
20	Disease
30	Fire
31	Ground Fire
32	Crown Fire
40	Animal damage
41	Beaver
42	Porcupine
43	Deer/ungulate
46	Domestic animal/livestock
50	Weather
51	Ice
52	Wind
53	Flooding
54	Drought
55	Earth movement/avalanches
60	Vegetation (suppression, competition, vines)
70	Unknown/not sure / other
80	Human-caused

Treatment (TRE1,2,3)

Code	Treatment
00	None
10	Cutting
20	Site preparation
30	Artificial Regeneration
40	Natural Regeneration
50	Other silvicultural treatment

Physiographic Class (PHYS)

Code	Physiographic Class
11	Dry Tops.
12	Dry Slopes
13	Deep Sands
19	Other Xeric.
21	Flatwoods
22	Rolling Uplands
23	Moist Slopes and Coves
24	Narrow Floodplains/Bottomlands
25	Broad Floodplains/Bottomlands.
29	Other Mesic
31	Swamps/Bogs
32	Small Drains
33	Bays and wet pocosins
34	Beaver ponds.
35	Cypress ponds.
39	Other hydric.

Present nonforest land use (NFLU)

10	Agricultural land
11	Cropland
12	Pasture
13	Idle farmland
14	Orchard
15	Christmas tree_plantation
20	Rangeland
30	Developed
31	Cultural
32	Rights-of-way
33	Recreation
40	Other

NC Non-Native Plant (ISPP)

8001	Multiflora rose
8002	Japanese barberry
8003	Common buckthorn
8004	Glossy buckthorn
8005	Autumn olive
8006	Non-native bush honeysuckles
8007	European privet
8101	Garlic mustard
8102	Leafy spurge
8103	Spotted knapweed
8104	Dame's rocket
8105	Mile-a-minute weed, Asiatic tearthumb
8106	Common burdock
8107	Japanese knotweed
8108	Marsh thistle
8201	Kudzu
8202	Porcelain berry
8203	Asian bittersweet
8204	Japanese honeysuckle
8205	Chinese yam
8206	Black swallowwort
8207	Wintercreeper
8301	Reed canary grass
8302	Phragmites, Common reed
8303	Nepalese browntop, Japanese stiltgrass

NC Land USE (NCLU)

Code	Land Use
20	Timberland
21	Pastured Timberland
22	Plantations
40	Unproductive forest land
41	Reserved forest land-unproductive
45	Reserved forest land-productive
57	Wide windbreaks (> 120')
59	Wooded pasture
46	Christmas tree plantations
50	Reserved nonforest with trees
51	Cropland with trees
52	Improved pasture w/ trees
53	Wooded strip (natural)
54	Idle farmland with trees
55	Marsh with trees
56	Narrow windbreaks (< 120')
58	Shelterbelt
71	Urban forest land
72	Urban and other with trees
61	Cropland
62	Improved pasture
64	Idle farmland
65	Marsh
66	Other farmland
67	Urban and other areas
68	Rights-of-way
69	Nonforest (reserved)
79	In another country
80	Noncensus water
89	Noncensus water (reserved)
90	Census water
96	Inaccessible
99	Denied access

NC Non-Percent Plant Cover (PCOV)

1	< 1%, Trace
2	1 to 5%
3	6 to 10%
4	11 to 25%
5	26 to 50%
6	51 to 75%
7	76 to100%

NC Specimen Collected (VOUC)

0	No
1	Yes

Tree Data

Plot Type/NC Plot Type (TYPE)

1 subplot
2 microplot

Condition Number (CON#)

Record the condition number that the tree is a part of.

Previous Tree Status (PAST)

1 Live tree
2 Dead tree

Present Tree Status (TRST)

0 No history
1 Live tree
2 Dead tree
3 Removal

Reconcile (RECO)

1 Ingrowth
2 Through growth
3 Missed live
4 Missed dead
5 Shrank
6 Missing
7 Cruiser error
8 Procedural change
9 DA and Hazardous Trees

Azimuth (AZM)

Record as compass degrees

Standing Dead (DEAD)

0 No
1 Yes

Diameter Check (DCHE)

0 Measured accurately
1 Estimated
2 Different location

Tree Species (SPP)

Some have been removed for space.

0012 balsam fir
0016 Fraser fir
0043 Atlantic white-cedar
0057 redcedar / juniper spp.
0061 Ashe juniper
0066 Rocky Mountain juniper
0067 southern redcedar
0068 eastern redcedar
0071 tamarack (native)
0091 Norway spruce
0093 Engelmann spruce
0094 white spruce
0095 black spruce
0096 blue spruce
0097 red spruce
0105 jack pine
0108 lodgepole pine
0110 shortleaf pine
0113 limber pine
0115 spruce pine
0122 ponderosa pine
0123 Table Mountain pine
0125 red pine
0126 pitch pine
0129 eastern white pine
0130 Scotch pine
0131 loblolly pine
0132 Virginia pine
0136 Austrian pine
0202 Douglas-fir
0221 baldcypress
0222 pondcypress
0241 northern white-cedar
0261 eastern hemlock
0262 Carolina hemlock
0299 Unknown Dead conifer
0313 Boxelder
0314 black maple
0315 striped maple
0316 red maple
0317 silver maple
0318 sugar maple
0319 Mountain maple
0320 Norway maple
0321 Rocky Mountain maple
0323 chalk maple
0331 Ohio buckeye
0332 yellow buckeye
0336 red buckeye
0337 painted buckeye
0341 ailanthus
0345 mimosa/silktree
0355 European alder
0356 serviceberry spp.
0357 common serviceberry
0358 roundleaf serviceberry
0367 Pawpaw
0371 yellow birch
0372 sweet birch
0373 river birch
0374 Water birch
0375 paper birch
0377 Virginia roundleaf birch
0379 gray birch
0381 Chittamwood/gum bumelia
0391 American hornbeam, musclewood
0401 water hickory
0402 bitternut hickory
0403 pignut hickory
0404 pecan
0405 shellbark hickory
0406 nutmeg hickory
0407 shagbark hickory
0408 black hickory
0409 mockernut hickory
0410 sand hickory
0411 scrub hickory
0412 red hickory
0413 southern shagbark hickory
0421 American chestnut
0422 Allegheny chinkapin
0423 Ozark chinkapin
0424 Chinese chestnut
0451 southern catalpa
0452 northern catalpa
0461 sugarberry
0462 hackberry
0463 netleaf hackberry
0471 eastern redbud
0481 yellowwood
0491 flowering dogwood
0500 hawthorn spp.
0501 cockspur hawthorn
0502 downy hawthorn
0503 Brainerd hawthorn
0504 pear hawthorn
0505 Fireberry hawthorn
0506 broadleaf hawthorn
0507 fanleaf hawthorn
0508 Oneseed hawthorn
0509 scarlet hawthorn
5091 Washington hawthorn
5092 fleshy hawthorn
5093 dwarf hawthorn
0521 common persimmon
0531 American beech
0541 white ash
0543 black ash
0544 green ash
0545 pumpkin ash
0546 blue ash
0548 Carolina ash
0549 Texas ash
0551 water locust
0552 honeylocust
0555 loblolly bay
0561 Ginkgo, maidenhair tree
0571 Kentucky coffeetree
0581 Carolina silverbell
0582 two-wing silverbell
0583 little silverbell
0591 American holly
0601 butternut
0602 black walnut
0605 Texas walnut
0611 sweetgum
0621 yellow-poplar
0641 Osage-orange
0651 cucumbertree
0652 southern magnolia
0653 sweetbay
0654 bigleaf magnolia
0655 mountain or Fraser magnolia
0657 pyramid magnolia
0658 umbrella magnolia
0660 apple spp.
0662 southern crabapple
0663 sweet crabapple
0664 prairie crabapple
0681 white mulberry
0682 red mulberry
0684 black mulberry
0691 water tupelo
0692 Ogeechee tupelo
0693 blackgum
0694 swamp tupelo
0701 eastern hophornbeam
0711 sourwood
0712 paulownia, empress-tree
0721 redbay
0722 water-elm, planertree
0731 American sycamore
0741 balsam poplar
0742 eastern cottonwood
0743 bigtooth aspen
0744 swamp cottonwood
0745 plains cottonwood
0746 quaking aspen
0747 black cottonwood
0748 Fremont's cottonwood
0749 narrowleaf cottonwood
0752 silver poplar
0753 Lombardy poplar
0761 pin cherry
0762 black cherry
0763 common chokecherry
0764 peach
0765 Canada plum
0766 American plum
0769 Allegheny plum

0770 Chickasaw plum
0771 sweet cherry, domesticated
0772 sour cherry, domesticated
0773 European plum, domesticated
0774 Mahaleb plum, domesticated
0802 white oak
0804 swamp white oak
0806 scarlet oak
0808 Durand oak
0809 northern pin oak
0812 southern red oak
0813 cherrybark oak
0816 scrub oak
0817 shingle oak
0819 turkey oak
0820 laurel oak
0822 overcup oak
0823 bur oak
0824 blackjack oak
0825 swamp chestnut oak
0826 chinkapin oak
0827 water oak
0828 Nuttall oak
0830 pin oak
0831 willow oak
0832 chestnut oak
0833 northern red oak
0834 Shumard's oak
0835 post oak
0836 Delta post oak
0837 black oak
0838 live oak
0840 dwarf post oak
0841 dwarf live oak
0842 bluejack oak
0844 Oglethorpe oak
0845 dwarf chinkapin oak
0846 gray oak
0847 netleaf oak
0901 black locust
0919 western soapberry
0920 willow spp.
0921 peachleaf willow
0922 black willow
0923 Bebb willow
0925 coastal plain willow
0926 balsam willow
0927 white willow
0929 weeping willow
0931 sassafras
0935 American mountain ash
0936 European mountain ash
0937 northern mountain ash
0940 mahogany
0951 American basswood
0952 white basswood
0953 Carolina basswood
0971 winged elm
0972 American elm
0973 cedar elm
0974 Siberian elm
0975 slippery elm
0976 September elm
0977 rock elm
0986 black mangrove
0987 buttonwood mangrove
0988 white mangrove
0989 American mangrove
0991 saltcedar
0992 melaleuca
0993 chinaberry
0994 Chinese tallowtree
0995 tungoil tree
0996 smoketree
0997 Russian-olive
0998 Unknown Dead hardwood
0999 Other, or unknown tree

NC Tree Class (TCC)

20 Growing Stock
30 Rough Cull, Salvable, and Salvable-down
31 Short-log Cull
40 Rotten Cull
41 Solid
42 Solid punky
43 Punky
44 Disintegrating
45 Gone

Percent Rotten/Missing Cull (ROTT)

Record the percent rotten or missing cubic foot cull on all live and dead trees as a percent.

Total Lenth (THGT)

Record to the nearest 1.0 ft.
P2 – all live trees > or = 5.0 in
P3 – all live trees > or = 1.0 in

Actual Length (ACTU)

Record the actual length to the nearest 1.0 ft.
P2 – all live and standing dead tally trees > or = 5.0 in
P3 - – all live tally trees > or = 1.0 in
Only record for trees with broken or missing tops

Length Method (METH)

1 Total and actual lengths are field measured with a measurement instrument (e.g., clinometer, relascope)
2 Total length is visually estimated, actual length is measured with an instrument.
3 Total and actual lengths are visually estimated.

Crown Class(CCC)

1 Open Grown
2 Dominant
3 Codominant
4 Intermediate
5 Overtopped

Compacted Crown Ratio (CRC)

Record as percent

Damage Location (LOC1, 2)

0 No damage
1 Roots (exposed) and stump
2 Roots, stump, and lower bole
3 Lower bole
4 Lower and upper bole
5 Upper bole
6 Crownstem
7 Branches
8 Buds and Shoots
9 Foliage

Damage Type (DAM1, DAM2)

01 Canker, gall
02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay
03 Open wounds
04 Resinosis or gummosis
05 Cracks and seams
11 Broken bole or roots
12 Brooms
13 Broken or dead roots
20 Vines in the crown
21 Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal
22 Broken or dead
23 Excessive branching or brooms
24 Damaged Buds, shoots or foliage
25 Discoloration of Foliage
31 Other

Damage Severity (SEV1, SEV2)

0 01-09
1 10-19
2 20-29
3 30-39
4 40-49
5 50-59
6 60-69
7 70-79
8 80-89
9 90-99

Damage Agents (NCD1, 2)

000 Healthy
100 Insect defoliators
113 Gypsy Moth
130 Shoot and Branch Insects
140 Branch Gall Insects
150 Bole Borers
170 Bark Beetles
190 Root/Root Collar Insects
200 Roliage Diseases
210 Shoot Blights
220 Mistletoe
240 Bole Rusts
250 Bole Cankers
251 Eutypella Canker
252 Hypoxylon Canker
254 Nectria Canker
257 Butternut Canker
260 Stem Decay (heartrot)
271 Ash Yellows
281 Dutch Elm Disease
282 Oak Wilt
290 Root/Butt Rot
291 Annosus Root Rot
292 Armillaria Roo Rot
300 Weather
400 Animal Damage
500 Fire
800 Logging/TSI/Other human
860 Chemical

MN Damage Agents (NCD1,2)

000	Healthy
100	Insect defoliators
101	Budworms
110	Forest Tent Caterpillar
113	Gypsy Moth
130	Shoot and Branch Insects
131	White Pine Weevil
140	Branch Gall Insects
150	Bole Borers
170	Bark Beetles
190	Root/Root Collar Insects
200	Foliage Diseases
210	Shoot Blights
212	*Scleroderris*
220	Mistletoe
240	Bole Rusts
241	White Pine Blister Rust
250	Bole Cankers
251	*Eutypella* Canker
252	*Hypoxylon* Canker
254	*Nectria* Canker
257	Butternut Canker
260	Stem Decay (heartrot)
261	*Phellinus pini*
262	*Phellinus tremulae*
263	*Inonotus obliquus*
271	Ash Yellows
281	Dutch Elm Disease
282	Oak Wilt
290	Root/Butt Rot
291	*Annosus* Root Rot
292	*Armillaria* Root Rot
300	Weather
302	Wind
307	Flooding
309	Ice/Snow
400	Animal Damage
402	Moose/Elk/Deer
404	Beaver
409	Cattle/Domestic Livestock
500	Fire
800	Logging/TSI/Other human
811	Imbedded objects - wire, nails
850	Land Use Conversion
860	Chemical
900	Unknown/uncoded Dead
901	Unknown/uncoded Defoliation
902	Unknown/uncoded Discoloration
903	Unknown/uncoded Decline/Dieback
904	Unknown/uncoded Breakage
905	Unknown/uncoded Abnormal Growth or Form in Crown
906	Unknown/uncoded Canker
907	Unknown/uncoded Crack
908	Unknown/uncoded Abnormal Growth or Form on the Bole

Cause of Death (CAUS)

10	Insect
20	Disease
30	Fire
40	Animal
50	Weather
60	Vegetation
70	Unknown/not sure/other
80	Silvicultural or landclearing

NC Lower/Upper trunk curvature (LTRU/UTRU)

0	No curvature
1	moderate curvature
2	extreme curvature

Lower/Upper bark harvested (LHAR/UHAR)

0	No bark harvest
1	< 1 year
2	1 year and <3 years
3	3 years and <6 years
4	6 years and <10 years
5	>10 years

NC Lower/Upper surface features (LSUR/USUR)

1	Lichens and Moss
2	Branching
3	Coarse lenticels
4	Branch Scars
5	Blemishes
6	Fungus

NC Lower/Upper bark character (LCHA/UCHA)

1	0-25%
2	26-50/%
3	51-75%
4	76-100%

NC Boughs Available (BAVA)

0	No boughs available
1	Boughs available

NC Boughs Harvested (BHAR)

0	Not harvested
1	Harvested

NC Bough Harvesting Guidelines (GUID)

0	Not used
1	Used

Decay Class (DECA)

Decay class stage (code)	Limbs and branches	Top	% Bark Remaining	Sapwood presence and condition*	Heartwood condition*
1	All present	Pointed	100	Intact; sound, incipient decay, hard, original color	Sound, hard, original color
2	Few limbs, no fine branches	May be broken	Variable	Sloughing; advanced decay, fibrous, firm to soft, light brown	Sound at base, incipient decay in outer edge of upper bole, hard, light to reddish brown
3	Limb stubs only	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; fibrous, soft, light to reddish brown	Incipient decay at base, advanced decay throughout upper bole, fibrous, hard to firm, reddish brown
4	Few or no stubs	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; cubical, soft, reddish to dark brown	Advanced decay at base, sloughing from upper bole, fibrous to cubical, soft, dark reddish brown
5	None	Broken	Less than 20	Gone	Sloughing, cubical, soft, dark brown, OR fibrous, very soft, dark reddish brown, encased in hardened shell

TABLE OF HARDWOOD TREE GRADES FOR FACTORY LUMBER

Grade factor	Grade 1			Grade 2		Grade 3
Length of grading zone (feet)	Butt 16			Butt 16		Butt 16
Length of grading section [a] (feet)	Best 12			Best 12		Best 12
DBH, minimum (inches)	16[b]			13		11
Diameter, minimum inside bark at top of grading section (inches)	13[b]	16	20	11[c]	12	8
Clear cuttings (on the 3 best faces)[d]						
Length, minimum (feet)	7	5	3	3	3	2
Number on face (maximum)		2		2	3	[e]
Yield in face length (minimum)		5/6		4/6		3/6
Cull deduction (including crook and sweep, but excluding shake) maximum within grading section (percent)		9		9[f]		50

a Whenever a 14- or 16-foot section of the butt 16-foot log is better than the best 12-foot section, the grade of the longer section will become the grade of the tree. This longer section, when used, is the basis for determining the grading factors such as diameter and cull deduction.

b In basswood and ash, DIB at top of grading section must be 12 inches and DBH must be 15 inches.

c Grade 2 trees can be 10 inches DIB at top of grading section if otherwise meeting surface requirements for small grade 1s.

d A clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face. A face is one-fourth of the surface of the grading section as divided lengthwise.

e Unlimited.

f Fifteen percent crook and sweep or 40 percent total cull deduction are permitted in grade 2, if size and surface of grading section qualify as grade 1. If rot shortens the required clear cuttings to the extent of dropping the butt log to grade 2, do not drop the tree grade to 3 unless the cull deduction for rot is greater than 40 %.

NOTE: The tree grading in this table is based on measuring DBH to the nearest inch, since FIA measures to the higher 10th of a inch use diameter classes, **i.e. for grade 1, DBH can be 15.5" and for grade 2, DBH can be 12.5"** for this table. Also FIA uses 11 inch as the minimum DBH to record tree grades so there only grade 1 and 2 are affected by diameter classes.

FOREST SERVICE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HARDWOOD CONSTRUCTION (GRADE 4) LOGS		
Position in tree		Butt & Upper.
Min. diameter, small end		8 inches +.
Min. length, without trim		8 feet +.
Clear cuttings		No requirements.
Sweep allowance, absolute		1/4 d.i.b. of small end for half logs, 1/2 d.i.b. for logs 16 feet long.
Sound surface defects permitted	Single knots	Any number, if no one knot has an average collar diameter over 1/3 of log diameter at point of occurrence.
	Whorled knots	Any number, if sum of collar diameters does not exceed 1/3 of the log diameter at point of occurrence.
	Holes	Any number provided none has a diameter over 1/3 of log diameter at point of occurrence and none extends over 3 inches into included timber.
Unsound defects permitted	Surface	Any number and size if they do not extend into included timber. If they do, they can't exceed size, number, and depth, or limits of sound knots.
	Interior	None allowed; log must be sound internally, but will permit 1 shake not to exceed 1/3 the scaling diameter and a longitudinal split not extending over 5 inches into the contained timber. No center rot.

FOREST SERVICE STANDARD GRADES FOR HARDWOOD FACTORY LUMBER LOGS									
Grading Factors*		Log grades							
		F1			F2				F3
Position in tree		Butts only	Butts & uppers		Butts & uppers				Butts & uppers
Scaling diameter, inches		13-15[b]	16-19	20+	11+[c]	12+			8+
Length without trim, feet		10+			10+	8-9	10-11	12+	8+
Required clear[d] cuttings of each of 3 best faces[e]	Min. length, feet	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Max. number	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	No limit
	Min. proportion of log length required in clear cutting	5/6	5/6	5/6	2/3	3/4	2/3	2/3	1/2
Maximum sweep & crook allowance	For logs with less than 1/4 of end in sound defects	15%			30%				50%
	For logs with more than 1/4 of end in sound defects	10%			20%				35%
Maximum scaling deduction		40%[f]			50%[g]				50%

[a] From USDA Forest Service Research FPL. 63
[b] Ash and Basswood butts can be 12 inches if otherwise meeting the requirements for small No. 1's
[c] Ten-inch logs of all species can be #2 if they if otherwise meeting the requirements for small No. 1's
[d] A Clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face. A face is one-fourth the surface of the log as divided lengthwise.
[e] A face is ¼ of the surface of the log as divided lengthwise
[f] Otherwise No. 1 logs with 41-60 percent cull can be No. 2.
[g] Otherwise No. 2 logs with 51-60 percent cull can be No. 3.

Code	Limiting Factor
00	Not applicable, already a grade 1, all softwoods
10	Diameter
20	Length
30	Clear cuttings
40	Sweep and crook
50	Cull
60	Position in tree
70	Multiple factors
80	Diameter and clear cutting

EASTERN WHITE PINE SAW-LOG GRADE SPECIFICATIONS

GRADING FACTOR	LOG GRADE 1	LOG GRADE 2	LOG GRADE 3	LOG GRADE 4
1 MINIMUM SCALING	14[1]	6	6	6
2 MINIMUM LOG LENGTH (feet)	10[2]	8	8	8
3 MAXIMUM WEEVIL INJURY (number)	NONE	NONE	2 INJURIES[3]	NO LIMIT
4 MINIMUM FACE REQUIREMENTS	Two full length or four 50% length good faces.*4* (In addition, log knots on balance of faces shall not exceed size limitations of grade 2 logs.)	NO GOOD FACES REQUIRED. Maximum diameter of log knots on three best faces:		Includes all logs not qualifying for No. 3 or better and judged to have at least one third of their gross volume in sound wood suitable for manufacture into standard lumber.
		SOUND RED KNOTS not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 3 inch maximum. DEAD OR BLACK KNOTS including overgrown knots not to exceed 1/12 scaling diameter and 1 1/2 inch maximum.	SOUND RED KNOTS not to exceed 1/3 scaling diameter and 5 inch maximum. DEAD OR BLACK KNOTS including overgrown knots not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 2 1/2 inch maximum	
5 MAXIMUM SWEEP OR CROOK ALLOW-ANCE (percent)	20	30	40	66 2/3
6 MAXIMUM TOTAL SCALING DEDUC-TION (percent)	50	50	50	66 2/3

After the tentative log grade is established from face examination, the log will be reduced in grade whenever the following defects are evident:

7 CONKS, PUNK KNOTS, AND PINE BORER DAMAGE ON BARK SURFACE[5]

Degrade one grade if present on one face
Degrade two grades if present on two faces
Degrade three grades if present on three or more faces

8 LOG END DEFECTS: RED ROT, RING SHAKE, HEAVY STAIN AND PINE BORER DAMAGE OUTSIDE THE HEART CENTER OF THE LOG [5]

Consider log as having a total of 8 quarters (4 on each end) and degrade as indicated below:
Degrade one grade if present in 2 quarters of log ends.
Degrade two grades if present in 3 or 4 quarters of log ends.
Degrade three grades if present in 5 or more quarters of log ends.

1 12 and 13 inch logs with four full length good faces are acceptable.
2 8 foot logs with four full length good faces are acceptable.
3 8 foot Number 3 logs limited to one weevil injury.
4 Minimum 50% length good face must be at least 6 feet.
5 Factors 7 and 8 are not cumulative (total degrade based on more serious of the two). No log to be degraded below grade 4 if net scale is at least one third of gross scale.

WHITE PINE COLLAR DIAMETER LIMITS FOR RED AND BLACK KNOTS				
SCALING DIAMETER (D.I.B. inches)	GRADE 1 AND 2		GRADE 3	
	BLACK KNOTS 1/12th	RED KNOTS 1/6th	BLACK KNOTS 1/6th	RED KNOTS 1/3rd
7	7/12"	1 - 1/6"	1 - 1/6"	2 - 1/3"
8	2/3"	1 - 1/3"	1 - 1/3"	2 - 2/3"
9	3/4"	1 - 1/2"	1 - 1/2"	3"
10	5/6"	1 - 2/3"	1 - 2/3"	3 - 1/3"
11	11/12"	1 - 5/6"	1 - 5/6"	3 - 2/3"
12	1"	2"	2"	4"
13	1 - 1/12"	2 - 1/6"	2 - 1/6"	4 - 1/3"
14	1 - 1/6"	2 - 1/3"	2 - 1/3"	4 - 2/3"
15	1 - 1/4"	2 - 1/2"	**2 - 1/2" MAX**	**5" MAX**
16	1 - 1/3"	2 - 2/3"		
17	1 - 5/12"	2 - 5/6"		
18	**1 - 1/2" MAX**	**3 MAX"**		

LOG GRADES FOR SOFTWOOD LOGS

Grade 1

1. Logs must be 16" d.i.b. or larger, 10' or longer, and with deduction for defect, not over 30 %of gross scale.
2. Logs must be at least 75 % clear on each of three faces.
3. All knots outside clear cutting must be sound and not over 2 1/2" large.

Grade 2

1. Logs must be 12" d.i.b. or larger, 10' or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 % of the gross contents of the log.
2. Logs must be at least 50 % clear on each of three faces or 75 % clear on 2 faces.

Grade 3

1. Logs must be 6" d.i.b. or larger, 8' or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 % of the gross contents of the log.

Notes: Diameters are d.i.b. at small end of log
% clear refers to % clear in one continuous section

JACK PINE AND RED PINE LOG GRADES

GRADE 1 Logs with 3 or 4 clear faces *
GRADE 2 Logs with 1 or 2 clear faces.
GRADE 3 Logs with no clear faces.

After the tentative log grade is established from above, the log will be degraded one grade for each of the following defects, except that no log can be degraded below grade 3. Net scale after deduction for defect must be at least 50 percent of the gross contents of the log.

1. **SWEEP** Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 log one grade if sweep amounts to 3 or more inches and equals or exceeds one third the diameter inside bark at the small end.

2. **HEART ROT** Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 log one grade if conk, massed hyphae, or other evidence of advanced heart rot is found anywhere in the log.

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* A face is one fourth of the circumference in width extending the full length of the log. Clear faces are those free of: knots measuring more than 1/2 inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, and holes more than 1/4 inch in diameter. Faces may be rotated to obtain the maximum number of clear ones.

SOUTHERN PINE TREE GRADES

Always grade the bottom 16-foot log, or the first merchantable log 12 feet or longer in the tree.

Clear face - free of knots measuring more than 1/2 inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, holes more than 1/4 inch in diameter. The faces may be rotated if necessary to obtain the maximum number of clear ones.

Overgrown knot - a knot overgrown and buried beneath the log surface, but indicated by a surface bump or distribution of bark pattern.

Tentative Grades

Grade 1 - trees with 3 or 4 clear faces
Grade 2 - trees with 1 or 2 clear faces
Grade 3 - trees with no clear faces

Degrade for Sweep or Heart Rot

(1) Degrade any tentative grade 1 or 2 tree one grade if sweep in the lower 12 feet of the grading sections amount to 3 or more inches and equals or exceeds one-fourth the DBH.

(2) Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 tree one grade if conks, punk knots, or otherwise evidence of advanced heart rot is found anywhere on the tree stem.

1995, FIA-SE

SWEEP DEDUCTION IN BOARD FEET

Sweep departure (inches)	Sweep length (feet)	Scaling diameter of section with sweep (inches)													
		6	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**	**28**
2	6	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9
	8	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10
	10	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10
	12	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8
	14	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	17
	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	15	17	19	20
	10	2	4	5	6	6	8	10	12	13	15	17	19	20	22
	12	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	18	19	21	23
	14	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23
	16	3	4	5	6	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	18	19	21
4	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24
	8	4	5	6	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	25	28	30
	10	5	6	8	9	10	13	16	19	21	24	27	29	32	35
	12	5	7	8	10	12	14	18	20	23	26	29	32	35	38
	14	6	8	9	11	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	35	38	41
	16	6	8	10	11	13	16	19	23	26	29	32	35	39	42
5	6		5	6	8	9	11	14	16	19	22	24	27	29	32
	8	5	7	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	40
	10	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	25	29	33	36	40	44	48
	12	8	10	12	12	16	20	25	29	33	37	41	45	50	54
	14	9	11	13	16	18	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59
	16	10	12	15	17	20	24	29	34	39	44	48	53	58	63
6	6			8	9	11	14	17	20	24	27	30	33	36	39
	8			11	12	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50
	10		10	13	15	18	23	27	32	36	41	46	51	56	60
	12		12	15	18	21	26	32	37	42	48	53	58	64	69
	14	11	15	18	20	23	29	36	41	47	53	59	65	71	77
	16	13	16	20	23	26	32	39	45	52	58	64	71	77	83
7	6				11	13	16	21	24	28	32	36	39	43	47
	8				15	17	22	27	31	36	41	46	51	56	60
	10				19	21	27	33	39	44	50	56	62	67	73
	12				22	25	32	39	45	52	58	65	71	78	84
	14				25	29	36	44	51	58	66	73	81	88	95
	16			24	28	33	40	49	57	64	72	80	88	96	104
8	6						19	24	28	33	37	41	46	50	54
	8						25	31	37	42	48	54	59	65	70
	10					25	32	39	46	52	59	66	72	79	86
	12					30	37	46	53	61	69	76	84	92	100
	14					34	43	52	61	69	78	87	96	105	113
	16				34	39	48	58	68	77	87	97	106	116	125
9	6							27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62
	8						29	36	42	48	55	61	68	74	80
	10						37	44	52	60	67	75	83	91	99
	12						43	52	61	70	80	88	97	106	115
	14						50	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
	16						57	68	79	90	102	113	124	135	146

CROOK DEDUCTION IN BOARD FEET

Crook departure (inches)	Crook length (feet)	Scaling diameter of section with crook (inches)													
		6	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**	**28**
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
	6	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8
2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5
	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7
	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10
	5	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	10	11	13
	6	2	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15
3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7
	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11
	4	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	15
	5	2	3	4	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19
	6	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	20	23
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5
	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10
	3	1	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15
	4	2	3	4	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	15	17	18	20
	5	3	3	5	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	22	25
	6	3	5	6	7	8	11	13	15	18	20	23	25	27	30
5	1			1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
	2			2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3			4	4	5	7	8	10	11	12	14	16	17	19
	4			5	6	6	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	22	25
	5			6	7	8	11	13	16	19	21	24	26	28	31
	6			8	9	10	13	16	19	23	26	29	32	34	38
6	1				2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8
	2				3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	13	15
	3				5	6	8	10	12	13	15	17	19	20	22
	4				7	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	25	27	30
	5				9	10	13	16	19	23	25	29	32	34	38
	6				11	13	16	20	23	27	31	34	38	41	45
8	1						3	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10
	2						7	9	10	12	13	15	17	18	20
	3						10	13	16	18	20	23	25	27	30
	4						14	17	20	24	27	30	33	36	40
	5						17	22	26	30	34	38	42	45	50
	6						21	26	31	36	41	46	51	54	60
10	1								6	7	8	10	10	11	12
	2								12	14	16	19	21	23	25
	3								19	22	25	28	31	34	37
	4								26	29	34	37	41	45	49
	5								32	37	42	47	52	57	62
	6								39	45	51	57	63	69	75

Cubic Foot Volume of Short Logs

DOB midpoint	Log length (feet) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
6	.3	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
7	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
8	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
9	.5	.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6
10	.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8
11	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
12	.8	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.4	7.1
13	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.8
14	1.1	2.1	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.9	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.7
15	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	10.6
16	1.6	2.8	4.1	5.3	6.6	7.8	9.1	10.3	11.6	12.8
17	1.9	3.3	4.6	5.9	7.2	8.5	9.9	11.2	12.5	13.8
18	2.1	3.7	5.2	6.8	8.4	10.0	11.6	13.2	14.7	16.3
19	2.5	4.2	5.8	7.5	9.1	10.8	12.4	14.1	15.8	17.4
20	2.7	4.6	6.6	8.6	10.5	12.5	14.4	16.4	18.3	20.3
21	3.1	5.2	7.2	9.2	11.3	13.3	15.4	17.4	19.4	21.4
22	3.3	5.7	8.1	10.5	12.8	15.2	17.6	19.9	22.3	24.6
23	3.8	6.3	8.8	11.2	13.7	16.1	18.6	21.0	23.5	25.9
24	4.1	6.9	9.8	12.6	15.4	18.2	21.0	23.8	26.6	29.4
25	4.6	7.5	10.4	13.4	16.3	19.2	22.1	25.9	27.9	30.8
26	4.9	8.2	11.6	14.9	18.2	21.5	24.8	28.1	31.4	34.6
27	5.4	8.9	12.3	15.7	19.1	22.5	26.0	29.3	32.7	36.1
28	5.8	9.7	13.5	17.4	21.2	25.0	28.9	32.7	36.5	40.3
29	6.4	10.4	14.3	18.3	22.2	26.2	30.1	34.0	38.9	41.9
30	6.8	11.2	15.7	20.1	24.5	28.9	33.2	37.6	42.0	46.4

Board Foot volume of Short Logs

DOB midpoint	Log length (feet) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	2	6	10	12	14	16	18	20	20	21
8	4	8	12	16	19	20	22	23	24	26
9	6	10	14	19	23	24	26	28	29	31
10	8	12	16	22	28	31	34	36	39	42
11	10	14	19	23	30	32	36	38	42	44
12	12	18	24	30	36	40	45	49	53	58
13	14	21	29	33	38	42	47	52	56	61
14	16	23	32	40	46	52	58	64	70	77
15	18	25	34	41	48	54	61	68	74	81
16	20	29	41	49	57	66	74	82	91	99
17	23	33	42	51	60	69	77	86	95	104
18	27	38	49	60	70	81	92	103	114	124
19	28	39	51	62	73	85	96	107	119	130
20	31	44	58	72	85	99	112	126	139	153
21	32	46	60	74	89	103	117	131	145	159
22	35	52	69	85	102	118	135	152	168	184
23	36	54	71	88	106	123	140	157	174	192
24	40	60	80	100	120	130	160	180	200	219
25	42	62	83	104	124	145	166	186	207	227
26	46	70	93	117	140	164	187	211	234	257
27	48	72	96	121	145	169	193	218	242	266
28	52	80	107	135	162	189	217	244	271	298
29	54	82	111	139	167	195	223	252	280	308
30	59	91	122	154	186	217	249	280	311	343

Grosengaugh't rules rules 3,4 cover sweep and crook deductions. In determining sweep the number subtracted from actual sweep depends on the log length as follow: 8 feet thru 10 feet – 1, 11 feet thru 13 feet – 1 1/2 , and 14 feet thru 16 feet – 2.

Table 5.—Sweep deduction from gross scale by length and diameter (in percent; based on rule 3)

Absolute sweep in inches		Scaling diameter, average small end inside bark, in inches											
8-9-10 foot logs	14-15-16 foot logs	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
—	3	12	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3
3	4	25	20	17	14	12	11	10	9	8	8	7	7
4	5	38	30	25	21	19	17	15	14	12	12	11	10
5	6	50	40	33	29	25	22	20	18	17	15	14	13
6	7	62	50	42	36	31	28	25	23	21	19	18	17
7	8	—	60	50	43	38	33	30	27	25	23	21	20
8	9	—	—	58	50	44	39	35	32	29	27	25	23
9	10	—	—	67	57	50	44	40	36	33	31	29	27
10	11	—	—	—	64	56	50	45	41	38	35	32	30
11	12	—	—	—	—	62	56	50	45	42	38	36	33
12	13	—	—	—	—	—	61	55	50	46	42	39	37
13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	54	50	46	43	40
14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	59	54	50	46	43
15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	58	54	50	47
16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	58	54	50
17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	57	53
18	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	61	57
19	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	60
20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
21	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
11-12-13 foot logs													
3		19	15	12	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5
4		31	25	21	18	16	14	12	11	10	10	9	8
5		44	35	29	25	22	19	18	16	15	13	12	12
6		56	45	38	32	28	25	22	20	19	17	16	15
7		—	55	46	39	34	31	28	25	23	21	20	18
8		—	65	54	46	41	36	32	30	27	25	23	22
9		—	—	62	54	47	42	38	34	31	29	27	25
10		—	—	—	61	53	47	42	39	35	33	30	28
11		—	—	—	—	59	53	48	43	40	37	34	32
12		—	—	—	—	66	58	52	48	44	40	38	35
13		—	—	—	—	—	64	58	52	48	44	41	38
14		—	—	—	—	—	—	62	57	52	48	45	42
15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	56	52	48	45
16		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	60	56	52	48
17		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	60	55	52
18		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	59	55
19		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	62	58
20		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	62
21		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65

Note: For odd lengths and half inches of sweep, deductions can be interpolated from the figures given.

Source: Grosenbaugh, L. R.
1952. SHORTCUTS FOR CRUISERS AND SCALERS. USDA For Serv. South. For. Exp. Stn. Occas. Pap. 126. 24 p.

Rule 3 from Grosenbaugh
% Sweep = (total sweep – 2(16'log)) / DIB
% Sweep = (total sweep – 1 (8' log)) / DIB

Rule 4 from Grosenbaugh
% Crook = (deflection / DIB) x (length of crook / log length)

Two Variable Cubic Foot Lookup Volume Table

MERCHANTABLE HEIGHT (FEET)

DBH	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0
8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6
9	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.3
10	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.3
11	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.4	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.8	13.4
12	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.4	13.1	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.7
13	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.1	9.8	10.6	11.3	12.1	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.1	15.9	16.7	17.4	18.2
14	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.6	9.5	10.4	11.2	12.1	13.0	13.8	14.7	15.6	16.5	17.3	18.2	19.1	20.0	20.9
15	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.7	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.7	15.7	16.7	17.7	18.7	19.7	20.7	21.7	22.8	23.8
16	7.6	8.7	9.8	11.0	12.2	13.2	14.3	15.4	16.5	17.7	18.8	19.9	21.1	22.2	23.4	24.5	25.7	26.9
17	8.5	9.7	11.0	12.2	13.5	14.7	16.0	17.2	18.5	19.7	21.0	22.3	23.6	24.9	26.2	27.5	28.8	30.1
18	9.4	10.8	12.2	13.6	14.9	16.3	17.7	19.1	20.5	22.0	23.4	24.8	26.2	27.7	29.1	30.6	32.1	33.6
19	10.3	11.9	13.4	14.9	16.5	18.0	19.6	21.1	22.7	24.3	25.9	27.4	29.0	30.6	32.3	33.9	35.6	37.2
20	11.3	13.0	14.7	16.4	18.1	19.8	21.5	23.3	25.0	26.7	28.5	30.2	32.0	33.8	35.6	37.4	39.2	41.0
21	12.3	14.2	16.1	17.9	19.8	21.7	23.6	25.5	27.4	29.3	31.2	33.1	35.1	37.0	39.0	41.0	43.0	45.1
22	13.4	15.5	17.5	19.5	21.6	23.6	25.7	27.8	29.9	31.9	34.1	36.2	38.3	40.5	42.6	44.8	47.0	49.3
23	14.5	16.7	19.0	21.2	23.4	25.7	27.9	30.2	32.5	34.7	37.0	39.3	41.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	51.2	53.6
24	15.7	18.1	20.5	22.9	25.4	27.8	30.2	32.7	35.2	37.6	40.1	42.7	45.2	47.7	50.3	52.9	55.6	58.2
25	16.9	19.5	22.1	24.7	27.4	30.0	32.7	35.3	38.0	40.7	43.4	46.1	48.9	51.6	54.4	57.2	60.1	63.0
26	18.1	20.9	23.8	26.6	29.4	32.3	35.1	38.0	40.9	43.8	46.7	49.7	52.7	55.7	58.7	61.7	64.8	67.9
27	19.4	22.4	25.5	28.5	31.6	34.7	37.7	40.8	43.9	47.1	50.2	53.4	56.6	59.8	63.1	66.4	69.7	73.1
28	20.7	24.0	27.3	30.5	33.8	37.1	40.4	43.7	47.1	50.4	53.8	57.2	60.7	64.2	67.7	71.2	74.8	78.4
29	22.1	25.6	29.1	32.6	36.1	39.6	43.2	46.8	50.3	53.9	57.6	61.2	64.9	68.6	72.4	76.2	80.0	83.9
30	23.5	27.2	31.0	34.7	38.5	42.3	46.1	49.9	53.7	57.6	61.4	65.3	69.3	73.3	77.3	81.4	85.5	89.6
31	25.0	28.9	32.9	36.9	40.9	45.0	49.0	53.1	57.2	61.3	65.4	69.6	73.8	78.1	82.4	86.7	91.1	95.5
32	26.4	30.7	34.9	39.2	43.5	47.8	52.1	56.4	60.7	65.1	69.5	74.0	78.5	83.0	87.6	92.2	96.9	101.6
33	28.0	32.5	37.0	41.5	46.1	50.6	55.2	59.8	64.4	69.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	88.1	92.9	97.9	102.8	107.8
34	29.6	34.3	39.1	43.9	48.7	53.6	58.4	63.3	68.2	73.2	78.1	83.2	88.2	93.3	98.5	103.7	109.0	114.3
35	31.2	36.2	41.3	46.4	51.5	56.6	61.7	66.9	72.1	77.4	82.6	87.9	93.3	98.7	104.2	109.7	115.3	120.9
36	32.8	38.2	43.6	48.9	54.3	59.7	65.2	70.6	76.1	81.7	87.2	92.0	98.5	104.3	110.0	115.9	121.8	127.8
37	34.6	40.2	45.9	51.5	57.2	62.9	68.7	74.4	80.2	86.1	92.0	97.9	103.9	110.0	116.1	122.2	128.5	134.8
38	36.3	42.3	48.2	54.2	60.2	66.2	72.3	78.3	84.5	90.6	96.8	103.1	109.4	115.8	122.2	128.8	135.3	142.0
39	38.1	44.4	50.6	56.9	63.2	69.6	76.0	82.4	88.8	95.3	101.8	108.4	115.1	121.8	128.6	135.4	142.4	149.4
40	39.9	46.5	53.1	59.7	66.4	73.0	79.7	86.5	93.2	100.1	107.0	113.9	120.9	127.9	135.1	142.3	149.6	157.0

Two Variable Cubic Foot Lookup Volume Table

	MERCHANTABLE HEIGHT (FEET)																	
DBH	**46**	**48**	**50**	**52**	**54**	**56**	**58**	**60**	**62**	**64**	**66**	**68**	**70**	**72**	**74**	**76**	**78**	**80**
5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
7	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2
8	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.3
9	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.8
10	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.1	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.2	20.7
11	14.5	15.1	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.3	25.0
12	17.1	17.7	18.4	19.1	19.8	20.5	21.2	22.0	22.7	23.4	24.2	24.9	25.7	26.5	27.2	28.0	28.9	29.7
13	19.8	20.6	21.4	22.2	23.1	23.9	24.7	25.6	26.4	27.3	28.2	29.1	30.0	30.9	31.9	32.8	33.8	34.8
14	22.8	23.7	24.6	25.6	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.6	34.6	35.7	36.8	37.9	39.1	40.2
15	25.9	27.0	28.1	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.5	33.7	34.8	36.0	37.2	38.4	39.6	40.9	42.1	43.4	44.7	46.1
16	29.3	30.5	31.7	33.0	34.2	35.5	36.8	38.1	39.4	40.8	42.1	43.5	44.9	46.4	47.8	49.3	50.8	52.3
17	32.8	34.2	35.6	37.0	38.4	39.9	41.4	42.8	44.3	45.9	47.4	49.0	50.6	52.2	53.9	55.5	57.2	59.0
18	36.6	38.2	39.7	41.3	42.9	44.5	46.2	47.8	49.5	51.3	53.0	54.8	56.6	58.4	60.2	62.1	64.1	66.0
19	40.6	42.3	44.1	45.8	47.6	49.4	51.3	53.1	55.0	56.9	58.9	60.9	62.9	64.9	67.0	69.1	71.3	73.4
20	44.8	46.7	48.6	50.6	52.6	54.6	56.6	58.7	60.8	62.9	65.1	67.3	69.5	71.8	74.1	76.4	78.8	81.3
21	49.2	51.3	53.4	55.6	57.8	60.0	62.3	64.5	66.9	69.2	71.6	74.0	76.5	79.0	81.6	84.1	86.8	89.5
22	53.8	56.1	58.5	60.8	63.2	65.7	68.1	70.7	73.2	75.8	78.4	81.1	83.8	86.6	89.4	92.2	95.1	98.1
23	58.6	61.1	63.7	66.3	68.9	71.6	74.3	77.0	79.8	82.7	85.5	88.5	91.4	94.5	97.5	100.7	103.8	107.1
24	63.6	66.4	69.2	72.0	74.9	77.8	80.7	83.7	86.8	89.8	93.0	96.2	99.4	102.7	106.1	109.5	112.9	116.5
25	68.9	71.8	74.9	77.9	81.1	84.2	87.4	90.7	94.0	97.3	100.7	104.2	107.7	111.3	114.9	118.7	122.4	126.3
26	74.3	77.5	80.8	84.1	87.5	90.9	94.4	97.9	101.5	105.1	108.8	112.5	116.4	120.2	124.2	128.2	132.3	136.4
27	79.9	83.4	86.9	90.5	94.2	97.8	101.6	105.4	109.2	113.2	117.1	121.2	125.3	129.5	133.8	138.1	142.5	147.0
28	85.8	89.5	93.3	97.2	101.1	105.1	109.1	113.2	117.3	121.5	125.8	130.2	134.6	139.1	143.7	148.4	153.1	158.0
29	91.8	95.8	99.9	104.1	108.3	112.5	116.8	121.2	125.7	130.2	134.8	139.5	144.3	149.1	154.0	159.0	164.1	169.3
30	98.1	102.4	106.7	111.2	115.7	120.2	124.9	129.6	134.3	139.2	144.1	149.1	154.2	159.4	164.7	170.1	175.5	181.1
31	104.5	109.1	113.8	118.5	123.3	128.2	133.1	138.2	143.3	148.4	153.7	159.1	164.5	170.1	175.7	181.4	187.3	193.2
32	111.2	116.1	121.1	126.1	131.2	136.4	141.7	147.0	152.5	158.0	163.6	169.3	175.1	181.1	187.1	193.2	199.4	205.8
33	118.1	123.3	128.6	134.0	139.4	144.9	150.5	156.2	162.0	167.9	173.9	179.9	186.1	192.4	198.8	205.3	212.0	218.7
34	125.2	130.7	136.3	142.0	147.8	153.7	159.6	165.7	171.8	178.0	184.4	190.8	197.4	204.1	210.9	217.8	224.9	232.0
35	132.5	138.3	144.3	150.3	156.4	162.6	169.0	175.4	181.9	188.5	195.2	202.1	209.0	216.1	223.3	230.7	238.1	245.8
36	140.0	146.2	152.5	158.8	165.3	171.9	178.6	185.4	192.3	199.3	206.4	213.6	221.0	228.5	236.1	243.9	251.8	259.9
37	147.7	154.2	160.9	167.6	174.5	181.4	188.5	195.6	202.9	210.3	217.8	225.5	233.3	241.2	249.3	257.5	265.9	274.4
38	155.6	162.5	169.5	176.6	183.8	191.2	198.6	206.2	213.9	221.7	229.6	237.7	245.9	254.3	262.8	271.5	280.3	289.3
39	163.7	171.0	178.4	185.9	193.5	201.2	209.0	217.0	225.1	233.3	241.7	250.2	258.9	267.7	276.7	285.8	295.1	304.6
40	172.0	179.7	187.5	195.3	203.3	211.5	219.7	228.1	236.6	245.3	254.1	263.1	272.2	281.4	290.9	300.5	310.3	320.2

NC Appendix 11. NC Paper Birch Data Collection References

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