

North Central ^(Distrom) MINN
Forest Survey Field

INSTRUCTIONS MINN
w/ MN suppl.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
NORTH CENTRAL FOREST SURVEY FIELD INSTRUCTIONS

MINNESOTA

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43.2 - State, Item 1. Record the appropriate two-digit code. The state code for Minnesota is 27.

43.3 - Survey Unit, Item 2. Record appropriate one-digit code from code list of survey units.

State code = 27

Unit 1 = Northern Aspen-Birch Unit

Unit 2 = Northern Pine Unit

Unit 3 = Central Hardwood Unit

Unit 4 = Prairie Unit

43.4 - County, Item 3. Record appropriate two-digit code from code list of counties.

Unit Code	County Code	County Name	Unit Code	County Code	County Name	Unit Code	County Code	County Name
2	01	Aitkin	3	11	Isanti	4	27	Pipestone
3	01	Anoka	2	08	Itasca	4	28	Polk
2	02	Becker	4	11	Jackson	4	29	Pope
2	03	Beltrami	3	12	Kanabec	3	19	Ramsey
3	02	Benton	4	12	Kandiyohi	4	30	Red Lake
4	01	Big Stone	4	13	Kittson	4	31	Redwood
4	02	Blue Earth	1	03	Koochiching	4	32	Renville
4	03	Brown	4	14	Lac Qui Parle	3	20	Rice
1	01	Carlton	1	04	Lake	4	33	Rock
3	03	Carver	2	09	Lake of the Woods	2	11	Roseau
2	04	Cass	3	13	Le Sueur	1	05	Saint Louis
4	04	Chippewa	4	15	Lincoln	3	21	Scott
3	04	Chisago	4	16	Lyon	3	22	Sherburne
4	05	Clay	4	17	McLeod	4	34	Sibley
2	05	Clearwater	2	10	Mahnomen	3	23	Stearns
1	02	Cook	4	18	Marshall	4	35	Steele
4	06	Cottonwood	4	19	Martin	4	36	Stevens
2	06	Crow Wing	4	20	Meeker	4	37	Swift
3	05	Dakota	3	14	Mille Lacs	3	24	Todd
4	07	Dodge	3	15	Morrison	4	38	Traverse
3	06	Douglas	4	21	Mower	3	25	Wabasha
4	08	Faribault	4	22	Murray	2	12	Wadena
3	07	Fillmore	4	23	Nicollet	4	39	Waseca
4	09	Freeborn	4	24	Nobles	3	26	Washington
3	08	Goodhue	4	25	Norman	4	40	Watonwan
4	10	Grant	3	16	Olmsted	4	41	Wilkin
3	09	Hennepin	3	17	Otter Tail	3	27	Winona
3	10	Houston	4	26	Pennington	3	28	Wright
2	07	Hubbard	3	18	Pine	4	42	Yellow Medicine

43.6 - Sample Kind. Record a one-digit code from the list below.

Code

1 New 10-point permanent cluster. Full measurement.

7 New 10-point permanent cluster. Partial measurement (heights are not measured).

44 - AREA CLASSIFICATION

44.1 - Land Use

44.11 - Land Use, Dot and PI. Enter a two-digit land-use code as estimated by photo interpretation. Record one of the following codes:

Code

- 10 Forest land
- 30 Questionable forest
- 40 Unproductive forest land - Black spruce bogs - utilized for christmas tree production.
- 50 Nonforest land with trees - wooded strips less than 120 feet wide.
- 60 Nonforest land without trees
- 80 Noncensus water
- 90 Census water

44.12 - Land Use, Ground. Record present land classification as determined from ground examination. Use one of the following two-digit codes.

Forest-land at least 16.7 percent stocked by forest trees of any size or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use.

Code

- 20 Commercial forest land. (stocked - more than 16.7 percent stocking in growing stock trees) (nonstocked - less than 16.7 percent stocking in growing stock trees)
- 40 Noncommercial forest land - unproductive - (forest land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions) (based on site index - under 35 for all species except under 20 for black spruce and Tamarack and under 15 for northern white cedar.
- 45 Noncommercial forest land - productive reserved land withdrawn from commercial use through statute or administrative designation (such as a state park)
- 46 Noncommercial forest land - productive reserved land withdrawn from commercial use for Christmas tree production as indicated by annual shearing.

Do not plot

21 *PASTURED COMMERCIAL forest land. More than 25 percent stocked with growing stock trees.*

Cx. Unproductive

For a noncommercial forest land plot record the following entries on the inventory sample record: state, unit, county, dot number, sample kind, date of survey, dot land use, PI land use, ground land use, use trend, ownership class, forest type, stand-size class, aspect, position, slope, BA/acre, stand history, stand area, PHOTO AGE, SITE INDEX

Nonforest land. Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses.

No nonforest walnut sample in Minnesota.

Use this for plots that are

with trees

*reclassified
nonforest
with
trees*

All ground checks that turn nonforest ~~and have a tree cover~~ record the following entries on the inventory sample record: State, unit, county, dot number, sample kind, date of survey, dot land use, PI land use, ground land use, use trend, forest type, stand-size class, aspect, position slope, BA/acre, stand history, stand area, PHOTO AGE.

In this special case all live trees will be used for classification.

A visual estimate of forest type and stand-size class can be used. If point 1 falls on nonforest land, record state, county, dot number, sample kind, date of survey, dot land use, PI land use. A plot sheet must be completed for all ground plots - forest use, ground land use + use trend.

*Cx
nonforest
without trees*

Nonforest with Trees

<u>Code</u>	
51	Cropland with trees
52	Improved pasture and natural range land with trees (less than 16.7 percent stocked with all trees)
53	Wooded strips--an acre or more of continuous forest land that would otherwise meet the survey standards for commercial forest land except that it is less than 120 feet wide.
54	Idle farmland with trees (not tended within the last 2 years and less than 16.7 percent stocked with all trees)
58	Windbreaks (planted windbreaks, less than 120 feet wide)
59	Wooded pasture--improved pasture with more than 16.7 percent stocking in all trees, but less than 25 percent stocking in growing stock trees. Area currently improved for grazing by cultivation, seeding, irrigation, ponds, or clearing of trees or brush. Other evidence may be severe compaction of the soil from grazing and heavy browsing of the herbaceous understory. The above should indicate that the primary use of the land is something other than wood production.

*DO NOT
DO PLOTS*

DO THESE

Nonforest without Trees

Code

61	Cropland without trees
62	Improved pasture and natural range land without trees
64	Idle farmland without trees (not tended within the last 2 years)
65	Marsh
66	Other farmland, including farmsteads
67	Urban and other (residential, industrial and recreational areas) (Also includes railroads, improved roads, powerlines, and pipelines, regardless of width)
80	Noncensus water (more than 120 feet wide or 1 acre in area)
90	Census water (more than 10 chains in width or 40 acres in area)

44.13 - Use Trend, (3 digits). The first two digits describe the land class change that took place between surveys or the change since the date of photography. The first digit is the code for the present land class. The second digit is the code of the land class at the time of the last survey or the date of photography.

The last digit defines the process used to make the change. For example, 169 means commercial forest now. At the previous occasion the land class was idle farmland. Finally, the last digit means the change resulted from planting.

First Two Codes

- 1 Commercial forest
- 2 Productive reserved forest
- 3 Unproductive forest
- 4 Cropland
- 5 Pasture
- 6 Idle farmland
- 7 Wooded pasture
- 8 Urban, recreation, other
- 9 Water and marsh

For commercial forest land on both occasions, indicate forest type and/or size change with the following:

Code

- 10 No change
- 01 Forest type change
- 02 Stand-size change
- 03 Forest type and size change

Third digit--Indicate the process that caused the change with one of the following codes:

Code

- 0 No change
- 1 Definition
- 2 Legislation
- 3 Natural
- 4 Herbicide
- 5 Clearing (Land cleared but timber not utilized)
- 6 Clearcut (Includes land clearing where timber is utilized)
- 7 Partial cut
- 8 Planting
- 9 Other man (Includes fencing to exclude livestock)

44.2 - Owner Class. For 18 counties in northern Minnesota the photo interpreters in St. Paul will complete ownership for all field locations that fall on public and forest industry lands. The fieldmen will complete ownership on the remaining field locations that fall on private lands.

In ownership codes 20 through 90, use the second digit to indicate size of ownership (commercial forest land) in the United States by the following codes:

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

45.1 - New Plots

45.11 - Fixed - Plot Tally for Trees 1.0 to 5.0 Inches Diameter Breast Height (Plot Radius 1.8 Feet Encompassing 1/300 Acre).

45.11a - Plot Points 1, 2, and 3. Record data for all live saplings from 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h. within the fixed plot for entries: Azimuth--d.b.h. and entries: crown ratio--point occupancy. New entry--Minnesota: record total height of tree in pole length column.

45.7 - Tree History. Additional codes and redefinition of existing codes.

Code

- 08 Same as in the manual but add utilized for products.
- 09 Same as 08 but add not utilized for products.

45.8 - Tree Species. Minnesota common species.

012 Balsam fir	316 Red maple	544 Green ash	823 Bur oak
068 Eastern redcedar	317 Silver maple	601 Butternut	833 Northern red oak
071 Tamarack	318 Sugar maple	602 Black walnut	922 Black willow
094 White spruce	371 Yellow birch	741 Balsam poplar	951 American basswood
095 Black spruce	373 River birch	742 Eastern cottonwood	972 American elm
105 Jack pine	375 Paper birch	743 Bigtooth aspen	975 Slippery elm
125 Red pine	402 Bitternut hickory	746 Quaking aspen	977 Rock elm
129 White pine	407 Shagbark hickory	762 Black cherry	999 Noncommercial
41 N. white-cedar	462 Hackberry	802 White oak	species--See
313 Boxelder	541 White ash	804 Swamp white oak	Appendix--N.C.
314 Black maple	543 Black ash	809 Northern pin oak	field instruction

46 - TREE MEASUREMENTS

In situations where limbs are a factor in determining merchantable length, measurement may be taken to the point where a line drawn along a limb intersects the main bole at the surface.

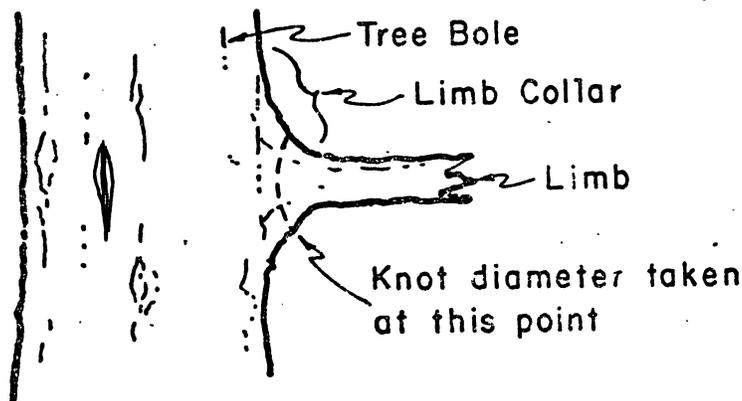
Minimize limb limitations by logical log making aimed at obtaining maximum sawlog lengths. For example, bucking between staggered limbs within a 1-foot span that exceeds the bole d.o.b. at point of occurrence.

46.8 - Log Grade. The new hardwood log grading guide calls for measurement of limb and knot diameters ^{notable} above the callus for measurement of sound surface defects on construction grade logs.

This new interpretation of the point of measurement of limb and knot diameters in hardwoods also applies to:

- A. Surface defect in hardwoods.
- B. Measurement of limbs to determine bole length stoppers and cull sections.
- C. Measurement of limbs to determine saw log length stoppers and cull sections.

Hardwoods and softwoods are done the same.



Measurement of knot diameter for softwoods and hardwoods.

47 - TREE CLASSIFICATION

47.2 - Internal Defect. On rough and rotten culls, compare internal defect loss to gross volume using a fixed merchantable top. Then record the actual internal defect code.

47.4 - Relative Bole Length. Compare the sawlog length, now or prospective, to the best sawlog length potentially possible for the trees of a given diameter, species and site in the absence of deformities, etc. at that latitude. Note: Trees now growing on a particular site may not necessarily exhibit the best sawlog length potentially possible.

47.7 - Damage, Cause of Death

47.71 - Damage. For live trees record presence of damage or pathogen activity if serious enough to reduce the quality by one tree classification code. For example, damage would be considered serious if a tree has 25 percent total volume loss (coded 3) due to butt rot and this rot is expected to increase until the tree falls into the next class (code 4) 31-40 percent.

The second digit of damage, code 20 (disease) will be used to identify specific diseases of living trees. Identifying the presence of any of these diseases will be sufficient reason to record them as a damage. ~~Note: It will be necessary to indicate damage on live trees 1.0" to 5.0" d.b.h. that are recorded on the fixed plots of points 1 through 3 only if one of these specific diseases is present.~~ *HYPOXYLON ON MAIN BOLE ONLY.*

Tent caterpillar, spruce budworm, jack pine budworm and pine sawfly are the most notable defoliators in Minnesota. Extensive damage by these or other insects should be noted in the comments section of the field form. Also record extensive disease occurrence in this section.

Damage codes 60 or 90 automatically put a tree in a cull category. When a tree is damaged by more than one agent, code the most severe one.

Record presence of pathogens or damage using the following two-digit code:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Susceptible species</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Susceptible species</u>
10	Insect damage				
11	Poplar Borer	Aspen			
20	Disease damage				
21	Fomes igniarius	Aspen	21	Scleroderris	Red & jack pine
22	Hypoxylon canker	Aspen	22	Sirococcus	Red pine
23	Other cankers	Aspen	23	Scleroderris and Sirococcus	Red pine
24	Fomes igniarius & Hypoxylon canker	Aspen	24	White pine blister rust	White pine
25	Hypoxylon canker & Other canker	Aspen	25	Dwarf mistletoe	Black spruce
26	Fomes igniarius & Other canker	Aspen	26	Other cankers	All hardwoods except Aspen
27	Fomes igniarius & Hypoxylon canker	Aspen	27	Annual cankers	
	& other cankers		28	Other canker and Annual canker	
30	Fire Damage				
40	Animal damage				
50	Weather damage				
60	Suppression				
70	Unknown and other damage				
80	Logging and related damage				
82	Timber stand improvement				
85	Conversion to nonforest or noncommercial forest land use. (Note: Includes all growing trees that were attempted to be removed in the process of changing the land use.)				
90	Off-site trees not capable of producing a 12-foot log now or prospectively, etc. This code is not intended to indicate damage, but rather to provide data for classifying certain trees as nongrowing stock that are not covered in other items.				
00	No serious damage.				

47.81 - Tree Class

Short sawtimber tree (code 31)

Live sawtimber trees of commercial species which now have less than one-third usable saw log material or fail to meet other growing-stock specifications will be cull trees. If there is at least one 8-foot saw log that meets minimum log grade standards, the tree will be coded as a tree class "31." This is also true of a rotten cull.

For a tree class "31" record under total volume loss "9" and a relative bole of "0". The number recorded under internal loss should be a true indication of the volume loss due to internal defect. However, record the complete saw log data.

When estimating tree class for a poletimber size tree, consider not only size increase of main stem but defect extension from present until tree will reach sawlog size at d.b.h. For example, a pole which currently has a merchantable 12-foot or longer log (if the tree were a sawlog-sized tree now it would be given tree class "20"), but contains rot that, in the opinion of tallyman, would increase until it met the specifications for a rotten cull by the time the tree reached sawlog size, the tree should be now coded as tree class "40." ~~No damage for internal defect would be recorded.~~

48.31 - Site Tree Selection. Select three site trees from the commercial species which predominate on the plot area. Choose the best site index not the average. All site trees should have been dominant and codominant throughout their lives. Do not use trees that were suppressed during early years and then released. These can be identified by increment cores, which show growth rings close together in early years followed by a sudden and marked widening of growth rings. Site trees should be well distributed over the area. If there are no suitable site trees on the plot, select nearby trees from the same general aspect and elevation.

Do not select permanent tally trees if at all possible. The following table gives the species that should be selected for site index measurements by forest type:

<u>Minnesota Forest Types</u>	<u>Preferred species</u>
01 Jack pine	Jack pine
02 Red pine	Red pine
03 White pine	White pine
11 Balsam fir-white spruce	Balsam fir or white spruce
12 Black spruce	Black spruce
14 Northern white-cedar	Northern white-cedar
15 Tamarack	Tamarack
35 Eastern redcedar	Eastern redcedar
50 Oak	Northern red oak use Black oak curve White and burr oak use white oak curve
70 Elm-ash-cottonwood	American elm
80 Sugar maple-basswood	Sugar maple
91 Aspen	Aspen
92 Paper birch	Paper birch

48.32 - Site Tree Data. Information is required on species, d.b.h., total height, and total age.

Required tally items - record a code 99 in tree history; also record species d.b.h. total height in bole length column and total age in Bole Length top column.

Minnesota: Species-Site Comparison Study. In well stocked even-aged stands more than 25 years old that have not been subjected to heavy past cutting, record as many site trees of other species in the stand as possible. Do not record the same species more than once of these additional trees. Record same items as site tree above except tally a 97 in tree history column.

48.7 - Forest Type. Forest type will normally be computed in the office as part of data processing. If ten or less trees are recorded, enter the estimated type. Use stocking percents of all live trees to calculate forest type.

See new handouts

1. *Minn. type species*
2. *type classification*

MINNESOTA FOREST TYPES

- 01 - Jack pine.--Forests in which jack pine comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the white- red- jack pine type. The type occupies the driest, most pourous sands. The present wide extent of the type is due to past forest fires.
- 02 - Red pine.--Forests in which red pine comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the white- red- jack pine type. It occurs on sandy locations or dry sandy loam soils.
- 03 - White pine.--Forests in which white pine comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the white- red- jack pine type. This type prefers a sandy, loam upland soil.
- ~~11 - Balsam fir White spruce.--Forests in which balsam fir and white spruce comprise a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the spruce-fir type. It occurs on upland sites, on low lying moist flats, and in swamps.~~
- 12 - Black spruce.--Forests in which black spruce comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the spruce-fir type. It occurs mostly in poorly drained peat swamps. The type tends to be pure but may have some tamarack in mixture.
- 14 - Northern white-cedar.--Forests in which northern white-cedar comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the spruce-fir type found typically on seepage areas and occasionally on limestone uplands.
- 15 - Tamarack.--Forests in which tamarack comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the spruce-fir type. Common associates are either black spruce or northern white-cedar. Commonly found in wet swamps.
- 35 - Eastern redcedar.--Forests in which eastern redcedar comprises a majority of the all live tree stocking. It occupies dry uplands such as ridge tops and upper slopes.

13 - *Balsam fir*

16 - *white spruce*

50 - Oak.--Forests in which northern red oak, white oak, bur oak and northern pin oak comprise a majority of the all live tree stocking. The type occupies a wide variety of well drained upland soils.

Bottomland hardwoods

70 - ~~Elm ash cottonwood~~.--Forests in which American elm, black ash, cottonwood, and red maple comprise a majority of the all live tree stocking. It occupies moist to wet or shallow peat soils. Note: If physio class is upland--American elm and red maple added to type 80.

northern hardwoods

80 - ~~Sugar maple basswood~~.--Forests in which sugar maple, basswood, yellow birch and upland American elm and red maple comprise a majority of the all live tree stocking. The type appears on rich upland loamy soils.

91 - Aspen.--Forests in which quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen and balsam poplar comprise a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the aspen-birch type. It is a ubiquitous type found on all types of soils except the very driest sands and wettest swamps.

92 - Paper birch.--Forests in which paper birch comprises a plurality of the stocking of the typing species for the aspen-birch type. It is found on a wide range of upland sites.

94 - *Balsam poplar*

48.7a - P.I. Forest Type, Stand-size Class, and Stocking Classes.

As a guide to the fieldmen, P.I. Forest type, size and stocking will be recorded on the field plot sheet under P.I. class by photo interpreters in St. Paul.

The appropriate codes from list below will be recorded in St. Paul. First two digits--Forest type, Third digit--Stand-size stocking.

P.I. Forest type Codes

Stand-size, stocking codes

01 - Jack pine	0 - Nonstocked
02 - Red and white pine	1 - Very good (superior) stocked, sawtimber
10 - Balsam fir-white spruce	2 - Good stocked, sawtimber
12 - Black spruce	3 - Medium-poor stocked, sawtimber
14 - White cedar	4 - Very good (superior) stocked, poletimber
15 - Tamarack	5 - Good stocked, poletimber
35 - Redcedar	6 - <u>Medium-poor stocked</u> , poletimber
50 - Oak	7 - <u>Good stocked</u> , restocking
70 - Elm-ash-cottonwood	9 - Medium-poor stocked restocking
80 - Sugar maple-basswood	
90 - Aspen-birch	
99 - Nonstocked	

49 - SAMPLE LOCATION IDENTIFICATION AND OPTIONAL ITEMS

Determined on the basis of all ten points
49.29 - Aspect, Position, and Slope, Item 56A (two digits)

Aspect (first digit)

Position and slope (second digit)

Code

Direction

Code

1	N 338° - 22°
2	NE 23° - 67°
3	E 68° - 112°
4	SE 113° - 149°
5	S 150° - 202°
6	SW 203° - 247°
7	W 248° - 292°
8	NW 293° - 337°

1	Ridge and upper 1/4--steep <i>35%</i>
2	Ridge and upper 1/4--gentle
3	Upper mid-1/4--steep
4	Upper mid-1/4--gentle
5	Lower mid-1/4--steep
6	Lower mid-1/4--gentle
7	Level and lower-1/4--steep
8	Level and lower-1/4--gentle

Steep--35% plus

Gentle--less than 35%

- must be average over all ten points

49.31 - Stand History (two digits)

Stand history reflects the kind and extent of vegetative change or treatment that has occurred in the recent past that has been instrumental in creating the present stand condition.

The period in which disturbance occurred is not tied in with change since date of photography.

- 1 No disturbance
- 2 TSI
- 3 Clearcut harvest
- 4 Partial cut harvest
- 5 Significant damage--natural (fire, insects, disease, wind)
- 6 Significant damage--man-caused (drainage, flooding, spraying)
- 7 Artificial regeneration of forest land
- 8 Artificial regeneration of nonforest land
- 9 Natural regeneration of nonforest land

Second digit - Period in which disturbance caused

- 0 No change
- 1 1-4 years before measurement
- 2 5-10 years before measurement
- 3 11-15 years before measurement
- 4 15+ years before measurement

49.32 - Stand Area. Record the size of the forest type size density condition that the plot falls in.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>
1	1-4
2	5-9
3	10-19
4	20-39
5	40-79
6	80-159
7	160-319
8	320-639
9	640+

49.33 - Combination

- 49.33a - Distance to water
 49.33b - Distance to roads
 49.33c - Conifer understory

Information for the following items 49.33a, b, and c will be taken from aerial photo observations. In most cases these items will be completed by the photo analyst in St. Paul. Plot sheets for nonforest points that turn out to be forest on ground inspection will have to be completed in the field.

49.33a - Distance to water (one digit). Record the straight line distance to the nearest lake 5 acres or larger or stream at least 1 chain wide using the following codes:

1	0 - 1/8 mile	0 -	10 ch
2	1/8 - 1/4 mile	10 -	20 ch
3	1/4 - 1 mile	20 -	80 ch
4	1 - 2-1/2 miles	80 -	200 ch
5	2-1/2 - 5 miles	200 -	400 ch
6	5 - 10 miles	400 -	800 ch
7	10 - 20 miles	800 -	1,600 ch
8	20+ miles		1,600+ ch

49.33b - Distance to roads (one digit). Record the distance to the nearest maintained road using the above codes in Item 11A.

49.33c - Conifer understory (one digit). This item identifies stands with coniferous understories.

1. No conifers or inadequate conifer stocking for next stand.
(As a rough guide--if 5 or more of the points have no conifer understory trees recorded, call the plot inadequate conifer understory.)
2. Planted conifers should succeed when present stand is harvested.
3. Planted conifers need treatment other than regeneration cut.
4. Natural conifers should succeed when present stand is harvested.
5. Natural conifers need treatment other than regeneration cut.

49.34 - Photo age (one digit). Record the number of growing seasons that elapsed between the date of the photo and the time of field check.

Code

July 1st break off for growing season in northern Michigan.

- 1 1 year
- 2 2 years
- 3 3 years
- .
- .
- .
- 9 9 or more years

NORTH CENTRAL FOREST SURVEY FIELD INSTRUCTIONS

by

**Burton L. Essex, Arnold J. Ostrom,
and Robert N. Stone**

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44 AREA CLASSIFICATION

44.1 Land Use

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001 - INTRODUCTION

This manual provides Forest Survey field instructions for the North Central Forest Experiment Station, National Forest System and other cooperating organizations in establishing and measuring field sample plots for the Third Forest Survey of Missouri.

It contains procedures as given in the Forest Service Handbook FSH 4810, March 1967 with local supplements and abridged codes for convenience and efficiency in field work.

002 - FIELD EQUIPMENT LIST

The following equipment will be needed to measure required items at field locations. Each field man should check to make sure he has this equipment and it is in good working order.

Cruiser's Vest
Pocket Stereoscope
37.5 Factor Prism or Angle Gauge
~~Hand Axe~~
Compass (~~Silva Ranger~~) *Suunto*
Increment Borer
Diameter Tape *100 FT.*
Plot Tape (~~75 Ft. Metallic~~ Woven Tape) with chaining pin.
~~Releskop or Abney Level~~ *Suunto Clinometer*
Plot Bag
Photo Holder
Clip Board (With Cover)
Telescopic Fish Pole (~~18' or 33'~~) *Height Pole 30'*
~~Mirror Calipers~~ *Wheeler Pentaprism*
Tree Marking Scribe
Safety Pin

01 - DEFINITION OF TERMS. Terms used in this handbook are defined below.

1. Acceptable Trees. Growing-stock trees of commercial species that meet specified standards of size and quality, but not qualifying as desirable trees.

2. Afforested Areas. Lands formerly not in tree cover, but converted to forests by planting.

3. Allowable Cut. The volume of timber that would be cut on commercial forest land during a given period under specified management plans aimed at sustained production of timber products.

4. Area Condition Class. A classification of commercial forest land based upon stocking of desirable trees and other conditions affecting current and prospective timber growth.

5. Available Cut. The volume of timber that would be available for cutting on commercial forest land during a given period under specified assumptions concerning growth, cut, mortality, and forest management practices.

6. Bureau of Land Management Lands. Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

7. Clear Panel. A section of the tree surface one-fourth the circumference of the tree and at least 2 feet long free of limbs, knots, bumps and other indications of defect which preclude clear cuttings.

8. Commercial Forest Land. Forest land producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood and not withdrawn from timber utilization. (Note: Areas qualifying as commercial forest land have the capability of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood under management. Currently inaccessible and inoperable areas are included, except when the areas involved are small and unlikely to become suitable for production of industrial wood in the foreseeable future.)

9. Commercial Species. Tree species presently or prospectively suitable for industrial wood products. (Note: Excludes species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality, such as hawthorn and sumac.)

10. Cull. Portions of a tree that are unusable for industrial wood products, because of rot, form, or other defect.

11. Crown Class. A classification of trees based on dominance in relation to adjacent trees in the stand as indicated by crown development and amount of light received from above and the sides. Crown classes recognized by the Forest Survey include:

a. Open Crown. Trees with crowns which have received full light from above and from all sides throughout all or most of the life of the trees, particularly during early development.

b. Dominant Trees. Trees with well-developed crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and part light from the sides.

c. Codominant Trees. Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above, but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more or less crowded on the sides.

d. Intermediate Trees. Trees with crowns either below or extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees, receiving little direct light from above, and none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides.

e. Overtopped Trees. Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover, receiving no direct light either from above or from the sides.

12. Desirable Trees. Growing-stock trees of commercial species (a) having no serious defects in quality limiting present or prospective use for timber products, (b) of relatively high vigor, and (c) containing no pathogens that may result in death or serious deterioration before rotation age. (Note: These are the types of trees forest managers try to grow; that is, the trees favored in cultural operations. In over-rotation age stands, desirable trees are low-risk trees.)

13. Diameter Classes. A classification of trees based on diameter outside bark, measured at breast height (4-1/2 feet above the ground). (Note: D.b.h. is the common abbreviation for diameter at breast height. Two-inch diameter classes are commonly used in Forest Survey, with the even inch the approximate midpoint for a class. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h., inclusive.)

14. Face. A section of the tree surface one-fourth the circumference of the tree extending the full length of the log.

15. Farm. Either a place operated as a unit of 10 or more acres from which the sale of agricultural products totals \$50 or more annually or a place operated as a unit of less than 10 acres from which the sale of agricultural products for a year amounts to at least \$250. Places having less than the \$50 or \$250 minimum estimated sales in a given year are also counted as farms if they can normally be expected to produce products in sufficient quantity to meet the requirement of the definition.

16. Farm Operator. A person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work.

17. Farmer-Owned Lands. Lands owned by farm operators. (Note: These exclude land leased by farm operators from nonfarm owners, such as railroad companies and States.)

18. Farmer-Owned Leased. Lands owned by farm operators, but leased to forest industry.

19. Forest Industry Lands. Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

20. Forest Land. Land at least 16.7 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use. (Note: Stocking is measured by comparison of basal area and/or number of trees, by age or size and spacing with specified standards. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre. Roadside, streamside, and shelter-belt strips of timber must have a crown width at least 120 feet wide to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, or other bodies of water or clearings in forest areas shall be classed as forest if less than 120 feet in width.) Also see definitions for land area, commercial forest land, noncommercial forest land, productive-reserved forest land, stocking, unproductive forest land, and water.

21. Forest Trees. Woody plants having a well-developed stem and usually more than 12 feet in height at maturity.

22. Forest Types. A classification of forest land based upon the species forming a plurality of live-tree stocking. (Note: Types shall be determined on the basis of species plurality of all live trees that contribute to stocking; that is, up to a maximum of 16 percent at each plot point.)

23. Gross Growth. Annual increase in net volume of trees in the absence of cutting and mortality.

24. Growing-Stock Trees. Live trees of commercial species qualifying as desirable or acceptable trees. (Note: Excludes rough, rotten, and dead trees.)

25. Growing-Stock Volume. Net volume in cubic feet of growing stock trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and over from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0 inch top diameter outside bark of the central stem or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

26. Growth. (See definitions for net growth, gross growth, and ingrowth.)

27. Hardwoods. Dicotyledonous trees, usually broad-leaved and deciduous.

28. Idle Farmland. Includes former croplands, orchards, improved pastures and farm sites not tended within the past 2 years and presently less than 16.7 percent stocked with trees.

29. Improved Pasture. Land currently improved for grazing by cultivation, seeding, irrigation, or clearing of trees or brush.

30. Indian Lands. Tribal lands held in fee by the Federal Government, but administered for Indian tribal groups, and Indian trust allotments.

31. Industrial Wood. All roundwood products, except fuelwood.

32. Ingrowth. The number or net volume of trees that grow large enough during a specified year to qualify as saplings, pole-timber, or sawtimber.

33. Land Area

a. Bureau of the Census. The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains (omitting tidal flats below mean high tide); streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 40 acres in area.

b. Forest Survey. The same as the Bureau of the Census, except minimum width of streams, etc. is 120 feet and minimum size of lakes, etc. is 1 acre.

34. Limb. That part of the tree above the stump which does not meet the requirement for saw logs and upper-stem portions, including all live, sound branches to a minimum of 4 inches d.o.b.

35. Log Grades. A classification of logs based on external characteristics as indicators of quality or value.

36. Logging Residues. The unused portions of trees cut or killed by logging.

37. Miscellaneous Federal Lands. Federal lands other than National Forests, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and Indian lands.

38. Miscellaneous Private Lands. Privately owned lands other than forest-industry and farmer-owned lands.

39. Mortality. Number or sound-wood volume of live trees dying from natural causes during a specified period.

40. 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.

41. Net Annual Growth. The increase in volume of a specified size class for a specific year. (Note: Components of net annual growth include the increment in net volume of trees at the beginning of the specific year surviving to its end plus volume of trees reaching the size class during the year minus the volume of trees that died during the year minus the net volume of trees that became rough or rotten trees during the year.)

42. Net Volume. Gross volume less deductions for rot, sweep, or other defect affecting use for timber products.

43. Noncommercial Forest Land. (a) Unproductive forest land incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood, because of adverse site conditions and (b) productive-reserved forest land.

44. Noncommercial Species. Tree species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality which normally do not develop into trees suitable for industrial wood products.

45. Nonforest Land. Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. (Note: Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining clearings, powerline clearings of any width, and 1-to-40-acre areas of water classified by the Bureau of the Census as land. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120 feet wide, and clearings, etc., more than 1 acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.)

46. Nonstockable. Areas of forest land not capable of supporting seedlings of commercial species, because of the presence of rock, water, etc.

47. Nonstocked Land. Commercial forest land less than 16.7 percent stocked with growing-stock trees.

48. Old-Growth Sawtimber Stands. Sawtimber stands in which 50 percent or more of the area is occupied by old-growth sawtimber trees.

49. Old-Growth Sawtimber Trees. Trees that are at least 100 years old.

50. Other Federal Lands. Federal lands other than National Forests, including lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Federal agencies.

51. Other Removals. The net volume of growing-stock trees removed from the inventory by cultural operations, such as timber-stand improvements, land clearing, and changes in land use.

52. Overgrown Knot. The scar left in the bark by a limb completely overgrown, but still outlined by the circular configuration in the bark.

53. Overstocked Areas. Areas where growth of trees is significantly reduced by excessive numbers of trees. (Note: Stands will be considered overstocked if stocking is 133 percent or more, when 100 percent represents the minimum level of stocking required to make full use of the site.)

54. Ownership. Property owned by one owner, regardless of the number of parcels in a specified area.

55. Plant Byproducts. Wood products, such as pulp chips, obtained incidental to production of other manufactured products.

56. Plant Residues. Wood materials from manufacturing plants not utilized for some product. (Note: Includes slabs, edgings, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, shavings, veneer cores and clippings, and pulp screenings.)

57. Poletimber Stands. (See stand-size class.)

58. Poletimber Trees. Growing-stock trees of commercial species at least 5.0 inches in d.b.h., but smaller than sawtimber size.

59. Productive-Reserved Forest Land. Forest land sufficiently productive to qualify as commercial forest land, but withdrawn from timber utilization through statute, administrative designation, or exclusive use for Christmas-tree production as indicated by annual shearing.

60. Quality Classes. A classification of sawtimber volumes by log or tree grades.
61. Rangeland. Land on which the natural plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, forbs, or shrubs valuable for forage.
62. Rotation. The period of years between establishment of a stand of timber and the time when it is considered ready for cutting and regeneration.
63. Rotten Trees. Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet Regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of rot; that is, when more than 50 percent of the cull volume in a tree is rotten.
64. Rough Trees. (a) Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet Regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of roughness or poor form, and (b) all live trees of noncommercial species.
65. Roundwood Products. Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses. (Note: Include saw logs; veneer logs and bolts; cooperage logs and bolts; pulpwood; fuelwood; piling; poles; posts; hewn ties; mine timbers; and various other round, split, or hewn products.)
66. Salvable Dead Trees. Standing or down dead trees that are considered merchantable by Regional standards.
67. Saplings. Live trees 1.0 inch to 5.0 inches in diameter at breast height.
68. Sapling-Seedling Stands. (See stand-size class.)
69. Saw Log. A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight and with a minimum diameter inside bark for softwoods of 6 inches (8 inches for hardwoods) or other combinations of size and defect specified by Regional standards.
70. Saw Log Portion. That part of the bole of sawtimber trees between the stump and the saw log top.

71. Saw Log Top. The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a saw log cannot be produced. The minimum saw log top is 7.0 inches d.o.b. for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods.

72. Sawtimber Stands. (See stand-size class.)

73. Sawtimber Trees. Live trees of commercial species containing at least a 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, and meeting Regional specifications for freedom from defect. Softwoods must be at least 9.0 inches in diameter breast height. Hardwoods must be at least 11.0 inches in diameter.

74. Sawtimber Volume. Net volume of the saw log portion of live sawtimber in board feet International 1/4-inch rule.

75. Seedlings. Live trees less than 1.0 inch in diameter at breast height that are expected to survive.

76. Site Classes. A classification of forest land in terms of inherent capacity to grow crops of industrial wood based on fully stocked natural stands.

77. Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen having needles or scalelike leaves.

78. Sound Knot or Limb. Knots or limbs intergrown or encased with the surrounding wood and with no indication of decay. Bark may or may not be present on the limbs.

79. Stand-Size Class. A classification of forest land based on the size class of growing stock trees on the area; that is, sawtimber, poletimber, or seedlings and saplings. (Note: Only those trees that contribute to no more than 16 percent stocking at a plot point will be considered in determining stand-size class.)

a. Sawtimber Stands. Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing stock trees, with half or more of total stocking in sawtimber or poletimber trees, and with sawtimber stocking at least equal to poletimber stocking.

b. Poletimber Stands. Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing stock trees of which half or more of this stocking is in poletimber and/or sawtimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding that of sawtimber.

c. Sapling-Seedling Stands. Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing stock trees of which more than half of the stocking is saplings and/or seedlings.

80. State, County, and Municipal Lands. Lands owned by States, counties, and local public agencies or municipalities, or lands leased to these governmental units for 50 years or more.

81. Stocking. The degree of occupancy of land by trees, measured by basal area and/or the number of trees in a stand by size or age and spacing, compared to the basal area and/or number of trees required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land; that is, the stocking standard. (Note: Also see stocking explanation in section 21.5 of Forest Survey Handbook.)

82. Timber Removals. The net volume of growing stock trees removed from the inventory by harvesting; cultural operations, such as timber-stand improvement; land clearing; or changes in land use.

83. Timber Products. Roundwood products and plant byproducts. (Note: Timber products output includes roundwood products cut from growing stock on commercial forest land; from other sources, such as cull trees, salvable dead trees, limbs, and saplings; from trees on noncommercial and nonforest lands, and from plant byproducts.)

84. Tree Size Class. A classification of trees based on diameter at breast height, including sawtimber trees, poletimber trees, saplings and seedlings.

85. Unproductive Forest Land. Forest land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions. (Note: Adverse conditions include sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness, and rockiness.)

86. Upper Stem Portion. That part of the bole of sawtimber trees above the saw log top to a minimum top diameter of 4.0 inches outside bark or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

87. Urban and Other Areas. Areas within the legal boundaries of cities and towns; suburban areas developed for residential, industrial, or recreational purposes; schoolyards; cemeteries; roads; railroads; airports; beaches; powerlines and other rights-of-way; or other nonforest land not included in any other specified land use class.

88. Water

a. Bureau of the Census. Streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals more than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds more than 40 acres in area.

b. Forest Survey. The same as the Bureau of the Census, except minimum width of streams, etc. is 120 feet and minimum size of lakes, etc. is 1 acre.

89. Young-Growth Sawtimber Stands. Sawtimber stands in which 50 percent or more of the stand is occupied by young-growth sawtimber trees.

90. Young-Growth Sawtimber Trees. Sawtimber trees less than 100 years old.

40 - INVENTORY FIELD PROCEDURES

Uniform measuring and recording methods are provided to ensure comparability of the resource data compiled by different units and efficiency in the collection of timber resource statistics.

Forest Survey is faced with the problem of remeasuring and recovering information from plot systems other than the standard 10-point cluster plot specified in this chapter. No attempt will be made in this handbook to outline remeasurement procedures. Appropriate supplements to this handbook will be prepared covering remeasurement procedures for *Missouri Minnesota*

Precise measurements and classifications are essential to keep field-technique errors to a minimum. Errors in area classification of tree measurements will be expanded several hundred times in the processing phase of the Forest Survey, and an accumulation of even small errors may lead to erroneous inventory results.

Item captions and numbers mentioned in this handbook refer to items on the Forest inventory sample record in exhibit 1.

41 - DETERMINING SAMPLE LOCATION

41.1 - Planning Travel. Supply field crews with road maps and aerial photographs with sample locations marked, along with a list of field sample locations to be visited. Field crews should select the field sample locations to be visited each day from this list and plan travel to field sample locations using the maps, photographs, and other information on local travel conditions.

41.2 - Establishment of Reference Line. The first step in locating the forest sample location is to draw a straight reference line between two features visible on the photograph and easily located on the ground. Select such features as straight road sections, drainage ditches, or field edges. Avoid using railroads or powerlines, since they influence the compass reading. A line drawn between two well-spaced buildings or other easily identifiable landmarks may also serve as a reference line.

Next draw the reference line on the photograph with an arrow at one end of the line to indicate the azimuth direction. Measure the azimuth with a compass to the nearest degree and record it on the back of the photograph. Disregard magnetic declination.

41.3 - Starting Point. Select a landmark readily identifiable on the ground and on the photograph and as close to the sample location as possible. Select landmarks which can be readily identified on resurveys, such as intersections or sharp bends in roads, streams or drainage ditches, field corners and prominent trees.

Pinprick the starting point on the aerial photograph on which the sample location is pinpricked. Label the pinprick "SP" on the back of the photograph.

In the field mark the starting point with paint. Paint "SP" facing direction of normal approach in letters about 4" high located at D.B.H. and a 3" high "SP" near ground level.

Describe the starting point on the back of the sample record under item 73.

41.4 - Photograph Azimuth. Draw a straight line on the photograph through the starting point and center of the sample location. Extend this line to intersect the reference line or an extension of it.

41.5 - Photograph Distance. Measure on the photograph the distance from the starting point to the plot center to the nearest 20 feet (or 3/10 chain) by using a transparent scale.

41.6 - Photograph Scale. Instructions for determining photograph scale and locating the sample location center from aerial photographs will be prepared by the Stations and Regions to best fit local or regional conditions.

The following is an example of detailed procedures description that should be included in local supplements to this Handbook.

Photograph scale may be determined as follows:

1. Select two landmarks which are at least 1,000 feet apart, at approximately the same elevation, and readily identifiable on the photograph.

2. Determine the horizontal distance in feet between the landmarks by ground traverse. A speedometer reading interpolated in hundredths of a mile may be satisfactory for landmarks adjoining a road; otherwise the distance should be chained.

3. Scale the distance between images of landmarks on the photograph to the nearest thousandth of a foot.

4. Use the following formula to solve to the nearest 100 for photograph scale reciprocal (PSR):

$$PSR = \frac{GD}{PD} \text{ where } GD = \text{ground distance and}$$

$$PD = \text{photograph distance between landmarks and photo-} \\ \text{graph scale or RF, } = \frac{1}{PSR}.$$

5. Where a reference map is detailed enough to show suitable landmarks in the vicinity of the sample location, map measurements may be substituted for ground measurements. In this case:

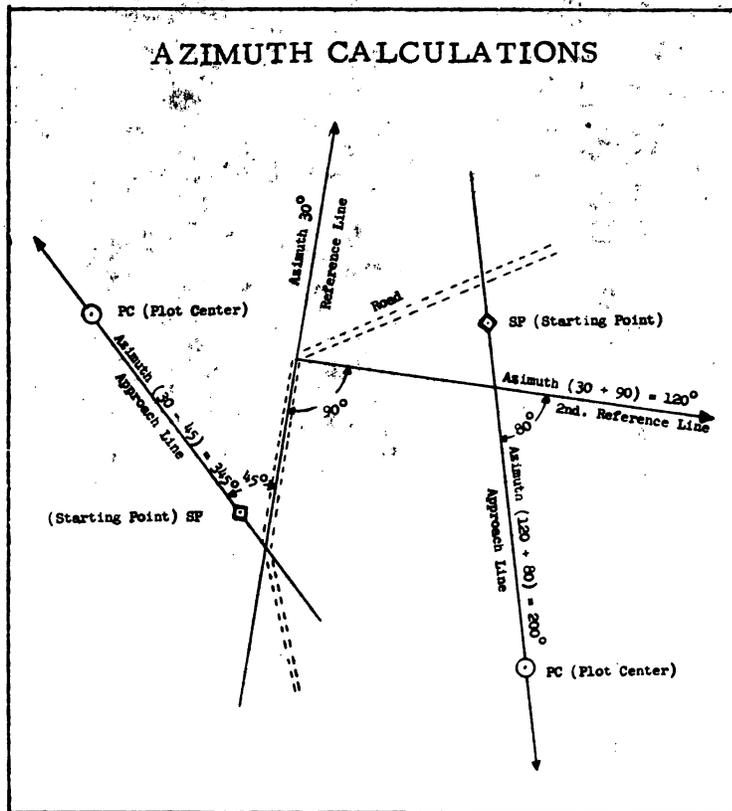
$$PSR = \frac{(\text{Map scale reciprocal})(\text{map distance})}{\text{Photograph distance}}$$

41.61 - Conversion Scale. As an alternative to the above methods, the representative fraction (RF) may be determined by laying a transparent conversion scale over a known distance on the photograph. Orient the scale over the images of the landmarks so that the ground distance between landmarks is represented on the scale and read the RF directly.

If the reference line and the line to the sample location, or extensions of those lines, do not intersect on the photograph, draw a line perpendicular to the reference line, making it cross the line to the sample location. Use this as the new reference line after adding or subtracting 90 degrees. Indicate the directions of the sample location line and the reference line by putting an arrow at the end of each line.

Measure the angle between these lines, starting from the reference line. Obtain the azimuth of the sample location line by adding or subtracting this angle from the azimuth of the reference line. Add the angle if it is measured counterclockwise from the reference line (exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2



41.7 - Travel to Location. Using compass and tape, run a course on the computed azimuth for the scaled distance from starting point to sample location. Record this information on the back of the Forest inventory sample record under item 74 (exhibit 1).

42 - ESTABLISHMENT OF SAMPLE LOCATION

42.1 - Establishing Center of New Location. If the sample location is being established for the first time, place a pin or stake at the end of the computed course. Check to make sure that photograph location agrees with ground location.

42.2 - Location Correction. If the ground location is clearly not the point pinpricked on the photograph, and the correct location can be determined on the site, 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 on the back of the Forest inventory sample record under item 80 and remove the first pin. This second pin becomes the location of point one of the 10-point cluster.

42.3 - Reestablishing Center of Remeasured Locations. If the sample is one established in a previous survey, search for the old center pin or other identification. If located, measure the direction and distance from the current approach line to the old center of the sample location and record on the back of the Forest inventory sample record under item 80 (exhibit 1). A current sample should be taken at the old location. A supplement will be prepared outlining procedures for remeasuring 5 factor plots in Missouri.

If the old center cannot be located, establish a new sample center at the end of the approach line.

42.4 - Nonforest Locations. A certain number of locations interpreted as nonforest on aerial photographs will require a field check in accordance with an improved sampling design. In addition, a certain number of locations interpreted as forest on aerial photographs, upon field examination will turn out to be nonforest.

If point one of the location falls on nonforest land, record data for items 1-9 inclusive on the forest inventory sample record.

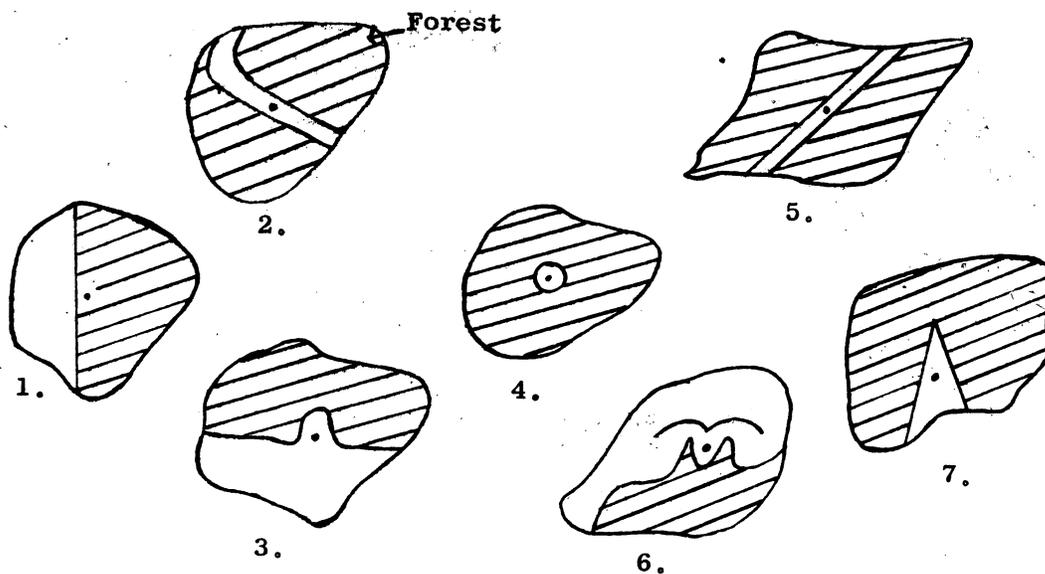
42.5 - Noncommercial Forest Locations. If point one of the location falls on noncommercial forest land, record only items 1 through 12 and item 56 on the Forest inventory sample record.

This category of land includes both unproductive forest land and productive forest land withdrawn from commercial timber use, including land used for Christmas tree production (item 8).

42.6 - Commercial Forest Locations. If point one of the sample location falls on land that qualifies as commercial forest land, establish the sample location and record information for all items on the Forest inventory sample record.

In this and the following sections dealing with plot location, it should be remembered that the location center (as defined by the pin prick on the photo) determines the land class, provided the area surrounding the pin prick is a least 1 acre ~~AND~~ 120 feet in width.

In the following examples hatched areas represent forest lands.



1. Forest--dot falls on forest land larger than 1 acre in size.
2. & 3. Forest--dot falls on strip of nonforest land (less than 120' in width) that is bounded by forest land on at least 2 sides.
4. Forest--dot falls on nonforest land (less than 1 acre in size) that is surrounded by forest land.
5. Nonforest--dot falls in improved road less than 120' wide. Improved roads and powerline clearings of any width are nonforest.
6. Forest--dot falls in area of more than two adjacent strips of clearly defined forest and nonforest land (each strip less than 120' in width). As the band of strips in the acre is comprised of more forest than nonforest, the classification is forest.

72. LOCATION:

COUNTY _____ T. _____ R. _____
SECTION # _____ SUBDIVISION _____
FLIGHT # _____ PHOTO # _____

73. OWNER'S NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

74. STARTING POINT DESCRIPTION:

75. COURSE TO SAMPLE LOCATION:
DIRECTION _____
DISTANCE _____
TO _____

77. WITNESS TREES:

SPECIES	D.B.H. (Inches)	AZIMUTH (Degrees)	DISTANCE (Feet)

79. GROWTH TREES:

76. SKETCH OF SAMPLE LOCATION AREA



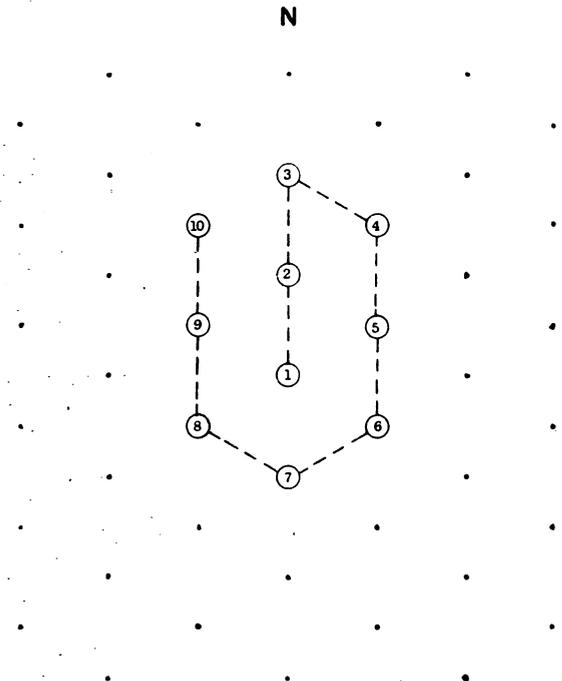
78. FIELD CREW:

CRUISER _____
TALLYMAN _____
DATE _____

FIELD EDIT:

OFFICE EDIT:

80. 10-POINT CLUSTER LAYOUT:



81. NOTES:

7. Forest--dot falls on nonforest land (less than 120' in width). If point had fallen in area 120+ feet wide the classification would be nonforest.

The above rules apply equally but in reverse manner if the location of forest and nonforest land is reversed.

42.7 - Witness Trees. Reference point one with at least two witness trees if possible. They should preferably be (1) close to the pin and spaced approximately at right angles from the pin, (2) not likely to die or be cut within 10 years, (3) species easily located in the stand, and (4) at least 5 inches in diameter at d.b.h. (at least 2 inches in diameter if no trees 5 inches and over are available).

Record the following witness tree data on the back of the sample record under item 76: (1) species, (2) d.b.h. to the nearest 1/10th inch, (3) azimuth from pin to center of the tree, and (4) slope distance to the nearest 1/10th foot, from pin to center of the tree at its base. Mark the base of each witness tree with a painted "X," on the side of the tree facing plot center. *AND AN "X" AT D.B.H.*

ONLY COMMERCIAL FOREST LOCATIONS OR WOODED PASTURE
42.8 - Ten-Point Cluster. After point one has been established, and providing it falls on commercial forest land, the other nine points should be located and marked with wire pins, metal stakes or treated-wood stakes. The entire 10 points should be restricted to commercial forest land as shown in the following tabulation.

The grid pattern of sample points is designed to obtain a uniform distribution of points over approximately 1 acre. Use spacing and orientation as follows:

10-point cluster design

Azimuth and Distance from Point to Point

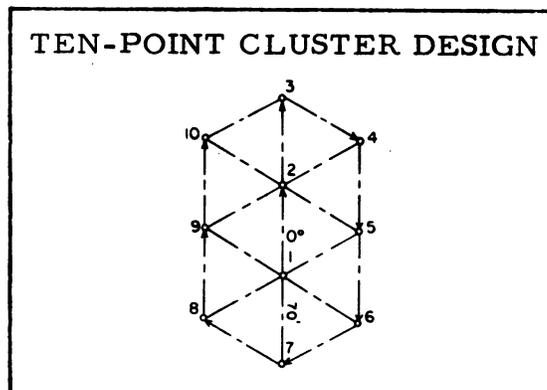
0°	70 feet	1	2
0°	70 feet	2	3
120°	70 feet	3	4
180°	70 feet	4	5
180°	70 feet	5	6
240°	70 feet	6	7
300°	70 feet	7	8
0°	70 feet	8	9
0°	70 feet	9	10

The above spacing and orientation results in 10 equilateral triangles with sides 70 feet in length between points (exhibit 3). Modifications of this standard cluster design should be made only with Washington Office approval except for selection of substitute points as described below.

If point one or any other of the 10 points at a sample location falls within a tree trunk, shift the point location back along the approach line a distance of 2 feet from the edge of the tree trunk and mark with a pin or stake. Measure distance to the next point from the pin or stake.

42.9 - Substitute Points. If point 1 falls on commercial forest land, and any of the points 2 through 10 fall on nonforest or noncommercial forest land area more than 1 acre in size ~~and~~ more than 120 feet in width, locate a substitute point on commercial forest land and mark with pins or stakes.

Exhibit 3



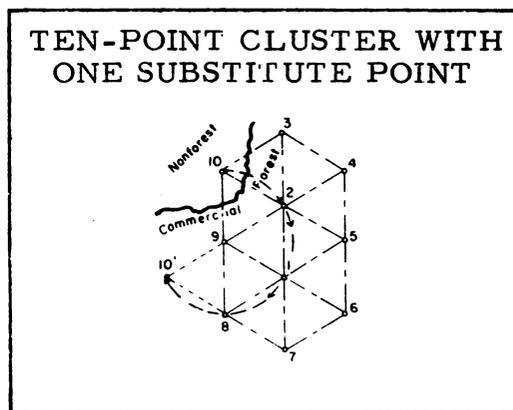
(Points falling on noncommercial forest or nonforest land smaller than 1 acre in size ~~or~~ less than 120 feet in width, will be considered commercial forest land and no substitute points will be required.) Also locate substitute points when any of points 2 through 10 fall on improved roads, railroads, and adjoining clearings. Such clearings will be considered nonforest land regardless of width.

A substitute point should be located by starting at zero azimuth from the highest-numbered regular point qualifying for tally and rotating clockwise to locate the first qualifying point forming additional equilateral triangle of points. When more than one substitute point is required, continue this rotation, selecting in turn other qualifying points forming additional triangles. If necessary, repeat this procedure at next highest-numbered regular points in turn and then at each previously selected substitute point in turn.

Where substitute points are selected, show their location on the back of the sample record on the diagram provided in item 79. Also show a number with a prime superscript for each substitute point as indicated in exhibits 4 and 5.

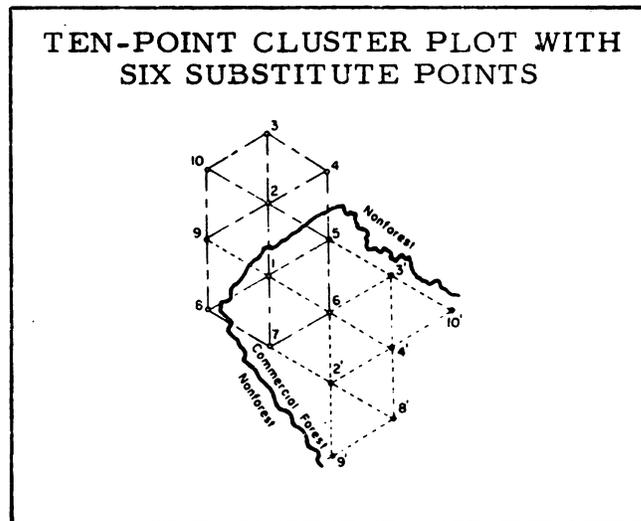
In exhibit 4 a substitute for point 10 is located at 10' by rotating around point 9 (the highest numbered regular point qualifying for tally) to locate the first possible additional equilateral triangle of point.

Exhibit 4



In exhibit 5 substitutes must be located in turn for points 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10. The first substitute point 2', is located by rotating from zero azimuth around point 7 (the highest-numbered regular point qualifying for tally in commercial forest) to form the first possible additional equilateral triangle of points. Further rotation around point 7 yields no more qualifying substitute points; this rotation procedure is repeated around point 6 (the next highest-numbered regular point below 7 qualifying in commercial forest). This yields substitute points 3' and 4'. Rotation around the next highest-numbered regular point qualifying, 5, yields no additional substitutes; thus rotation around the first-selected substitute point, 2', is used to select two more substitutes, 8' and 9'. Rotation around the second-selected substitute, 3', must be used to locate the last required substitute, point 10'.

Exhibit 5



43 - LOCATION IDENTIFICATION. Field measurements and observations should be recorded on the Forest inventory sample record (exhibit 1). Data are recorded to facilitate preparation of punchcards and items are numbered in the sequence in which normally recorded.

43.2 - State, Item 1. Record the appropriate two-digit code from the list of standard codes. The state code for Missouri is 24.

43.3 - Survey Unit, Item 2. Record appropriate one-digit code from code list of survey units.

State Code = 24

- Unit 1 = Eastern Ozark Unit
- Unit 2 = Southwestern Ozark Unit
- Unit 3 = Northwestern Ozark Unit
- Unit 4 = Southern Prairie Unit
- Unit 5 = Northern Prairie Unit
- Unit 6 = Northern Riverborder Unit
- Unit 7 = Mississippi Bottomlands Unit

43.4 - County, Item 3. Record appropriate two-digit code from code list of counties.

<u>Unit Code</u>	<u>County Code</u>	<u>County Name</u>	<u>Unit Code</u>	<u>County Code</u>	<u>County Name</u>	<u>Unit Code</u>	<u>County Code</u>	<u>County Name</u>
5	01	Adair	5	15	Grundy	6	12	Perry
5	02	Andrew	5	16	Harrison	4	13	Pettis
5	03	Atchison	4	07	Henry	3	10	Phelps
5	04	Audrain	3	05	Hickory	5	28	Pike
2	01	Barry	5	17	Holt	5	29	Platte
4	01	Barton	6	07	Howard	3	11	Polk
4	02	Bates	2	04	Howell	3	12	Pulaski
3	01	Benton	1	06	Iron	5	30	Putnam
1	01	Bollinger	4	08	Jackson	5	31	Rallis
6	01	Boone	4	09	Jasper	5	32	Randolph
5	05	Buchanan	6	08	Jefferson	5	33	Ray
1	02	Butler	4	10	Johnson	1	09	Reynolds
5	06	Caldwell	5	18	Knox	1	10	Ripley
6	02	Callaway	3	06	Laclede	6	13	St. Charles
3	02	Camden	4	11	Lafayette	3	13	St. Clair
6	03	Cape Girardeau	4	12	Lawrence	1	11	St. Francois
5	07	Carroll	5	19	Lewis	6	14	St. Louis
1	03	Carter	5	20	Lincoln	6	15	Ste. Genevieve
4	03	Cass	5	21	Linn	4	14	Saline
3	03	Cedar	5	22	Livingston	5	34	Schuyler
5	08	Chariton	2	05	McDonald	5	35	Scotland
2	02	Christian	5	23	Macon	7	05	Scott
5	09	Clark	1	07	Madison	1	12	Shannon
5	10	Clay	3	07	Maries	5	36	Shelby
5	11	Clinton	5	24	Marion	7	06	Stoddard
6	04	Cole	5	25	Mercer	2	08	Stone
4	04	Cooper	3	08	Miller	5	37	Sullivan
1	04	Crawford	7	02	Mississippi	2	09	Taney
4	05	Dade	6	09	Moniteau	2	10	Texas
3	04	Dallas	5	26	Monroe	4	15	Vernon
5	12	Daviess	6	10	Montgomery	6	16	Warren
5	13	DeKalb	3	09	Morgan	1	13	Washington
1	05	Dent	7	03	New Madrid	1	14	Wayne
2	03	Douglas	2	06	Newton	2	11	Webster
7	01	Dunklin	5	27	Nodaway	5	38	Worth
6	05	Franklin	1	08	Oregon	2	12	Wright
6	06	Gasconade	6	11	Osage			
5	14	Gentry	2	07	Ozark	6	17	City of St. Louis
4	06	Greene	7	04	Pemiscot			

43.5 - Sample Number, Item 4. Record appropriate four-digit code that corresponds to card number on the stereoclassification record for each sample plot within each county. All forest dots and non-forest checks that appear on the stereoclassification record are assigned a card number but not all become sample plots.

Sequential plot number. Record appropriate four-digit code to identify consecutive plot number within each unit. All plots, both forest and nonforest, permanent and temporary, office and field, will be numbered consecutively across each unit. Sequential plot number will be used to identify sample plots on aerial photographs and county road maps.

43.6 - Sample Kind, Item 5. Record a one-digit code from the following list of standard codes:

- | <u>Code</u> | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 | <u>New 10-point cluster.</u> A new 10-point permanent cluster established without reference to any previous inventory. |
| 2 | <u>New 10-point permanent cluster established at the same location as another type of plot or point cluster.</u> The center point of the initial plot or cluster is taken as point one of the 10-point cluster. |
| 3 | <u>New 10-point cluster established in the immediate vicinity of a sample location that cannot be re-established.</u> |
| 7 | <u>New 10-point temporary partial permanent cluster where heights are not measured.</u> |
| 8 | <u>New 10-point temporary partial permanent cluster established at the same location as another type of plot or point cluster.</u> |

43.7 - Date of Survey, Item 6. Record a four-digit code to show the month by the first two digits, followed by a code showing the year in which the sample location is measured, using the following standard codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Year</u>
01	January	69	1969
02	February	70	1970
03	March	71	1971
04	April	72	1972
05	May	73	1973
06	June	74	1974
07	July	75	1975
08	August	76	1976
09	September	77	1977
10	October	78	1978
11	November	79	1979
12	December	80	1980

For example, January 1969 would be coded 0169.

44 - AREA CLASSIFICATION

SEE SUPPLEMENT

44.1 - Land Use

44.11 - Land Use, Dot and PI, Item 7. Enter a two-digit land-use code as estimated by photo interpretation. Record one of the following codes:

<u>Code</u>	
10	Forest land
30	Questionable - probably forest land
40	Questionable - probably nonforest land
60	Nonforest land
91	Census water
92	Noncensus water

44.12 - Land Use, Ground, Item 8. Record present land classification as determined from ground examination. Use one of the following two-digit codes:

Forest-land at least 16.7 percent stocked by forest trees of any size or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use.

<u>Code</u>	
20	Commercial forest land. (stocked - more than 16.7 percent stocking in growing stock trees) (nonstocked - less than 16.7 percent stocking in growing stock trees)
21	Pastured commercial forest land. More than 25 percent stocked with growing stock trees.
40	Unproductive forest land. (forest land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions) (based on site index)
50	Productive forest land withdrawn from commercial use through statute or administrative designation. (such as a state park)
51	Productive forest land withdrawn for Christmas tree production as indicated by annual shearing.

Nonforest land. Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses.

<u>Code</u>	
61	Cropland
62	Improved pasture and natural range land (less than 16.7 percent stocked with all trees)
64	Idle farmland (not tended within the last 2 years and less than 16.7 percent stocked with all trees)
65	Marsh
66	Other farmland, including farmsteads

44.12 - (cont'd)

<u>Code</u>	
67	Urban and other (residential, industrial, and recreational areas) (also includes railroads, improved roads, power lines and pipe lines, regardless of width)
69	Wooded pasture (improved pasture with more than 16.7 percent stocking in all trees, but less than 25 percent stocking in growing stock trees)
91	Census water (more than 10 chains in width or 40 acres in area)
92	Noncensus water (more than 120 feet wide or 1 acre in area)

44.13 - Land Use Trend, Item 9. On remeasured locations record change in land use since the previous survey using the following two-digit codes. On new sample locations record change in land use since the photo date.

<u>Code</u>	
01	No change in land use
02	Changed from forest to cropland, improved pasture, or other farmland
03	Changed from forest to idle farmland
04	Changed from forest to urban and other
05	Changed from forest to water or marsh
06	Changed from cropland, improved pasture, or other farmland to forest
07	Changed from idle farmland to forest
08	Changed from urban and other, or from water or marsh to forest
09	Changed from noncommercial to commercial forest land
10	Changed from commercial to noncommercial

44.2 - Owner Class, Item 10.

Ownership class should be obtained from county tax and ownership records for private land. Current ownership maps or ownership records are generally available for Federal land and most public lands at local offices. Fieldmen will visit county offices to obtain ownership of field locations falling on private land. The photo interpreters will complete ownership for public land or specifically refer this task to the fieldmen for particular field locations. Owner, size of ownership, and address will be determined from county courthouse records and recorded later on the Forest Inventory Sample Record, except in situations where ownership can be determined easily in the field. Record ownership using the following two-digit codes:

Code

- 11 National Forest
- 12 Bureau of Land Management
- 13 Indian
- 14 Miscellaneous federal
- 15 State
- 16 County and municipal
- 20 Forest industry
- 40 Farmer
- 50 Farmer-owned leased
- 60 Miscellaneous private-corporate
- 70 Miscellaneous private-individual
- 80 Miscellaneous private-corporate leased
- 90 Miscellaneous private-individual leased

In ownership codes 20 through 90, use the second digit to indicate size of ownership in the United States by the following codes:

^{OF} COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND.

Code

- 1 0 to 50 acres *SEE SUPPLEMENT*
- 2 50 to 100 acres
- 3 100 to 500 acres
- 4 500 to 2,500 acres
- 5 2,500 to 5,000 acres
- 6 5,000 acres or more

~~For example, a location falling on land owned by a farmer having a total commercial forest land holding of 75 acres in the United States would be coded as 4.~~

44.3 - National Forest, Item 11. On National Forest lands record a three-digit code for this item. The first digit indicates National Forest Region and the last two digits the National Forest. Dash this item for sample locations on other lands.

National Forest Region = Code 9

National Forests = Clark National Forest---Code 05

Mark Twain National Forest---Code 18

44.4 - Working Circle, Item 12. On National Forest lands record a one-digit code for the National Forest working circle. Dash this item for sample locations on other lands.

Working Circles

Clark National Forest

- 1 - Centerville
- 2 - Fredericktown
- 3 - Houston
- 4 - Poplar Bluff
- 5 - Potosi
- 6 - Rolla
- 7 - Salem
- 8 - Cedar Creek

Mark Twain National Forest

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 - Ava | 4 - Van Buren |
| 2 - Cassville | 5 - Willow Springs |
| 3 - Doniphan | 6 - Winona |

45 - TREE IDENTIFICATION. Space is provided on the forest inventory sample record for recording complete information on each tree found on sample plots. On forest locations designated as partial plots, the following data will not be recorded: Items 13, 14, 20 through 30, 37 through 38. Partial plots will be witnessed so they can be remeasured at the next survey in the same manner as regular permanent plots.

45.1 - New Plots

45.11 - Fixed-Plot Tally for Trees 1.0 to 5.0 Inches Diameter Breast High (Plot Radius 6.8 Feet Encompassing 1/300 Acre)

45.11a - Plot Points 1, 2, and 3. Record data for all live saplings; that is, trees of commercial species from 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h., within the fixed plot for items 13-19 and 31-35 on forest inventory sample record. See Appendix Tatum Guide 4 for checklist of items to collect. Record items 13-19 and 34-35 for trees of noncommercial species 1.0 to 5.0 inches in diameter.

45.11b - Plot Points 4 through 10. Record data on a minimum of four saplings, but enough to complete the stocking percent. If you have recorded a minimum of four saplings and have reached 16 in stocking percent, any additional saplings found on the fixed plot need not be recorded. Record the most dominant saplings, regardless of the number tallied. Also, all saplings are counted in basal area, if they qualify, even if they are not recorded on the plot sheet.

45.12 - Variable-Plot Tally for Trees 5.0 Inches Diameter Breast High and Larger. At each plot point 1 through 10, record data on all live trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger that fall within the limiting distance of the basal factor designated for the area.

See appendix tatum guide #4 for required items to tally on all types of trees.

Exhibit 7 summarizes the basal area factors used by Stations and Regions for various types or species.

Exhibit 8 summarizes limiting distances. Limiting distances can also be found in the appendix tatum guide #3.

Limiting distance for various basal factors is the horizontal distance from the pin to the center of a tree at d.b.h. For example, the limiting distance for a tree with a d.b.h. of 14.6 inches, using a basal area factor of 37.5, is 19.88 plus .85, or 20.73 feet.

45.13 - Fixed-Plot Tally for Seedlings or Other Cover (Plot Radius 6.8 Feet Encompassing 1/300 Acre). If no live trees 1.0 inch d.b.h. and larger; that is, sapling, pole-timber, or sawtimber-sized trees, are recorded at a point, on the forest inventory sample record, record items 15 through 19 and item 33-35 for the four (4) most dominant (tallest) seedling-sized trees on the fixed plot.

Softwoods must be 1/2 foot tall and hardwoods one foot tall.

If no live trees of any size are recorded at a point, record data on other cover for items 15 and 34.

45.14 - Fixed-Plot Tally for Stumps (Plot Radius 16.6 Feet Encompassing 1/50 Acre). At each point record items 15 through 19 on the forest inventory sample record for all stumps plus item 21 for stumps of pole-timber - or sawtimber-sized trees (exhibit 6).

45.2 - Remeasured Plots. For remeasurement of sample locations field crews will be provided a separate supplement with specific instructions concerning remeasurement.

45.3 - Azimuth, Item 13. On forest inventory sample record, record azimuth from the point to the center of all tally trees 1.0 inch d.b.h. and larger on points 1, 2, and 3. On all other points record azimuth for trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger only. *Record azimuth 360° as last tree on point. Don't use zero azimuth.*

45.4 - Distance, Item 14. Record slope distance to the nearest foot from the point center to the face of each tree at its base. Record distance for each tree for which an azimuth is recorded.

45.5 - Point Number, Item 15. Record point number 1 through 10, recording 0 for point 10. For each point there will be at least one line of entries. If no trees are tallied at a point, check the fixed-radius plot for stockability and non-tree cover, and record cover class code in item 34.

45.6 - Tree Number, Item 16. Record a two-digit code for each live or dead tree tallied. On new locations proceed from 0 degree azimuth in a clockwise direction. Begin with number 01 at each point.

On all new sample locations, also record a number for each stump estimated to have been cut within the past 3 years on a 1/50-acre plot (radius of 16.6 feet) centered on each point, using the same consecutive numbering system used for trees.

Exhibit 7

VARIABLE PLOT BASAL AREA FACTORS BY AREA	
Area	Basal area factor
Eastern United States	37.5
Rocky Mountains	40.0
Pacific Northwest	
Ponderosa pine subregion	40.0
Douglas-fir subregion	80.0
Pacific Southwest	
Eastside Sierra	40.0
Old-growth redwood	250.0
All other areas	80.0
Alaska:	
Coastal	40.0
Interior	75.0

45.7 - Tree History, Item 17. Record a two-digit tree history code on both new and remeasured sample locations, using the following standard codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>New sample locations</u>
01	Live trees
04	Dead tree qualifying as salvable dead. (Note: No tally needed for nonsalvable dead trees dying prior to mortality period of within the past 3 years. But all dead trees should be blazed so they can be readily identified at future remeasurements.)
05	Dead tree qualifying as mortality tree. (Mortality period---within the past three years) (Note: If a dead tree qualifies both as salvable dead and mortality, complete separate entries for each tree history) (Salvable mortality trees will have two entries on the plot sheet, but the tree number will remain the same)
08	Stump of live tree cut within past 3 years. (To be recorded on 1/50-acre fixed-radius plot at each point)
10	Stump of dead tree cut within past 3 years. (Qualifies as salvaged mortality. To be recorded on 1/50-acre fixed-radius plot at each point.)
97	NON SITE TREES
99	Site tree not on plot
98	Dead tree (down)

Nonsalvable mortality trees must have all required entries. Even if there is no useable volume, actual bole length, cull cubic feet, saw log data (if a sawtimber tree) and top DoB must be recorded.

Exhibit 8

VARIABLE PLOT LIMITING DISTANCE RADII, BY D.B.H. AND BASAL AREA FACTOR, USING ZERO SLOPE.

D.B.H. (INCHES)	----- BASAL AREA FACTOR -----				
	37.5	40	75	80	250
	----- LIMITING DISTANCE IN FEET -----				
0.1	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.05
0.2	0.28	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.11
0.3	0.43	0.41	0.30	0.29	0.16
0.4	0.57	0.55	0.40	0.39	0.22
0.5	0.71	0.69	0.50	0.49	0.27
0.6	0.85	0.82	0.60	0.58	0.33
0.7	0.99	0.96	0.70	0.68	0.38
0.8	1.14	1.10	0.80	0.78	0.44
0.9	1.28	1.24	0.90	0.88	0.49
5.0	7.10	6.88	5.02	4.86	2.75
6.0	8.52	8.25	6.02	5.83	3.30
7.0	9.94	9.63	7.03	6.81	3.85
8.0	11.36	11.00	8.03	7.78	4.40
9.0	12.78	12.38	9.04	8.75	4.95
10.0	14.20	13.75	10.04	9.72	5.50
11.0	15.62	15.13	11.05	10.69	6.05
12.0	17.04	16.50	12.05	11.67	6.60
13.0	18.46	17.88	13.05	12.64	7.15
14.0	19.88	19.25	14.06	13.61	7.70
15.0	21.30	20.63	15.06	14.58	8.25
16.0	22.72	22.00	16.07	15.56	8.80
17.0	24.14	23.38	17.07	16.53	9.35
18.0	25.56	24.75	18.07	17.50	9.90
19.0	26.98	26.13	19.08	18.47	10.45
20.0	28.40	27.50	20.08	19.45	11.00
21.0	29.82	28.88	21.09	20.42	11.55
22.0	31.24	30.25	22.09	21.39	12.10
23.0	32.66	31.63	23.10	22.36	12.65
24.0	34.08	33.00	24.10	23.33	13.20
25.0	35.50	34.38	25.10	24.31	13.75
26.0	36.92	35.75	26.11	25.28	14.30
27.0	38.34	37.13	27.11	26.25	14.85
28.0	39.76	38.50	28.12	27.22	15.40
29.0	41.18	39.88	29.12	28.20	15.95
30.0	42.60	41.25	30.12	29.17	16.50
31.0	44.02	42.63	31.13	30.14	17.05
32.0	45.44	44.00	32.13	31.11	17.60
33.0	46.86	45.38	33.14	32.08	18.15
34.0	48.28	46.75	34.14	33.06	18.70
35.0	49.70	48.13	35.15	34.03	19.25
36.0	51.12	49.50	36.15	35.00	19.80
37.0	52.54	50.88	37.15	35.97	20.35
38.0	53.96	52.25	38.16	36.95	20.90
39.0	55.38	53.63	39.16	37.92	21.45
40.0	56.80	55.00	40.17	38.89	22.00
41.0	58.22	56.38	41.17	39.86	22.55
42.0	59.64	57.75	42.17	40.84	23.10
43.0	61.06	59.13	43.18	41.81	23.65
44.0	62.48	60.50	44.18	42.78	24.20
45.0	63.90	61.88	45.19	43.75	24.75
46.0	65.32	63.25	46.19	44.72	25.30
47.0	66.74	64.63	47.20	45.70	25.85
48.0	68.16	66.00	48.20	46.67	26.40
49.0	69.58	67.38	49.20	47.64	26.95
50.0	71.00	68.75	50.21	48.61	27.50

Exhibit 8--Continued

D.B.H. (INCHES)	----- BASAL AREA FACTOR -----				
	37.5	40	75	80	250
	----- LIMITING DISTANCE IN FEET -----				
51.0	72.42	70.13	51.21	49.59	28.05
52.0	73.84	71.50	52.22	50.56	28.60
53.0	75.26	72.88	53.22	51.53	29.15
54.0	76.69	74.25	54.22	52.50	29.70
55.0	78.11	75.63	55.23	53.47	30.25
56.0	79.53	77.00	56.23	54.45	30.80
57.0	80.95	78.38	57.24	55.42	31.35
58.0	82.37	79.75	58.24	56.39	31.90
59.0	83.79	81.13	59.25	57.36	32.45
60.0	85.21	82.50	60.25	58.34	33.00
61.0			61.25	59.31	33.55
62.0			62.26	60.28	34.10
63.0			63.26	61.25	34.65
64.0			64.27	62.23	35.20
65.0			65.27	63.20	35.75
66.0			66.27	64.17	36.30
67.0			67.28	65.14	36.85
68.0			68.28	66.11	37.40
69.0			69.29	67.09	37.95
70.0			70.29	68.06	38.50
71.0			71.30	69.03	39.05
72.0			72.30	70.00	39.60
73.0			73.30	70.98	40.15
74.0			74.31	71.95	40.70
75.0			75.31	72.92	41.25
76.0			76.32	73.89	41.80
77.0			77.32	74.86	42.35
78.0			78.32	75.84	42.90
79.0			79.33	76.81	43.45
80.0			80.33	77.78	44.00
81.0			81.34	78.75	44.55
82.0			82.34	79.73	45.10
83.0			83.35	80.70	45.65
84.0			84.35	81.67	46.20
85.0			85.35	82.64	46.75
86.0			86.36	83.62	47.30
87.0			87.36	84.59	47.85
88.0			88.37	85.56	48.40
89.0			89.37	86.53	48.95
90.0			90.37	87.50	49.50
91.0			91.38	88.48	50.05
92.0			92.38	89.45	50.60
93.0			93.39	90.42	51.15
94.0			94.39	91.39	51.70
95.0			95.40	92.37	52.25
96.0			96.40	93.34	52.80
97.0			97.40	94.31	53.35
98.0			98.41	95.28	53.90
99.0			99.41	96.25	54.45
100.0			100.42	97.23	55.00

45.8 - Species, Item 18. Record a three-digit species code for all live trees, dead trees, and stumps recorded in item 16. Use standard species codes shown in Appendix. ALL NONCOMMERCIAL SPECIES ARE CODED 999.

46 - TREE MEASUREMENTS. Measurements and observations recorded are those required to compute volume, growth, and quality.

46.1 - Tree Diameter Breast High, Item 19. For each tree listed in item 16 record a four-digit code for diameter at breast height, to the last 0.1 inch. The 6.1-inch diameter class coded as 0061, for example, should include trees 6.10 inches in diameter up to but not including trees 6.20 inches in diameter. Record code 0000 for tree with DBH less than 1.0 inch.

Since trees will be determined as in or out of the tally, depending on their d.b.h. and distance from the point center, and since identical trees should be remeasured on resurveys, it is highly important that d.b.h. be accurately determined. Proper measuring procedures are illustrated in exhibits 10 and 11.

In case of irregularities at d.b.h. such as swellings, bumps, depressions, and branches, measure diameter immediately above the irregularity at the place where it ceases to affect the normal stem form. Naturally swell-butted trees, such as cypress and tupelo, should be measured at a point 1.5 feet above the end of the pronounced swell or bottleneck if the bottleneck is more than 3 feet high.

If the stem forks immediately above d.b.h., measure diameter below the swell at the place where the fork ceases to affect the normal stem form. When the stem forks below d.b.h., consider the tree as two trees and measure diameter at 3½ feet above the fork (use rule only once per tree).

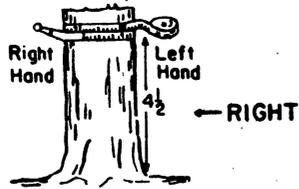
On salvable dead trees that have had their bark slough off, etc. estimate the diameter outside bark at time of death.

Place a 2-inch horizontal paint mark just above the upper tape at the point where DBH is measured on the side facing plot center. Place another 2-inch vertical paint mark at the base of the tree. Dead trees tallied may be marked additionally so they can be easily identified at future remeasurements.

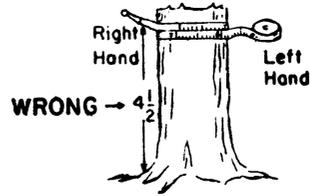
46.11 - Stump Diameter at New Locations. For each stump of sawtimber - or poletimber-sized trees recorded in item 16, record average diameter outside bark to the last 0.1 inch at the top of the stump in item 19. Estimate and record the d.b.h. at the time of cutting for each stump of sapling-sized trees recorded in item 16.

Exhibit 10

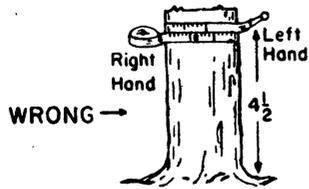
USING THE DIAMETER TAPE



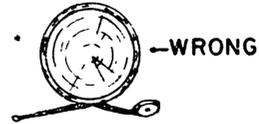
LEFT HANDED-Right hand crossed under.



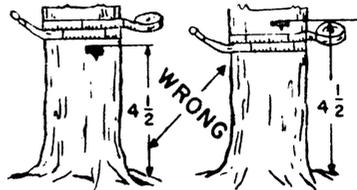
LEFT HANDED-Right hand crossed over.



RIGHT HANDED-Left hand crossed over.



—RIGHT
Tape must be pulled straight.



Always assume that the 4 1/2 ft. D.B.H. point is at the top of lower tape at this point.

The tape must be at right angles to the lean of the tree.



Don't place tape at abnormal place on the bole

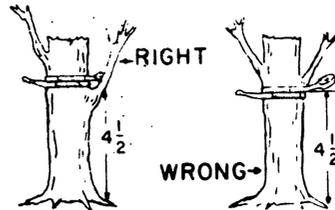
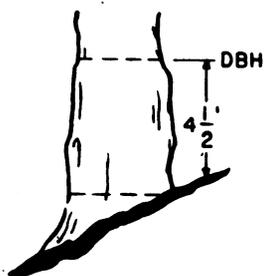
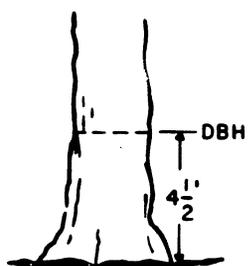


Exhibit 11

**DIAMETER BREAST HIGH MEASUREMENT
IN A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS**



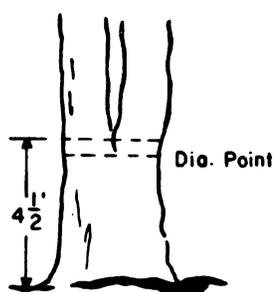
1. Tree on slope



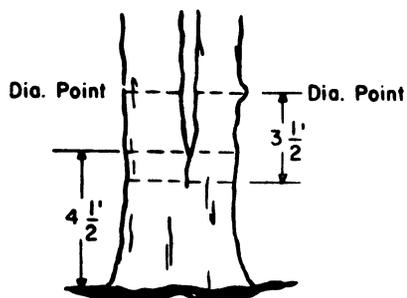
2. Tree on level ground



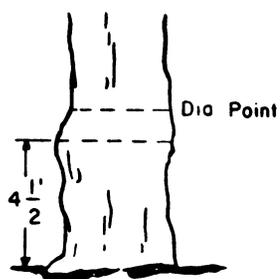
3. Leaning tree



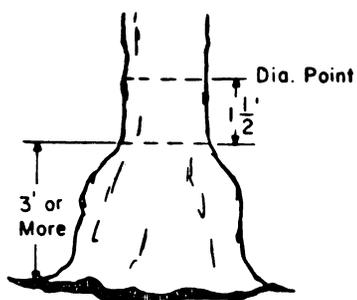
4. Tree forking at or
above 4 1/2 feet



5. Tree forking below 4 1/2 feet



6. Tree deformed at 4 1/2



7. Bottleneck tree

46.3 - Bole Length, Item 21. Merchantable bole length of all live and dead trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger should be determined between the top of a 1-foot stump and 4.0-inch diameter outside bark, or the point where the central stem is stopped by a fork, rot, branches, crook, etc. before reaching 4.0 inches d.o.b. However, bole length is not stopped if there is a 4-foot or larger merchantable section of stem above the limitation.

Stoppers or limitations include a limb with a knot collar greater than the stem diameter at that point or several limbs over 2" d.o.b. within a 1-foot span with an aggregate knot collar diameter greater than the stem d.o.b. of the section, and by any 4-foot section of bole so crooked that a line drawn between the center of the ends falls outside the bark at any point.

Record length to the last whole foot using a three-digit code. For example, a bole length of 23 feet would include lengths of 23.0 feet up to, but not including, 24.0 feet and would be coded Q23. See exhibit 12.

46.31 - Stump Height. On new locations for all stumps of sawtimber- or poletimber-sized trees shown in item 17 record height of stump to the last tenth foot using a three-digit code. For example, a stump height of 1.86 feet should be coded 018. Record sapling stumps on all plots, regardless if they were used for a product or not. For stumps less than 5" in diameter estimate d.b.h. and leave stump height blank.

46.4 - Cubic-Foot Cull, Item 22. Cubic-foot cull is the volume of decayed or missing wood in live or dead trees.

For growing stock and dead trees, cubic-foot cull includes the volumes of sections of the bole that are too rough to be utilized for products, such as pulpwood, including short sections with extreme crook, large forks, or numerous limbs including:

1. A limb with a ^{diameter outside the} knot collar greater than the stem diameter at that point, or several limbs over 2-inches d.o.b. within a 1-foot span with an aggregate knot collar diameter greater than the stem d.o.b. of the section.
2. Any 4-foot section of bole so crooked that a line drawn between the center of the ends falls outside the bark at any point.
3. Any rotten section unusable for industrial products.

For cull trees record only the volume of rotten wood.

Cubic foot cull may be computed by determining the length of the section affected, and the midpoint d.o.b. The volume of the section can then be looked up in the Tatum Guide ^{36 (June 1968)} "Cubic Foot Volumes of Short Logs" found in the Appendix. Using a four-digit code, estimate and record cull to the last one-tenth cubic foot (0.1 cubic feet would be recorded as 0001).

Exhibit 12

**BOLE MEASUREMENTS
FOR A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS**

 Sawlog	 Upper Stem	 Limbs and Sound Cull	 Rotten Cull
--	--	--	--

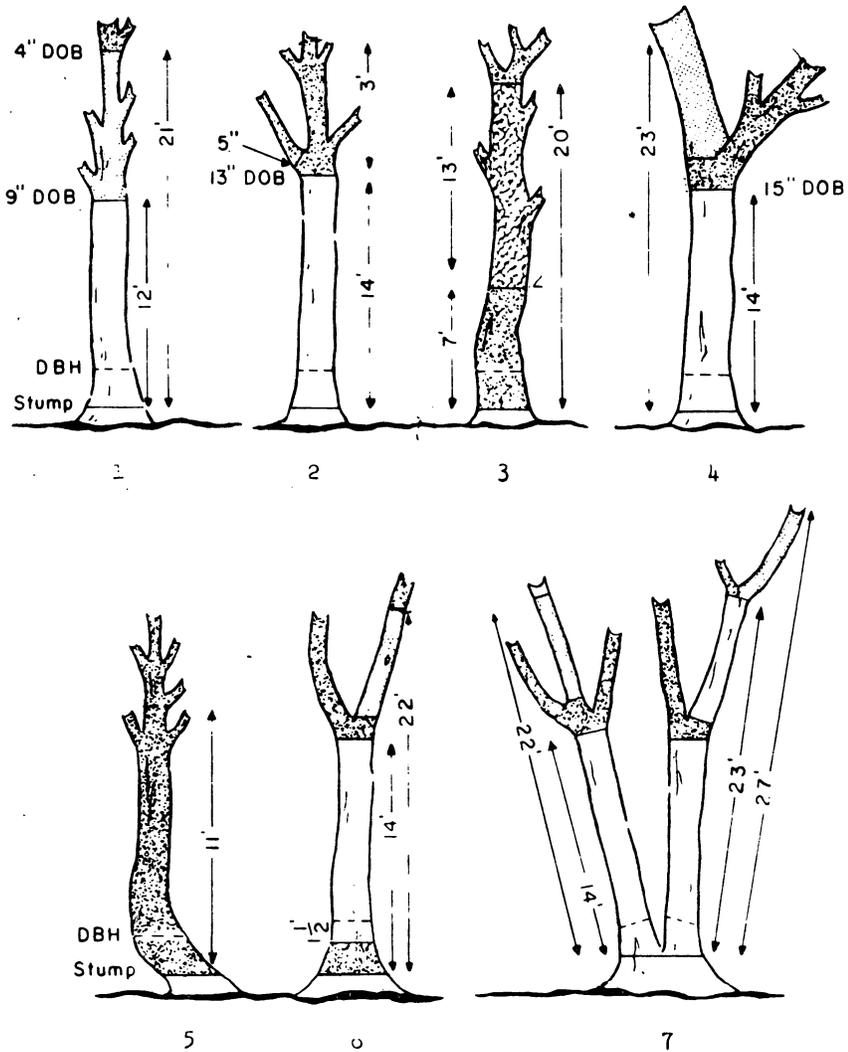


Exhibit 12 -- Continued

Explanation

1. A hardwood sawtimber tree. Saw log length terminates at 9-inch top d.o.b. and saw log meets minimum 12-foot qualification. Upper stem portion contains no cull and terminates a 4 inches d.o.b. Saw log length is recorded as 12 feet; bole length as 21 feet.
2. A sawtimber tree. Saw log portion is terminated by limbs at 13-inches d.o.b. The saw log contains no cull and meets minimum grade specifications. Both bole length and saw log length are 14 feet. The portion between whorls of limbs is large enough in diameter but not in length to qualify as upper stem volume (i.e., is less than 4 feet long).
3. A rotten tree. The saw log portion is 20 feet long, but a 13-foot rotten section along with a 7-foot sound cull section prevents the log from meeting minimum specifications. Because more than half the volume loss is due to rot, the tree is classed as a rotten tree.
4. A sawtimber tree. Saw log portion terminating because of branching at 15-inch top d.o.b. meets minimum specifications. Seven feet of left-hand fork qualifies as upper stem.
5. A rough tree. Saw log top terminated by branches 11 feet above crooked butt. No saw log meeting minimum qualifications present.
6. A sawtimber tree. Despite rotten cull in the saw log portion due to butt rot, a 14-foot saw log is present with the butt 2 feet cull. Seven feet of right-hand fork qualifies as upper stem.
7. Two sawtimber "trees". Since lowest fork is below d.b.h., each fork is appraised and recorded as a separate tree. The lower 14-foot section of the left-hand fork meets requirements for a sawtimber tree. A 6-foot portion of the largest stem in upper fork qualifies as upper stem material. In the main right-hand fork, a 13-foot saw log plus a 9-foot saw log (with an intervening 1-foot section of sound cull) is recorded as 23 feet of saw log length. A 4-foot section of the right-hand fork qualifies as upper stem.

46.5 - Saw Log Length, Item 23. Record saw log length for softwood trees 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger and hardwood trees 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Measure saw log length from a 1-foot stump to the point on the bole above which no merchantable saw log can be produced, because of excessive limbs or other defects, or to a minimum top of 7.0 inches diameter outside bark (d.o.b.) for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods.

To qualify as a saw log section, a tree must contain:

1. At least one 12-foot saw log now or prospectively, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer
2. Meet minimum saw log grade specifications as shown in Appendix Tatum Guide on log grades.
3. The tree must contain 33 percent or more of gross board-foot volume (International 1/4-inch rule) in sound material.

Saw log length should not extend above a large fork, excessive limbs or other defects or a section of the tree bole that does not meet minimum log grade specifications unless the tree has at least 8 feet of saw log length above the limitation (12 feet if this is the only log in the tree). Limitations for hardwoods ^{include} a limb or group of limbs within a one foot span with a diameter or sum of diameters greater than ~~1/3~~ the stem d.o.b. of that section. And for softwoods any limb or group of 2.0 inch or larger limbs within a one foot span whose sum exceeds d.o.b. at that point.

Shade 4
1/3 D.O.B.
Stanger

Record saw log length to the last whole foot of the bole of sawtimber-sized trees, using a three digit code. For example, a saw log length of 14.5 feet should be recorded as 014.

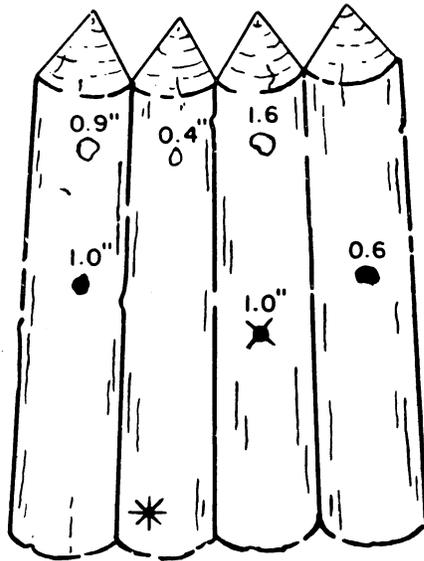
46.6 - Saw Log Top Diameter Outside Bark, Item 24. For each tree with an entry in item 23, record saw log top d.o.b. to the last 0.1 inch, using a three-digit code. For example, record 7.0 inches as 070. If the tree has a central stem the top d.o.b. recorded for softwoods will be 7.0 inches and 9.0 inches for hardwoods. For trees with saw log length terminating before reaching minimum top d.o.b., record d.o.b. at the point where saw log length terminates.

47.1 - Surface Defect, Item 27. Surface defect observations provide a measure of the number and size of limbs, knots, and other defects that affect quality of lumber, veneer, and other products.

47.11 - Softwoods for Eastern United States. Surface defect for eastern softwoods is based on knot count ; that is, the number of overgrown knots more than one-half inch in diameter, plus the sum of diameters of sound knots or limbs, plus twice the sum of the diameter of unsound knots (exhibit 13).

Exhibit 13

**TREE CLASSIFICATION, SOFTWOODS,
KNOT COUNT FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES**



LEGEND

- Live Limb
- Sound Knot
- ✕ Unsound Knot
- * Overgrown Knot

Source of knot count

Knot count

Live limbs:

Number	Diameter	
1	0.9"	1
1	0.4"	0
1	1.6"	$\frac{2}{3}$
	Live limb total	$\frac{3}{3}$

Sound knots:

1	0.6"	1
	1.0"	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Sound knot total	$\frac{3}{2}$

Unsound knots:

1	1.0"	2
---	------	---

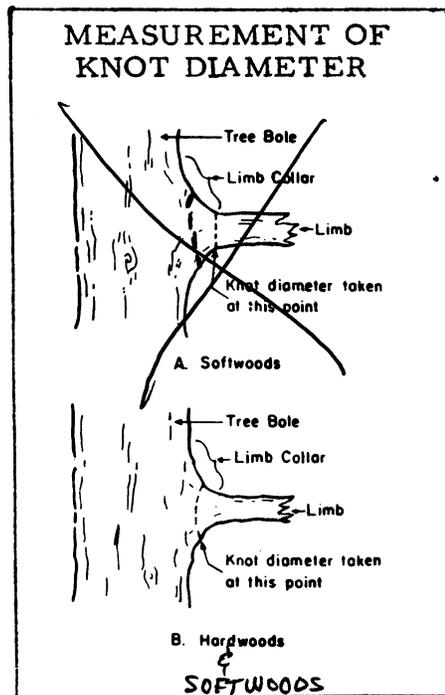
Overgrown knots:

		$\frac{1}{8}$
	Total knot count	$\frac{8}{8}$

Average diameter of knots should be measured to the nearest whole inch at a point where the limb would be removed in pruning (exhibit 14). All limbs and knots less than one-half inch in diameter should be ignored.

For softwoods measure knot diameters at right angles to the axis of the limb at the outer edge of the limb collar. For hardwoods measure diameter at a point where the limb collar flares out almost parallel with the axis of the bole (exhibit 14).

Exhibit 14



Record knot count code for the first:

8-foot section of trees 5.0 to 7.0 inches d.b.h.

12-foot section of trees 7.0 to 9.0 inches d.b.h.

16-foot section of trees 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

The reduction in length of bole examined as specified above serves to relax knot count specifications with decrease in tree size to allow for natural pruning and overgrowth of knots and defects as trees become larger.

Record knot count index codes as follows:

<u>Knot count</u>	<u>Code</u>
0	0
1-2	1
3-4	2
5-6	3
7-8	4
9-10	5
11-12	6
13-14	7
15-16	8
17+	9

47.13 - Hardwoods for Entire United States. Surface defect in hardwoods is based on length of clear panels in the tree face toward point center.

A clear panel is a section of the tree surface one fourth the circumference of the tree and at least 2 feet long, free of limbs, knots, bumps, and other indications of defect which preclude clear cuttings in boards and veneer (exhibit 15).

Record the cumulative clear panel length to the last whole foot in the first:

8-foot section of trees 5.0 to 7.0 inches d.b.h.

12-foot section of trees 7.0 to 11.0 inches d.b.h.

16-foot section of trees 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger, using the following codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Cumulative clear panel length (feet)</u>
0	0
1	2 or 3
2	4 or 5
3	6 or 7
4	8 or 9
5	10 or 11
6	12 or 13
7	14 or 15
8	16

In judging clear-panel length include as defects:

1. Bark distortions consisting of breaks across and along the normal bark pattern which indicate overgrown knots or defects in the underlying wood.

MN. DNR - questions

	# photo dots	Plots	Plot ground checks
Forest (10)	72,700	9,796	9,796
questionable 30	2,040	276	2,040
Unproductive 40	4,483	592	
Nonforest (include water)	<u>197,674</u>	<u>25,498</u>	
Total	276,897	30,162	

excludes N.F.

NO. unprod on nonforest plots marked scattered conifers on air photograph

2.) Large bogs - swamps with trees, areas that were obviously unproductive from the aerial photography. Reason for classification was to try to save old person a chys hike into a obvious unproductive area - Kooch, Lake of the Woods Counties

3.) Wooded pasture (59) is a ground classification code - would have been P'I'd as forest on questionable

Other farmland (66) is a ground classification code but given a ground class in the office

4) Upland grass Types - Ground
 Land Use Codes

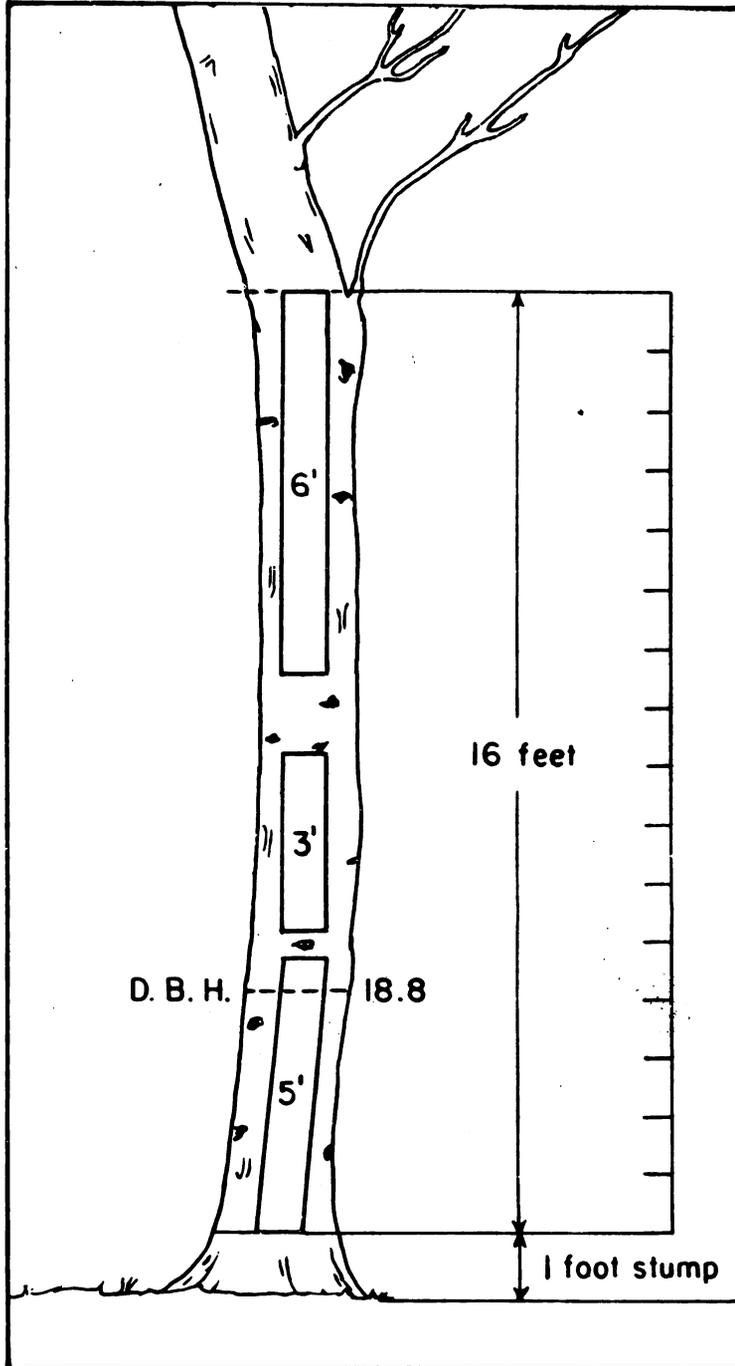
61	Cropland without Trees
62	Improved pasture without Trees
64	Idle farmland without Trees

5) Marsh ~~with trees~~ - supports low,
 generally herbaceous or silt-like vegetation
 and which is intermittently covered
 with water

Lowland Grass - supports low,
 generally herbaceous or silt-like vegetation

Exhibit 15

TREE CLASSIFICATION,
HARDWOOD, CLEAR PANELS



2. All adventitious twig growth on trees less than 15.0 inches in d.b.h.

3. All overgrown and adventitious twigs over 3/8 inch in diameter on trees 15.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

4. All bird pecks, grub holes, or other insect holes, recent or overgrown on trees less than 15 inches in d.b.h.

5. All overgrown bird pecks, grub holes, or other insect holes on trees 15.0 inches d.b.h. or larger.

Ignore as defects:

1. Slight bark distortions, consisting of a simple horizontal break across the normal bark pattern.

2. Shallow fire and other scars, seams, and frost cracks where minimum depth appears to be less than one-fifth of the tree diameter at that point. These shallow defects are expected to be cut out in slabbing for lumber and rounding for veneer.

Defect definitions are adapted from "Hardwood Log Grades for Standard Lumber and How to Apply Them," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory Publication D173A, May 1956.

47.2 - Internal Defect, Item 28. Internal defect includes decay or missing sections of trees. The unusable part of the board-foot volume in the saw log portion of sawtimber trees, or the prospectively unusable portion of board-foot volume of poletimber trees, should be estimated and recorded by the following codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Percentage defect</u>
0	0
1	1 through 10
2	11 through 20
3	21 through 30
4	31 through 40
5	41 through 50
6	51 through 60
7	61 through 67
8	68 through 75
9	76+

Record crown ratio using the following one-digit codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Crown ratio</u>
1	1 through 10 percent
2	11 through 20 percent
3	21 through 30 percent
4	31 through 40 percent
5	41 through 50 percent
6	51 through 60 percent
7	61 through 70 percent
8	71 through 80 percent
9	81 through 90 percent
0	91 through 100 percent

47.6 - Crown Class, Item 32. Record a one-digit code to show crown class of all live trees of commercial species 3.0 inches d.b.h. and larger, as follows:

<u>Code</u>	
1	<u>Open grown.</u> Trees with crowns which have received full light from above and from all sides throughout most of the life of the tree, particularly during its early developmental period.
2	<u>Dominant.</u> Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well-developed, but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides.
3	<u>Codominant.</u> Trees with crowns forming part of the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above, but comparatively little from the sides--usually with medium-sized crowns more or less crowded on the sides. (In stagnated stands, includes trees with small-sized crowns crowded on the sides).
4	<u>Intermediate.</u> Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes, but with crowns either below or extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees, receiving little direct light from above, and none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides.

Code

- 5 Overtopped. Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover, receiving no direct light either from above or from the sides.

In multiple-age stands with understory trees of younger age classes, crown classification is often difficult. As a general rule, the crown class for each tree should be judged in the context of its immediate environment; that is, those trees affecting it or being affected by it in terms of crown competition. For example, the intermediate and suppressed crown classes are intended to include only trees seriously affected by direct competition from adjacent trees.

47.7 - Damage, Cause of Death, Item 33

SEE SUPPLEMENT
47.71 - Damage. For live trees record presence of damage or pathogen activity if serious enough to reduce the quality by one tree classification code (items 27 through 32). For example, damage would be considered serious, if a tree has 25 percent total volume loss (coded 3) due to butt rot and this rot is expected to increase until the tree falls into the next class (code 4).

Record presence of pathogens or damage using the following two-digit codes:

Code

10	Insect damage
20	Disease damage
30	Fire damage
40	Animal damage
50	Weather damage
60	Suppression
70	Unknown and other damage
80	Logging and related damage
90	Off-site trees not capable of producing a 12-foot log now or prospectively, etc. This code is not intended to indicate damage, but rather to provide data for classifying certain trees as nongrowing stock that are not covered in other items.
00	No serious damage.

When a tree is damaged by more than one agent, code the most severe one.

Damage codes of 60 or 90 automatically put a tree in a cull category.

47.72 - Cause of Death. Record cause of death of dead trees qualifying as mortality, using the following two-digit codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Cause of death</u>
10	Insects
20	Disease
30	Fire
40	Animals
50	Weather
60	Suppression
70	Unknown
80	Logging and related activity
81	Logging
82	Timber stand improvement
83	Turpentine
84	Land clearing
85	Conversion to nonforest or noncommercial forest land use. (Note: Includes all growing trees removed from inventory by changes in land use whether trees are killed or not).

Where there is only one cause of death evident, use 0 for the second digit. When there are multiple causes of mortality, use the first digit to indicate the most important subsequent cause of death and the second digit to indicate the initial cause. Thus a tree killed by windthrow, but showing evidence of root rot, would be coded 52. A tree killed by disease only would be coded 20.

Codes 80 and 81 indicate dead trees classed as logging residues. Codes 82, 83, 84, and 85 indicate trees classed as other removals.

47.8 - Tree or Cover Class, Item 34

47.81 - Tree Class, Tree class of live trees will be based on entries in items 27 through 33 and using the following tree class codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Tree class</u>
10	Desirable tree
20	Acceptable tree
30	Rough tree
31	Short sawtimber tree
40	Rotten tree

Criteria for these classes are outline in exhibit 22. Standards may be redefined in future manual revisions if analysis of initial classifications indicate a need for revised classes.

Field men should enter tree class for dead trees that qualify as mortality at new locations; that is, trees coded 05 in item 17. Estimate tree class at the time the tree died and record as a two-digit code, using the codes shown in exhibit 22.

Exhibit 22 STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL SPECIES BY TREE CLASS

Desirable tree (Code 10)

<u>Surface defect</u>	<u>East</u>		
	<u>D.B.H.</u> <u>(inches)</u>	<u>Log length</u> <u>(feet)</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>knot count</u>
Softwood	5.0-6.9	8	8
	7.0-8.9	12	8
	9.0-14.9	16	6
	15.0+	16	4
Hardwood	<u>D.B.H.</u>	<u>Log length</u>	<u>Minimum cumulative clear</u>
		<u>(feet)</u>	<u>panel length (feet)</u>
	5.0-6.9	8	4
	7.0-10.9	12	6
	11.0-14.9	16	8
	15.0+	16	10

<u>Internal defect</u>	<u>Maximum allowable percentage</u>
Poletimber	0
Small sawtimber	10
Large sawtimber (15" +)	20

Total volume loss	
Poletimber	0
Small sawtimber	10
Large sawtimber (15" +)	20

Relative bole length	80 percent or more of normal
Crown ratio	31 percentage or over
Crown class	Open grown, dominant and codominant
Damage class	No serious damage

Tree less than 3 inches DBH must also be suitable for the stand type and site. See list of desirable species in the Appendix.

Exhibit 22 (Continued)

Acceptable tree (Code 20)

Surface defect

Softwoods (All tree sizes and areas) No limit to knot count or size of knot or limb

Hardwoods (All tree sizes and areas) No minimum cumulative clear panel length

Internal defect or total volume loss	Maximum allowable defect Percentage
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

All East except Southern Station hardwoods	67
--	----

Relative bole length	Any except code 0
Crown ratio	No limit
Crown class	No limit

Damage class	Any except damage class codes 60 or 90
--------------	--

A growing stock tree must have a merchantable 12-foot saw log or two merchantable 8-foot logs now or prospectively.

Rough tree (Code 30)

1. All live trees of noncommercial species.
2. Live trees of commercial species that do not have at least a merchantable 12-foot saw log or two merchantable 8-foot saw logs now or prospectively that fails to meet minimum log grade standards primarily because of roughness, poor form, splits, and cracks, and with percentage of gross tree volume in sound material less than the following Regional standards:

Eastern United States, Rocky Mountains, and Alaska 33 percent

Short sawtimber tree (Code 31)

Any live sawtimber tree of commercial species which has less than 1/3 useable saw log material or doesn't meet other growing stock specifications will be a cull tree. If there is at least one 8-foot saw log that meets minimum log grade standards the tree will be coded as a tree class "31". This is also true of a rotten cull.

For a tree class "31" record under total volume loss "9" and a relative bole of "0". The number recorded under internal loss should be a true indication of the volume loss due to internal defect. However, record the complete saw log data.

Rotten tree (Code 40)

Live trees of commercial species not having at least a merchantable 12-foot saw log or two merchantable 8-foot saw logs now or prospectively that fails to meet minimum log grade standards primarily because of rot or missing sections and with percentage of gross tree volume in sound material less than the Regional standards specified under rough tree. On cull saw log trees with no 8-foot or longer merchantable saw log, record zeroes in columns 23-25 and a dash in item 26.

47.82 - Cover Class. If no live trees are recorded at a point, examine the fixed-radius plot for cover class and record, using the codes given below.

Code

- | | |
|----|---|
| 50 | <u>Inhibiting vegetation.</u> Cover sufficiently dense to prevent establishment of tree seedlings. |
| 60 | <u>Nonstocked not overtopped.</u> Area sufficiently clear to permit establishment and development of one or more tree seedlings by natural or artificial methods. |
| 70 | <u>Nonstocked overtopped.</u> Area clear enough to permit establishment of seedlings, but sufficiently overtopped by tree crowns to prevent survival of tree seedlings. |
| 80 | <u>Nonstockable.</u> Not capable of supporting trees of commercial species, because of the presence of rocks, water, etc. |

48 - AREA DESCRIPTION

48.1 - Stand Origin, Item 50. Record apparent stand origin on the area being sampled, using the following one-digit codes. Consider only trees in the predominant size class of the area.

Code

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Natural stand with no evidence of artificial regeneration. |
| 2 | More than 40 percent of the sample location occupied by trees originating from artificial planting or seeding. |
| 3 | Less than 40 percent of the sample location estimated to be occupied by trees originating from artificial planting or seeding. |

48.2 - Site Class, Item 51. Site class will be left blank in the field, since this item will be determined as part of data processing. Site class codes to be used are as follows:

Code

Potential yield, mean annual increment

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 225 or more cubic feet per acre |
| 2 | 165 to 225 cubic feet per acre |
| 3 | 120 to 165 cubic feet per acre |
| 4 | 85 to 120 cubic feet per acre |
| 5 | 50 to 85 cubic feet per acre |
| 6 | 20 to 50 cubic feet per acre |
| 7 | Less than 20 cubic feet per acre |

48.3 - Site Index, Item 52. Site index will be determined in the field.

48.31 - Site Tree Selection. Select three site trees from the commercial species which predominate on the plot area. All site trees should have been dominant and codominant throughout their lives. Do not use trees that were suppressed during early years and then released. These can be identified by increment cores, which show growth rings close together in early years followed by a sudden and marked widening of growth rings. Site trees should be well distributed over the area. If there are no suitable site trees on the plot, select nearby trees from the same general aspect and elevation.

Do not select permanent tally trees if at all possible. The following table gives the species that should be selected for site index measurements by forest type:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Preferred Species</u>	<u>Alternate Species</u>
32 Shortleaf pine	Shortleaf pine	-
35 Eastern redcedar	Eastern redcedar	-
42 Eastern redcedar-hardwood	Black oak	Eastern redcedar Scarlet oak
44 Shortleaf pine-oak	Black oak	Shortleaf pine Scarlet oak
51 Post-blackjack oak	Post oak	Blackjack oak
53 Black-scarlet oak	Black oak	Scarlet oak
54 White oak	White oak	Other white oak species
60 Oak-gum-cypress	Bottomland white oaks	Gum
70 Elm-ash-cottonwood	American elm	Cottonwood
80 Maple-beech	Sugar maple	Basswood

Site curves are provided in the appendix for most of the above species.

Site index cannot be measured in the regular way for trees below about 15 feet. If larger nearby trees suitable for measuring site are not present, the following guides may be used. For softwood stands estimate site index on the 5-year intercept method using the following table:

<u>Height growth</u> <u>during last 5 years</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Site index</u>
3 feet	33
4 feet	42
5 feet	50
6 feet	57
7 feet	62
8 feet	67
9 feet	71
10 feet	74
11 feet	75
12 feet	76

Any location in an eastern redcedar type with site index less than 25 will be considered unproductive. The minimum site index for all other types is 35.

48.32 - Site Tree Data. Information is required on species, d.b.h. total height, and total age.

If the site tree is a plot-tally tree, enter point and tree number, species, total age, and total height at the top of the field record.

If the site tree is not a plot-tally tree, record code 99 in item 17, species in item 18, d.b.h. in item 19, total height in item 21, and total age in item 22.

48.4 - Physiographic Class, Item 53. Record physiographic class for the location based upon specified soil and water conditions that determine forest cover type and site.

Code

Item

- 3 Xeric sites. Very dry droughty sites where excessive drainage seriously limits both growth and species occurrence. Examples are the sandhills of the southeastern pine forest, the thin soiled ridge tops of the Appalachians, and the jack-pine plains of the northeastern coniferous forest.
- 4 Xeromesic sites. Moderately dry sites where excessive drainage limits growth and species occurrence to some extent. These include the flatwoods in southeastern forests, the drier oak ridges in the Ozark-piedmont forests, and the red pine--jack pine associations on the sandy and gravelly soils in the northeastern coniferous forest.
- 5 Mesic sites. Soil-water relationships favorable to tree growth, with growth and species occurrence limited only by climate. These are the deep, well drained soils, usually well suited to agriculture, in all Regions. Those sites offer the most favorable management opportunities.
- 6 Hydromesic sites. Poor drainage or frequent flooding limits species occurrence. These include the better drained bottomland hardwood sites, the heavy, poorly drained, truncated soils of the Ozark-piedmont forest, and the hardpan soils of the northeastern coniferous forest.
- 7 Hydric sites. Growth and species occurrence seriously limited by excess water. These are the pocosins, swamps, and bays of the southeastern pine forest; the wet, frequently flooded river bottoms; and the spruce bogs of the northeastern coniferous forest.

48.5 - Stand Age, Item 54. Determine age of the main stand from three or more borings of representative trees; that is, dominant or codominant trees on or near the sample location. In stands having more than one age class, classify by the age of the predominant stand size class. On nonstocked plots, estimate stand age as best as you can and enter it on the plot sheet.

Record appropriate age class by the following two-digit codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Age class</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Age class</u> <u>years</u>
01	1 to 10	10	90 to 100
02	10 to 20	12	100 to 120
03	20 to 30	14	120 to 140
04	30 to 40	16	140 to 160
05	40 to 50	18	160 to 180
06	50 to 60	20	180 to 200
07	60 to 70	30	200 to 300
08	70 to 80	40	300 and over
09	80 to 90		

Seed source is determined for entire plot. The following is meant as a guideline for seed source
48.6 - Seed Source, Item 55. Seed source is adequate when there is a codominant or better tree of commercial species 9.0" d.b.h. and larger within a distance ~~500 feet~~ not exceeding total height of the tree.

Seed source is also adequate if seedlings are present. ~~on point~~

Record prospects for natural seeding by the following one-digit codes:

<u>Code</u>	
1	Adequate softwoods
2	Inadequate softwoods but adequate hardwoods
3	Adequate softwoods and hardwoods
4	Inadequate all species

48.7 - Forest Type, Items 56 and 56a. Forest type will normally be computed in the office as part of data processing. If ten or less trees are recorded, enter the estimated type. Forest type codes are listed in the appendix. Use stocking percents of all live trees to calculate forest type.

49 - SAMPLE LOCATION IDENTIFICATION AND OPTIONAL ITEMS

49.1 - Sample Location Identification Data, Items 71 through 80. Items on the back of the forest inventory sample record (exhibit 1) provide information on the location of the field sample, the size of the plots, and the layout of the 10-point cluster.

49.21 - Stand-size class, Item 57. Normally this item will be computed in the office. If ten or less trees are recorded, enter the estimated size class. Use stocking percents of growing stock trees only to calculate stand-size class.

<u>Code</u>	
10	Sawtimber stands
20	Poletimber stands
30	Sapling and seedling stands
40	Nonstocked stands

49.22 - Basal Area Per Acre, Item 69. Using a 3 digit code record the basal area per acre for the plot. BA/A is determined by:

1. Counting the number of live trees 1" d.b.h. and larger at each point that occur within the radius of the 37.5 factor plot. This count may be recorded in the right hand margin of the field form.
2. Then multiplying the total number of trees counted by 3.75. Total BA/A may be determined directly from the "Basal Area Table" in the Appendix.

49.23 - Dot Number, Item 72. This item will be recorded in the office before field work.

49.24 - Point Occupancy, Item 35. If one or more live trees are recorded, show order of occupancy based on crown class and d.b.h. Record occupancy using the following 1 digit codes:

<u>Code</u>	
1	Most controlling tree
2	Second most controlling tree
3	Third " " "
4	Fourth " " "
5	Fifth " " "
6	Sixth " " "
7	Seventh or more most controlling tree

If no trees are recorded leave this item blank.

49.25 - Stocking Percent, Item 36. Normally stocking percent will be computed in the office. However, when it is necessary to determine stocking percent for field application the following percents may be recorded. Using a 3 digit code enter stocking percent to the nearest 1/10 percent for all live trees. Record no more than 16.0% per point.

<u>Point</u>	<u>Tree Size</u>	<u>Percent</u>
One or more 5.0" d.b.h. trees	5.0"+	4.7
	4.0-4.9	4.0
	3.0-3.9	2.4
	2.0-2.9	1.2
	1.0-1.9	.4
No trees 5.0" d.b.h. or larger	4.0-4.9	4.0
	3.0-3.9	3.5
	2.0-2.9	3.0
	1.0-1.9	2.5
No trees 1.0" d.b.h. or larger	seedling	4.0

49.26 - Bole Length Top D.O.B., Item 37. Using a 3 digit code record bole top to the last 1/10 inch for all trees with an entry in item 21 except stumps. Bole length top is measured at the point where bole length terminates.

49.27 - D.B.H. Increment, growth, Item 79. D.B.H. increment will be determined from 10-year cores taken on National Forest lands only.

Bore the first two growing stock trees 3.0" and larger that fall within a band between 20 and 40 feet from the center of point 1. Start with 0° azimuth and progress clockwise until the two trees are located. Increase size of circle if necessary.

Bore the trees at d.b.h. on the side facing plot center. Record the growth trees in the space provided at the bottom of the tally sheet.

Do not bore trees tallied on the variable plot. Briefly, the code is equal to 20 times the radial growth. Measure to the nearest 1/20-inch (0.05) and record using the following 2-digit codes.

<u>Radial Growth</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Radial Growth</u>	<u>Code</u>
0.05	<u>01</u>	0.60	<u>12</u>
0.10	<u>02</u>	0.65	<u>13</u>
0.15	<u>03</u>	0.70	<u>14</u>
0.20	<u>04</u>	0.75	<u>15</u>
0.25	<u>05</u>	0.80	<u>16</u>
0.30	<u>06</u>	0.85	<u>17</u>
0.35	<u>07</u>	0.90	<u>18</u>
0.40	<u>08</u>	0.95	<u>19</u>
0.45	<u>09</u>	1.00	<u>20</u>
0.50	<u>10</u>	:	:
0.55	<u>11</u>	4.95	<u>99</u>

49.28 - Nonforest plots---Black Walnut Inventory. An inventory of the volume of black walnut in trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger will be made on nonforest plots in Missouri. This inventory will include all walnut trees (live, dead, and stumps) occurring on fence rows or as scattered trees on nonforest land. Walnut trees occurring on urban plots or on lawns, that will probably not be cut, will be excluded from the inventory.

The 10-point cluster plot layout will be used for this tally, and will be similar to the forest plot inventory. If any of the points 2-10 fall on forest land, they will be shifted to nonforest land. The same system of selecting substitute points on forest plots will be used to shift points into nonforest areas. Whenever substitute points are selected, their location will be shown on the back of the field tally sheet under Item 80. It will be unnecessary to mark the points with pins but a sketch of the plot location will be made on the back of each tally sheet.

In addition to the regular items completed for nonforest plots (1 through 9, and 72), the following items will be completed for all walnut trees:

Items

- 15 - 19 Point #, Tree #, Tree History, Species, D.B.H.
- 21-26 Bole Length, Cull Cubic Feet, Saw Log Length, Saw Log Top D.O.B., Cull Board, Log Grade.
- 33-34 Damage, Cause of Death, Tree Class
- 37 Bole Length Top D.O.B.

APPENDIX

TREE SPECIES. Codes from 010 to 299 are for softwoods, and from 300 to 998 are for hardwoods. Within those groups numbers are listed in sequence alphabetically by scientific names of genera, species, and varieties. Each genus has been assigned a code ending in zero to record either an unidentified species or a genus as a group. Vacant codes may be assigned for important exotics as needed. Codes are primarily for use in recording trees tallied on field plots taken on Forest Survey and timber management inventories and for subsequent automatic data processing. Codes marked # are for use, as needed to supplement species codes, only in quarterly reports of timber cut and sold (specified in FSM 2493.43). Tree species within a designated area which do not develop into trees suitable for industrial products may be classed as noncommercial species in Regional or Station supplements to this section. The code 999 will be used to indicate noncommercial species. Noncommercial species are indicated by an asterisk in the following list.

Softwoods

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Genus</u>
			<u>Abies</u>
011	Pacific silver fir	amabilis	
012	balsam fir	balsamea var balsamea	
013	bracted balsam fir	balsamea var. phanerolepsis	
015	white fir	concolor	
			<u>Juniperus</u>
068	eastern redcedar	virginiana	
			<u>Larix</u>
071	Tamarack	laricina	
			<u>Picea</u>
091	Norway spruce	abies	
093	Engelmann spruce	engelmannii	
094	white spruce	glauca	
095	black spruce	mariana	
096	blue spruce	pungens	
097	red spruce	rubens	
			<u>Pinus</u>
105	jack pine	banksiana	
108	lodgepole pine	contorta	
110	shortleaf pine	echinata	
122	ponderosa pine	ponderosa	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Genus</u>
125	red pine	resinosa	
126	pitch pine	rigida	
129	eastern white pine	strobilus	
130	Scotch pine	sylvestris	
132	Virginia pine	virginiana	
133	Austrian pine		
<u>Pseudotsuga</u>			
201	bigcone Douglas-fir	macrocarpa	
202	Douglas-fir	menziesii	
<u>Taxodium</u>			
221	Baldcypress	distichum var. distichum	
<u>Thuja</u>			
241	northern white-cedar	occidentalia	
<u>Tsuga</u>			
261	eastern hemlock	canadensis	
<u>Hardwoods</u>			
<u>Acer</u>			
313	boxelder	negundo	
314	black maple	nigrum	
315	striped maple*	pensylvanicum	
316	red maple	rubrum var. rubrum	
317	silver maple	saccharinum	
318	sugar maple	saccharum	
319	mountain maple*	spicatum	
<u>Aesculus</u>			
331	Ohio buckeye	glabra	
332	yellow buckeye	octandra	
<u>Ailanthus</u>			
341	ailanthus*	altissima	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Betula</u>
371	yellow birch	alleghaniensis	
372	sweet birch	lenta	
373	river birch	nigra	
374	water birch*	occidentalia	
375	paper birch	papyrifera var. papyrifera	
379	gray birch	populifolia	
<u>Carpinus</u>			
391	American hornbeam*	caroliniana	
<u>Carya</u>			
402	bitternut hickory	cordiformis	
403	pignut hickory	glabra	
404	pecan	illinoensis	
407	shagbark hickory	ovata	
408	black hickory	texana	
<u>Castanea</u>			
421	American chestnut	dentata	
<u>Catalpa</u>			
452	northern catalpa	speciosa	
<u>Celtis</u>			
461	sugarberry	laevigata	
462	hackberry	occidentalis	
<u>Cercis</u>			
471	eastern redbud*	canadensis	
<u>Cladrastis</u>			
481	yellowwood*	lutea	
<u>Cornus</u>			
491	flowering dogwood	florida	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Crataegus</u>
500	hawthorn*	sp.	
			<u>Diospyros</u>
521	Common persimmon	virginiana	
			<u>Fagus</u>
531	American beech	grandifolia	
			<u>Fraxinus</u>
541	white ash	americana	
543	black ash	nigra	
544	green ash	pennsylvanica	
545	pumpkin ash	profunda	
546	blue ash	quadrangulata	
			<u>Gleditsia</u>
552	honeylocust	triacanthus	
			<u>Gymnocladus</u>
571	Kentucky coffeetree	dioicus	
			<u>Juglans</u>
601	butternut	cinerea	
602	black walnut	nigra	
			<u>Liquidambar</u>
611	sweetgum	styraciflua	
			<u>Liriodendron</u>
621	yellow-poplar	tulipifera	
			<u>Maclura</u>
641	Osage-orange	pomifera	
			<u>Malus</u>
660	apple*	sp.	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Morus</u>
681	white mulberry	alba	
682	red mulberry	rubra	
			<u>Nyssa</u>
693	black tupelo	sylvatica var. sylvatica	
694	swamp tupelo, blackgum	sylvatica var. biflora	
			<u>Ostrya</u>
701	eastern hophornbeam*	virginiana	
			<u>Platanus</u>
731	American sycamore	occidentalis	
			<u>Populus</u>
741	balsam poplar	balsamifera	
742	eastern cottonwood	deltoides	
743	bigtooth aspen	grandidentata	
745	plains cottonwood	sargentii	
746	quaking aspen	tremuloides	
			<u>Prunus</u>
760	cherry; peach; plum	sp.	
761	pin cherry*	pensylvanica	
762	black cherry	serotina	
763	common choke cherry*	virginiana	
			<u>Quercus</u>
800	oak	sp.	
802	white oak	alba	
804	swamp white oak	bicolor	
808	Durand oak	durandii	
809	northern-pin oak	ellipsoidalis	
817	shingle oak	imbricaria	
822	overcup oak	lyrata	
823	bur oak	macrocarpa	
824	blackjack oak	marilandica	
826	chinkapin oak	muehlenbergii	
833	northern red oak	rubra	
837	black oak	velutina	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Robinia</u>
901	black locust	pseudoacacia	
			<u>Salix</u>
922	black willow	nigra	
			<u>Sassafras</u>
931	sassafras	albidum	
			<u>Tilia</u>
951	American basswood	americana	
952	white basswood	heterophylla	
			<u>Ulmus</u>
971	winged elm	alata	
972	American elm	americana	
974	Siberian elm	pumila	
975	Slippery elm	rubra	
977	rock elm	thomassii	
999	Noncommercial, not coded in other more specific codes.		<u>Noncommercial species</u>

Classification of desirable species according to
forest type group and site, Central States Region

(For trees less than 3.0 inches)

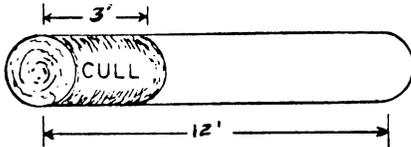
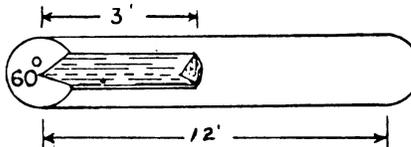
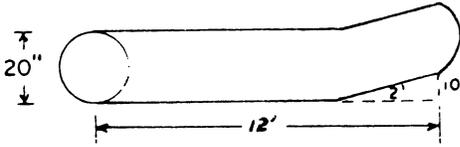
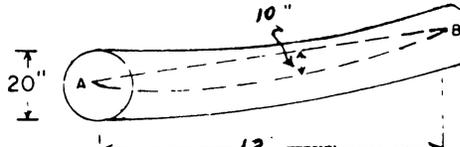
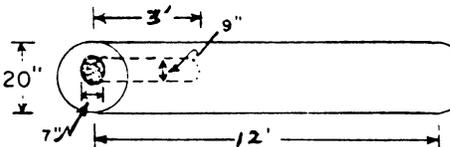
Species	Shortleaf pine (32)	Shortleaf pine-oak (44)	Eastern redcedar (35) Redcedar hardwoods (42)	Post-blackjack oak (51) Black-scarlet oak (53) White oak (54)			Maple-beech (80)	Elm-ash-cottonwood (70)	Oak-gum-cypress (60)
				Poor site	Medium site	Good site			
				35-54 ^{1/}	55-74	75+			
Ash, white				D		D			
Ash, green							D	D	
Basswood						D	D		
Beech							D		
Birch, yellow, paper							D		
Cherry, black						D	D		
Cottonwood							D	D	
Cypress							D	D	
Elm							D		
Hickory, shellbark								D	
Hickories, selected ^{2/}				D		D			
Maples, soft							D	D	
Maples, hard							D		
Oak, black	D	D	D	D		D			
Oak, bur					D	D			
Oak, chestnut				D	D				
Oak, post			D	D					
Oak, cherrybark, shumard & swamp chestnut						D	D	D	
Oak, pin and yellow								D	
Oak, northern red				D		D	D		
Oak, scarlet and southern red	D	D	D	D		D			
Oak, swamp white							D	D	
Oak, white	D	D	D	D		D			
Pecan								D	
Pines, southern	D	D		D	D				
Redcedar			D	D	D				
Sweetgum						D	D	D	
Black gum & water tupelo								D	
Sycamore					D	D	D	D	
Walnut, black					D	D			
Yellow-poplar					D	D		D	

^{1/} Total height of Black Oak at age 50.

^{2/} Includes bitternut, mockernut, and shagbark hickories.

ESTIMATING CULL LOSS

This section divides logs into three uses.
The following are suggestions for estimating cull in logs.

<p>If section of log is affected, deduct length of log length affected.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 25$ percent board foot cull.</p>	
<p>If sector is affected, multiply percent of circle times percent of length.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{60}{360} \times \frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 4$ percent board foot cull.</p>	
<p>For a crook, multiply proportion of diameter displaced times proportion of log length affected by crook.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{10}{20} \times \frac{2}{12} \times 100 = 8$ percent board foot cull.</p>	
<p>For sweep, determine sweep departure and subtract 2 inches. Divide this by minimum log diameter.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{10-2}{20} \times 100 = 40$ percent board foot cull.</p>	
<p>For interior defect, determine the defective material as percent of total volume of the log. Add 1 inch to width and thickness of defect, and divide by one less than average scaling diameter of the log.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{8 \times 10}{20-1} \times \frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 11$ percent board foot cull.</p>	

FOREST SURVEY TATUM GUIDE

NCFES AUGUST 1966

GROSS BOARD FOOT TREE VOLUME 1/

GROSS CUBIC FOOT TREE VOLUME 1/

DBH (inches)	Length of sawlog portion (feet)														
	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
Board feet															
10	21	30	38	46	54	61	68	74	79	85	89	93	97	100	102
11	25	36	47	56	65	74	82	89	96	103	109	115	119	124	127
12	31	44	56	67	78	88	98	107	116	124	131	138	145	151	156
13	36	52	66	79	92	104	115	127	137	147	156	165	173	180	187
14	43	62	78	93	107	121	135	146	161	172	184	194	204	213	222
15	50	72	90	108	124	141	156	172	186	200	214	226	238	249	259
16	58	83	104	124	143	162	180	197	214	230	246	261	275	288	300
17	66	95	119	141	163	184	205	225	244	263	280	298	314	329	344
18	75	109	138	160	184	208	231	254	276	297	318	337	356	374	391
19	84	122	152	180	207	234	260	285	310	334	357	379	401	421	440
20	95	136	170	201	232	261	290	318	346	373	399	424	448	471	493
21	105	152	189	224	257	290	322	354	384	414	443	471	498	524	549
22	117	168	209	247	284	321	356	391	425	458	490	521	551	580	607
23	128	186	230	272	313	353	392	430	467	503	539	573	606	638	669
24	141	204	253	299	343	386	429	470	511	551	590	628	664	700	733
25	154	223	276	326	374	421	468	513	558	601	644	685	725	763	800
26	167	242	301	355	407	458	508	558	606	653	700	745	788	830	870
27	181	262	326	385	441	496	551	604	656	708	758	806	854	899	943
28	196	285	353	416	476	536	595	652	709	764	818	871	922	971	1,018
29	211	307	380	448	513	577	640	702	763	822	881	937	992	1,046	1,097
30	227	330	409	481	551	620	687	754	819	883	945	1,006	1,065	1,123	1,177
31	243	354	438	516	591	664	738	807	877	945	1,012	1,078	1,141	1,202	1,261
32	259	379	469	551	631	710	787	863	937	1,010	1,081	1,151	1,219	1,284	1,347
33	276	404	500	588	673	757	839	919	999	1,077	1,153	1,227	1,299	1,369	1,436
34	294	430	532	626	717	805	892	978	1,062	1,145	1,226	1,305	1,381	1,456	1,527
35	312	457	566	665	761	855	948	1,038	1,128	1,216	1,301	1,385	1,466	1,545	1,621
36	330	485	600	706	807	907	1,004	1,101	1,195	1,288	1,379	1,467	1,554	1,637	1,717
37	349	514	635	747	854	959	1,063	1,164	1,264	1,362	1,458	1,552	1,643	1,731	1,816
38	368	543	672	789	903	1,013	1,122	1,230	1,335	1,438	1,540	1,639	1,735	1,828	1,917
39	388	573	709	833	952	1,069	1,184	1,296	1,406	1,517	1,623	1,727	1,828	1,926	2,021
40	408	604	747	877	1,003	1,126	1,248	1,365	1,482	1,596	1,709	1,818	1,924	2,027	2,127

DBH (inches)	Bole Length (Feet)														
	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
5	.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0
6	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.8
7	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.8
8	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.3
9	3.0	4.0	5.1	6.0	7.0	7.8	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.1
10	3.8	5.0	6.2	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.7	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.3
11	4.6	6.1	7.6	9.1	10.5	11.8	13.1	14.3	15.3	16.4	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.8
12	5.5	7.3	9.1	10.9	12.6	14.2	15.6	17.1	18.3	19.5	20.5	21.5	22.4	23.1	23.7
13	6.5	8.5	10.1	12.8	14.9	16.1	18.5	20.1	21.6	23.0	24.3	25.4	26.4	27.2	27.9
14	7.5	10.0	12.5	14.9	17.3	19.5	21.6	23.5	25.2	26.9	28.3	29.5	30.7	31.7	32.5
15	8.7	11.5	14.5	17.2	20.0	22.5	24.9	27.1	29.1	31.0	32.6	34.1	35.5	36.6	37.5
16	10.0	13.2	16.5	19.8	22.8	25.7	28.4	31.0	33.3	35.4	37.3	39.0	40.5	41.8	42.9
17	11.2	14.9	18.7	22.4	25.9	29.2	32.2	35.1	37.8	40.1	42.3	44.2	46.0	47.4	48.7
18	12.6	16.8	21.1	25.2	29.2	32.9	36.3	39.6	42.5	45.2	47.6	49.8	51.7	53.4	54.8
19	14.2	18.9	23.6	28.2	32.6	36.8	40.7	44.2	47.6	50.6	53.3	55.8	58.0	59.8	61.4
20	15.8	21.0	26.3	31.4	36.3	40.9	45.3	49.3	53.0	56.3	59.4	62.2	64.8	66.6	68.3
21	17.5	23.2	29.2	34.8	40.2	45.3	50.2	54.6	58.7	62.4	65.8	68.8	71.5	73.8	75.7
22	19.3	25.6	32.4	38.4	44.4	50.0	55.3	60.2	64.7	68.8	72.8	75.9	78.8	81.4	83.5
23	21.2	28.1	35.2	42.2	48.7	54.9	60.8	66.1	71.1	75.6	79.7	83.3	86.6	89.3	91.7
24	23.1	30.8	38.6	46.1	53.3	60.1	66.4	72.3	77.7	82.7	87.2	91.2	94.7	97.7	100.3
25	25.3	33.6	42.0	50.2	58.1	65.5	72.4	78.8	84.8	90.1	95.0	99.4	103.3	106.6	109.3
26	27.5	36.5	45.7	54.7	63.1	71.2	78.7	85.6	92.1	98.0	103.3	108.0	112.2	115.8	118.8
27	29.8	39.5	49.5	59.2	68.4	77.1	85.2	92.8	99.8	106.1	111.9	117.0	121.5	125.5	128.7
28	32.2	42.7	53.5	63.9	73.9	83.3	92.1	100.3	107.8	114.6	120.9	126.4	131.3	135.6	139.0
29	34.6	46.0	57.6	68.9	79.6	89.8	99.3	108.1	116.1	123.6	130.3	136.3	141.5	146.1	149.9
30	37.2	49.5	61.9	74.1	85.6	96.5	106.7	116.2	124.9	132.9	140.1	146.5	152.2	157.0	161.1

1/ "Look-up Volume Table, Cordwood", R.N. Stone, CFI Newsletter No. 131, Feb. 1985.

1/ Source "Look-up Volume Table International", T.A. Jones, CFI Newsletter 1,282, December 1964.

BOARD-FOOT VOLUME OF SHORT LOGS

CUBIC-FOOT VOLUME OF SHORT LOGS

DIB m. end	Length of log or section (feet)															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	17	19
7	1	3	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	18	19	20	24	26	28
8	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	20	22	25	27	30	33	36	39
9	3	5	8	10	13	16	19	22	25	29	32	36	39	43	44	51
10	3	7	10	13	17	21	22	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	61	65
11	4	9	13	17	22	26	32	36	41	46	52	57	63	68	73	80
12	5	10	16	21	27	32	37	44	50	57	63	69	76	83	89	97
13	6	13	19	25	32	39	45	53	61	68	76	83	91	99	107	115
14	8	15	23	30	38	46	54	63	72	80	89	98	108	117	126	136
15	9	18	26	35	45	54	63	73	83	93	104	114	124	135	144	155
16	10	20	31	41	51	62	71	84	96	107	119	131	143	158	168	181
17	12	23	35	46	59	72	84	96	109	122	136	149	163	177	190	203
18	13	26	40	53	67	81	94	109	124	139	154	169	185	200	214	232
19	15	29	45	60	76	92	105	121	138	154	171	188	205	223	238	256
20	17	33	50	67	84	102	117	137	156	174	193	212	231	251	268	290
21	19	37	56	74	94	113	131	150	171	191	212	232	253	275	294	316
22	21	41	62	82	103	125	144	169	191	214	236	259	283	306	328	354
23	22	45	67	90	114	137	159	182	207	232	256	281	307	333	358	383
24	25	50	74	99	125	151	176	203	230	257	284	311	338	368	391	424
25	27	53	81	108	135	161	188	216	245	275	304	334	363	395	422	454
26	29	59	88	118	147	179	206	238	270	304	334	368	398	435	462	501
27	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	291	325	360	394	429	466	501	535
28	35	69	104	138	173	210	245	281	319	356	393	430	467	507	542	584
29	38	74	112	149	186	223	261	297	337	377	417	457	497			

FOREST SURVEY TAYLOR GUIDE
HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LOG GRADES
North Central Forest Experiment Station - June, 1969

Field Guide for Grading Hardwood Logs - July 1960

Grade 1 Hardwood Logs				
Minimum: Minimum: Possible combinations of clear-cuttings 1/				
log : clear : 13"-15" d.i.b. 2/ : 16"-19" d.i.b. : 20"+ d.i.b.				
length : length : (butt logs only) 2/				
Feet				
10	8.3	8 - 0	8 - 0	8 - 0 5 - 3 4 - 4
12	10.0	10 - 0	10 - 0	10 - 0 5 - 5 7 - 3 6 - 4 5 - 2
14	11.7	12 - 0	12 - 0	12 - 0 7 - 5 8 - 4 6 - 6 7 - 5 6 - 6
16	13.3	13 - 0	13 - 0	13 - 0 8 - 5 7 - 7 10 - 3 9 - 4 8 - 5 7 - 6

1/ Any number in a combination may be increased but not decreased.
2/ Ash and basswood Grade 1 butt logs may be 12" d.i.b.

HARDWOOD

LOG GRADE NO. 4

Position in tree

D.I.B., small end, inches

Length without trim, feet

Clear cuttings

Sweep allowance, maximum

Sound surface defects permitted:

Single knots

Whorled knots

Holes

Unsound defects permitted:

Surface

Interior

1/ Knot collar is the average of the vertical and horizontal diameter of the limb or knot swelling as measured flush with the surface of the log.

2/ If the sum of the diameters of sound red knots plus 2 X (sum of the diameters of dead or black knots) in inches is 1/3 the diameter of the log (in inches).

3/ 2 means equal to or less than.

4/ 2 means equal to or less than.

TIE AND TIMBER LOGS

Butt and upper

8"

8"

No requirements.

Not graded on cutting basis.

1/4 d.i.b. of small end for half logs and 1/2 d.i.b. for logs 16' long.

Any number, if none has an average collar diameter in excess of 1/3 of log diameter at point of occurrence.

Any number provided the sum of the collar diameter does not exceed 1/3 of the log diameter at point of occurrence.

Any number not exceeding knot specifications if they do not extend over 1 inch into contained tie or timber.

Any number and size if they do not extend into contained tie or timber. If they extend into contained tie and timber they shall not exceed size, number, and depth or limits of sound knots.

None permitted except one shake not more than 1/3 the width of contained tie or timber and one split not over 5 inches long.

Grade 2 Hardwood Logs

Minimum: Possible combinations of clear-cuttings 1/				
log : Minimum : Cutting : Minimum : Cutting				
length : clear length: combinations: clear length: combinations				
Feet				
8	-	-	6.0	6 - 0* 3 - 3*
10	8.3	8 - 0	6.7	7 - 0 4 - 3
12	10.0	10 - 0	8.0	8 - 0 5 - 3 4 - 4 3 - 3 - 3*
14	12.0	12 - 0	9.3	9 - 0 6 - 3 5 - 4 3 - 3 - 3*
16	13.3	13 - 0	10.7	11 - 0 8 - 3 7 - 4 6 - 5 3 - 3 - 5* 3 - 4 - 4*

* Limited to 12" d.i.b.
1/ Any number in a combination may be increased but not decreased.

Grade 3 Hardwood Logs

Minimum log length	Minimum clear length	Minimum d.i.b.	Possible combinations of clear cuttings 1/
Feet	Feet	Inch	Feet
8	4	8	4 - 0 4 - 2
10	5	8	5 - 0 3 - 2 2 - 2 - 2
12	6	8	6 - 0 4 - 2 3 - 3 2 - 2 - 2
14	7	8	7 - 0 5 - 2 4 - 3 3 - 2 - 2
16	8	8	8 - 0 6 - 2 5 - 3 4 - 4 3 - 3 - 2 2 - 2 - 2 - 2

1/ Any number in a combination may be increased but not decreased.

4.36 (Item 28)--TRIAL LOG GRADES FOR EASTERN WHITE PINE

Log grade	Minimum size Diameter	Sweep or crook allowance	Total cull: including sweep	Maximum weevil injury	Allowable knot size (inches) 2/ on 3 best faces or minimum clearness on 4 faces
	Inches	Feet	Percent	Percent	Number
No. 1 (Select)	12 & 13	8-16	20	50	0
	14+	10-16	20	50	0
No. 2 (Finish)	6+	8-16	30	50	0
No. 3 (Premium)	6+	8-16	40	50	8' logs -> 1 weevil) 10' logs -> 2 weevils)
No. 4 (Standard)	6+	8-16	50	50	No limit

1/ Plus trim.
2/ Disregard all knots less than 1/2 inch in diameter in all grades.
3/ If the sum of the diameters of sound red knots plus 2 X (sum of the diameters of dead or black knots) in inches is 1/3 the diameter of the log (in inches).
4/ 2 means equal to or less than.

LOG GRADES FOR SOFTWOOD LOGS

Grade I

- Logs must be 16" or larger, 10' or longer, and with deduction for defect not over 30 percent of gross scale.
- Logs must be at least 75 percent clear on each of three faces.
- All knots outside clear cutting must be sound and not over 2-1/2" in size.

Grade II

- Logs must be 12" or larger, 10' or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 percent of the gross contents of the log.
- Logs must be at least 50 percent clear on each of three faces or 75 percent clear on two faces.

Grade III

- Logs must be 8" or larger, 8' or longer, and a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 percent of the gross contents of the log.

SOUTHERN PINE LOG GRADES

Grade 1. Logs with 3 or 4 clear faces. 1/ Code 1.

Grade 2. Logs with 1 or 2 clear faces. Code 2.

Grade 3. Logs with no clear faces. Code 3.

After the tentative log grade is established from above, the log will be degraded one grade for each of the following, except that no log can be degraded below grade 3.

1. **Sweep.** Degrade any tentative 1 or 2 log one grade if sweep amounts to 1 or more inches and equals or exceeds one third (1/3) the diameter inside bark at small end. This is the final grade if there is no evidence of heart rot.

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 it.

1/ A face is one-fourth of the circumference in width extending full length of the log. Clear faces are those free of: knots measuring more than one-half inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, holes more than one-fourth inch in diameter. The faces may be rotated if necessary to obtain the maximum number of clear ones.

Item 8. Ground Land Use

Code

- 20 Commercial forest land.
- 21 Pastured comm. forest land.
- 40 Unproductive forest land.
- 50 Productive reserved forest land.
- 51 Productive forest land withdrawn for Christmas tree production.
- 61 Cropland.
- 62 Improved pasture.
- 64 Idle farmland.
- 65 Marsh.
- 66 Other farmland, including farmsteads.
- 67 Urban and other.
- 69 Wooded pasture.
- 91 Census water.
- 92 Noncensus water.

FOREST SURVEY TATUM GUIDE No. 3
North Central Forest Experiment Station - June, 1969

Plot Tally

Number of years to reach D.B.H. by species and site class (to be used for stand age and site index trees)

Species	Good site	Poor site
Shortleaf pine	4	6
Eastern redcedar	10	12
Upland oaks	3	6
White oaks	5	8
Red oaks	3	5
Hickory	5	8
Sugar maple	3	5
Red maple	3	5
White ash	3	5
Cottonwood	1	2
Sweetgum	2	3
Am. beech	4	7
Black cherry	4	6
Yellow poplar	3	5

Item 9. Land Use Trend

Code

- 01 No change in land use.
- 02 Changed from forest to cropland, improved pasture, or other farmland.
- 03 Changed from forest to idle farmland.
- 04 Changed from forest to urban and other.
- 05 Changed from forest to water or marsh.
- 06 Changed from cropland, improved pasture, or other farmland to forest.
- 07 Changed from idle farmland to forest.
- 08 Changed from urban and other or from water or marsh to forest.
- 09 Changed from noncommercial to commercial forest land.
- 10 Changed from commercial to noncommercial.

Item 34. Stand Age

Code Age class (years)

01	1 to 10
02	10 to 20
03	20 to 30
04	30 to 40
05	40 to 50
06	50 to 60
07	60 to 70
08	70 to 80
09	80 to 90
10	90 to 100
12	100 to 120
14	120 to 140

Item 30. Stand Origin

Code

- 1 Natural stand with no evidence of artificial regeneration.
- 2 More than 50 percent of the sample location occupied by trees originating from artificial planting or seeding.
- 3 Less than 50 percent of the sample location estimated to be occupied by trees originating from artificial planting or seeding.

Item 52. Site Index

The following table gives the species that should be selected for site index measurements by forest type:

Type Code	Preferred species	Alternate species
32	Shortleaf pine	---
35	Eastern redcedar	---
42	Black oak (upland oak)	Scarlet oak (upland oak)
44	Black oak	Eastern redcedar Shortleaf pine
51	Post oak	Blackjack oak
53	Black oak	Scarlet oak
54	White oak	Other white oak species
60	Bottomland white oaks	Pin oak (red oak) Gum
70	American elm	Cottonwood
80	Sugar maple	Rainwood

Item 55. Seed Source

Code

- 1 Adequate softwoods.
- 2 Inadequate softwoods but adequate hardwoods.
- 3 Adequate softwoods and hardwoods.
- 4 Inadequate all species.

SIZE

Item 37. Stand-size Class

Code

- 10 Sawtimber stands.
- 20 Poletimber stands.
- 30 Sapling-seedling stands.
- 40 Nonstocked stands.

Item 33. Physiographic Class

Code

- 1 Xeric sites. --Very dry droughty sites where excessive drainage seriously limits both growth and species occurrence. Example--Jack pine plains.
- 2 Xeromesic sites. --Moderately dry sites where excessive drainage seriously limits growth and species occurrence to some extent. These include the red pine-jack pine associations on sandy and gravelly soils.
- 3 Mesic sites. --Soil-water relationships favorable to tree growth, with growth and species occurrence limited only by climate. These are the deep, well drained soils, usually well suited to agriculture.
- 4 Hygro-mesic sites. --Poor drainage or frequent flooding limits species occurrence. These include the better drained bottomland hardwood sites, and the hardpan soils of a coniferous forest.
- 5 Xeric sites. --Growth and species occurrence seriously limited by excess water. These are the frequently flooded river bottoms and spruce bogs.

Item 69. Basal Area per Acre (Square Feet per Acre)
BASAL AREA TABLE

B.A. = # Trees x 3.75 (37 1/2 Factor Form)

# Trees	B.A.	# Trees	B.A.	# Trees	B.A.
01	004	21	079	41	154
02	008	22	082	42	158
03	011	23	086	43	161
04	015	24	090	44	165
05	019	25	094	45	169
06	023	26	098	46	172
07	026	27	101	47	176
08	030	28	105	48	180
09	034	29	109	49	184
10	038	30	112	50	188
11	041	31	116	51	191
12	045	32	120	52	195
13	049	33	124	53	199
14	052	34	128	54	202
15	056	35	131	55	206
16	060	36	135	56	210
17	064	37	139	57	214
18	068	38	142	58	218
19	071	39	146	59	221
20	075	40	150	60	225

Item 36. Forest Types (Missouri)

Code

- 32 Shortleaf pine.--Forests in which shortleaf pine comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.)
- 35 Eastern redcedar.--Forests in which eastern redcedar comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak and hickory.)
- 42 Eastern redcedar-hardwood.--Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) comprise a plurality of the stocking but in which eastern redcedar comprises 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and yellow-poplar.)
- 44 Shortleaf pine-oak.--Forests in which upland oaks comprise a plurality of the stocking, but in which shortleaf pine comprises 25 to 50 percent of the stocking.
- 51 Post-black-jack oak.--Forests in which post oak or blackjack oak, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking except where shortleaf pine or redcedar comprises 25 to 50 percent.
- 53 Black-scarlet oak.--Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking except where shortleaf pine or redcedar comprises 25 to 50 percent, or where white oak or post and blackjack oak comprise a plurality. (Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.)
- 54 White oak.--Forests in which white oak and other white oak species, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking except where shortleaf pine or redcedar comprises 25 to 50 percent.
- 60 Oak-gum-cypress.--Bottomland forests in which bottomland oaks such as pin, swamp white and shingle along with tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum and cypress, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.)
- 70 Elm-ash-cottonwood.--Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple.)
- 80 Maple-beech.--Forests in which hard maple, beech, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include elm and basswood.)

TYPES

RADII FOR BASAL AREA FACTOR 37.5 ANGLE GAUGE PLOT

(1.421 feet per inch DBH)

DBH Inches	Tenths of inches									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
4	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0
5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4
6	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8
7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2
8	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6
9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1
10	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.5
11	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9
12	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3
13	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.8
14	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2
15	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.6
16	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.0
17	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.4
18	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.9
19	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.3
20	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.7
21	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1
22	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.5
23	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.0
24	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.8	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.4
25	35.5	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.8
26	36.9	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.1	38.2
27	38.4	38.5	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.6
28	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.8	40.9	41.1
29	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5
30	42.6	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.6	43.8	43.9

CROOK DEDUCTION IN BOARD FEET

Crotch length: (in.)	Scaling diameter of section with crotch (in.)																											
	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

In blank spaces crotch exceeds the maximum that is allowed. Boxed spaces are sound for softwoods, but cull for hardwoods.

SWEEP DEDUCTION IN BOARD FEET

Sweep depart- ture: (in.)	Scaling diameter of section with sweep (in.)																											
	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
2	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
3	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
7	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
8	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
9	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
11	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
12	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
13	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
14	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
15	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
16	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
17	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
18	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
19	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
20	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
21	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
22	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
23	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
24	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
25	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
26	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
27	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
28	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

In blank spaces excessive sweep culls the entire section. Boxed spaces are sound for softwoods, but cull for hardwoods.

VARIABLE PLOT RADII BY DBH AND PERCENT SLOPE

DBH	Percent Slope						
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0
4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6
5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.3
6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.9
7	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5
8	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.3
9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.9
10	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.5
11	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.8	17.4	18.2
12	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.9	18.4	19.1	19.9
13	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.9	20.7	21.5
14	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.8	21.4	22.2	23.2
15	21.3	21.4	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.8	24.8
16	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.7	24.4	25.4	26.4
17	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.3	26.1	27.1	28.2
18	25.6	25.7	26.1	26.7	27.6	28.6	29.8
19	27.0	27.1	27.5	28.2	29.1	30.2	31.4
20	28.4	28.5	29.0	29.7	30.6	31.8	33.1
21	29.8	29.9	30.4	31.1	32.1	33.3	34.7
22	31.3	31.5	31.9	32.7	33.7	35.0	36.4
23	32.7	32.9	33.3	34.1	35.2	36.6	38.1
24	34.1	34.3	34.8	35.6	36.7	38.1	39.7
25	35.5	35.7	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.7	41.3
26	36.9	37.1	37.6	38.5	39.7	41.3	43.0