FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS
NATIONAL CORE FIELD GUIDE

VOLUME I: FIELD DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FOR PHASE 2 PLOTS

Version 3.0

Changes from the Phase 2 Field Guide version 2.0 to version 3.0

Changes documented in change proposals are indicated in **bold** type. The corresponding proposal name can be seen using the comments feature in the electronic file. These change pages are intended to highlight significant changes to the field guide and do not contain all of the details or minor changes.

- **Modified: Wherever appropriate. The term "annular plot" was changed to "macroplot" wherever it was appropriate. Major changes are listed separately. See the change proposal for a complete list.**
- **Added: Field Guide Layout. Added a sentence stating that PLOT NOTES will be available on each PDR screen.**
- **Modified: Units of Measure. Modified current "annular plot" to "macroplot". Added a new definition of annular plot.**
- **Modified: 0.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Added text explaining the meaning of core optional and the application to Phase 3 indicators collected on Phase 2 plots. Modified text to describe the change of "annular plot" to "macroplot"**
- **Clarified: 1.0 PLOT DATA. Added text from old section 8 Nonforest/ nonsampled Plots.**
- **Modified: 1.3 PLOT NUMBER. Changed *Field width* from 4 to 5 digits.**
- **Clarified: 1.4 PLOT STATUS. Clarified text of code 1 and the descriptive text to accommodate the elimination of old section 8 Nonforest/nonsampled Plots. Added codes 2 and 3 from old section 8 Nonforest/ nonsampled Plots.**
- **Clarified: 1.5 PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON. Clarified the codes to include the information from the old section 8 Nonforest/nonsampled Plots.**
- **Added: 1.6 SUBPLOTS EXAMINED. Added this new variable and renumbered all variables after it.**
- **Clarified: Old 1.5, new 1.7 SAMPLE KIND. Clarified code 3 to include the language from the old section 8 Nonforest/nonsampled Plots.**
- **Added: 1.16.5 GPS DATUM. Added this new variable and renumbered all variables after it.**
- **Deleted: Old 1.15.6 LATITUDE. The variable LATITUDE was deleted and this renumbered section (1.16.7) was modified to be a general introduction to three new variables that take the place of the old LATITUDE variable: LATITUDE DEGREES, LATITUDE MINUTES, and LATITUDE SECONDS.**
- **Added: 1.16.7.1 LATITUDE DEGREES. Added this new variable.**
- **Added: 1.16.7.2 LATITUDE MINUTES. Added this new variable.**
- **Added: 1.16.7.3 LATITUDE SECONDS. Added this new variable.**
- **Deleted: Old 1.15.7 LONGITUDE. The variable LONGITUDE was deleted and this renumbered section (1.16.8) was modified to be a general introduction to three new variables that take the place of the old LONGITUDE variable: LONGITUDE DEGREES, LONGITUDE MINUTES, and LONGITUDE SECONDS.**

- **Added: 1.16.8.1 LONGITUDE DEGREES. Added this new variable.**
- **Added: 1.16.8.2 LONGITUDE MINUTES. Added this new variable.**
- **Added: 1.16.8.3 LONGITUDE SECONDS. Added this new variable.**
- **Deleted: old 1.16 P3 HEXAGON NUMBER. Deleted this variable. The information is available in a cross-walk for office use.**
- **Added: 1.17 MACROPLOT BREAKPOINT DIAMETER (CORE OPTIONAL): Added this new variable and renumbered the section following it.**
- **Deleted: old 1.17 P3 PLOT NUMBER. Deleted this variable. The information is available in a cross-walk for office use**.
- **Modified: 1.8 PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER. Change *Field width* from 4 to 5 digits.**
- **Added: 2.2 CONDITION CLASS STATUS Definitions. Added a reference to the definition for nonsampled.**
- **Modified: 2.5.1 RESERVED STATUS. Added "CORE" to the current *When collected*. Added "CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1)" to *When collected*.**
- **Modified: 2.5.2 OWNER GROUP. Added "CORE" to the current *When collected*. Added "CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1)" to *When collected*.**
- **Modified: 2.5.7 OWNER CLASS. Added "CORE" to the current *When collected*. Added "CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1)" to *When collected*.**
- **Modified: 2.5.8 PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS. Added "CORE" to the current *When collected*. Added "CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1) when the owner group is private (OWNER GROUP 40)" to *When collected*.**
- Corrected: 2.5.17 TREATMENT 1. Corrected the text in code 50 to match the codes actually listed as *Values*. "…(not covered by codes 11-40)…" was changed to "…(not covered by codes 10-40)…".
- **Modified: 3.2 SUBPLOT/ANNULAR PLOT STATUS. Modified all references to "annular plot" to "macroplot".**
- **Modified: 3.9 SUBPLOT/ANNULAR PLOT CONDITION LIST (CORE OPTIONAL). Modified all references to "annular plot" to "macroplot".**
- Clarified: 5.0 TREE AND SAPLING DATA. Added and deleted some text to clarify meaning in the introductory paragraphs.
- **Modified: 5.5 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE. Modified *Tolerance* for woodland species on microplots from "+/- 0.2 ft" to "+/- 0.4 ft". Modified *Tolerance* for woodland species on subplots from "+/-1.0 ft" to "+/- 2.0 ft". Modified *Tolerance* for woodland species on macroplots from "+/- 3.0 ft" to "+/- 6.0 ft".**

- Clarified: 5.6 PREVIOUS TREE STATUS. Clarified *When collected* by adding ">1.0 in DBH" to the current *When collected* text.

- **Modified: 5.7 PRESENT TREE STATUS. Modified the last sentence in code 0 from "Requires RECONCILE code = 5-8" to "Requires RECONCILE code = 5-9" to accommodate the new RECONCILE code.**

- **Modified: 5.7.1 RECONCILE. Modified codes 1 and 6, and added a new code 9.**

- Clarified: 5.7.2 STANDING DEAD. Added some text to the variable description for clarification.

- Clarified: 5.8 SPECIES. In the descriptive text, the use for code 0999 was clarified to "… and 0999 for other or unknown live tree."

- **Modified: 5.9 DIAMETER. Modified *Tolerance* for woodland species from:**
  "+/- 0.1 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on all live trees and dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 1, 2
  +/- 1.0 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 3, 4, 5"
  to "+/- 0.2 in per stem".

- **Modified: 5.9.4 DIAMETER AT ROOT COLLAR (DRC). Modified descriptive text.**

- **Added: 5.9.4.1 DRC STEM DIAMETER. This new variable was added.**

- **Added: 5.9.4.2 DRC STEM STATUS. This new variable was added.**

- **Modified: Figure 35. How to measure DRC in a variety of situations. Modified the figure to match the modified text in section 5.9.4.**

- **Added: 5.10 PAST NUMBER OF STEMS. This new variable was added and subsequent sections renumbered appropriately.**

- **Added: 5.11 CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS. This new variable was added and subsequent sections renumbered appropriately.**

- **Modified: 5.18 UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO. Modified "height" to "length" in the text.**

- **Modified: 5.18 UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO. Modified figures 37 and 38 to accommodate the change to "length" in the text. Figures 39-41 did not need revision as stated in the change proposal according to the author of the change proposal.**

- **Modified: 5.22 (old 5.20) MORTALITY YEAR. Modified this variable from core to "CORE OPTIONAL".**

- **Modified: 7.1 SITE TREE SELECTION. Modified text explaining when to select a new site tree.**

- Added: 7.2.2 SPECIES. Added *Values*.

- **Moved or deleted: Section 8 Nonforest/nonsampled Plots. The information from this section was incorporated into the appropriate sections occuring earlier in the field guide. The following items were deleted in their entirety: 8.3.1 STATE; 8.3.2 COUNTY;8.3.3 PLOT NUMBER; 8.3.6 SAMPLE KIND; 8.3.7 PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER; 8.3.8 FIELD GUIDE VERSION; 8.3.9 CURRENT DATE; 8.3.9.1 YEAR; 8.3.9.2 MONTH; 8.3.9.3 DAY; 8.3.10 DECLINATION (CORE**

OPTIONAL); 8.3.11 QA STATUS (CORE OPTIONAL); 8.3.12 CREW TYPE (CORE OPTIONAL); 8.3.13 GPS COORDINATES; 8.3.13.1 GPS Unit Settings, Datum, and COORDINATE SYSTEM; 8.3.13.2 Collecting Readings; 8.3.13.3 GPS UNIT; 8.3.13.4 GPS SERIAL NUMBER; 8.3.13.5 COORDINATE SYSTEM; 8.3.13.6 LATITUDE; 8.3.13.7 LONGITUDE; 8.3.13.8 UTM ZONE; 8.3.13.9 EASTING (X) UTM; 8.3.13.10 NORTHING (Y) UTM; 8.3.13.11 Correction for "Offset" Location; 8.3.13.12 AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER; 8.3.13.13 DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER; 8.3.13.14 GPS ELEVATION; 8.3.13.15 GPS ERROR; 8.3.13.16 NUMBER OF READINGS; 8.3.13.17 GPS FILENAME (CORE OPTIONAL); 8.3.14 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 1; 8.3.15 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 2 (CORE OPTIONAL); 8.3.16 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 3 (CORE OPTIONAL); 8.3.17 CONDITION CLASS STATUS 4 (CORE OPTIONAL). The following items were partially incorporated into existing sections: 8.3.4 PLOT STATUS [codes 2 and 3 were added to item 1.4 PLOT STATUS. The following item was moved with code definitions modified to reflect only plots: 8.3.5 PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON [moved to section 1 with new item number 1.5].

- **Deleted: 8.3.19 P3 HEXAGON NUMBER. Deleted this variable. The information is available in a cross-walk for office use.**

- **Deleted: 8.3.20 P3 PLOT NUMBER. Deleted this variable. The information is available in a cross-walk for office use.**

- Clarified: Appendix 3. FIA Tree Species Codes. 'Dead' added to code 0299 to read "unknown dead conifer." 'Dead' added to code 0998 to read "unknown dead hardwood." 'Live' added to code 0999 to read "other, or unknown live tree." Common name of "water locust" changed to "waterlocust".

- Modified: Appendix 6. Glossary. Modified the definition of "annular plot" and added a definition for "macroplot".

- Modified: Appendix 7. Tolerance / MQO / Value / Units Table. Modified the table to include the changes made in the main body text of the field guide.

- **Added: Appendix 8. Tree Coding Guide for RECONCILE. Added this table as additional information when collecting RECONCILE data.**

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1.1: March 1999 (first version implemented, Maine, 1999)
1.2: August 1999
1.3: September 1999 (revised from Bangor, ME Data Acquisition Band meeting, Aug 1999)
1.4: February 2000 (revised from Charleston, SC Data Acquisition Band meeting, Dec 1999)
1.5: January 2001 (revised from Portland, OR Data Acquisition Band meeting, Sept 2000)
1.6: March 2002 (revised from Tucson, AZ Joint Band meeting, Jan 2002)
1.7: February 2003 (revised from Charleston, SC Joint Band Meeting, Feb 2003)
2.0: April 2003 (revised from Atlantic City, NJ, Data Acquisition Band Meeting, Mar 2003)
October 2003 (revised from Anchorage, AK, Data Acquisition Band Meeting, Aug. 2003)
January 2004 (revised from Data Acquisition Band conference calls with FIA Management Team Approval)
August 2004 (revised from Asheville, NC, Data Acquisition Band Meeting, Aug. 2004)
3.0 October 2005 (revised from change management process, change proposals approved by FIA Management Team, from Asheville, NC, Data Acquisition Meeting, Aug. 2004, and from Las Vegas, NV, Data Acquisition Meeting, Mar. 2005)

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

The focus of Volume I is on data that are collected in the field on all Phase 2 plots in the FIA sample. The methods in Volume I are also used on Phase 3 plots except when specifically noted otherwise in the methods text. Volume II of the series describes an additional, expanded suite of

data collected on the Phase 3 subset of plots. Volume II contains methods for the following indicators: ozone bioindicator plants; lichen communities; soils (physical and chemical characteristics); crown condition; vegetation diversity and structure; and down woody material. Volume III of the series (in preparation) will document the office procedures including data elements measured in the office, data from other sources that are merged into the FIA database, and CORE compilation and analysis algorithms. When complete, the three-volume set will describe the CORE FIA program field data, all of which are measured consistently across the country.

FIELD GUIDE LAYOUT

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

0 General Description
1 Plot
2 Condition
3 Subplot
4 Boundary
5 Tree Measurements
6 Seedling
7 Site Tree

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

DATA ELEMENT NAME -- <brief variable description>

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

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

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

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

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

UNITS OF MEASURE

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

Plot Dimensions:

Macroplot:

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

Subplot:

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

Microplot:

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

Annular plot:

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

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

Tree Limiting Dimensions:

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

0.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Each subplot contains a microplot of approximately 1/300 acre in size with a radius of 6.8 feet. The center of the microplot is offset 90 degrees and 12.0 feet horizontal (+/- 1 foot) from each

subplot center. Microplots are numbered in the same way as subplots. Microplots are used to select and collect data on saplings (DBH/DRC of 1.0 inch through 4.9 inches) and seedlings [DBH/DRC less than 1.0 inch in diameter and greater than 0.5 foot in length (conifers) or greater than 1.0 foot in length (hardwoods)].

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

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

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

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

Data are collected on field plots at the following levels:

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

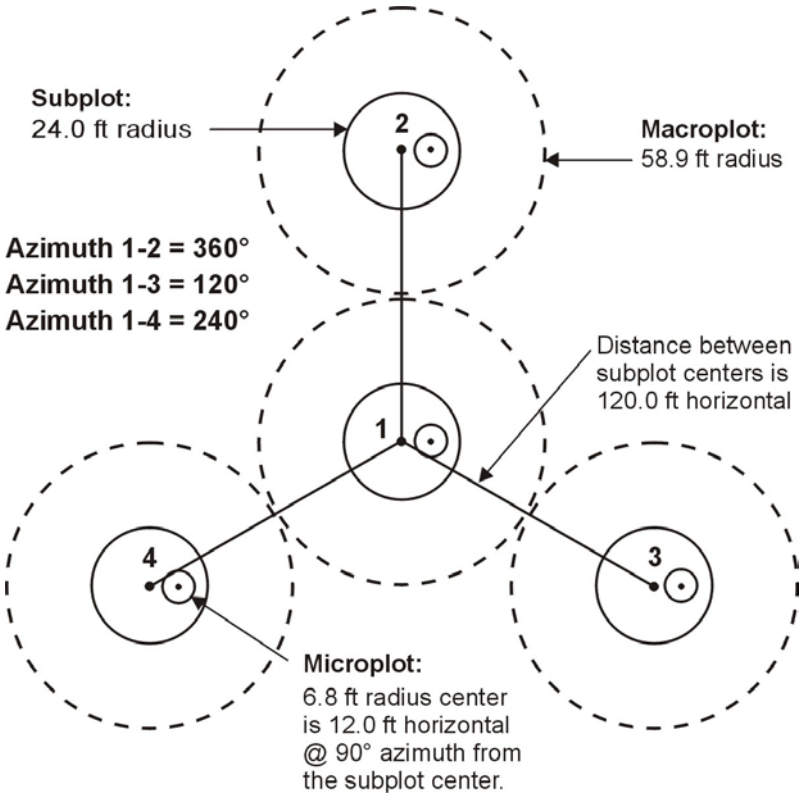


Figure 1. FIA Phase 2 plot diagram. See individual Phase 3 chapters for Phase 3 plot figures.

0.1 PLOT SETUP

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

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

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

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

- assign the appropriate present CONDITION CLASS STATUS Code(s) to the new subplot (usually CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1 or 2)
- assign TREE STATUS = 0 to all downloaded trees (i.e., incorrectly tallied at the previous survey)
- assign RECONCILE codes 3 or 4 (i.e., missed live or missed dead) to all trees on the new subplot.
- assign the next TREE RECORD NUMBER.

0.2 PLOT INTEGRITY

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

- Scribing and nailing tags on witness trees so that subplot centers can be relocated.

- Boring trees for age on subplots and macroplots to determine tree age, site index, stand age, or for other reasons.

- Nailing and tagging trees on microplots, subplots, and macroplots so that these trees can be identified and relocated efficiently and positively at times of remeasurement.

- Nailing, scribing, or painting microplot, subplot, and macroplot trees so that the point of diameter measurement can be accurately relocated and remeasured.

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

- Boring and scribing some specific tree species that are known to be negatively affected (i.e., the initiation of infection or callusing).

- Chopping vines from tally trees. When possible, vines should be pried off trunks to enable accurate measurement. If this is not possible, alternative tools (calipers, biltmore sticks) should be used.

1.0 PLOT LEVEL DATA

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

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

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

1.1 STATE

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

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

1.2 COUNTY

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

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

1.3 PLOT NUMBER

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

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

1.4 PLOT STATUS

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

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

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

1.5 PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON

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

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

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

02 Denied access – Access to the entire plot is denied by the legal owner, or by the owner of the only reasonable route to the plot. Because a denied-access plot can become accessible in the future, it remains in the sample and is re-examined at the next occasion to determine if access is available.

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

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

06 Lost plot – Entire plot cannot be found. Whenever this code is assigned, a replacement plot is required. The plot that is lost is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 2 and NONSAMPLED REASON = 6. The replacement plot is assigned SAMPLE KIND = 3.

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

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

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

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

1.6 SUBPLOTS EXAMINED
Record the number of subplots examined.

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

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

1.7 SAMPLE KIND

Record the code that describes the kind of plot being installed.

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

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

2 Remeasurement – remeasurement of a national design plot that was sampled at the previous inventory.

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

1.8 PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER

Record the identification number for the plot that is being replaced.

When collected: When SAMPLE KIND = 3
Field width: 5 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 00001 to 99999

1.9 FIELD GUIDE VERSION

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

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

1.10 CURRENT DATE

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

1.10.1 YEAR

Record the year that the plot was completed.

When collected: All plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: ≥ 2003

1.10.2 MONTH
Record the month that the plot was completed.

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

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

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

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

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

DECLINATION = (TRUE NORTH - MAGNETIC NORTH)

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

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

When collected: All plots with at least one accessible forest land condition class (PLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 1 digit

Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

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

1.13 WATER ON PLOT

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

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

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

1.14 QA STATUS

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

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

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

1.15 CREW TYPE

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

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

1 Standard field crew
2 QA crew (any QA crew member present collecting data)

1.16 GPS Coordinates

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

1.16.1 GPS Unit Settings, Datum, and COORDINATE SYSTEM

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

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

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

1.16.2 Collecting Readings

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

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

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

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

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

1.16.3 GPS UNIT

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

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

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

1.16.4 GPS SERIAL NUMBER

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

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

1.16.5 GPS DATUM

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

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

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

1.16.6 COORDINATE SYSTEM

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

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

1	Geographic coordinate system
2	UTM coordinate system

1.16.7 Latitude

Record the latitude of the plot center to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

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

1.16.7.1 LATITUDE DEGREES

Record the latitude degrees of the plot center as deterrmined by GPS.

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

1.16.7.2 LATITUDE MINUTES

Record the latitude minutes of the plot center as determined by GPS.

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

1.16.7.3 LATITUDE SECONDS

Record the latitude decimal seconds of the plot center to the nearest hundredth place as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0.00 - 59.99

1.16.8 Longitude

Record the longitude of the plot center, to the nearest hundredth second, as determined by GPS.

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

1.16.8.1 LONGITUDE DEGREES

Record the longitude degrees of the plot center as determined by GPS.

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 4 digits (1st digit is + or -, last 3 digits are numeric)
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1.16.8.2 LONGITUDE MINUTES

Record the longitude minutes of the plot center as determined by GPS.

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

1.16.8.3 LONGITUDE SECONDS

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

When collected: When COORDINATE SYSTEM = 1
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 140 ft
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 0.00 – 59.99

1.16.9 UTM ZONE

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

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

1.16.10 EASTING (X) UTM

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

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

1.16.11 NORTHING (Y) UTM

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

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

1.16.12 Correction For "Offset" Location

As described in Section 1.14.2, coordinates may be collected at a location other than the plot center (an “offset” location). If a PLGR unit is used all offset coordinates will be "corrected" back using the Rng/Calc function. If a GPS unit other than a PLGR is used, then record items 1.16.13 and 1.16.14.

1.16.13 AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER

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

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

1.16.14 DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER

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

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

1.16.15 GPS ELEVATION

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

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

1.16.16 GPS ERROR

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

When collected: When GPS UNIT =1 or 2
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 to 070 if possible
071 to 999 if an error of less than 70 cannot be obtained

1.16.17 NUMBER OF READINGS

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

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

1.16.18 GPS FILENAME (CORE OPTIONAL)

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

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

1.17 MACROPLOT BREAKPOINT DIAMETER (CORE OPTIONAL)

When the macroplot core option is being utilized, record the value selected for breakpoint diameter for that particular plot. If macroplots are not being installed, this item will be left blank. A macroplot breakpoint diameter is the diameter (either DBH or DRC) above which trees are measured on the plot extending from 0.01 to 58.9 feet horizontal distance from the center of each subplot. Examples of different breakpoint diameters used by western FIA units are 24 inches or 30 inches (Pacific Northwest), or 21 inches (Interior West). Installation of macroplots is core optional and is used to have a larger plot size in order to more adequately sample large trees.

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

1.18 PLOT-LEVEL NOTES

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

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

2.0 CONDITION CLASS

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

2.1 DETERMINATION OF CONDITION CLASS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 CONDITION CLASS STATUS DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

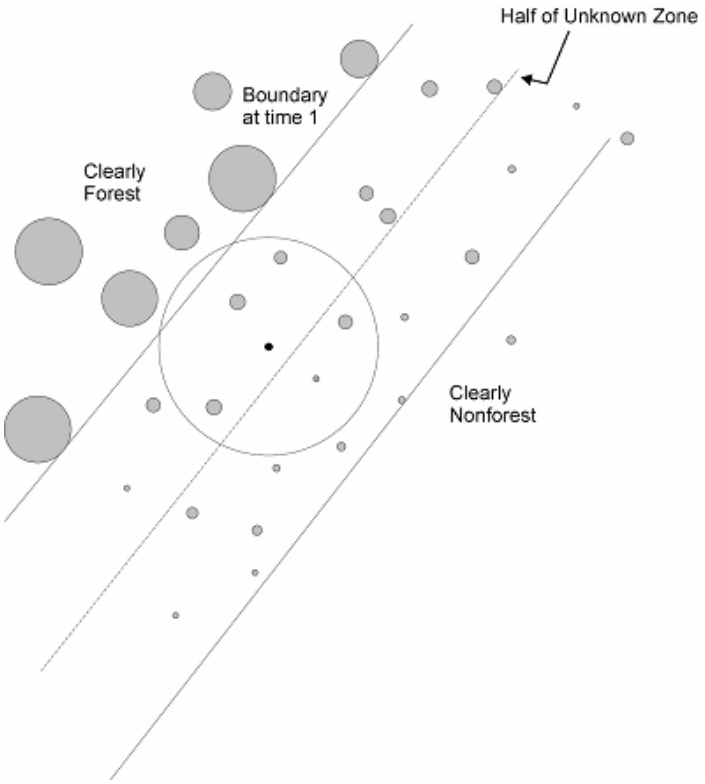


Figure 2. Example of classifying the condition class of the subplot in a transition zone with forest/nonforest encroachment.

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

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

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

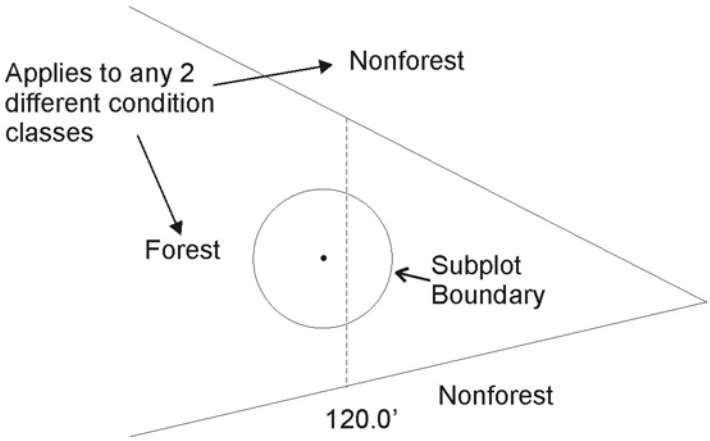


Figure 3. Forest condition narrows within a nonforest condition. Examine the location of the subplot center in reference to the approximate line where the forest narrows to 120.0 ft wide. In this example, the entire subplot is classified as forest.

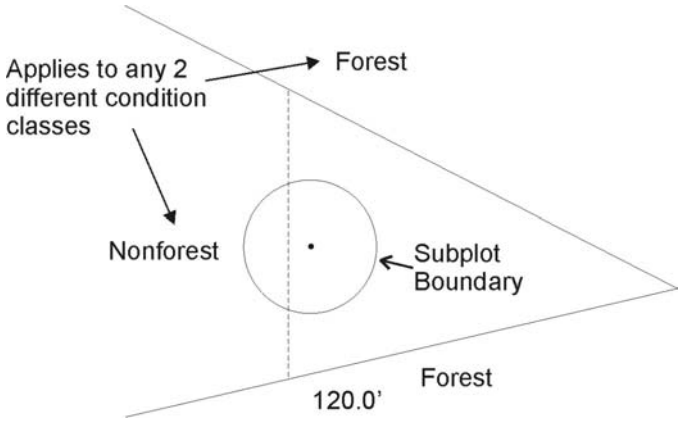


Figure 4. Nonforest condition narrows within a forest condition. Examine the location of the subplot center in reference to the approximate line where the nonforest narrows to 120.0 ft wide. In this example, the entire subplot is classified as forest.

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

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

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

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

2.3 CONDITION CLASS ATTRIBUTES

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

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

} Attributes where a change causes a separate condition class

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

} Ancillary - changes do not delineate a new condition class

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

When classifying CONDITION CLASS STATUS, OWNER GROUP, RESERVED STATUS, and PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE, base the classification on what is present within the area defined by the fixed radius plot (macroplot, subplot, or microplot). When classifying all other condition class variables, base the classification on the macroplot.

2.4 DELINEATING CONDITION CLASSES DIFFERING IN CONDITION CLASS STATUS:

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

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

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

Five exceptions to these size and width requirements apply:

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

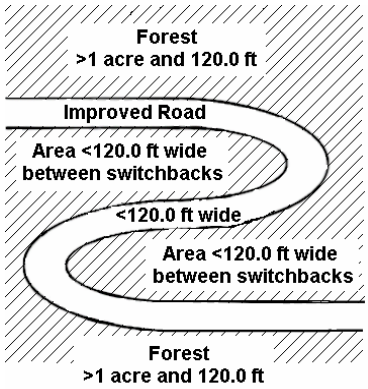


Figure 5. Example of a switchback road.

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

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

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

Figure 6. (Currently under development) Example of nonforest and forest strips.

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

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

   For two alternating strips of forest and nonforest between two qualifying areas of nonforest land and forest land, see Figure 7. Figure 7 delineates the boundary between the forest and nonforest condition classes for four different examples. The plot center defines the plot condition for all strips covered by the arrow. Any subplot that falls in the alternating strips uses the rule. Any subplot that falls in assigned nonforest / forest is assigned that type.

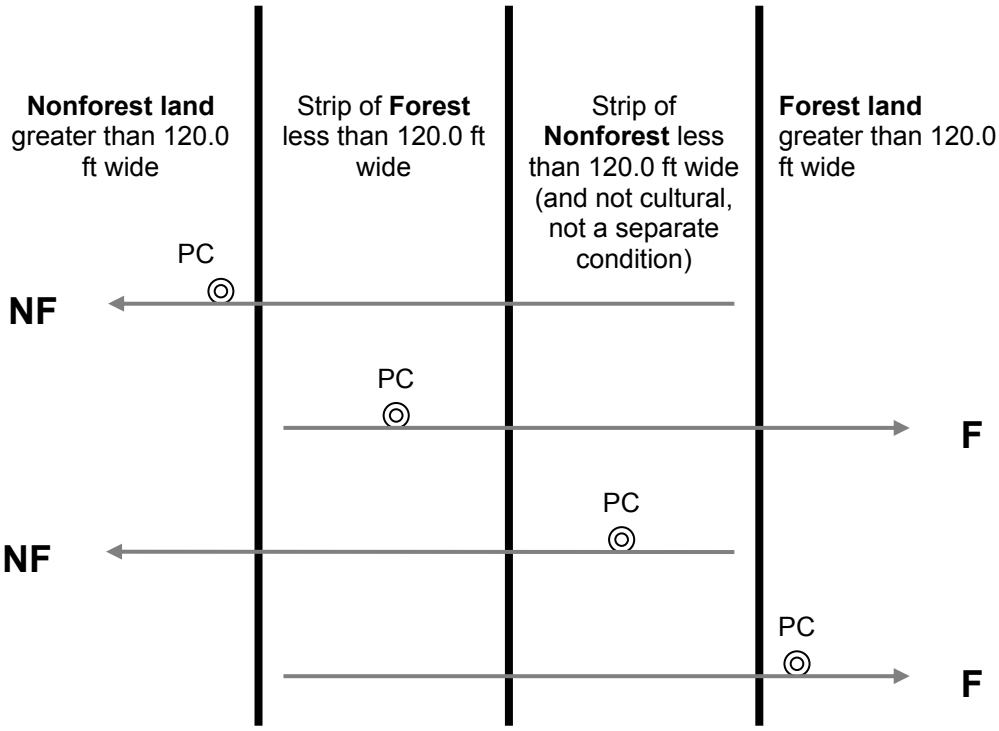


Figure 7. Example of alternating strips of forested and nonforested conditions. PC is the plot center (center of subplot 1).

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

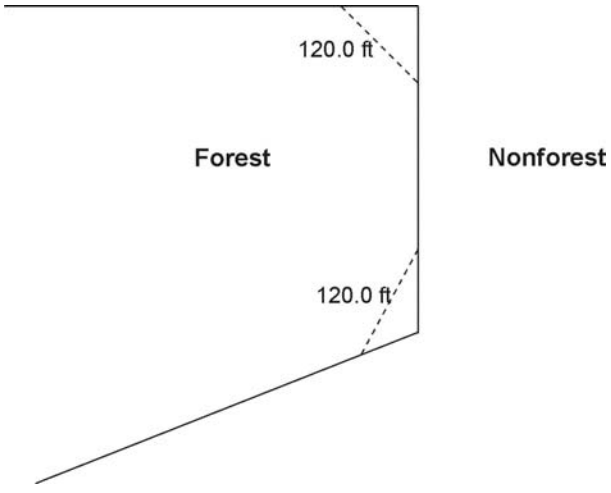


Figure 8. Illustration of the 90 degree corner rule. The dotted lines do not create nonforest conditions.

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

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

2.4.1 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER

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

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

2.4.2 CONDITION CLASS STATUS

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

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

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

2.4.3 CONDITION NONSAMPLED REASON

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

When collected: When CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 5
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors

MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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

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

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

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

2.5 DELINEATING CONDITION CLASSES WITHIN ACCESSIBLE FOREST LAND:

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

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

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

General instructions for delineating condition classes within accessible forest lands:

1. Distinct boundary within an macroplot (if applicable), subplot, or microplot – Separate condition classes ARE recognized if, within a subplot, two (or more) distinctly different

condition classes are present and delineated by a distinct, abrupt boundary. The boundary is referenced; see Section 4.0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

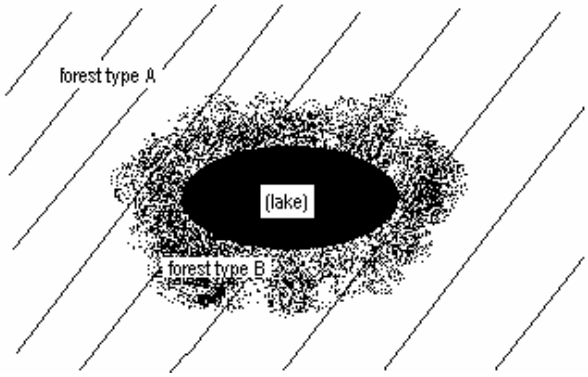


Figure 9. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

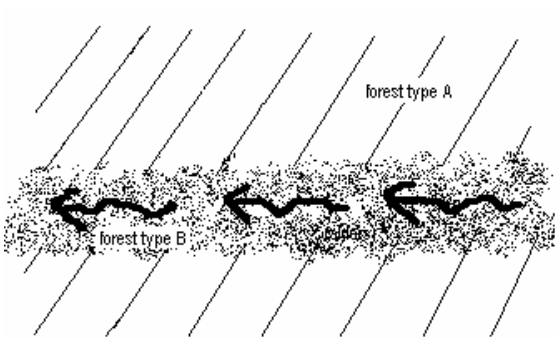


Figure 10. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

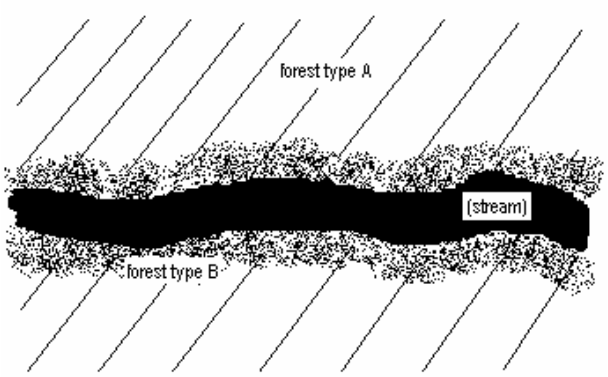


Figure 11. If the stream is < 30.0 feet wide, forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the sum of the two widths of the bands falls between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

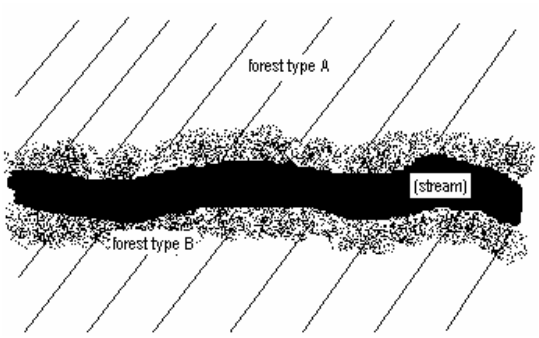


Figure 12. If the stream is > 30.0 feet wide, forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if either of the two widths of the bands falls between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

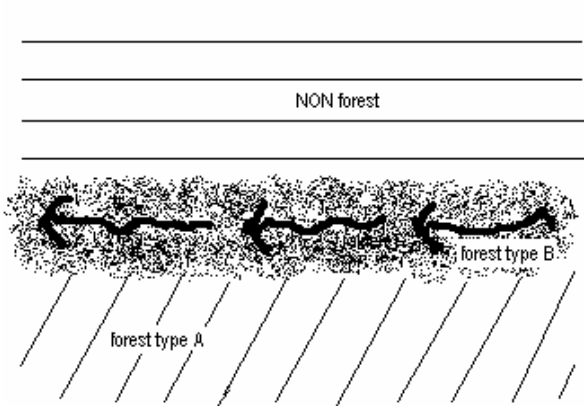


Figure 13. Forest type B is a separate condition class (riparian) if the band of it is between 30.0 feet and 120.0 feet wide, and is ≥ 1.0 acre in size.

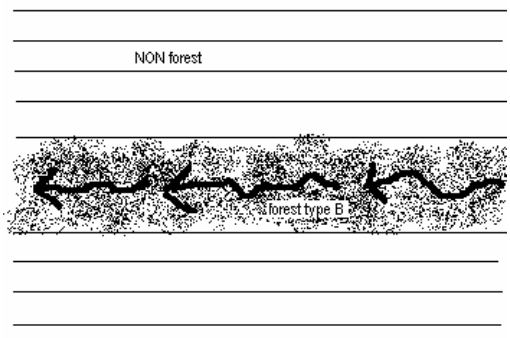


Figure 14. In a non-forested area, a band of forest type B that is < 120.0 feet wide is NOT considered a riparian area. It is not a separate condition class at all.

2.5.1 RESERVED STATUS

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

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

0	Not reserved
1	Reserved

2.5.2 OWNER GROUP

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

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

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

2.5.3 FOREST TYPE

Record the code corresponding to the FOREST TYPE (from Appendix 2) that best describes the species with the plurality of stocking for all live trees in the condition class that are not overtopped.

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

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

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors in group or type
MQO: At least 99% of the time in group; at least 95% of the time in type. No MQO when STAND SIZE CLASS = 0.
Values: See Appendix 2

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

2.5.4 STAND SIZE CLASS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5.5 REGENERATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5.6 TREE DENSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCILLARY (NON-DELINEATING) VARIABLES

2.5.7 OWNER CLASS

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

When collected: CORE: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors

MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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

11 National Forest
12 National Grassland
13 Other Forest Service

Owner Classes within Other Federal Lands (Owner Group 20)

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

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

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

Owner Classes within Private lands (Owner Group 40)

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

2.5.8 PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS

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

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

When collected: CORE: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1) when the owner group is private (OWNER GROUP 40)
CORE OPTIONAL: Non-forest condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS > 1) when the owner group is private (OWNER GROUP 40)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time

Values:

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

2.5.9 ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES

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

When collected: All accessible forest land condition classes (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1) with evidence of artificial regeneration (REGENERATION STATUS = 1)
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: See Appendix 3

2.5.10 STAND AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5.11 DISTURBANCE 1

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

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

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

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

Code	Definition
00	None - no observable disturbance
10	Insect damage
11	insect damage to understory vegetation
12	insect damage to trees, including seedlings and saplings
20	Disease damage
21	disease damage to understory vegetation
22	disease damage to trees, including seedlings and saplings
30	Fire (from crown and ground fire, either prescribed or natural)
31	ground fire
32	crown fire
40	Animal damage
41	beaver (includes flooding caused by beaver)
42	porcupine
43	deer/ungulate
44	bear (CORE OPTIONAL)
45	rabbit (CORE OPTIONAL)

46 domestic animal/livestock (includes grazing):
50 Weather damage
51 ice
52 wind (includes hurricane, tornado)
53 flooding (weather induced)
54 drought
55 earth movement/avalanches
60 Vegetation (suppression, competition, vines):
70 Unknown/not sure/other (include in NOTES)
80 Human-caused damage – any significant threshold of human-caused damage not described in the DISTURBANCE codes listed or in the TREATMENT codes listed. Must include a plot-level note to describe further.

2.5.12 DISTURBANCE YEAR 1

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

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

2.5.13 DISTURBANCE 2

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

2.5.14 DISTURBANCE YEAR 2

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

2.5.15 DISTURBANCE 3

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

2.5.16 DISTURBANCE YEAR 3

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

2.5.17 TREATMENT 1

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

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

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

Code	Definition
00	None - No observable treatment.
10	Cutting - The removal of one or more trees from a stand.
20	Site preparation - Clearing, slash burning, chopping, disking, bedding, or other practices clearly intended to prepare a site for either natural or artificial regeneration.
30	Artificial regeneration - Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50% of the live trees present resulted from planting or direct seeding.
40	Natural regeneration - Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50% of the live trees present (of any size) were established through the growth of existing trees and/or natural seeding or sprouting.
50	Other silvicultural treatment - The use of fertilizers, herbicides, girdling, pruning, or other activities (not covered by codes 10-40) designed to improve the commercial value of the residual stand, or chaining, which is a practice used on western woodlands to encourage wildlife forage.

2.5.18 TREATMENT YEAR 1
Record the year in which TREATMENT 1 occurred.

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

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

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

2.5.21 TREATMENT 3

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

2.5.22 TREATMENT YEAR 3

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

2.5.23 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS

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

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

Xeric Sites that are normally low or deficient in moisture available to support vigorous tree growth. These areas may receive adequate precipitation, but experience a rapid loss of available moisture due to runoff, percolation, evaporation, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 Narrow Flood plains/Bottomlands - Flood plains and bottomlands less than 1/4-mile in width along rivers and streams. These sites are normally well drained but are subjected to occasional flooding during periods of heavy or extended precipitation.

Includes associated levees, benches, and terraces within a 1/4 mile limit. Excludes swamps, sloughs, and bogs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

34 Beaver ponds

35 Cypress ponds

39 Other hydric - All other hydric physiographic sites.

2.5.24 PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE

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

(CORE OPTIONAL) - Record the PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE for all nonforest conditions (CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2), regardless of past condition.

When collected: CORE: SAMPLE KIND = 2, previous CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1, current CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2
CORE OPTIONAL: current CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 2
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 SUBPLOT INFORMATION

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

3.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the code corresponding to the number of the subplot.

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

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

3.2 SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS

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

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

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

3.3 SUBPLOT NONSAMPLED REASON

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

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

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

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

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

04 Time limitation – This code applies to full subplots that cannot be sampled due to a time restriction. This code is reserved for areas with limited access, and in situations where it is imperative for the crew to leave before the plot can be completed (e.g., scheduled helicopter rendezvous). Use of this code requires notification to the field supervisor. This code should not be used for an entire plot (use code 8 (skipped visit) when an entire plot is skipped; see Section 1.5).

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

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

3.4 SUBPLOT CENTER CONDITION

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class at the subplot center.

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

3.5 MICROPLOT CENTER CONDITION

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class at the microplot center.

When collected: All microplots where subplot center is CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1, 2, 3
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9

3.6 SUBPLOT SLOPE

Record the angle of slope across the subplot to the nearest 1 percent. SUBPLOT SLOPE is determined by sighting the clinometer along a line parallel to the average incline (or decline) of each subplot. This angle is measured along the shortest pathway down slope before the drainage direction changes. To measure SUBPLOT SLOPE, Observer 1 should stand at the uphill edge of the subplot and sight Observer 2, who stands at the downhill edge of the subplot. Sight Observer 2 at the same height as the eye-level of Observer 1. Read the slope directly from the percent scale of the clinometer:

- If slope changes gradually across the subplot, record an average slope.

- If slope changes across the subplot but the slope is predominantly of one direction, code the predominant slope percentage rather than the average.
- If the subplot falls directly on or straddles a canyon bottom or narrow ridge top, code the average slope of the side hill(s).
- If the subplot falls on a canyon bottom or on a narrow ridge top, but most of the area lies on one side hill, code the slope of the side hill where most of the area lies.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 000 to 155

3.7 SUBPLOT ASPECT

Record the aspect across the subplot, to the nearest 1 degree. SUBPLOT ASPECT is determined along the direction of slope for land surfaces with at least 5 percent slope in a generally uniform direction. SUBPLOT ASPECT is measured with a hand compass along the same direction used to determine slope.

- If aspect changes gradually across the subplot, record an average aspect.
- If aspect changes across the subplot but the aspect is predominately of one direction, code the predominate direction rather than the average.
- If the subplot falls on or straddles a canyon bottom or narrow ridge top, code the aspect of the ridge line or canyon bottom.
- If the subplot falls on a canyon bottom or on a narrow ridge top, but most of the area lies on one side hill, code the aspect of the side hill.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values:

000	no aspect, slope < 5 percent
001	1 degree
002	2 degrees
.	.
.	.
360	360 degrees, due north

3.8 SNOW/WATER DEPTH

Record to the nearest 0.1 foot the average approximate depth of water or snow covering the subplot at the time of data collection. This variable is used to indicate subplots where some variables (e.g., seedling count, total lengths) may be measured with less certainty due to conditions at the time of measurement.

When collected: All subplots with at least one accessible forest land condition present on subplot (SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT PLOT STATUS = 1)
Field width: 2 digits (x.y)
Tolerance: +/- 0.5 ft
MQO: At the time of measurement (no MQO after initial date of visit)
Values: 0.0 to 9.9

3.9 SUBPLOT/MACROPLOT CONDITION LIST (CORE OPTIONAL)

This is a listing of all condition classes located within the 24.0-foot radius around the subplot center. In regions measuring the CORE OPTIONAL macroplot, this is a listing of all condition classes located within the 58.9-foot radius around the macroplot center. A maximum of four conditions is permitted at any individual subplot / macroplot. If a condition class has already been defined at a previously completed subplot / macroplot, use the same condition class number whenever that condition is encountered. Define new condition classes as they are encountered. If more than one condition class is listed here, boundary data are required. If only one condition class is listed, this condition is automatically assigned to the subplot center and microplot center. If less than four condition classes occur on this subplot, complete the remainder of this field with zeros. For example, if condition 1 is the only condition class on a subplot, record 1000.

When collected: All forested Phase 3 plots
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1000 to 9876

4.0 BOUNDARY REFERENCES

Boundary reference data are used to compute the area for the condition classes sampled on a plot and to remeasure plots. Record all boundaries between condition classes that occur within the sampled (fixed-radius) area on subplots and microplots (and optionally macroplots). Boundaries outside sampled (fixed-radius) areas are not referenced.

In addition to using the recording procedures described herein, sketch maps of condition class boundaries onto the pre-printed plot diagrams on paper field tally sheets.

4.1 REFERENCE PROCEDURE

Reference, within the sampled area on each microplot, subplot, and macroplot, the approximate boundary of each condition class that differs from the condition classes at a subplot center. Trees selected on these fixed-radius plots are assigned to the actual condition in which they lie regardless of the recorded approximate boundary delineated.

Boundary referencing is done by recording azimuths and distances from subplot center to the reference points and/or from microplot center to the reference points (Figures 15 and 16). Each boundary is marked by a maximum of three points - two where the boundary intersects the subplot circumference or microplot circumference, and one "corner" point between the two end points, if necessary. Only the corner point requires a distance, since the distance from the center to the circumference is always equal to the fixed plot radius.

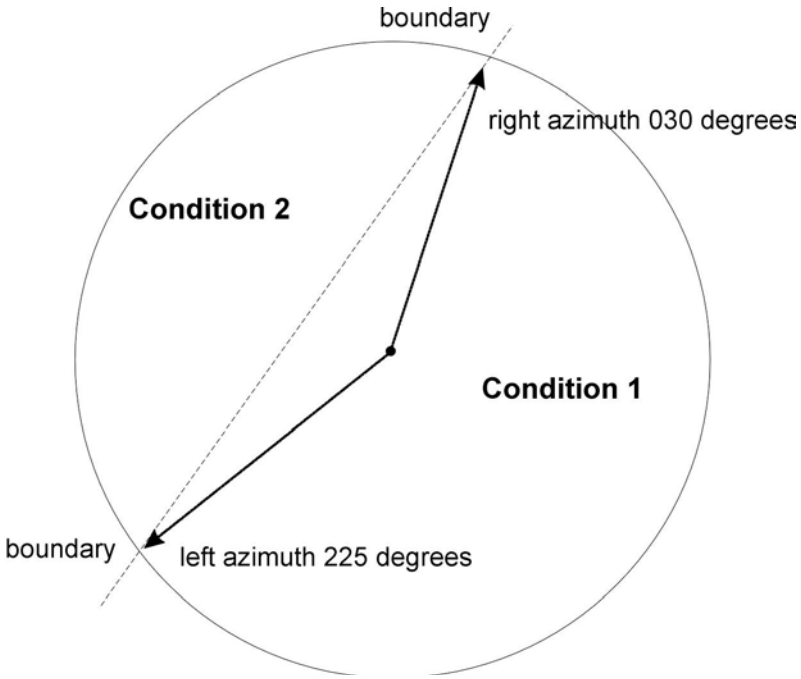


Figure 15. How to measure a straight boundary on a microplot, subplot, or macroplot.

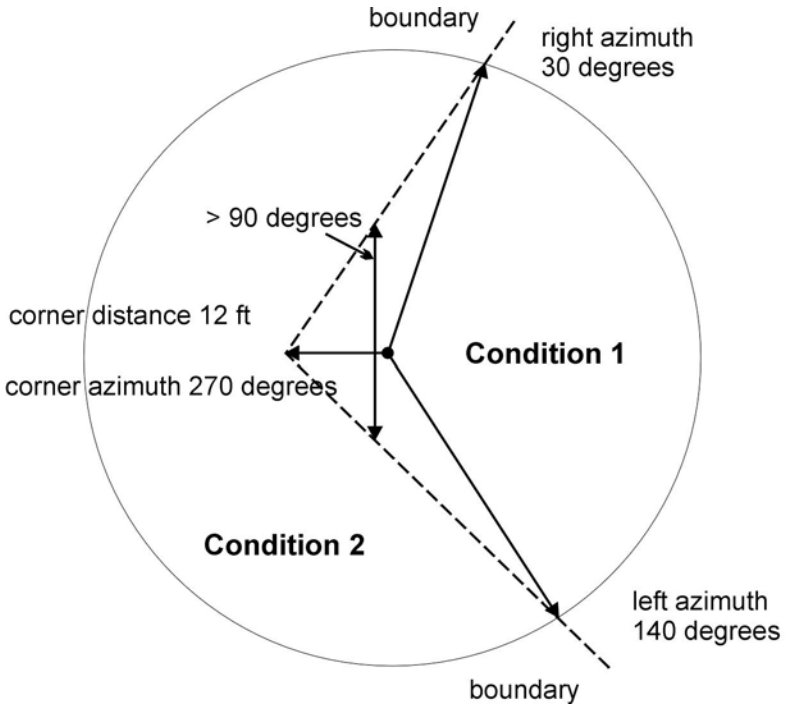


Figure 16. How to measure a boundary with a corner on a subplot or macroplot.

Microplot boundaries are referenced to the microplot center, and macroplot boundaries are referenced to the subplot center in the same manner described for subplots. Note that the larger the plot, the greater likelihood of a need for a boundary corner to record boundaries that are not straight lines.

Refer to Sections 2.1 and 2.4 for general condition class delineation guidelines. The following additional rules apply when referencing a boundary within a subplot, microplot, or macroplot:

1. When a boundary between accessible forest land and nonforest land or between two contrasting accessible forest land condition classes is clearly marked, use that feature to define the boundary. Examples of clear demarcation are a fence line, plowed field edge, sharp ridge line, and water's edge along a stream course, ditch, or canal.

2. When a boundary between forest land and nonforest land is not clearly marked by an obvious feature, the boundary should follow the nonforest side of the stems of the trees at the forest edge.

3. When a boundary between two contrasting forest land condition classes is not clearly marked, map along the stems of the contrasting condition. When the boundary between two contrasting forest land condition classes is separated by a narrow linear inclusion (creek, fire line, narrow meadow, unimproved road), establish the boundary at the far edge, relative to subplot center, of the inclusion.

4. When a plot is remeasured, the crew will examine the boundaries referenced at last inventory. If no change has occurred, the current crew will retain the boundary data that were recorded at last inventory. If a boundary has changed, or a new boundary is

present, or the previous crew made an obvious error, record new or updated boundary data. Delete boundaries that are no longer distinct.

5. Although individual MQOs are specified for the azimuths and distances, in practice a crew will be considered 'correct' when the difference in areas as mapped by the original crew and by the QA crew is less than 10 percent of the subplot or microplot area. This allows for slight variations in azimuths or distances due to the approximate nature of mapping procedures.

4.2 BOUNDARY DATA

Record the appropriate values for each boundary mapped on the subplot, microplot, or macroplot as follows:

4.2.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the code corresponding to the number of the subplot.

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

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

4.2.2 PLOT TYPE

Record the code to specify whether the boundary data are for a subplot, microplot, or macroplot.

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

1 Subplot boundary
2 Microplot boundary
3 Macroplot boundary (coded only when macroplots are taken)

4.2.3 BOUNDARY CHANGE

Remeasurement (SAMPLE KIND = 2) locations only. Record the appropriate code to indicate the relationship between previously recorded and current boundary information.

When collected: SAMPLE KIND = 2, All boundaries
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time

Values:

0 No change - boundary is the same as indicated on plot map and/or data collected by a previous crew.
1 New boundary, or boundary data has been changed to reflect an actual on-the-ground physical change resulting in a difference from the boundaries recorded.
2 Boundary has been changed to correct an error from previous crew.
3 Boundary has been changed to reflect a change in variable definition.

4.2.4 CONTRASTING CONDITION

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER of the condition class that contrasts with the condition class located at the subplot center (for boundaries on the subplot or macroplot) or at the microplot center (for boundaries on the microplot), e.g., the condition class present on the other side of the boundary line. See section 3.0 for subplot data.

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

4.2.5 LEFT AZIMUTH

Record the azimuth from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to the farthest left point (facing the contrasting condition) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot circumference.

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

4.2.6 CORNER AZIMUTH

Record the azimuth from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to a corner or curve in a boundary. If a boundary is best described by a straight line between the two circumference points, then record 000 for CORNER AZIMUTH (000=none).

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 000 to 360

4.2.7 CORNER DISTANCE

Record the horizontal distance, to the nearest 1 foot, from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to a boundary corner point.

When collected: All boundaries when CORNER AZIMUTH > 000
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time

Values:

microplot	01 to 07 ft (actual limiting distance is 6.8 ft)
subplot	01 to 24 ft
macroplot	01 to 59 ft (actual limiting distance is 58.9 ft)

4.2.8 RIGHT AZIMUTH

Record the azimuth from subplot, microplot, or macroplot center to the farthest right point (facing the contrasting condition) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot circumference.

When collected: All boundaries
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

5.0 TREE AND SAPLING DATA

Trees at least 5.0 inches in diameter are sampled within the subplot. 'Tally trees' are defined as all live and standing dead trees in accessible forest land condition classes encountered on the subplot the first time a subplot is established, and all trees that grow into a subplot thereafter. These data yield information on tree volume, growth, mortality, and removals; wildlife habitats; forest structure and composition; biomass; and carbon sequestration.

Trees with a diameter at least 1.0 inch but less than 5.0 inches, termed saplings, are sampled within the microplot. 'Tally saplings' are defined as all live saplings in accessible forest land condition classes encountered the first time a microplot is established, and all saplings that grow into each microplot thereafter are included until they grow to 5.0 inches or larger, at which time they are tallied on the 24.0-foot subplot and referenced (new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE taken) to the subplot center.

For multi-stemmed western woodland species, a cumulative DRC is used to compute diameter as described in Sections 5.9 and 5.9.4.

Trees are alive if they have any living parts (leaves, buds, cambium) at or above the point of diameter measurement, either diameter at breast height (DBH) or diameter at root collar (DRC). Trees that have been temporarily defoliated are still alive.

Once tallied, dead trees over 5.0 inches in diameter are tracked until they no longer qualify as standing dead. **Working around dead trees is a safety hazard - crews should exercise extreme caution! Trees that are deemed unsafe to measure should be estimated.**

To qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, have a bole which has an unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH of at least 4.5 feet, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical as measured from the base of the tree to 4.5 feet.

Portions of boles on dead trees that are separated greater than 50 percent (either above or below 4.5 feet), are considered severed and are included in Down Woody Material (DWM) if they otherwise meet DWM tally criteria.

For western woodland species (Appendix 3) with multiple stems, a tree is considered down if more than 2/3 of the volume is no longer attached or upright; do not consider cut and removed volume. For western woodland species with single stems to qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, be at least 1.0 foot in unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical.

Live and dead standing tally trees, and partially separated boles of dead tally trees, do not have to be self-supported. They may be supported by other trees, branches, or their crown.

Trees that have been cut above DBH qualify as tally trees, provided they meet the size requirement.

The following apply at remeasurement:

- If at the previous visit a forked tree was recorded as two separate trees but should have been recorded as one tree, delete one tree and correct the diameter for the remaining tree. Record and explanation in TREE NOTES.
- If at the previous visit a forked tree was recorded as one tree but should have been recorded as two separate trees, correct the diameter for the remeasured tree to represent one tree, and add the other fork as a new tree. Record an explanation in TREE NOTES.

Begin tallying trees at an azimuth of 001 degrees from subplot center and continue clockwise around the subplot. Repeat this sequence for trees on the microplot and again on the annular plot.

5.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER

Record the subplot number where the tree occurs.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

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

5.2 TREE RECORD NUMBER

Record a code to uniquely and permanently identify each tree on a given subplot. The TREE RECORD NUMBERS must be unique within a subplot – being unique is more important than being sequential. In general, work clockwise from azimuth 001 to 360, and work outwards from subplot center to subplot perimeter. On remeasured plots, use the previously assigned tree number. Saplings tallied on microplots will retain their initially assigned tree number if they grow to tree size. Missed trees will be assigned the next available tree number. DO NOT renumber all plot trees in order to assign a more "correct" tree number to a missed tree. Numbers assigned to trees that are subsequently found to be extra will be dropped and not reused.

If TREE RECORD NUMBERs are not assigned in the field, record 000.

NOTE: If this is a Phase 3 plot, match the trees on this point to the hard copy list provided. Record the three-digit FHM tree number assigned to each standing tree.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 000 or 001 to 999

5.3 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER

Record the CONDITION CLASS NUMBER in which each tree is located. Often, a referenced boundary is approximate, and trees selected for tally are assigned to the actual condition in which they lie regardless of the recorded approximate boundary (Figure 17).

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

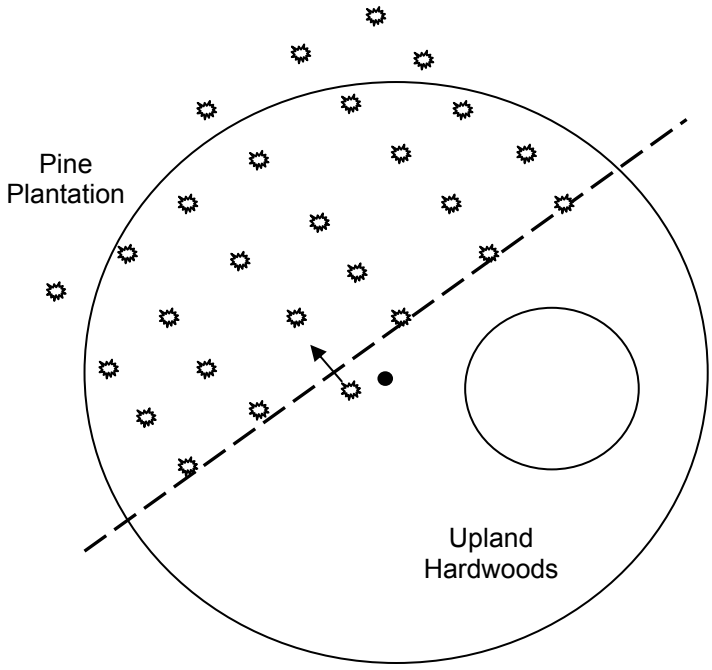


Figure 17. Ragged CONDITION CLASS boundary and tree condition class designation.

5.4 AZIMUTH

Record the AZIMUTH from the subplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) or the microplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 1.0 inch and less than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC), sight the center of the base of each tree with a compass. Sight to the geographic center for multi-stemmed western woodland species (Appendix 3). The geographic center is a point of equal distance between all tallied stems for a given woodland tree. Record AZIMUTH to the nearest degree. Use 360 for north.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

5.5 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE

Record the measured HORIZONTAL DISTANCE, to the nearest 0.1 foot, from the subplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) or microplot center (for trees greater than or equal to 1.0 inch and less than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC) to the pith of the tree at the base. For all multi-stemmed western woodland trees (woodland species indicated in Appendix 3), the HORIZONTAL DISTANCE is measured from subplot or microplot center to the "geographic center" of the tree. The geographic center is a point of equal distance between all tallied stems for a given woodland tree.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits (xx.y)

Tolerance: Microplot: +/- 0.2 ft
Microplot woodland species: +/- 0.4 ft
Subplot: +/- 1.0 ft
Subplot woodland species: +/- 2.0 ft
Annular plot: +/- 3.0 ft
Annular plot woodland species: +/- 6.0 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: Microplot: 00.1 to 06.8
Subplot: 00.1 to 24.0
Annular plot: 24.1 to 58.9

5.6 PREVIOUS TREE STATUS

If not downloaded from the previous inventory, record PREVIOUS TREE STATUS for each remeasured tally tree. This code is used to track the status of sample trees over time. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When collected: On remeasurement plots (SAMPLE KIND = 2), all previously tallied trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

1 Live Tree – alive at the previous inventory
2 Dead tree – standing dead tree at the previous inventory

5.7 PRESENT TREE STATUS

Record a current PRESENT TREE STATUS for each tallied tree; this code is used to track the status of sample trees over time: as they first appear, as ingrowth, as they survive, and when they die or are removed. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: All new live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
All new dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in
On remeasurement plots, all previously tallied trees
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

0 No status –- tree is not presently in the sample (remeasurement plots only). Tree was incorrectly tallied at the previous inventory, currently is not tallied due to definition or procedural change, or is not tallied due to natural causes. Requires RECONCILE code = 5-9.

1 Live tree – any live tree (new, remeasured or ingrowth)

2 Dead tree -- any dead tree (new, remeasured, or ingrowth), regardless of cause of death. Includes all previously standing dead trees that no longer qualify as standing dead, as well as trees killed by silvicultural or land clearing activity, and are assumed not to have been utilized.

3 Removed - a tree that has been cut and removed by direct human activity related to harvesting, silviculture or land clearing (remeasurement plots only). The tree is assumed to have been utilized.

Note: On remeasured plots, crews must collect new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE information from the subplot center for microplot saplings that grow to become subplot trees. For live subplot trees that shrink to become live saplings on the microplot, crews must collect new AZIMUTH and HORIZONTAL DISTANCE information from the microplot center.

5.7.1 RECONCILE

For remeasurement locations only, record a RECONCILE code for any new tally tree that was not tallied in the previous inventory, and for all no status remeasurement trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0). This code is used to identify the reason a new tree appeared in the inventory, and identify the reason a remeasurement tree no longer qualifies as a tally tree. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: On SAMPLE KIND = 2; all new live tally trees $\geq$ 1.0 in DBH/DRC (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 1 and no PREVIOUS TREE STATUS), all new dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and no PREVIOUS TREE STATUS), all no status trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0)

Field width: 1 digit

Tolerance: No errors

MQO: At least 95% of the time

Values:

Codes 1-4 are valid for new trees on the plot:

1 Ingrowth or reversions – either a new tally tree not qualifying as through growth or a new tree on land that was formerly nonforest and now qualifies as forest land (reversion or encroachment).

2 Through growth – new tally tree 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger, within the microplot, which was not missed at the previous inventory.

3 Missed live – a live tree missed at previous inventory and that is live or dead now.

4 Missed dead – a dead tree missed at previous inventory that is dead now.

Codes 5-9 are valid for remeasured trees that no longer qualify as tally:

5 Shrank – live tree that shrank below threshold diameter on microplot/subplot/ macroplot

6 Missing (moved) – tree was correctly tallied in previous inventory, but has now moved beyond the radius of the plot due to natural causes (i.e., small earth movement, hurricane). Tree must be either live before and still alive now or dead before and dead now. If tree was live before and now dead, this is a mortality tree and should have PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 (not 0).

7 Cruiser error – erroneously tallied at previous inventory

8 Procedural change – tree was tallied at the previous inventory, but is no longer tallied due to a definition or procedural change

9 Tree was sampled before, but now the area where the tree was located is nonsampled. All trees on the nonsampled area have RECONCILE = 9.

Code 5 is used to indicate live trees that shrink below the diameter threshold on the microplot/subplot/macroplot. For example, if a live remeasurement tree shrinks below the 5.0 inch DBH/DRC, then record the following combination of codes: PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1, PRESENT TREE STATUS = 0, RECONCILE = 5. If a live measured tree shrinks below the 5.0 inch threshold on the subplot and is currently greater than or equal to 1.0 inch on the microplot, then record PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1, PRESENT TREE STATUS = 1. Record all required items for a tally sapling. Use the tree coding guide in Appendix 8 to determine the national coding method for remeasurement trees.

5.7.2 STANDING DEAD

Record the code that describes whether the tree qualifies as standing dead or not. To qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, have a bole which has an unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH of at least 4.5 feet, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical as measured from the base of the tree to 4.5 feet. See Figures 18-20 for examples.

"Unbroken" is defined as at least 50 percent attached to the original source of growth. The degree of lean on dead trees with partially separated (i.e., 1 to 50 percent) boles is measured from the base of the tree to the top of ACTUAL LENGTH.

Portions of boles on dead trees that are separated greater than 50 percent (either above or below 4.5 feet), are considered severed and are included in Down Woody Material (DWM) if they otherwise meet DWM tally criteria.

For western woodland species (Appendix 3) with multiple stems, a tree is considered down if more than 2/3 of the volume is no longer attached or upright; do not consider cut and removed volume. For western woodland species with single stems to qualify as a standing dead tally tree, dead trees must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, be at least 1.0 foot in unbroken ACTUAL LENGTH, and lean less than 45 degrees from vertical.

Live and dead standing tally trees, and partially separated boles of dead tally trees, do not have to be self-supported. They may be supported by other trees, branches, or their crown.

When collected: SAMPLE KIND = 2 only: All dead tally trees (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2)
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0 No – tree does not qualify as standing dead
1 Yes – tree does qualify as standing dead

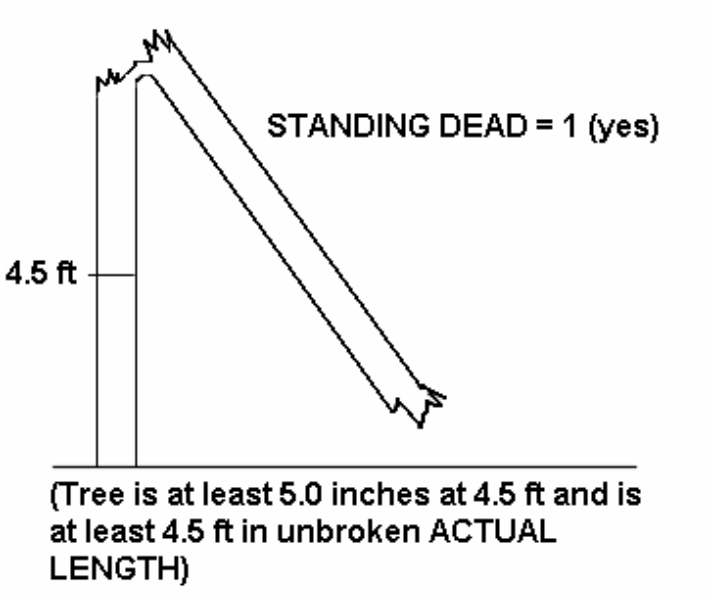


Figure 18. Example of an unbroken bole to 4.5 feet.

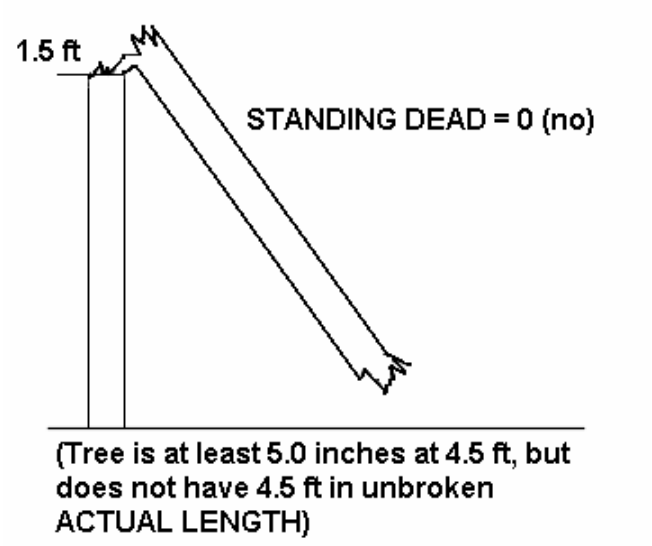


Figure 19. Example of an unbroken length of < 1.5 feet.

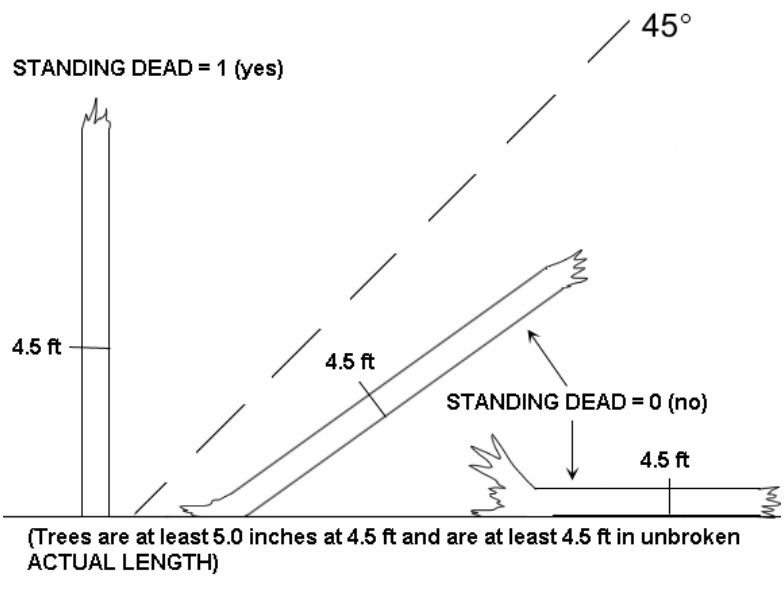


Figure 20. Other examples of dead trees.

5.7.3 MORTALITY (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record a mortality code for any tree that was live within the past five years but has died, regardless of cause of death. This information is needed to correctly assign volume information to the proper component of volume change.

When Collected: All standing dead trees 5.0 in DBH/DRC and larger that were live within the past 5 years if no previous inventory (PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 on SAMPLE KIND = 1 or 3 plots).
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 85% of the time
Values:

0	No - tree does not qualify as mortality.
1	Yes – tree does qualify as mortality

5.8 SPECIES

Record the appropriate SPECIES code from the list in Appendix 3. If you encounter a species not listed in Appendix 3 and are not sure if it should be tallied as a tree, consult your Field Supervisor. If the species cannot be determined in the field, tally the tree, but bring branch samples, foliage, cones, flowers, bark, etc. to your supervisor for identification. If possible, collect samples outside the subplots from similar specimens and make a note to correct the SPECIES code later. Use code 0299 for unknown dead conifer, 0998 for unknown dead hardwood when the genus or species codes cannot be used, and 0999 for other or unknown live tree. The generic code should only be used when you are sure the species is on the species list, but you cannot differentiate among acceptable species. This is often the case with standing dead trees on newly established plots. In this case use the sample collections procedures described earlier in this paragraph. The species code list in Appendix 3 includes all tree species tallied in the Continental U.S. and Alaska. Species designated East/West are commonly found in those regions, although species designated for one region may occasionally be found in another. Species marked as Woodland designate species where DRC is measured instead of DBH. Species that have an “X” in the Core column are tallied in all regions. All other species on the list are “core optional”.

When Collected: All live tally trees $\geq$ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time for genus, at least 95% of the time for species
Values: See Appendix 3

5.9 DIAMETER

Diameters are measured at either breast height (DBH) or at the root collar (DRC). Species requiring DRC, referred to as woodland species, are denoted with a “w” in Appendix 3. Trees with diameters between 1.0- and 4.9-inches are measured on the 6.8-foot radius microplot, those with diameters of 5.0-inches and larger are measured on the 24-foot radius subplots.

In order to accurately remeasure diameter (DBH or DRC) at the same point on the tree bole at successive visits, regions have the option of measuring and recording the distance from the ground to the point of diameter measurement, or marking the point of measurement with a scribe, crayon, paint, or aluminum nail. When marking trees for the first time, measure the diameter after the mark is in place. Use caution to avoid damaging trees with scribes and nails. Do not scribe

or nail trees less than 3.0-inches in diameter, or species vulnerable to introduction of pathogens (e.g., aspen). Do not penetrate the cambium when using a bark scribe.

Remeasurement trees:

When remeasuring the diameter of a tree tallied at a previous survey, always take the measurement at the location monumented by the previous crew unless it is not physically possible (e.g., tree buried by mudslide), there is an abnormality at the previous DIAMETER measurement point, or the previous location is more than 12 inches beyond where the diameter should be measured according to current protocols (either because protocols have changed or the previous crew made a mistake). Assign a DIAMETER CHECK code of 2 whenever the point of measurement is moved.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)
Tolerance: +/- 0.1 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on all live trees and dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 1, 2
+/- 1.0 in per 20.0 in increment of measured diameter on dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 3, 4, 5
For woodland species: +/- 0.2 in per stem
MQO: At least 95% of the time. For example: a tree with a diameter of 41.0 in would have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.3 in. (Note: the MQO for point of measurement is +/- 0.2 in when the tree is first measured and within 1 ft of the location established by the previous crew when the tree is remeasured.)
Values: 001.0 to 999.9

5.9.1 PREVIOUS DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT
This is the DBH assigned at the previous survey. It has been downloaded from the previous inventory. Any change made to this field signifies an error at the time of the previous inventory. DIAMETER CHECK should be set to 2 and an explanation is required in the notes if previous DBH is changed.

5.9.2 DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)
Unless one of the following special situations is encountered, measure DBH at 4.5 feet above the ground line on the uphill side of the tree. Round each measurement down to the last 0.1 inch. For example, a reading of 3.68 inches is recorded as 3.6 inches.

Special DBH situations:

1. Forked tree: In order to qualify as a fork, the stem in question must be at least 1/3 the diameter of the main stem and must branch out from the main stem at an angle of 45 degrees or less. Forks originate at the point on the bole where the piths intersect. Forked trees are handled differently depending on whether the fork originates below 1.0 foot, between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, or above 4.5 feet.

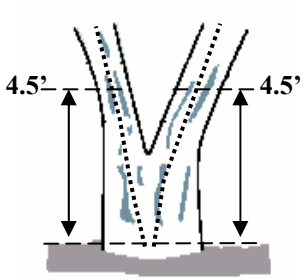


Figure 21. Forked below 1.0 ft.

   - Trees forked below 1.0 foot. Trees forked in this region are treated as distinctly separate trees (Figure 21). Distances and azimuths are measured individually to the center of each stem where it splits from the stump (Figure 24 A-C). DBH is measured for each stem at 4.5 feet above the ground. When stems

originate from pith intersections below 1 foot, it is possible for some stems to be within the limiting distance of the microplot or subplot, and others to be beyond the limiting distance. If stems originating from forks that occur below 1.0 foot fork again between 1.0 and 4.5 feet (Figure 24-E), the rules in the next paragraph apply.

- Trees forked between 1.0 foot and 4.5 feet. Trees forked in this region are also counted as separate trees (Figure 22), but only one distance and azimuth (to the central stump) is used for all (Figure 24 D-F). Although a single azimuth and distance applies to all, multiple stems should be recorded as they occur in clockwise order (from front to back when one stem is directly in front of another). The DBH of each fork is measured at a point 3.5 feet above the pith intersection. When forks originate from pith intersections between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, the limiting distance is the same for all forks--they are either all on, or all off the plot.

  Multiple forks are possible if they all originate from approximately the same point on the main stem. In such cases, measure DBH on all stems at 3.5 feet above the common pith intersection (Figure 24-F).

  Once a stem is tallied as a fork that originated from a pith intersection between 1.0 and 4.5 feet, do not recognize any additional forks that may occur on that stem. Measure the diameter of such stems just below the base of stem separation as shown in Figure 24-E (i.e., do not move the point of diameter the entire 3.5 feet above the first fork).

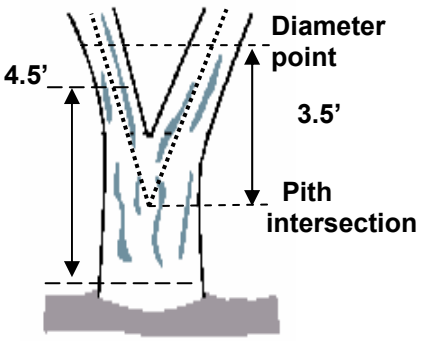


Figure 22. Forked between 1.0-4.5 ft.

- Trees forked at or above 4.5 feet. Trees forked in this region count as one single tree (Figure 23). If a fork occurs at or immediately above 4.5 feet, measure diameter below the fork just beneath any swelling that would inflate DBH.

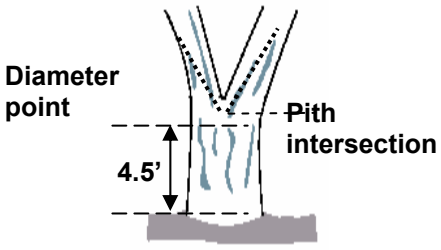


Figure 23. One tree.

2. Stump Sprouts. Stump sprouts originate between ground level and 4.5 feet on the boles of trees that have died or been cut. Stump sprouts are handled the same as forked trees, with the exception that stump sprouts are not required to be 1/3 the diameter of the dead bole. Stump sprouts originating below 1.0 foot are measured at 4.5 feet from ground line. Stump sprouts originating between 1.0 foot and 4.5 feet are measured at 3.5 feet above their point of occurrence. As with forks, rules for measuring distance and azimuth depend on whether the sprouts originate above or below 1.0 foot. For multi-stemmed woodland species, treat all new sprouts as part of the same new tree.

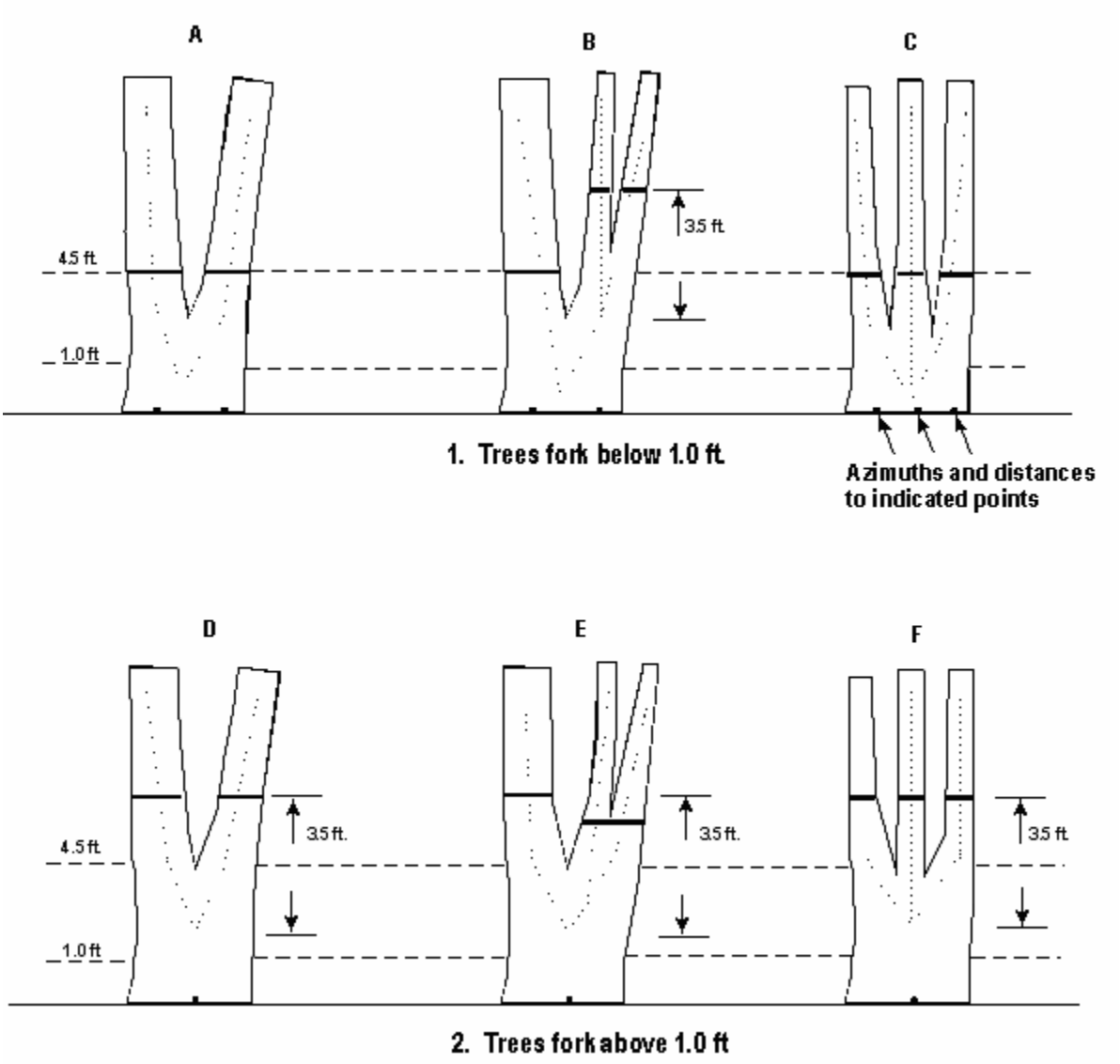


Figure 24. Summary of where to measure DBH, distance, and azimuth on forked trees.

3. Tree with butt-swell or bottleneck: Measure these trees 1.5 feet above the end of the swell or bottleneck if the swell or bottleneck extends 3.0 feet or more above the ground (Figure 25).

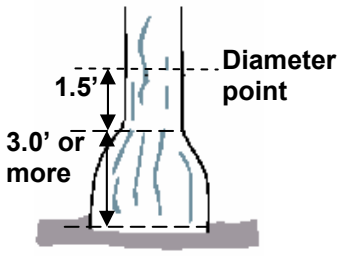


Figure 25. Bottleneck tree.

4. Tree with irregularities at DBH: On trees with swellings (Figure 26), bumps, depressions, and branches (Figure 27) at DBH, diameter will be measured immediately above the irregularity at the place it ceases to affect normal stem form.

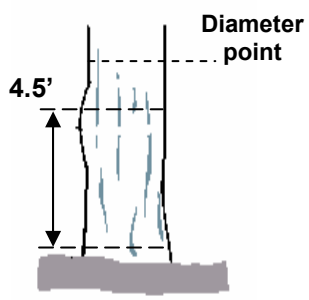


Figure 26. Tree with swelling.

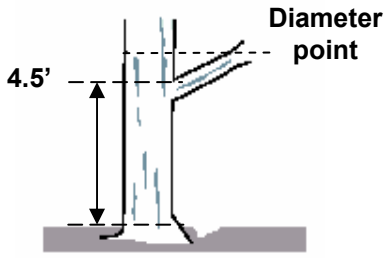


Figure 27. Tree with branch.

5. Tree on slope: Measure diameter at 4.5 feet from the ground along the bole on the uphill side of the tree (Figure 28).

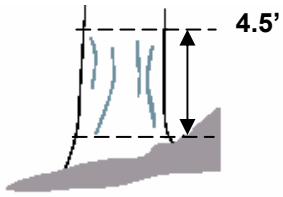


Figure 28. Tree on a slope.

6. Leaning tree: Measure diameter at 4.5 feet from the ground along the bole. The 4.5-foot distance is measured along the underside face of the bole (Figure 29).

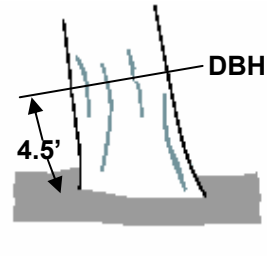


Figure 29. Leaning tree.

7. Turpentine tree: On trees with turpentine face extending above 4.5 feet, estimate the diameter at 10.0 feet above the ground and multiply by 1.1 to estimate DBH outside bark.

8. Independent trees that grow together: If two or more independent stems have grown together at or above the point of DBH, continue to treat them as separate trees. Estimate the diameter of each, set the "DIAMETER CHECK" code to 1, and explain the situation in the notes.

9. Missing wood or bark. Do not reconstruct the DBH of a tree that is missing wood or bark or at the point of measurement. Record the diameter, to the nearest 0.1 inch, of the wood and bark that is still attached to the tree (Figure 30). If a tree has a localized abnormality (gouge, depression, etc.) at the point of point of DBH, apply the procedure described for trees with irregularities at DBH (Figure 26 and 27).

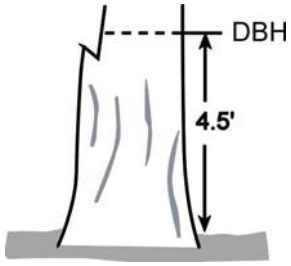


Figure 30. Tree with part of stem missing.

10. Live windthrown tree: Measure from the top of the root collar along the length to 4.5 feet (Figure 31).

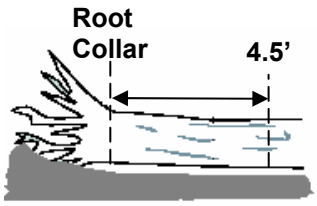


Figure 31. Tree on the ground.

11. Down live tree with tree-form branches growing vertical from main bole. When a down live tree, touching the ground, has vertical (less than 45 degrees from vertical) tree-like branches coming off the main bole, first determine whether or not the pith of the main bole (averaged along the first log of the tree) is above or below the duff layer.

    - If the pith of the main bole is above the duff layer, use the same forking rules specified for a forked tree, and take all measurements accordingly (Figure 32).

    - If the pith intersection of the main down bole and vertical tree-like branch occurs below 4.5 feet from the stump along the main bole, treat that branch as a separate tree, and measure DBH 3.5 feet above the pith intersection for both the main bole and the tree-like branch.

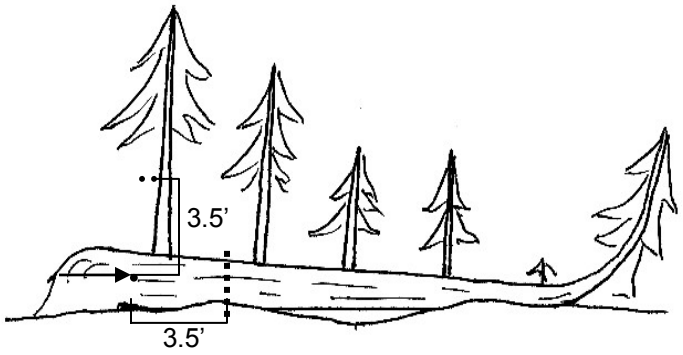


Figure 32. Down tree above duff.

- If the intersection between the main down bole and the tree-like branch occurs beyond the 4.5 feet point from the stump along the main bole, treat that branch as part of the main down bole.

- If the pith of main tree bole is below the duff layer, ignore the main bole, and treat each tree-like branch as a separate tree; take DBH and length measurements from the ground, not necessarily from the top of the down bole (Figure 33). However, if the top of the main tree bole curves out of the ground towards a vertical angle, treat that portion of that top as an individual tree originating where the pith leaves the duff layer.

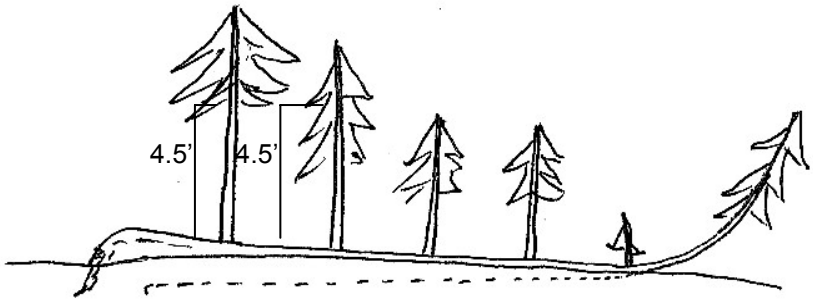


Figure 33. Down tree below duff.

12. Tree with curved bole (pistol butt tree): Measure along the bole on the uphill side (upper surface) of the tree (Figure 34).

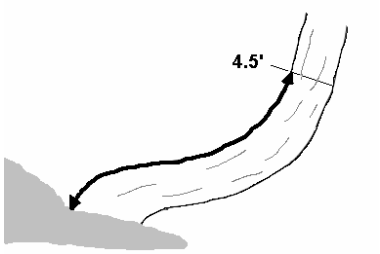


Figure 34. Tree with curved bole (pistol butt tree).

5.9.3 PREVIOUS DIAMETER AT ROOT COLLAR

This is the DRC assigned at the previous survey. It has been downloaded from the previous inventory. Any change made to this field signifies a misclassification at the time of the previous inventory. "DIAMETER CHECK" should be set to 2 and an explanation is required in the notes if previous DRC is changed.

5.9.4 DIAMETER AT ROOT COLLAR (DRC)

For species requiring diameter at the root collar (refer to Appendix 3), measure the diameter at the ground line or at the stem root collar, whichever is higher. For these trees, treat clumps of stems having a unified crown and common root stock as a single tree; examples include mesquite, juniper, and mountain mahogany. Treat stems of woodland species such as Gambel oak and bigtooth maple as individual trees if they originate below the ground. For woodland trees, record DRC STEM DIAMETER and DRC STEM STATUS (described below). Then compute and record the DRC value from the individual stem diameter information.

Measuring woodland stem diameters: Before measuring DRC, remove the loose material on the ground (e.g., litter) but not mineral soil. Measure just above any swells present, and in a location so that the diameter measurements are a good representation of the volume in the stems (especially when trees are extremely deformed at the base). Stems must be at least 1 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter 1 foot up from the stem diameter measurement point to qualify for measurement. Whenever DRC is impossible or extremely difficult to measure with a diameter tape (e.g., due to thorns, extreme number of limbs), stems may be estimated and recorded to the nearest 1.0-inch class. Additional instructions for DRC measurements are illustrated in Figure 35. For each qualifying stem of the woodland tree, measure and record DRC STEM DIAMETER (5.9.4.1) and indicate the DRC STEM STATUS (5.9.4.2)

Computing and Recording DRC: For all tally trees requiring DRC, with at least one stem 1 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter 1 foot up from the stem diameter measurement point, DRC is computed as the square root of the sum of the squared stem diameters. For a single-stemmed DRC tree, the computed DRC is equal to the single diameter measured.

Use the following formula to compute DRC:

$$DRC = SQRT\ [SUM\ (stem\ diameter^2)]$$

Round the result to the nearest 0.1 inch. For example, a multi-stemmed woodland tree with stems of 12.2, 13.2, 3.8, and 22.1 would be calculated as:

$$DRC = SQRT (12.2^2 + 13.2^2 + 3.8^2 + 22.1^2)$$
$$= SQRT (825.93)$$
$$= 28.74$$
$$= 28.7$$

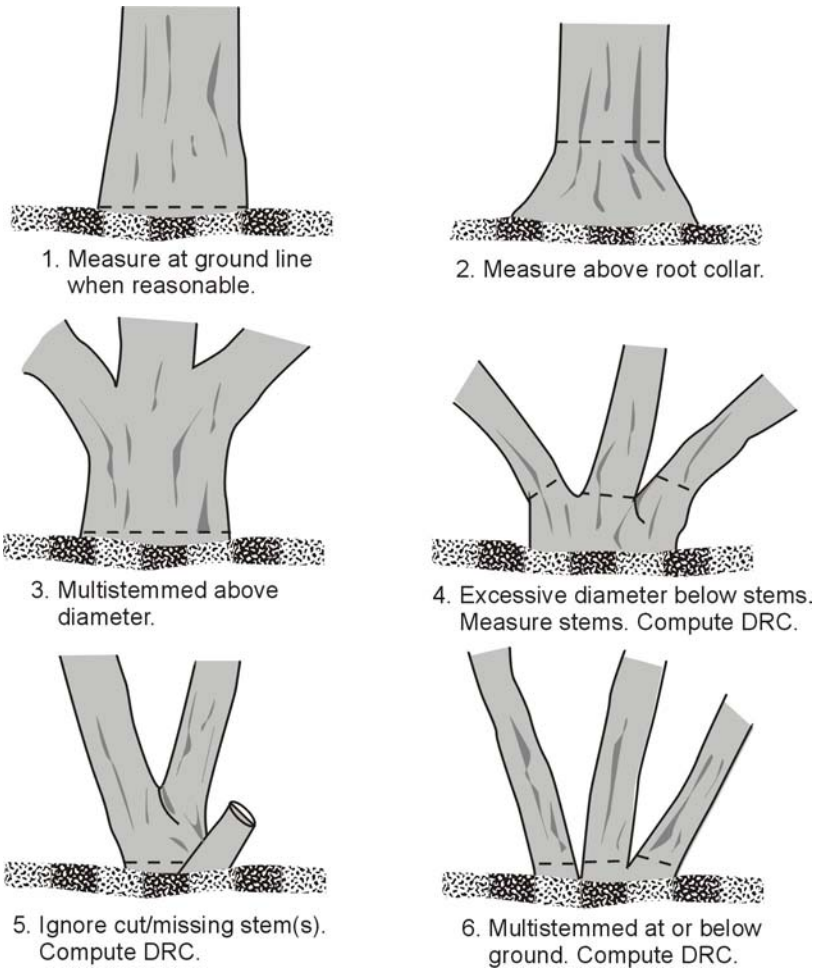


Figure 35. How to measure DRC in a variety of situations.

5.9.4.1 DRC STEM DIAMETER

Record the diameter of each individual qualifying stem on the woodland tree.

When collected: All stems on woodland tree species that are at least 1 ft in length and at least 1.0 in in diameter 1 ft up from the stem diameter measurement point
Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)
Tolerance: +/- 0.2 in per stem
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values: 001.0 to 999.9

5.9.4.2 DRC STEM STATUS

Record the status of each individual stem on the woodland tally tree.

When collected: All stems on woodland tree species that are at least 1 ft in length and at least 1.0 in in diameter 1 ft up from the stem diameter measurement point
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values:

1	live stem
2	dead stem

5.10 PAST NUMBER OF STEMS

If the PAST NUMBER OF STEMS does not equal the CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS, **do not** change the preprinted value. Make a note in TREE NOTES suggesting the possible reason for the difference.

When collected: Value is preprinted for SAMPLE KIND = 2 locations
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 1 to 99

5.11 CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS

Record the total number of stems that were measured for DRC (e.g., record 1 stem as 01; record 12 stems as 12). Count only the number of qualifying stems used to calculate DRC. Qualifying stems are those that are at least 1.0 foot in length and at least 1.0 inch in diameter, 1 foot up from the measurement point.

When collected: For tallied **woodland** species with at least one stem 1.0 in in diameter or larger; includes woodland species tallied on the microplot
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 1 to 99

5.12 DIAMETER CHECK

Record this code to identify any irregularities in diameter measurement positions (e.g., abnormal swellings, diseases, damage, new measurement positions, etc.) that may affect use of this tree in diameter growth/change analyses.

When Collected: All live tally trees $\geq$ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and standing dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

0	Diameter measured accurately
1	Diameter estimated
2	Diameter measured at different location than previous measurement (remeasurement trees only)

Note: If both codes 1 and 2 apply, use code 2.

5.13 ROTTEN/MISSING CULL

Record the percent rotten or missing cubic-foot cull for all live tally trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC (CORE) and all standing dead tally trees greater than or equal to 5.0 inches DBH/DRC (CORE OPTIONAL).

Record the percentage of rotten and missing cubic-foot volume, to the nearest 1 percent. When estimating volume loss (tree cull), only consider the cull on the merchantable bole/portion of the tree, from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top. Do not include any cull estimate above ACTUAL LENGTH. For western woodland species, the merchantable portion is between the point of DRC measurement to a 1.5-inch DOB top.

Rotten and missing volume loss is often difficult to estimate. Refer to supplemental disease and insect pests field guides and local defect guidelines as an aid in identifying damaging agents and their impact on volume loss. Use your best judgment and be alert to such defect indicators as the following:

- Cankers or fruiting bodies.
- Swollen or punky knots.
- Dull, hollow sound of bole (use regional standards).
- Large dead limbs, especially those with frayed ends.
- Sawdust around the base of the tree.

When Collected: CORE: All live tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
CORE OPTIONAL: All live and standing dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 %
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

5.14 TOTAL LENGTH

Record the TOTAL LENGTH of the tree, to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the top of the tree. For trees growing on a slope, measure on the uphill side of the tree. If the tree has a missing top (top is broken and completely detached from the tree), estimate what the total length would be if there were no missing top. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees $\geq$ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and all standing dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees $\geq$ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 % of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 400

5.15 ACTUAL LENGTH

For trees with missing tops (top on live trees is completely detached; top on dead trees is greater than 50 percent detached from the tree). If the top is intact, this item may be omitted. Record the ACTUAL LENGTH of the tree to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the break. Use the length to the break for ACTUAL LENGTH until a new leader qualifies as the new top for TOTAL LENGTH; until that occurs, continue to record ACTUAL LENGTH to the break. Trees with previously broken tops are considered recovered (i.e., ACTUAL LENGTH = TOTAL LENGTH)

when a new leader (dead or alive) is 1/3 the diameter of the broken top at the point where the top was broken (not where the new leader originates from the trunk). Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live and standing dead tally trees (with broken or missing tops) ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees (with broken or missing tops) 1.0 – 4.9 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees (with broken or missing tops) ≥1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 % of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 400

5.16 LENGTH METHOD

Record the code that indicates the method used to determine tree lengths.

When Collected: Phase 2 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 2 CORE OPTIONAL - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC and all standing dead tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 CORE - All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values:

1 Total and actual lengths are field measured with a measurement instrument (e.g., clinometer, relascope, tape)
2 Total length is visually estimated, actual length is measured with an instrument
3 Total and actual lengths are visually estimated

5.17 CROWN CLASS

Rate tree crowns in relation to the sunlight received and proximity to neighboring trees (Figure 36). Base the assessment on the position of the crown at the time of observation. Example: a formerly overtopped tree which is now dominant due to tree removal is classified as dominant.

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 85% of the time
Values:

1 Open Grown – trees with crowns that received full light from above and from all sides throughout most of its life, particularly during its early developmental period.

2 Dominant – trees with crown extending above the general level of the crown canopy and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides. These trees are taller than the average trees in the stand and their crowns are well developed, but they could be somewhat crowded on the sides. Also, trees whose crowns have received full light from above and from all sides during early development and most of their life. Their crown form or shape appears to be free of influence from neighboring trees.

3 Co-dominant – trees with crowns at the general level of the crown canopy. Crowns receive full light from above but little direct sunlight penetrates their sides. Usually they have medium-sized crowns and are somewhat crowded from the sides. In stagnated stands, co-dominant trees have small-sized crowns and are crowded on the sides.

4 Intermediate – trees that are shorter than dominants and co-dominant, but their crowns extend into the canopy of co-dominant and dominant trees. They receive little direct light from above and none from the sides. As a result, intermediate trees usually have small crowns and are very crowded from the sides.

5 Overtopped – trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown canopy that receive no direct sunlight either from above or the sides.

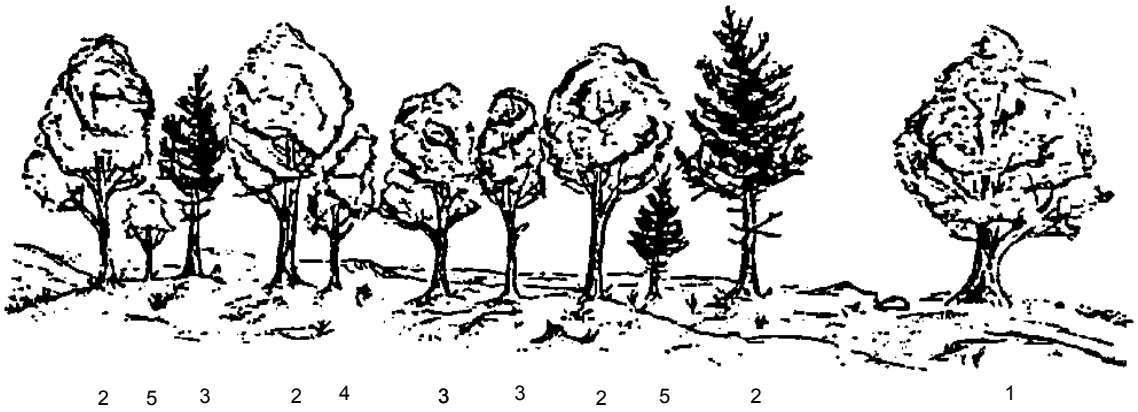


Figure 36. Examples of CROWN CLASS code definitions (numbers are the CROWN CLASS codes).

5.18 UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO (Phase 2 – CORE OPTIONAL, Phase 3 – CORE)
Record the UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO to the nearest one percent. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO is the percentage of actual tree length supporting live foliage (or in cases of extreme defoliation should be supporting live foliage) that is effectively contributing to tree growth. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO is determined by the ratio of live crown length to actual tree length (Figure 37). Live crown length is determined from the last live foliage at the crown top (dieback in the upper portion of the crown is not part of the live crown) to the "base of live crown". Many times there are additional live branches below the "base of live crown". These branches are only included if they have a basal diameter greater than 1 inch and are within 5 feet of the base of the obvious live crown. The live crown base becomes that point on the main bole perpendicular to the lowest live foliage on the last branch that is included in the live crown. The live crown base is determined by the live foliage and not by the point where a branch intersects with the main bole.

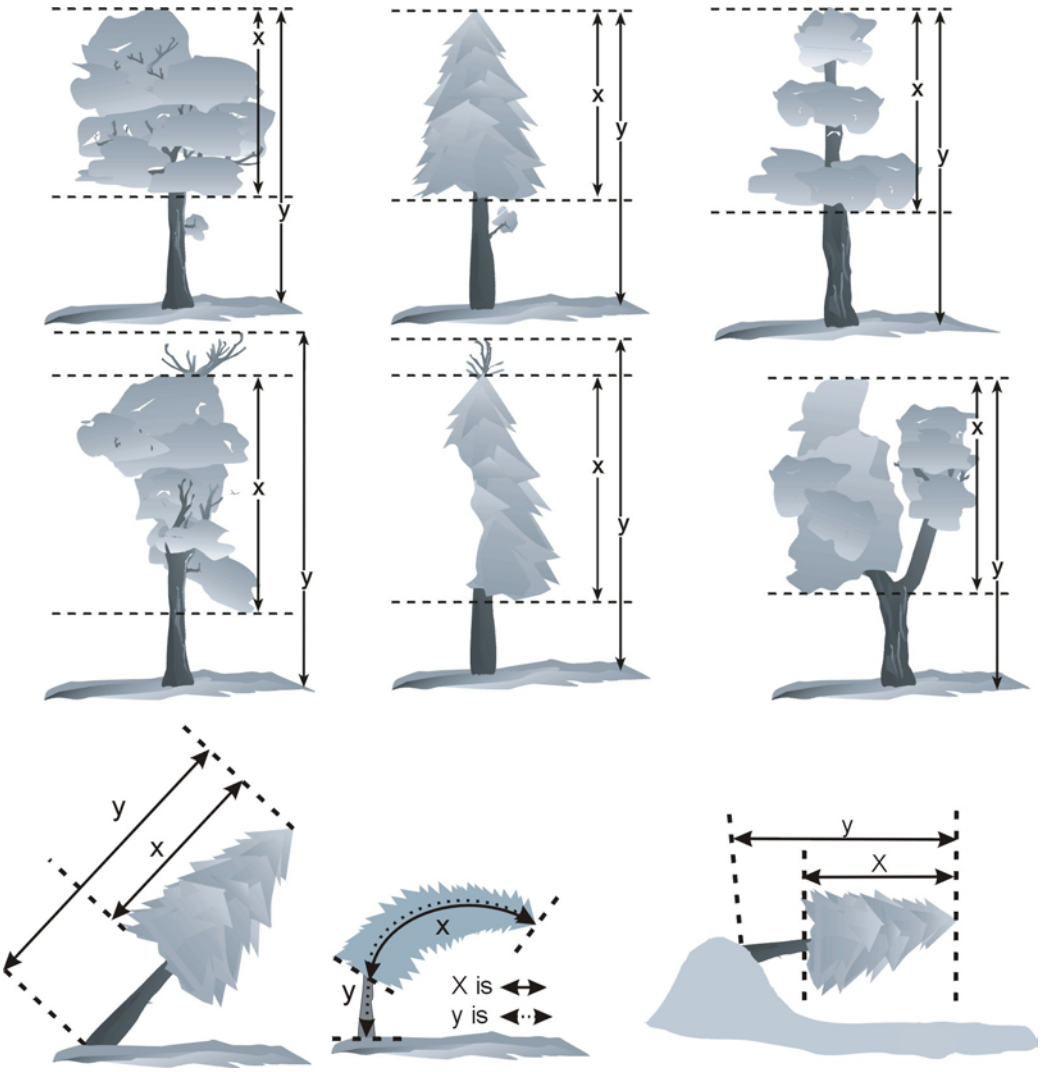


Figure 37. UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO examples.

Determine sapling UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO by dividing the live crown length by actual tree length. Live crown length is the distance between the top live foliage (dieback and dead branches are not included) and the lowest live twig for saplings. The live crown base for saplings is different from trees 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger; the 1-inch/5-foot rule does not apply in this case. Do not include sprigs or leaves on the main stem below the lowest live twig (Figure 38).

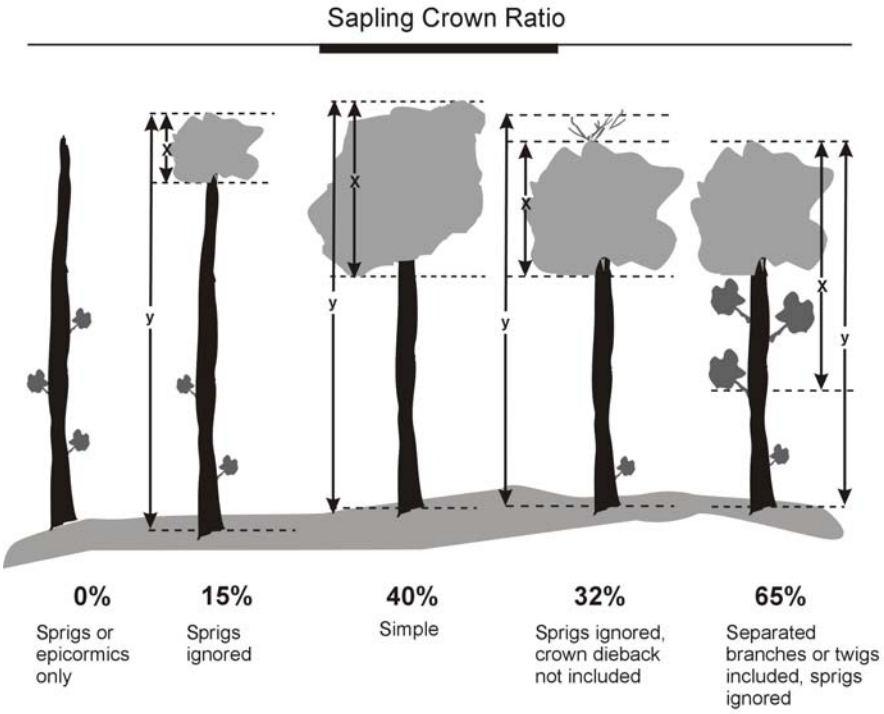


Figure 38. Sapling ratio determination examples.

When collected: Phase 2 (CORE OPTIONAL) – All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Phase 3 (CORE) – All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99 percent

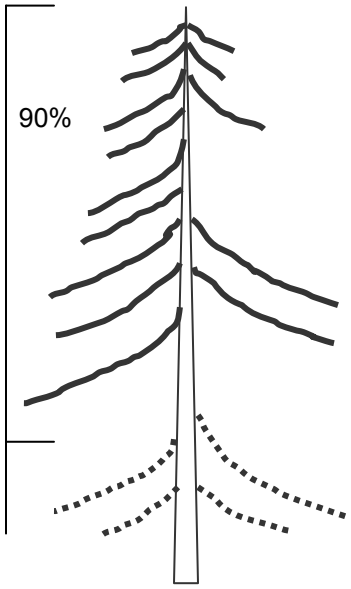
5.19 COMPACTED CROWN RATIO

Record the COMPACTED CROWN RATIO for each live tally tree, 1.0 inch and larger, to the nearest one percent. COMPACTED CROWN RATIO is that portion of the tree supporting live foliage (or in the case of extreme defoliation should be supporting live foliage) and is expressed as a percentage of the actual tree length. To determine COMPACTED CROWN RATIO, ocularly transfer lower live branches to fill in large holes in the upper portion of the tree until a full, even crown is visualized.

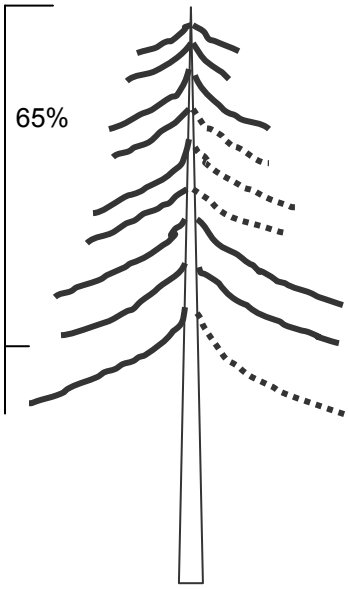
Do not over-compact trees beyond their typical full crown situation. For example, if tree branches tend to average 2 feet between whorls, do not compact crowns any tighter than the 2-foot spacing (Figure 39). Figure 40 shows an example of COMPACTED CROWN RATIO on a leaning tree.

Open-crown conifer (e.g., ponderosa pine) –

Uncompacted:

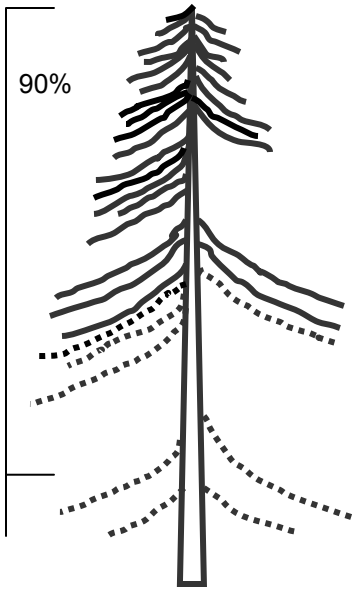


Compacted:



Dense-crown conifer (e.g., subalpine fir) –

Uncompacted:



Compacted:

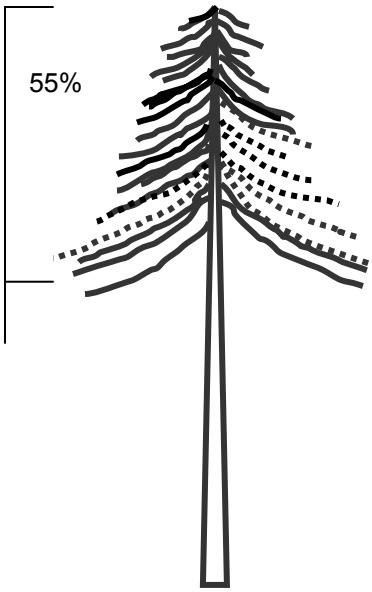


Figure 39. Examples of and comparison between COMPACTED CROWN RATIO and UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO of conifers.

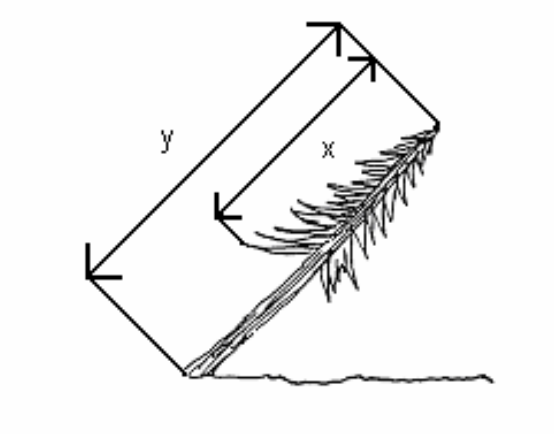


Figure 40. COMPACTED CROWN RATIO on a leaning tree. CROWN RATIO = (x/y)100.

For multi-stemmed western woodland species, ocularly transfer lower live foliage to fill large holes on all stems and form an even crown across the tree (Figure 41).

When Collected: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 %
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

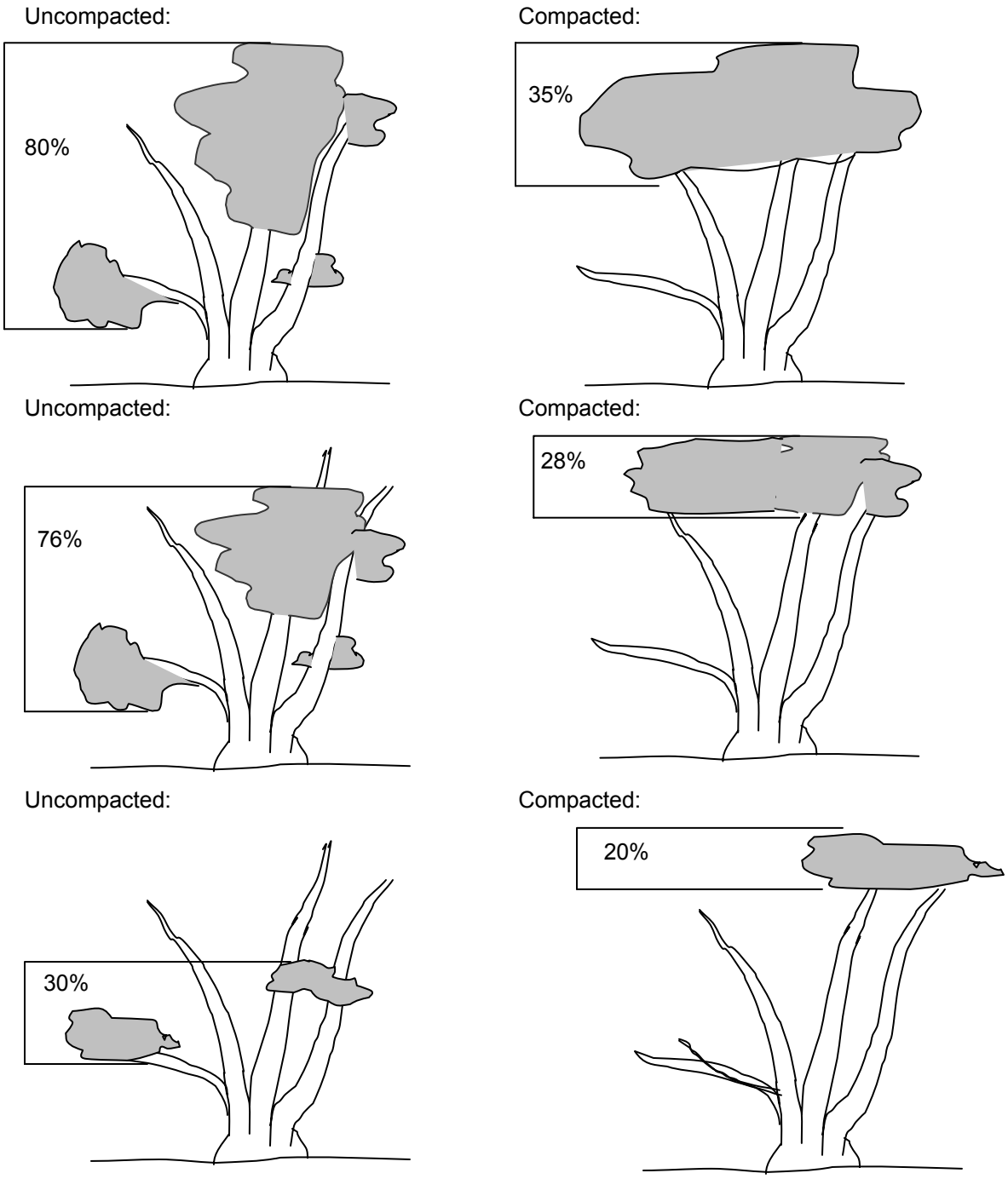


Figure 41. Examples of and comparison between COMPACTED CROWN RATIO and UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO of western woodland species.

5.20 Tree Damage

Record up to two different damages per tree. Damage is characterized according to three attributes: location of damage, type of damage, and severity of damage. Damages must meet severity thresholds (defined in section 5.20.3, DAMAGE SEVERITY) in order to be recorded.

The tree is observed from all sides starting at the roots. Damage signs and symptoms are prioritized and recorded based on location in the following order: roots, roots and lower bole, lower bole, lower and upper bole, upper bole, crownstem, and branches recorded as DAMAGE LOCATION 1-9, or record location code 0 (for no damage).

Within any given location, the hierarchy of damage follows the numeric order of DAMAGE TYPE possible for that location. The numeric order denotes decreasing significance as the code number goes up, i.e., DAMAGE TYPE 01 is more significant than DAMAGE TYPE 25. A maximum of two damages are recorded for each tree. If a tree has more than two damages that meet the threshold levels, the first two that are observed starting at the roots are recorded.

When multiple damages occur in the same place, the most damaging is recorded. For example, if a canker, DAMAGE TYPE 02, meets the threshold and has a conk growing in it, record only the canker. Another example: if an open wound meets threshold and also has resinosis, record only the open wound.

5.20.1 DAMAGE LOCATION 1 (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the location on the tree where DAMAGE TYPE 1 is found (Figure 42). If the same damage continues into two or more locations, record the appropriate code, or if the combination of locations does not exist (damage extends from crownstem to roots), record the lowest location that best describes the damage (see Figure 43). Multiple damages may occur in the same location, but record the higher priority damage (lower code number) first. If the damages are coincident (a conk within a canker), record only the higher priority damage.

The “base of the live crown” is defined as the horizontal line which would touch the lowest part of the foliage, excluding branches towards the base of the tree which are less than 1.0 inch or more than 5 feet from the rest of the crown. See Section 5.18 (UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO) for more details.

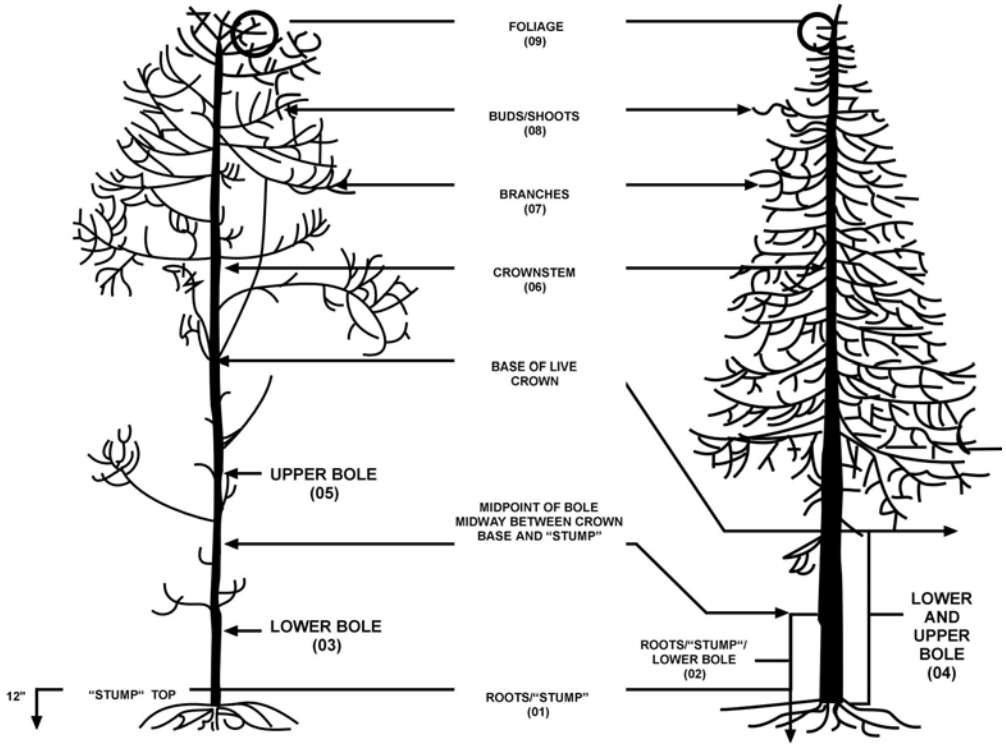


Figure 42. Location codes for damage.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 location class
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

0	No damage
1	Roots (exposed) and stump (12 inches in height from ground level) For woodland species only: Since branches often originate below 12 inches, Location 1 should include the roots but stop where the branches originate, if that occurs below the 12-inch stump height. Any damage (open wound, etc.) found on a branch that originates below 12 inches should be given Location 7 (branches).
2	Roots, stump, and lower bole
3	Lower bole (lower half of the trunk between the stump and base of the live crown)
4	Lower and upper bole
5	Upper bole (upper half of the trunk between stump and base of the live crown)
6	Crownstem (main stem within the live crown area, above the base of the live crown)
7	Branches (>1 in at the point of attachment to the main crown stem within the live crown area)
8	Buds and shoots (the most recent year's growth)
9	Foliage

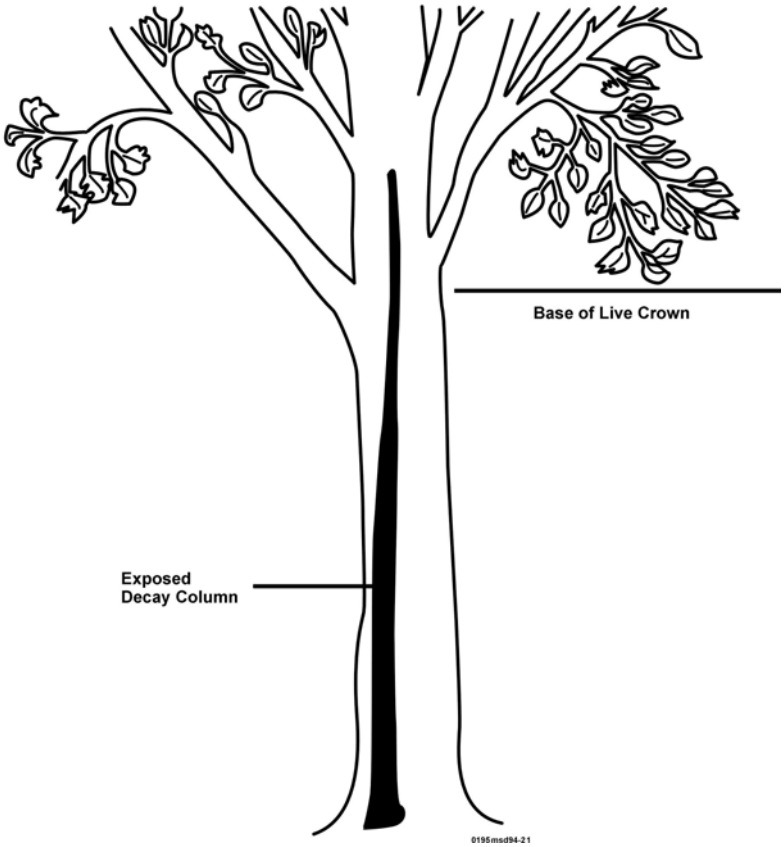


Figure 43. The damage runs from stump to crownstem. Code here should be 02 (roots and "stump" and lower bole) which represents the lowest locations of this multi-location damage.

5.20.2 DAMAGE TYPE 1 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the first damage type observed that meets the damage threshold definition in the lowest location. Damage categories are recorded based on the numeric order that denotes decreasing significance from damage 01 - 31.

When Collected: All tally trees where DAMAGE LOCATION 1 > 0
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

1 Canker, gall: Cankers may be caused by various agents but are most often caused by fungi. The bark and cambium are killed, and this is followed by death of the underlying wood, although the causal agent may or may not penetrate the wood. This results in areas of dead tissue that become deeper and wider, or galling (including galls caused by rusts), on roots, bole, or branches. Due to the difficulty in distinguishing some abnormal swellings (e.g., burls) from classic galls and cankers, all are recorded as damage 01. A canker may be:

Annual (enlarges only once and does so within an interval briefer than the growth cycle of the tree, usually less than one year),

Diffuse (enlarges without characteristic shape or noticeable callus formation at margins), or

Perennial (enlarges during more than one year - often has a target appearance).

2 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay: Fruiting bodies on the main bole, crownstem, and at the point of the branch attachment are signs of decay. "Punky wood" is a sign of decay and is evidenced by soft, often moist, and degraded tissue.

Cavities into the main bole that are oriented in such a way that they act as catchment basins for water are signs of decay. Bird cavities are signs of decay.

*Rotten branches or branches with conks **are not indicators of decay unless** the threshold is met (>20% of branches are affected).*

Rotting stumps associated with coppice regeneration (e.g., northern pin oak, maple) are excluded from coding.

3 Open wounds: An opening or series of openings where bark has been removed or the inner wood has been exposed and no signs of advanced decay are present. Improper pruning wounds that cut into the wood of the main stem are coded as open wounds, if they meet the threshold; those which leave the main stemwood intact are excluded.

4 Resinosis or gummosis: The origin of areas of resin or gum (sap) exudation on branches and trunks.

5 Cracks and seams: Cracks in trees are separations along the radial plane greater than or equal to 5 feet. When they break out to the surface they often are called frost cracks. These cracks are not caused by frost or freezing temperature, though frost can be a major factor in their continued development. Cracks are most often caused by basal wounds or sprout stubs, and expand when temperatures drop rapidly. Seams develop as the tree attempts to seal the crack, although trees have no mechanism to compartmentalize this injury.

Lightning strikes are recorded as cracks when they do not meet the threshold for open wounds.

11 Broken bole or roots (less than 3 feet from bole): Broken roots within 3 feet from bole either from excavation or rootsprung for any reason. For example, those which have been excavated in a road cut or by animals.

Stem broken in the bole area (below the base of the live crown) and tree is still alive.

12 Brooms on roots or bole: Clustering of foliage about a common point on the trunk. Examples include ash yellows witches' brooms on white and green ash and eastern and western conifers infected with dwarf mistletoes.

13 Broken or dead roots (beyond 3 feet): Roots beyond 3 feet from bole that are broken or dead.

20 Vines in the crown: Kudzu, grapevine, ivy, dodder, etc. smothers tree crowns. Vines are rated as a percentage of tree crown affected.

21 Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal: Mortality of the terminal of the crownstem caused by frost, insect, pathogen, or other causes.

22 Broken or dead: Branches that are broken or dead. Branches with no twigs are ignored and not coded as dead. Dead or broken branches attached to the bole or crownstem outside the live crown area are not coded. 20% of the main, first order portion of a branch must be broken for a branch to be coded as such. For woodland species only: Since dead branches often originate below the 12 in stump height and must be measured for DRC, there is no requirement that damage to branches can only occur to branches that originate within the live crown area.

23 Excessive branching or brooms within the live crown area: Brooms are a dense clustering of twigs or branches arising from a common point that occur within the live crown area. Includes abnormal clustering of vegetative structures and organs. This includes witches' brooms caused by ash yellows on green and white ash and those caused by dwarf mistletoes.

24 Damaged buds, foliage or shoots: Insect feeding, shredded or distorted foliage, buds or shoots >50% affected, on at least 30% of foliage, buds or shoots. Also includes herbicide or frost-damaged foliage, buds or shoots.

25 Discoloration of foliage: At least 30% of the foliage is more than 50% affected. Affected foliage must be more of some color other than green. If the observer is unsure if the color is green, it is considered green and not discolored.

31 Other: Use when no other explanation is appropriate. Specify in the tree notes section. Code 31 is used to maintain consistency with the Phase 3 crown damage protocols.

Legal Combinations of DAMAGE TYPE by DAMAGE LOCATION:

For each of the following location codes, possible damage codes and damage definitions are presented. Minimum damage thresholds are described in Section 5.20.3, DAMAGE SEVERITY.

Location 1: Roots and stump

- 01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
- 02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
- 03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
- 04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
- 05 Cracks and seams -- any occurrence
- 11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence
- 12 Brooms on roots or bole -- any occurrence.
- 13 Broken or dead roots -- exceeds 20% of roots, beyond 3 feet from bole, broken or dead
- 31 Other

Location 2: Roots, stump, and lower bole

- 01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of stump
- 02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
- 03 Open wounds – exceeds 20% at the point of occurrence, or for the portion in root zone, 20% of the circumference of stump
- 04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% at the point of occurrence, or for the portion in root zone, 20% of circumference of stump.
- 05 Cracks and seams - any occurrence
- 11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence
- 12 Brooms on roots or bole - -any occurrence.
- 13 Broken or dead roots -- exceeds 20% of roots, beyond 3 feet from bole, broken or dead
- 31 Other

Location 3: Lower bole

- 01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
- 02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
- 03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
- 04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
- 05 Cracks and seams -- any occurrence
- 11 Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole -- any occurrence
- 12 Brooms on roots or bole -- any occurrence
- 31 Other

Location 4: Lower and upper bole -- same as lower bole.

Location 5: Upper bole - same as lower bole.

Location 6: Crownstem

- 01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference of crownstem at the point of occurrence
- 02 Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay -- any occurrence
- 03 Open wounds - exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence -- any occurrence
- 04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence
- 05 Cracks and seams -- all woody locations -- any occurrence.
- 21 Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal -- any occurence
- 31 Other

Location 7: Branches >1 in at the point of attachment to the main or crown stem

- 01 Canker, gall -- exceeds 20% of circumference on at least 20% of branches
- 02 Conks, fruiting bodies and signs of advanced decay -- more than 20% of branches affected
- 03 Open wounds -- exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence on at least 20% of branches
- 04 Resinosis or gummosis -- origin of flow width exceeds 20% of circumference at the point of occurrence on at least 20% of branches
- 05 Cracks and seams -- all occurrences, and on at least 20% of branches
- 20 Vines in the crown -- more than 20% of live crown affected
- 22 Broken or dead -- more than 20% of branches affected within the live crown area, except for woodland species where there is no requirement that damage to branches can only occur to branches that originate within the live crown area.
- 23 Excessive branching or brooms -- more than 20% of branches affected
- 31 Other

Location 8: Buds and shoots

- 24 Damaged buds, shoots or foliage - more than 30% of buds and shoots damaged more than 50%.
- 31 Other.

Location 9: Foliage

- 24 Damaged buds, shoots or foliage - more than 30% of foliage damaged more than 50%.
- 25 Discoloration of foliage - more than 30% of foliage discolored more than 50%.
- 31 Other.

5.20.3 DAMAGE SEVERITY 1 (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record a code to indicate the amount of affected area (above threshold) in DAMAGE LOCATION 1 recorded for TREE DAMAGE 1. Severity codes vary depending on the type of damage recorded.

When Collected: All tally trees where DAMAGE LOCATION 1 > 0
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values: The codes and procedures for SEVERITY 1 values are defined for each DAMAGE TYPE 1.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 01 -- Canker, gall

Measure the affected area from the margins (outer edges) of the canker or gall within any 3-foot vertical section in which at least 20% of circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7, and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected, then record in 10% classes. See Figure 44.

Severity classes for code 01 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

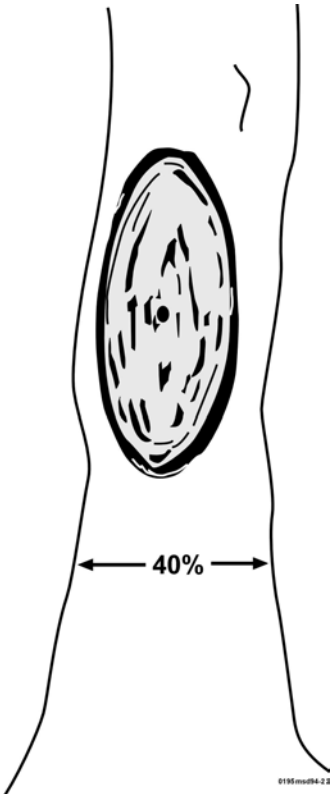


Figure 44. A canker which exceeds threshold. Since 40% of circumference is visible from any side, and since over half the visible side is taken up by the canker, it obviously exceeds the 20% minimum circumference threshold.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 02 -- Conks, fruiting bodies, and signs of advanced decay

Severity classes for code 02: **None**. Enter code 0 regardless of severity, except for roots > 3 feet from the bole, or number of branches affected - 20%

DAMAGE TYPE Code 03 -- Open wounds

The damaged area is measured at the widest point between the margins of the exposed wood within any 3-foot vertical section in which at least 20% of the circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7 and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes. See Figure 45.

Severity Classes for code 03 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

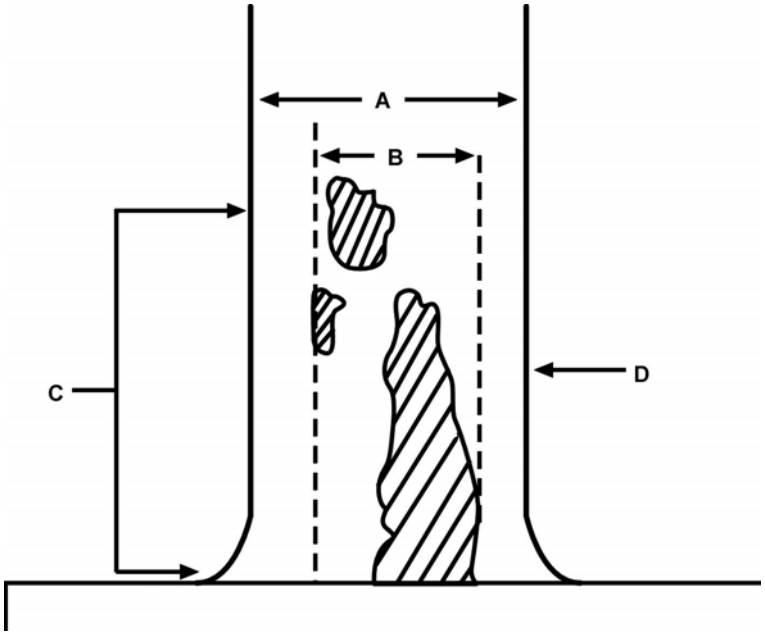


Figure 45. Multiple damage in "stump" and lower bole. A=approximately 40% of tree circumference; B=portion of tree circumference affected by damage; C=vertical distance within one meter; D=midpoint of occurrence at which circumference is measured.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 04 -- Resinosis or gummosis

Resinosis or gummosis is measured at the widest point of the origin of the flow width in which at least 20% of the circumference is affected at the point of occurrence. For location 7 and location

1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes.

Severity classes for code 04 (percent of circumference affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 05 -- Cracks and seams greater than or equal to 5 feet

Severity class for code 05 -- Record "0" for the lowest location in which the crack occurs. For location 7 and location 1, 20% of branches and roots beyond 3 feet, respectively, must be affected. Then record in 10% classes.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 11 -- Broken bole or roots less than 3 feet from bole

Severity classes for code 11: None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 12 -- Brooms on roots or bole

Severity classes for code 12: None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity.

DAMAGE TYPE Code 13 -- Broken or dead roots

At least 20% of roots beyond 3 feet from bole that are broken or dead.

Severity classes for code 13 (percent of roots affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 20 -- Vines in crown

Severity classes for code 20 (percent of live crown affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 21 -- Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal

Any occurrence (> 1%) is recorded in 10% classes as a percent of the crownstem affected. Use trees of the same species and general DBH/DRC class in the area or look for the detached portion of the crownstem on the ground to aid in estimating percent affected. If a lateral branch has assumed the leader and is above where the previous terminal was, then no damage is recorded.

Severity classes for code 21:

Classes	Code
01-09	0
10-19	1
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 22 -- Broken or dead branches (> 1 inch above the swelling at the point of attachment to the main or crown stem within the live crown area)

At least 20% of branches are broken or dead.

For woodland species, severity should be based on volume and not by % (or number of) branches affected. Calculate severity by taking the square of the diameter of each stem, summing them up, and recording the percent of total as the severity class.

Severity classes for code 22 (percent of branches affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 23 -- Excessive branching or brooms

At least 20% of crownstem or branches affected with excessive branching or brooms.

Severity classes for code 23 (percent of area affected):

Classes	Code
20-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 24 - Damaged buds, shoots or foliage

At least 30% of the buds, shoots or foliage (i.e., chewed or distorted) are more than 50% affected.

Severity classes for code 24:

Classes	Code
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 25 - Discoloration of Foliage

At least 30% of the foliage is more than 50% affected.

Severity classes for code 25 (percent affected):

Classes	Code
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60-69	6
70-79	7
80-89	8
90-99	9

DAMAGE TYPE Code 31 -- Other

Severity classes for code 31:

None. Enter code 0 regardless of severity. Describe condition in tree notes.

Examples are shown in Figures 46-52.

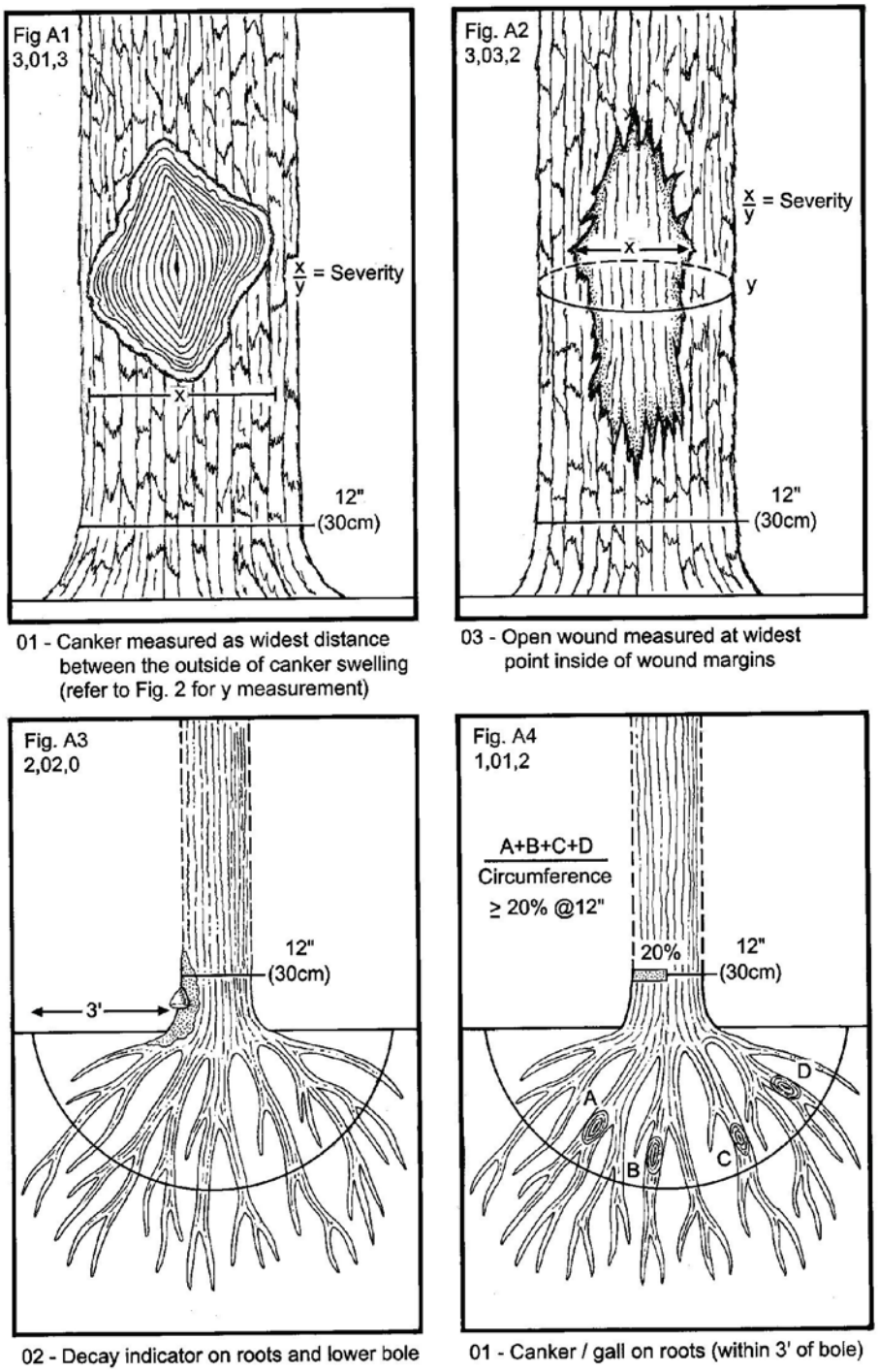


Figure 46. Examples of damage coding.

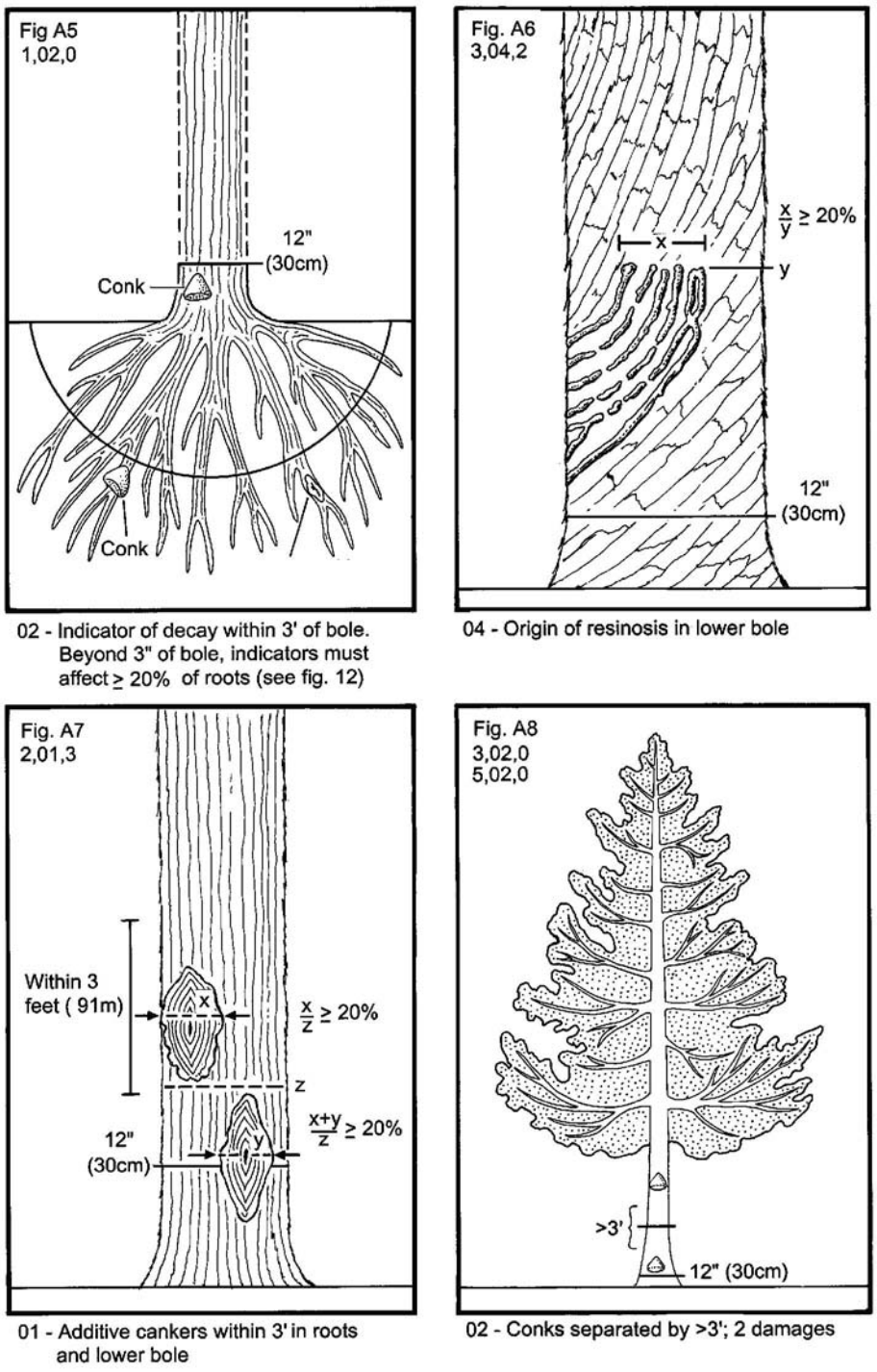
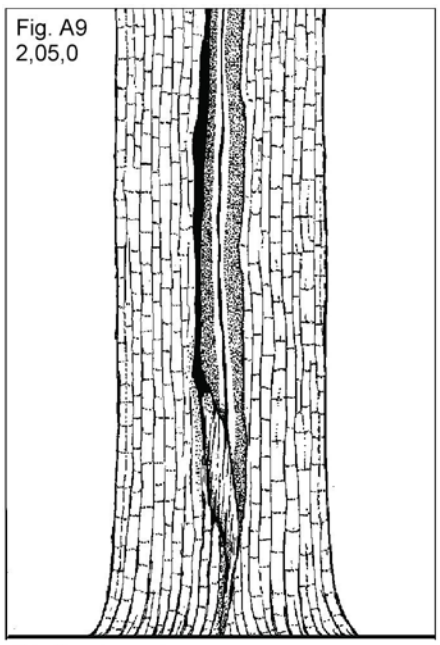
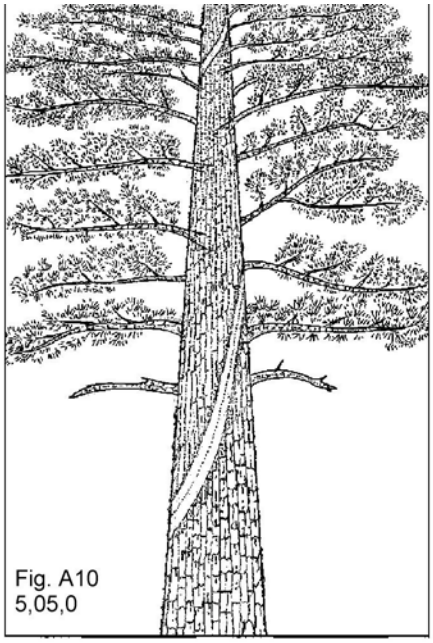


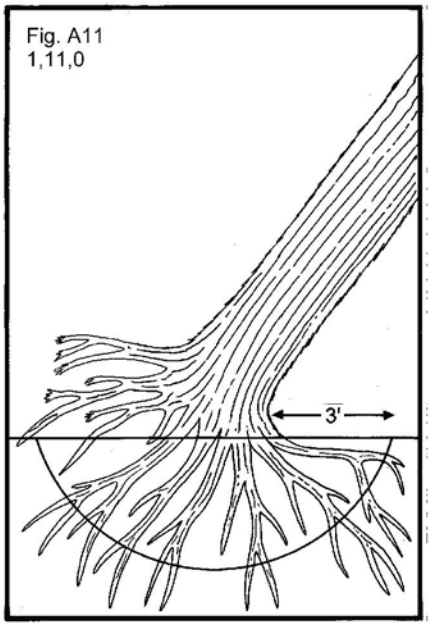
Figure 47. Examples of damage coding.



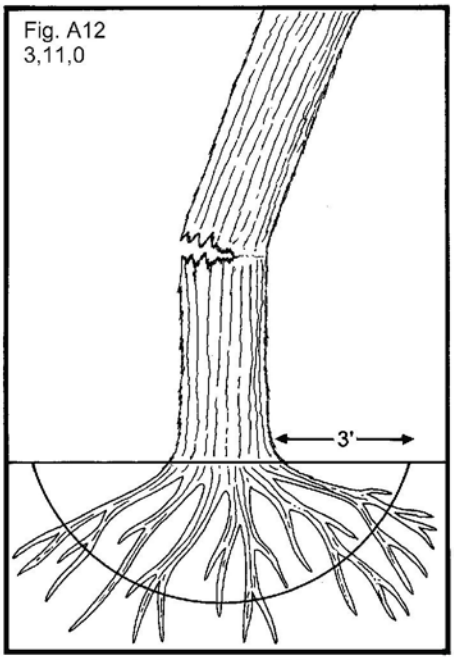
05- Cracks and seams



05 - Lightning strike



11 - Broken bole or roots <3' from bole, broken roots must be visible



11 - Broken bole or roots <3' from bole

Figure 48. Examples of damage coding.

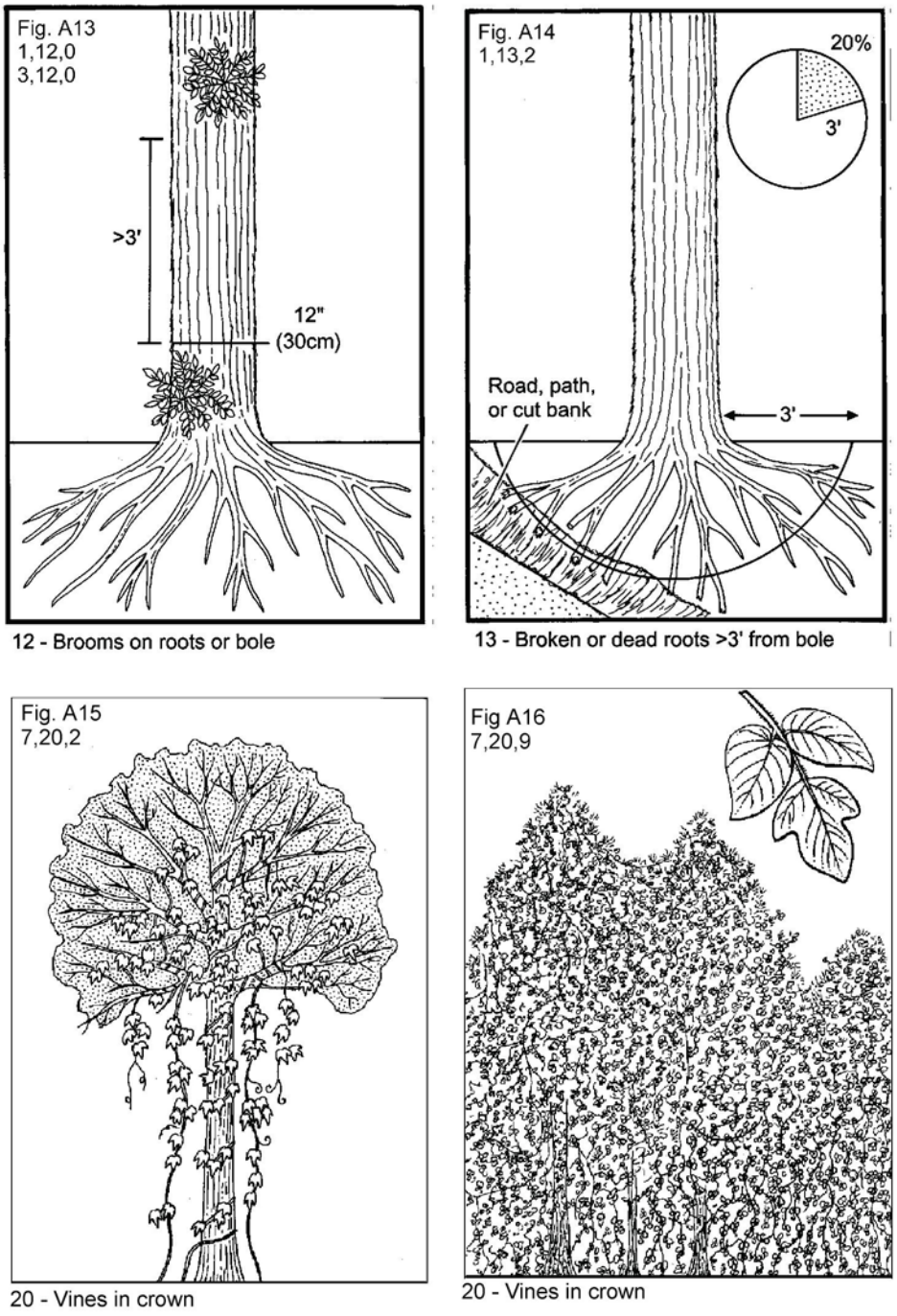
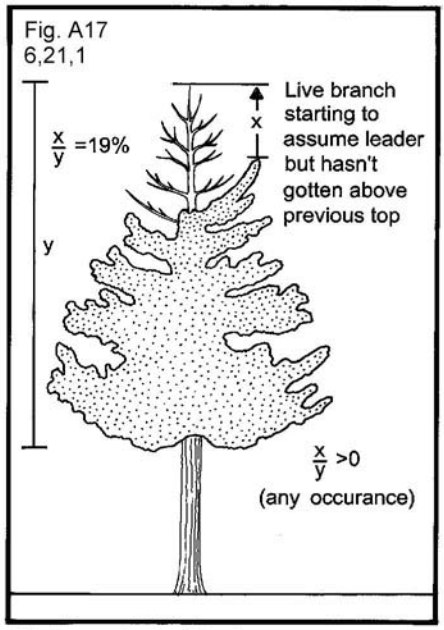
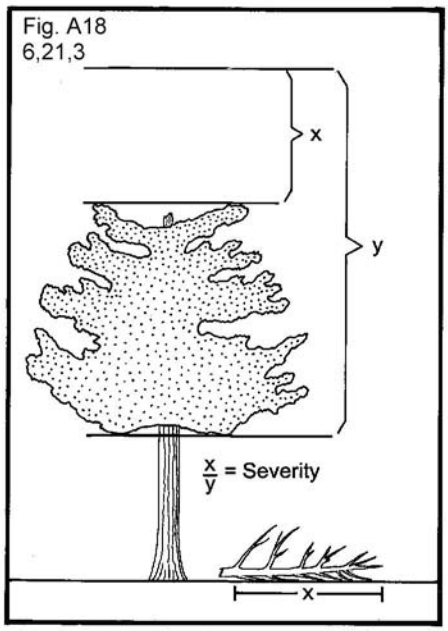


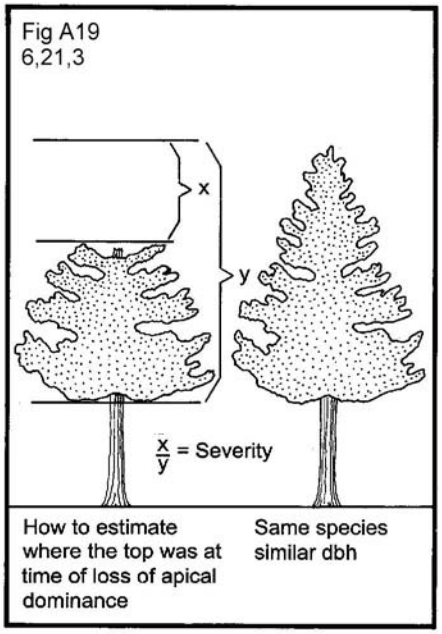
Figure 49. Examples of damage coding.



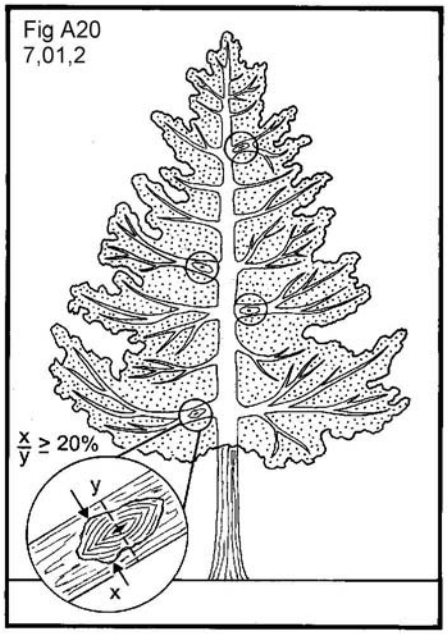
21 - Loss of apical dominance



21 - Loss of apical dominance, look for old top to estimate the top of x and y

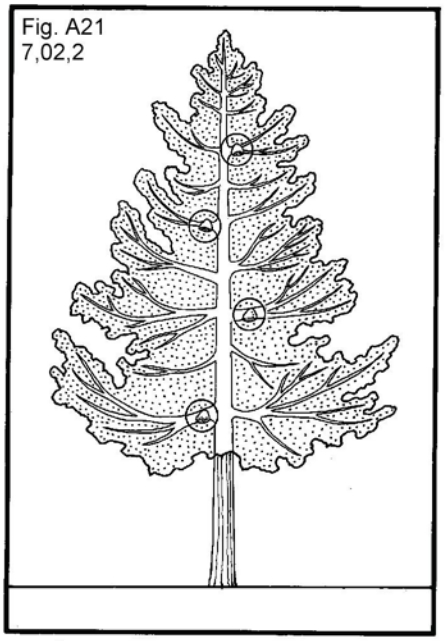


21 - Loss of apical dominance, look for same species of similar dbh

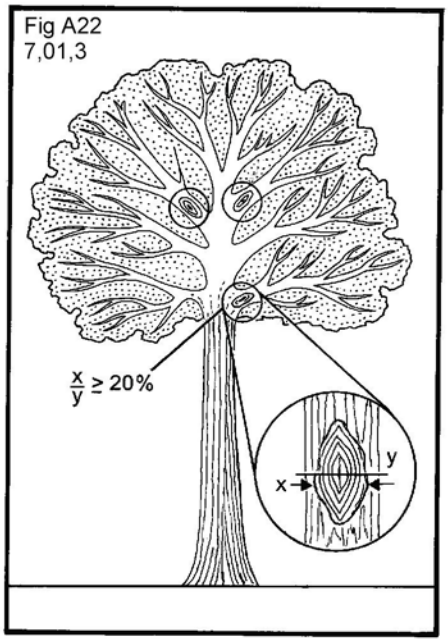


01 - Cankers above the threshold on ≥ 20% of branches

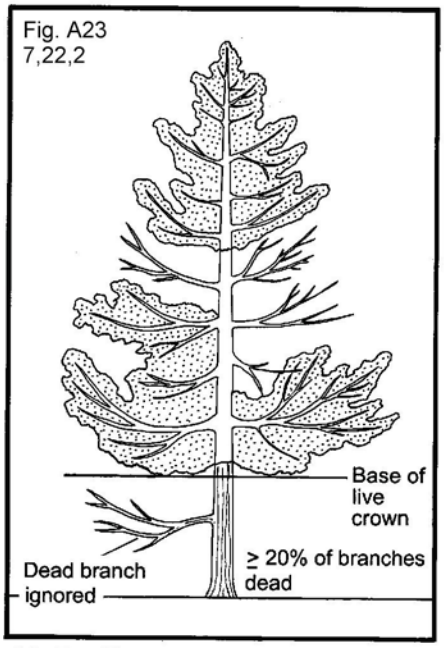
Figure 50. Examples of damage coding.



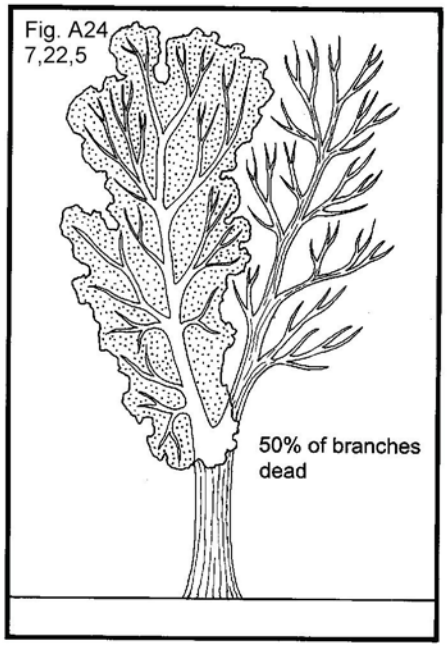
02 - Conks on ≥ 20% of branches



01 - Cankers above threshold on ≥ 20% of branches



22 - Dead branches within the live crown area. If branches cannot easily be counted, estimate % area of live crown affected



22 - Dead branches; only 2 branches present within live crown area, fines present and ≥20% of branch dead

Figure 51. Examples of damage coding.

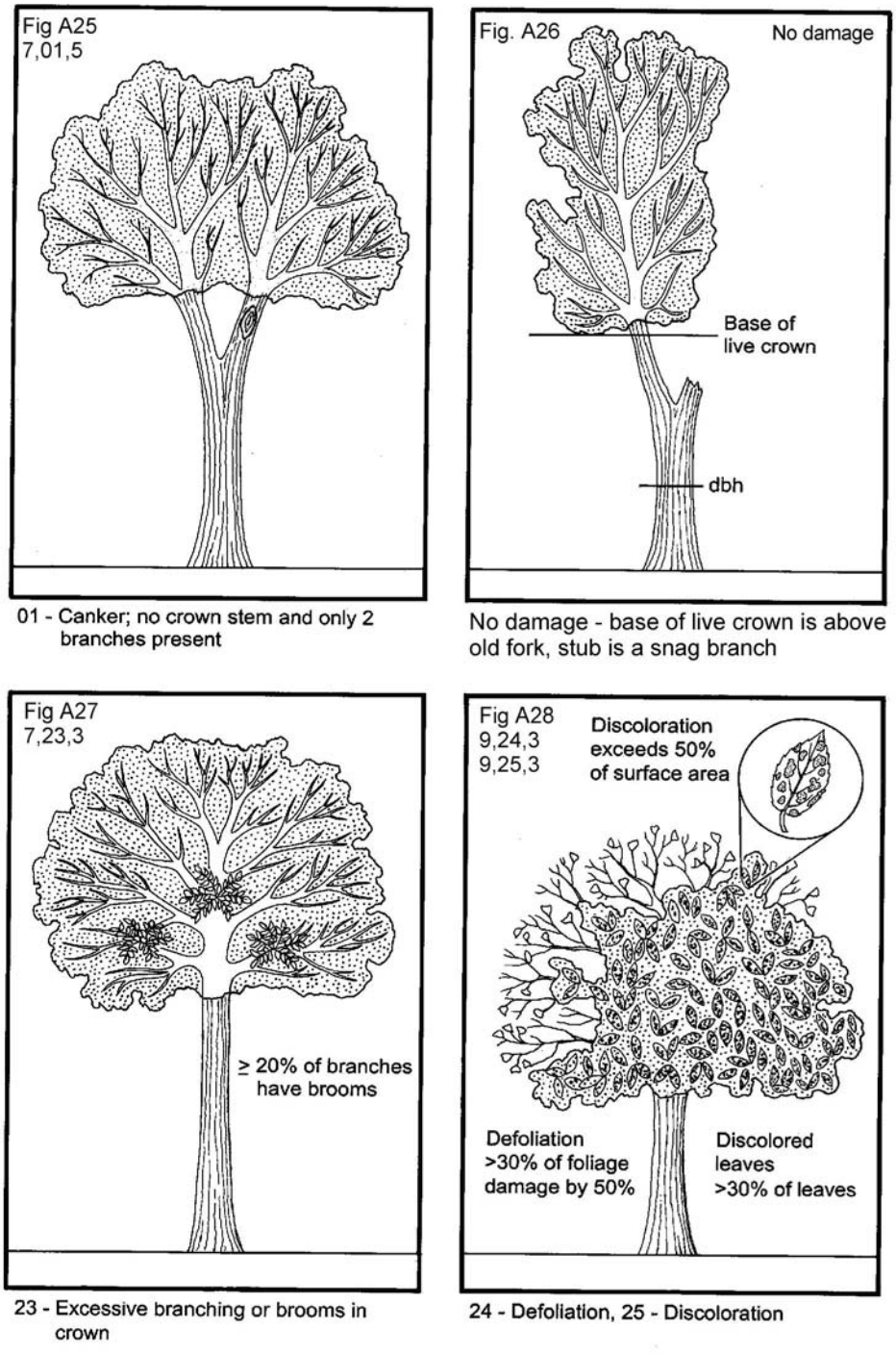


Figure 52. Examples of damage coding.

Procedures to Record Multiple Occurrences of the Same Damage

Damage codes 01 (canker), 03 (open wounds), and 04 (resinosis/gummosis) must meet a threshold of 20 percent of the circumference at the point of occurrence, within any 3-foot section.

Multiple cankers or open wounds which are directly above one another pose no more threat to long term tree survival than would a single damage incidence of the same width. However, should multiple damages be located horizontally within any 3-foot section, the translocation of water and nutrients would be significantly affected. The widths of each individual damage are added and compared as a percent to the total circumference at the midpoint of the 3-foot section (Figure 45).

Procedures to Measure Circumference Affected

A practical approach is to observe every face of the "stump", bole, or crownstem. About 40 percent of the circumference of a face can be observed at any one time. The damage is measured horizontally between the margins. If the cumulative area affected within a 3-foot section exceeds 1/2 of any face, then the 20 percent minimum threshold has been met. The percent of the circumference affected by damage is then estimated in 10 percent classes. If in doubt, measure the damage and circumference at the widest point of occurrence on the bole with a linear tape, and determine the percent affected.

5.20.4 DAMAGE LOCATION 2 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the location on the tree where TREE DAMAGE 2 is found. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE LOCATION 1.

5.20.5 DAMAGE TYPE 2 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the second damage type observed that meets the damage threshold definition in the lowest location. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE TYPE 1.

5.20.6 DAMAGE SEVERITY 2 (CORE OPTIONAL)
Record the amount of affected area (above threshold) in DAMAGE LOCATION 2 recorded for DAMAGE TYPE 2. Follow the same procedures as for DAMAGE SEVERITY 1.

5.21 CAUSE OF DEATH
Record a cause of death for all trees that have died or been cut since the previous survey. If cause of death cannot be reliably estimated, record unknown/not sure/other.

When Collected: CORE: SAMPLE KIND = 2 plots: all PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1 and PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 or 3; or PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and RECONCILE = 1, 2, or 3
CORE OPTIONAL: SAMPLE KIND = 1 plots; all MORTALITY = 1
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 80% of the time
Values:

10 Insect
20 Disease
30 Fire
40 Animal
50 Weather
60 Vegetation (suppression, competition, vines/kudzu)
70 Unknown/not sure/other - includes death from human activity not related to silvicultural or landclearing activity (accidental, random, etc.). TREE NOTES required.
80 Silvicultural or landclearing activity (death caused by harvesting or other silvicultural activity, including girdling, chaining, etc., or to landclearing activity)

5.22 MORTALITY YEAR (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the estimated year that remeasured trees died or were cut. For each remeasured tree that has died or been cut since the previous inventory, record the 4-digit year in which the tree died. Mortality year is also recorded for trees on land that has been converted to a nonforest land use, if it can be determined that a tree died before the land was converted.

When Collected: Plots where SAMPLE KIND = 2: all PREVIOUS TREE STATUS = 1 and PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 or 3; or PRESENT TREE STATUS = 2 and RECONCILE = 1, 2, or 3.
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: +/- 1 year for remeasurement cycles of 5 years
+/- 2 years for remeasurement cycles of > 5 years
MQO: At least 70% of the time
Values: 1995 or higher

5.23 DECAY CLASS

Record for each standing dead tally tree, 5.0 inches in diameter and larger, the code indicating the tree's stage of decay.

When Collected: All standing dead tally trees $\geq$ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 class
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: Use the following table for guidelines:

Decay class stage (code)	Limbs and branches	Top	% Bark Remaining	Sapwood presence and condition*	Heartwood condition*
1	All present	Pointed	100	Intact; sound, incipient decay, hard, original color	Sound, hard, original color
2	Few limbs, no fine branches	May be broken	Variable	Sloughing; advanced decay, fibrous, firm to soft, light brown	Sound at base, incipient decay in outer edge of upper bole, hard, light to reddish brown
3	Limb stubs only	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; fibrous, soft, light to reddish brown	Incipient decay at base, advanced decay throughout upper bole, fibrous, hard to firm, reddish brown
4	Few or no stubs	Broken	Variable	Sloughing; cubical, soft, reddish to dark brown	Advanced decay at base, sloughing from upper bole, fibrous to cubical, soft, dark reddish brown
5	None	Broken	Less than 20	Gone	Sloughing, cubical, soft, dark brown, OR fibrous, very soft, dark reddish brown, encased in hardened shell

* Characteristics are for Douglas-fir. Dead trees of other species may vary somewhat. Use this only as a guide.

5.24 LENGTH TO DIAMETER MEASUREMENT POINT (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record this item when tree diameter measurement locations are not monumented. For those trees measured directly at 4.5 feet above the ground, leave this item blank. If the diameter is not measured at 4.5 feet, record the actual length from the ground, to the nearest 0.1 foot, at which the diameter was measured for each tally tree, 1.0 inch DBH and larger. Leave this item blank for western woodland species measured for diameter at root collar.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live and dead tally trees (except western woodland species) ≥ 1.0 in DBH
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 0.2 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00.1 – 15.0

5.25 ROUGH CULL (CORE OPTIONAL)

For each live tally tree 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and larger, record the total percentage of cubic-foot volume that is cull due to sound dead material or tree form. Record to the nearest 1 percent. When estimating volume loss (tree cull), only consider the cull on the merchantable bole/portion of the tree, from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top.

For western woodland species, the merchantable portion is between the point of DRC measurement to a 1.5-inch DOB top, and rough cull includes only sound dead.

Refer to local defect guidelines as an aid in determining cull volume for various damages such as crook, fork, sweep, pistol butt, etc. Small trees (5-9 inches for softwoods and 5-11 inches for hardwoods) that have poor form and are not expected to ever produce merchantable material should be coded 99% rough cull.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live tally trees ≥ 5.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 2 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10%
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 00 to 99

5.26 MISTLETOE CLASS (CORE OPTIONAL)

Rate all live conifer species, except juniper species, greater than or equal to 1.0 inch diameter for dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium* spp.) infection. Use the Hawksworth six-class rating system: divide the live crown into thirds, and rate each third using the following scale (Figure 53):

0	No visible infection
1	Light infection -- < 50 percent of the total branches infected
2	Heavy infection -- > 50 percent of the total branches infected

Sum the three individual ratings to obtain and record a total mistletoe class (0 to 6) for the tree.

When Collected: CORE OPTIONAL: All live conifer (except juniper) tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH/DRC
Field width: 1 digit
Tolerance: +/- 1 class
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 0 to 6

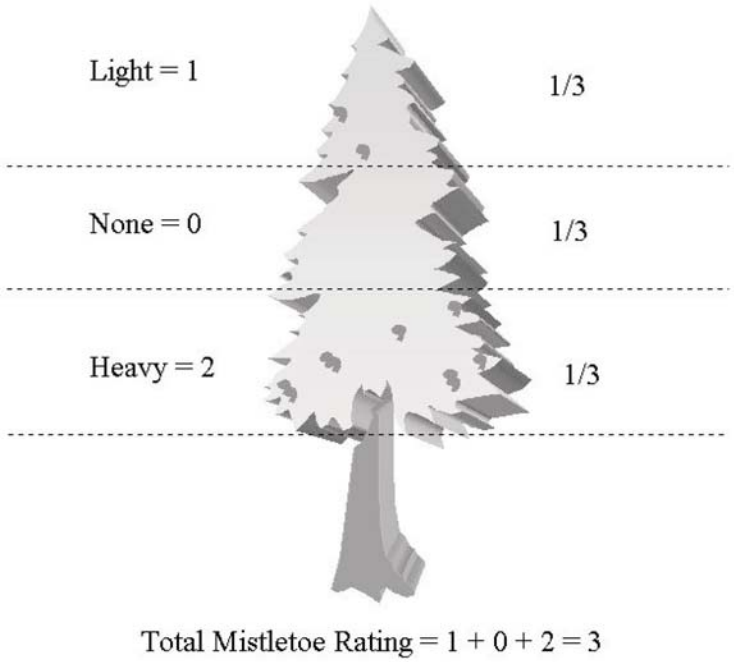


Figure 53. Example of the Hawksworth six-class rating system.

5.27 TREE NOTES

Record notes pertaining to an individual tree as called for to explain or describe another variable.

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

6.0 SEEDLING DATA

Stocking and regeneration information are obtained by counting live seedlings within the 6.8-foot radius microplot located 90 degrees and 12.0 feet from each subplot center within each of the four subplots. Conifer seedlings must be at least 6.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH/DRC in order to qualify for tallying. Hardwood seedlings must be at least 12.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH/DRC in order to qualify for tallying. For western woodland species, each stem on a single tree must be less than 1.0 inch in DRC. Seedlings are counted in groups by species and condition class, up to five individuals per species. Counts beyond five estimated. Only count seedlings occurring in accessible forest land condition classes.

6.1 SUBPLOT NUMBER
Use the procedures outlined in Section 3.1.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings

6.2 SPECIES
Use the procedures outlined in Section 5.8.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings
Field width: 4 digits
Tolerance: No errors for genus, no errors for species
MQO: At least 90% of the time for genus, at least 85% of the time for species
Values: See Appendix 3

6.3 CONDITION CLASS NUMBER
Use the procedures outlined in Section 2.0.

When Collected: All counts of seedlings

6.4 SEEDLING COUNT
On each microplot, record the number of live tally tree seedlings, by species and condition class. Count up to five individuals by species: estimate the total count if there are more than five individuals of any given species in any given condition class. When seedlings are distributed evenly on a microplot, a suggested method of estimating is to count the number of seedlings on one quarter of the microplot and multiply by four (given that there is only one condition class on the microplot). Repeat for each species. Conifer seedlings must be at least 6.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH to qualify for counting. Hardwood seedlings must be at least 12.0 inches in length and less than 1.0 inch at DBH in order to qualify for counting.

For western woodland species, each stem on a single tree must be less than 1.0 inch at DRC.

Multiple “suckers” that originate from the same location, and stump sprouts are considered one seedling. Do not tally or count “layers” (undetached branches partially or completely covered by soil, usually at the base) as seedlings. Do not tally any seedlings that sprout from a live tally tree.

When Collected: Each accessible forest land condition class on each microplot
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: No errors for 5 or less per species; +/- 20% over a count of 5
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 through 999

7.0 SITE TREE INFORMATION

Site trees are a measure of site productivity expressed by the height to age relationship of dominant and co-dominant trees. If suitable site trees are available, site tree data are required for every accessible forest land condition class defined on a plot. An individual site tree may be used for more than one condition class where differences in condition classes are not the result of differences in site productivity. For example, when different condition classes are caused solely due to differences in reserved status, owner class, and/or disturbance-related differences in density (e.g., heavily thinned vs. unthinned), a site tree may be used for more than one condition class. When in doubt, do not use a site tree for more than one condition class.

7.1 SITE TREE SELECTION

Select at least one site tree for each accessible forest land condition class where no previous site tree data exist. The absence of site tree data may occur because:

- This is the first visit to the site
- On the previous visit no suitable site tree could be found for the condition
- Since the last visit there has been a change in condition class that renders the previous data incompatible with the current conditions

If a site tree is needed; select tree from a species common to the condition class being sampled, based on the criteria listed in Appendix 4. Select trees off the subplot where possible. Use only trees that have remained in a dominant or co-dominant crown position throughout their entire life span. If possible, trees should be 5.0 inches in diameter, or larger, and at least 20 years old. Trees that are visibly damaged, trees with ring patterns that exhibit signs of suppression, and trees with rotten cores should be rejected. If there are no acceptable site trees, record that in the plot notes and leave this section blank.

7.2 SITE TREE DATA VARIABLES

7.2.1 CONDITION CLASS LIST

List all CONDITION CLASSES that the site index data from this tree represent.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 5 digits
Tolerance: No errors
MQO: At least 99% of the time
Values: 1 to 9 or 10000 to 98765

7.2.2 SPECIES

Use the same procedures described in Section 5.8 (Appendix 4 lists preferred site tree species by region).

When Collected: All site trees
Values: See Appendix 4

7.2.3 DIAMETER

Use the same procedures described in Section 5.9.

When Collected: All site trees

7.2.4 SITE TREE LENGTH

With a clinometer or other approved instrument, measure the total length of the site tree from the ground to the top of the tree. Record to the nearest 1.0 foot. SITE TREE LENGTH must be measured; no estimates are permitted on site trees.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10% of true length
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 005 to 999

7.2.5 TREE AGE AT DIAMETER

Record the tree age as determined by an increment sample. Bore the tree at the point of diameter measurement (DBH) with an increment borer. Count the rings between the outside edge of the core and the pith. Do not add years to get total age.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 5 years
MQO: At least 95% of the time
Values: 001 to 999

7.2.6 SITE TREE NOTES

Record notes pertaining to an individual site tree.

When collected: All site trees as necessary
Field width: alphanumeric character field
MQO: N/A
Values: English language words, phrases and numbers

7.2.7 SUBPLOT NUMBER (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the subplot number to which the site tree is referenced.

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

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

7.2.8 AZIMUTH (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the AZIMUTH from the subplot center; sight the center of the base of each tree with a compass. Record AZIMUTH to the nearest degree. Use 360 for north.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 3 digits
Tolerance: +/- 10 degrees
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 001 to 360

7.2.9 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE (CORE OPTIONAL)

Record the measured HORIZONTAL DISTANCE, to the nearest 0.1 foot, from the subplot center to the pith of the tree at the base.

When Collected: All site trees
Field width: 4 digits (xxx.y)
Tolerance: +/- 5 ft
MQO: At least 90% of the time
Values: 0001 to 2000

APPENDICES

1. State and County, Parish or Borough FIPS Codes

   These are the standard federal 2- and 3-digit codes for States and Counties, Parishes, or Boroughs, respectively.

2. FIA Forest Type Codes

   These are the codes that correspond to the National FIA forest typing algorithm. Definitions for the types will be included in a future draft. Units may choose to also add local forest type groupings.

3. FIA Tree Species Codes

   This list includes all species deemed to be tally trees with western woodland trees measured for DRC indicated.

4. Site Tree Selection Criteria and Species List

5. Determination of Stocking Values for Land Use Classification

6. Glossary

7. Tolerance / MQO / Value / Units Table

8. Tree Coding Guide for RECONCILE

Appendix 1. State and County, Parish, or Borough FIPS Codes

(01) Alabama
(001) Autauga
(003) Baldwin
(005) Barbour
(007) Bibb
(009) Blount
(011) Bullock
(013) Butler
(015) Calhoun
(017) Chambers
(019) Cherokee
(021) Chilton
(023) Choctaw
(025) Clarke
(027) Clay
(029) Cleburne
(031) Coffee
(033) Colbert
(035) Conecuh
(037) Coosa
(039) Covington
(041) Crenshaw
(043) Cullman
(045) Dale
(047) Dallas
(049) De Kalb
(051) Elmore
(053) Escambia
(055) Etowah
(057) Fayette
(059) Franklin
(061) Geneva
(063) Greene
(065) Hale
(067) Henry
(069) Houston
(071) Jackson
(073) Jefferson
(075) Lamar
(077) Lauderdale
(079) Lawrence
(081) Lee
(083) Limestone
(085) Lowndes
(087) Macon
(089) Madison
(091) Marengo
(093) Marion
(095) Marshall
(097) Mobile
(099) Monroe
(101) Montgomery
(103) Morgan
(105) Perry
(107) Pickens
(109) Pike
(111) Randolph
(113) Russell
(115) St Clair
(117) Shelby
(119) Sumter
(121) Talladega
(123) Tallapoosa
(125) Tuscaloosa
(127) Walker
(129) Washington
(131) Wilcox
(133) Winston

(02) Alaska
(013) Aleutions East Borough
(016) Aleutions West Census Area
(020) Anchorage Borough
(050) Bethel Census Area
(060) Bristol Bay Borough
(068) Denali Borough
(070) Dillingham Census Area
(090) Fairbanks North Star Borough
(100) Haines Borough
(110) Juneau Borough
(122) Kenai Peninsula Borough
(130) Ketchikan Gateway Borough
(150) Kodiak Island Borough
(164) Lake and Peninsula Borough
(170) Matanuska-Susitna Borough
(180) Nome Census Area
(185) North Slope Borough
(188) Northwest Arctic Borough
(201) Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area
(220) Sitka Borough
(232) Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
(240) Southeast Fairbanks Census Area
(261) Valdez-Cordova Census Area
(270) Wade Hampton Census Area
(280) Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area
(282) Yakutat Borough
(290) Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area

(04) Arizona
(001) Apache
(003) Cochise
(005) Coconino
(007) Gila
(009) Graham
(011) Greenlee
(012) La Paz
(013) Maricopa
(015) Mohave
(017) Navajo
(019) Pima
(021) Pinal
(023) Santa Cruz
(025) Yavapai
(027) Yuma

(05) Arkansas
(001) Arkansas
(003) Ashley
(005) Baxter
(007) Benton
(009) Boone
(011) Bradley
(013) Calhoun
(015) Carroll
(017) Chicot
(019) Clark
(021) Clay
(023) Cleburne
(025) Cleveland
(027) Columbia
(029) Conway
(031) Craighead
(033) Crawford
(035) Crittenden
(037) Cross
(039) Dallas
(041) Desha
(043) Drew
(045) Faulkner
(047) Franklin
(049) Fulton
(051) Garland
(053) Grant
(055) Greene
(057) Hempstead

(059) Hot Spring
(061) Howard
(063) Independence
(065) Izard
(067) Jackson
(069) Jefferson
(071) Johnson
(073) Lafayette
(075) Lawrence
(077) Lee
(079) Lincoln
(081) Little River
(083) Logan
(085) Lonoke
(087) Madison
(089) Marion
(091) Miller
(093) Mississippi
(095) Monroe
(097) Montgomery
(099) Nevada
(101) Newton
(103) Ouachita
(105) Perry
(107) Phillips
(109) Pike
(111) Poinsett
(113) Polk
(115) Pope
(117) Prairie
(119) Pulaski
(121) Randolph
(123) St. Francis
(125) Saline
(127) Scott
(129) Searcy
(131) Sebastian
(133) Sevier
(135) Sharp
(137) Stone
(139) Union
(141) Van Buren
(143) Washington
(145) White
(147) Woodruff
(149) Yell

(06) California
(001) Alameda
(003) Alpine
(005) Amador
(007) Butte
(009) Calaveras
(011) Colusa
(013) Contra Costa
(015) Del Norte
(017) El Dorado
(019) Fresno
(021) Glenn
(023) Humboldt
(025) Imperial
(027) Inyo
(029) Kern
(031) Kings
(033) Lake
(035) Lassen
(037) Los Angeles
(039) Madera
(041) Marin
(043) Mariposa
(045) Mendocino
(047) Merced
(049) Modoc
(051) Mono
(053) Monterey
(055) Napa
(057) Nevada
(059) Orange
(061) Placer
(063) Plumas
(065) Riverside
(067) Sacramento
(069) San Benito
(071) San Bernardino
(073) San Diego
(075) San Francisco
(077) San Joaquin
(079) San Luis Obispo
(081) San Mateo
(083) Santa Barbara
(085) Santa Clara
(087) Santa Cruz
(089) Shasta
(091) Sierra
(093) Siskiyou
(095) Solano
(097) Sonoma
(099) Stanislaus
(101) Sutter
(103) Tehama
(105) Trinity
(107) Tulare
(109) Tuolumne
(111) Ventura
(113) Yolo
(115) Yuba

(08) Colorado
(001) Adams
(003) Alamosa
(005) Arapahoe
(007) Archuleta
(009) Baca
(011) Bent
(013) Boulder
(015) Chaffee
(017) Cheyenne
(019) Clear Creek
(021) Conejos
(023) Costilla
(025) Crowley
(027) Custer
(029) Delta
(031) Denver
(033) Dolores
(035) Douglas
(037) Eagle
(039) Elbert
(041) El Paso
(043) Fremont
(045) Garfield
(047) Gilpin
(049) Grand
(051) Gunnison
(053) Hinsdale
(055) Huerfano
(057) Jackson
(059) Jefferson
(061) Kiowa
(063) Kit Carson
(065) Lake
(067) La Plata
(069) Larimer
(071) Las Animas
(073) Lincoln
(075) Logan
(077) Mesa
(079) Mineral
(081) Moffat
(083) Montezuma
(085) Montrose
(087) Morgan
(089) Otero
(091) Ouray
(093) Park
(095) Phillips
(097) Pitkin
(099) Prowers
(101) Pueblo
(103) Rio Blanco
(105) Rio Grande
(107) Routt
(109) Saguache
(111) San Juan
(113) San Miguel
(115) Sedgewick
(117) Summit
(119) Teller

(121) Washington
(123) Weld
(125) Yuma

(09) Connecticut
(001) Fairfield
(003) Hartford
(005) Litchfield
(007) Middlesex
(009) New Haven
(011) New London
(013) Tolland
(015) Windham

(10) Delaware
(001) Kent
(003) New Castle
(005) Sussex

(11) District of Columbia
(001) District of Columbia

(12) Florida
(001) Alachua
(003) Baker
(005) Bay
(007) Bradford
(009) Brevard
(011) Broward
(013) Calhoun
(015) Charlotte
(017) Citrus
(019) Clay
(021) Collier
(023) Columbia
(025) Dade
(027) De Soto
(029) Dixie
(031) Duval
(033) Escambia
(035) Flagler
(037) Franklin
(039) Gadsden
(041) Gilchrist
(043) Glades
(045) Gulf
(047) Hamilton
(049) Hardee
(051) Hendry
(053) Hernando
(055) Highlands
(057) Hillsborough
(059) Holmes
(061) Indian River
(063) Jackson
(065) Jefferson
(067) Lafayette
(069) Lake
(071) Lee
(073) Leon
(075) Levy
(077) Liberty
(079) Madison
(081) Manatee
(083) Marion
(085) Martin
(087) Monroe
(089) Nassau
(091) Okaloosa
(093) Okeechobee
(095) Orange
(097) Osceola
(099) Palm Beach
(101) Pasco
(103) Pinellas
(105) Polk
(107) Putnam
(109) St. Johns
(111) St. Lucie
(113) Santa Rosa
(115) Sarasota
(117) Seminole
(119) Sumter
(121) Suwannee
(123) Taylor
(125) Union
(127) Volusia
(129) Wakulla
(131) Walton
(133) Washington

(13) Georgia
(001) Appling
(003) Atkinston
(005) Bacon
(007) Baker
(009) Baldwin
(011) Banks
(013) Barrow
(015) Bartow
(017) Ben Hill
(019) Berrien
(021) Bibb
(023) Bleckley
(025) Brantley
(027) Brooks
(029) Bryan
(031) Bulloch
(033) Burke
(035) Butts
(037) Calhoun
(039) Camden
(043) Candler
(045) Carroll
(047) Catoosa
(049) Charlton
(051) Chatham
(053) Chattahoochee
(055) Chattooga
(057) Cherokee
(059) Clarke
(061) Clay
(063) Clayton
(065) Clinch
(067) Cobb
(069) Coffee
(071) Colquitt
(073) Columbia
(075) Cook
(077) Coweta
(079) Crawford
(081) Crisp
(083) Dade
(085) Dawson
(087) Decatur
(089) De Kalb
(091) Dodge
(093) Dooly
(095) Dougherty
(097) Douglas
(099) Early
(101) Echols
(103) Effingham
(105) Elbert
(107) Emanuel
(109) Evans
(111) Fannin
(113) Fayette
(115) Floyd
(117) Forsyth
(119) Franklin
(121) Fulton
(123) Gilmer
(125) Glascock
(127) Glynn
(129) Gordon
(131) Grady
(133) Greene
(135) Gwinnett
(137) Habersham
(139) Hall
(141) Hancock
(143) Haralson
(145) Harris
(147) Hart
(149) Heard
(151) Henry
(153) Houston

(155) Irwin
(157) Jackson
(159) Jasper
(161) Jeff Davis
(163) Jefferson
(165) Jenkins
(167) Johnson
(169) Jones
(171) Lamar
(173) Lanier
(175) Laurens
(177) Lee
(179) Liberty
(181) Lincoln
(183) Long
(185) Lowndes
(187) Lumpkin
(189) Mc Duffie
(191) Mc Intosh
(193) Macon
(195) Madison
(197) Marion
(199) Meriwether
(201) Miller
(205) Mitchell
(207) Monroe
(209) Montgomery
(211) Morgan
(213) Murray
(215) Muscogee
(217) Newton
(219) Oconee
(221) Oglethorpe
(223) Paulding
(225) Peach
(227) Pickens
(229) Pierce
(231) Pike
(233) Polk
(235) Pulaski
(237) Putnam
(239) Quitman
(241) Rabun
(243) Randolph
(245) Richmond
(247) Rockdale
(249) Schley
(251) Screven
(253) Seminole
(255) Spalding
(257) Stephens
(259) Stewart
(261) Sumter
(263) Talbot
(265) Taliaferro
(267) Tattnall
(269) Taylor
(271) Telfair
(273) Terrell
(275) Thomas
(277) Tift
(279) Toombs
(281) Towns
(283) Treutlen
(285) Troup
(287) Turner
(289) Twiggs
(291) Union
(293) Upson
(295) Walker
(297) Walton
(299) Ware
(301) Warren
(303) Washington
(305) Wayne
(307) Webster
(309) Wheeler
(311) White
(313) Whitfield
(315) Wilcox
(317) Wilkes
(319) Wilkinson
(321) Worth

(15) Hawaii
(001) Hawaii
(005) Kalawao
(003) Honolulu
(007) Kauai
(009) Maui

(16) Idaho
(001) Ada
(003) Adams
(005) Bannock
(007) Bear Lake
(009) Benewah
(011) Bingham
(013) Blaine
(015) Boise
(017) Bonner
(019) Bonneville
(021) Boundary
(023) Butte
(025) Camas
(027) Canyon
(029) Caribou
(031) Cassia
(033) Clark
(035) Clearwater
(037) Custer
(039) Elmore
(041) Franklin
(043) Fremont
(045) Gem
(047) Gooding
(049) Idaho
(051) Jefferson
(053) Jerome
(055) Kootenai
(057) Latah
(059) Lemhi
(061) Lewis
(063) Lincoln
(065) Madison
(067) Minidoka
(069) Nez Perce
(071) Oneida
(073) Owyhee
(075) Payette
(077) Power
(079) Shoshone
(081) Teton
(083) Twin Falls
(085) Valley
(087) Washington
(089) Yellowstone National Park

(17) Illinois
(001) Adams
(003) Alexander
(005) Bond
(007) Boone
(009) Brown
(011) Bureau
(013) Calhoun
(015) Carroll
(017) Cass
(019) Champaign
(021) Christian
(023) Clark
(025) Clay
(027) Clinton
(029) Coles
(031) Cook
(033) Crawford
(035) Cumberland
(037) DeKalb
(039) De Witt
(041) Douglas
(043) DuPage
(045) Edgar
(047) Edwards
(049) Effingham
(051) Fayette
(053) Ford
(055) Franklin

(057) Fulton
(059) Gallatin
(061) Greene
(063) Grundy
(065) Hamilton
(067) Hancock
(069) Hardin
(071) Henderson
(073) Henry
(075) Iroquois
(077) Jackson
(079) Jasper
(081) Jefferson
(083) Jersey
(085) Jo Daviess
(087) Johnson
(089) Kane
(091) Kankakee
(093) Kendall
(095) Knox
(097) Lake
(099) La Salle
(101) Lawrence
(103) Lee
(105) Livingston
(107) Logan
(109) McDonough
(111) McHenry
(113) McLean
(115) Macon
(117) Macoupin
(119) Madison
(121) Marion
(123) Marshall
(125) Mason
(127) Massac
(129) Menard
(131) Mercer
(133) Monroe
(135) Montgomery
(137) Morgan
(139) Moultrie
(141) Ogle
(143) Peoria
(145) Perry
(147) Piatt
(149) Pike
(151) Pope
(153) Pulaski
(155) Putnam
(157) Randolph
(159) Richland
(161) Rock Island
(163) St. Clair
(165) Saline
(167) Sangamon
(169) Schuyler
(171) Scott
(173) Shelby
(175) Stark
(177) Stephenson
(179) Tazewell
(181) Union
(183) Vermilion
(185) Wabash
(187) Warren
(189) Washington
(191) Wayne
(193) White
(195) Whiteside
(197) Will
(199) Williamson
(201) Winnebago
(203) Woodford

(18) Indiana

(001) Adams
(003) Allen
(005) Bartholomew
(007) Benton
(009) Blackford
(011) Boone
(013) Brown
(015) Carroll
(017) Cass
(019) Clark
(021) Clay
(023) Clinton
(025) Crawford
(027) Daviess
(033) De Kalb
(029) Dearborn
(031) Decatur
(035) Delaware
(037) Dubois
(039) Elkhart
(041) Fayette
(043) Floyd
(045) Fountain
(047) Franklin
(049) Fulton
(051) Gibson
(053) Grant
(055) Greene
(057) Hamilton
(059) Hancock
(061) Harrison
(063) Hendricks
(065) Henry
(067) Howard
(069) Huntington
(071) Jackson
(073) Jasper
(075) Jay
(077) Jefferson
(079) Jennings
(081) Johnson
(083) Knox
(085) Kosciusko
(087) Lagrange
(089) Lake
(091) La Porte
(093) Lawrence
(095) Madison
(097) Marion
(099) Marshall
(101) Martin
(103) Miami
(105) Monroe
(107) Montgomery
(109) Morgan
(111) Newton
(113) Noble
(115) Ohio
(117) Orange
(119) Owen
(121) Parke
(123) Perry
(125) Pike
(127) Porter
(129) Posey
(131) Pulaski
(133) Putnam
(135) Randolph
(137) Ripley
(139) Rush
(143) Scott
(145) Shelby
(147) Spencer
(141) St. Joseph
(149) Starke
(151) Steuben
(153) Sullivan
(155) Switzerland
(157) Tippecanoe
(159) Tipton
(161) Union
(163) Vanderburgh
(165) Vermillion
(167) Vigo
(169) Wabash
(171) Warren
(173) Warrick
(175) Washington
(177) Wayne
(179) Wells
(181) White
(183) Whitley

(19) Iowa
(001) Adair
(003) Adams
(005) Allamakee
(007) Appanoose
(009) Audubon
(011) Benton
(013) Black Hawk
(015) Boone
(017) Bremer
(019) Buchanan
(021) Buena Vista
(023) Butler
(025) Calhoun
(027) Carroll
(029) Cass
(031) Cedar
(033) Cerro Gordo
(035) Cherokee
(037) Chickasaw
(039) Clarke
(041) Clay
(043) Clayton
(045) Clinton
(047) Crawford
(049) Dallas
(051) Davis
(053) Decatur
(055) Delaware
(057) Des Moines
(059) Dickinson
(061) Dubuque
(063) Emmet
(065) Fayette
(067) Floyd
(069) Franklin
(071) Fremont
(073) Greene
(075) Grundy
(077) Guthrie
(079) Hamilton
(081) Hancock
(083) Hardin
(085) Harrison
(087) Henry
(089) Howard
(091) Humboldt
(093) Ida
(095) Iowa
(097) Jackson
(099) Jasper
(101) Jefferson
(103) Johnson
(105) Jones
(107) Keokuk
(109) Kossuth
(111) Lee
(113) Linn
(115) Louisa
(117) Lucas
(119) Lyon
(121) Madison
(123) Mahaska
(125) Marion
(127) Marshall
(129) Mills
(131) Mitchell
(133) Monona
(135) Monroe
(137) Montgomery
(139) Muscatine
(141) O'Brien
(143) Osceola
(145) Page
(147) Palo Alto
(149) Plymouth
(151) Pocahontas
(153) Polk
(155) Pottawattamie
(157) Poweshiek
(159) Ringgold
(161) Sac
(163) Scott
(165) Shelby
(167) Sioux
(169) Story
(171) Tama
(173) Taylor
(175) Union
(177) Van Buren
(179) Wapello
(181) Warren
(183) Washington
(185) Wayne
(187) Webster
(189) Winnebago
(191) Winneshiek
(193) Woodbury
(195) Worth
(197) Wright

(20) Kansas
(001) Allen
(003) Anderson
(005) Atchison
(007) Barber
(009) Barton
(011) Bourbon
(013) Brown
(015) Butler
(017) Chase
(019) Chautauqua
(021) Cherokee
(023) Cheyenne
(025) Clark
(027) Clay
(029) Cloud
(031) Coffey
(033) Comanche
(035) Cowley
(037) Crawford
(039) Decatur
(041) Dickinson
(043) Doniphan
(045) Douglas
(047) Edwards
(049) Elk
(051) Ellis
(053) Ellsworth
(055) Finney
(057) Ford
(059) Franklin
(061) Geary
(063) Gove
(065) Graham
(067) Grant
(069) Gray
(071) Greeley
(073) Greenwood
(075) Hamilton
(077) Harper
(079) Harvey
(081) Haskell
(083) Hodgeman
(085) Jackson
(087) Jefferson
(089) Jewell
(091) Johnson
(093) Kearny
(095) Kingman
(097) Kiowa
(099) Labette
(101) Lane
(103) Leavenworth
(105) Lincoln
(107) Linn
(109) Logan
(111) Lyon
(113) McPherson
(115) Marion
(117) Marshall
(119) Meade
(121) Miami
(123) Mitchell
(125) Montgomery
(127) Morris
(129) Morton

(131) Nemaha
(133) Neosho
(135) Ness
(137) Norton
(139) Osage
(141) Osborne
(143) Ottawa
(145) Pawnee
(147) Phillips
(149) Pottawatomie
(151) Pratt
(153) Rawlins
(155) Reno
(157) Republic
(159) Rice
(161) Riley
(163) Rooks
(165) Rush
(167) Russell
(169) Saline
(171) Scott
(173) Sedgwick
(175) Seward
(177) Shawnee
(179) Sheridan
(181) Sherman
(183) Smith
(185) Stafford
(187) Stanton
(189) Stevens
(191) Sumner
(193) Thomas
(195) Trego
(197) Wabaunsee
(199) Wallace
(201) Washington
(203) Wichita
(205) Wilson
(207) Woodson
(209) Wyandotte

(21) Kentucky
(001) Adair
(003) Allen
(005) Anderson
(007) Ballard
(009) Barren
(011) Bath
(013) Bell
(015) Boone
(017) Bourbon
(019) Boyd
(021) Boyle
(023) Bracken
(025) Breathitt
(027) Breckinridge
(029) Bullitt
(031) Butler
(033) Caldwell
(035) Calloway
(037) Campbell
(039) Carlisle
(041) Carroll
(043) Carter
(045) Casey
(047) Christian
(049) Clark
(051) Clay
(053) Clinton
(055) Crittenden
(057) Cumberland
(059) Daviess
(061) Edmonson
(063) Elliott
(065) Estill
(067) Fayette
(069) Fleming
(071) Floyd
(073) Franklin
(075) Fulton
(077) Gallatin
(079) Garrard
(081) Grant
(083) Graves
(085) Grayson
(087) Green
(089) Greenup
(091) Hancock
(093) Hardin
(095) Harlan
(097) Harrison
(099) Hart
(101) Henderson
(103) Henry
(105) Hickman
(107) Hopkins
(109) Jackson
(111) Jefferson
(113) Jessamine
(115) Johnson
(117) Kenton
(119) Knott
(121) Knox
(123) Larue
(125) Laurel
(127) Lawrence
(129) Lee
(131) Leslie
(133) Letcher
(135) Lewis
(137) Lincoln
(139) Livingston
(141) Logan
(143) Lyon
(145) McCracken
(147) McCreary
(149) McLean
(151) Madison
(153) Magoffin
(155) Marion
(157) Marshall
(159) Martin
(161) Mason
(163) Meade
(165) Menifee
(167) Mercer
(169) Metcalfe
(171) Monroe
(173) Montgomery
(175) Morgan
(177) Muhlenberg
(179) Nelson
(181) Nicholas
(183) Ohio
(185) Oldham
(187) Owen
(189) Owsley
(191) Pendleton
(193) Perry
(195) Pike
(197) Powell
(199) Pulaski
(201) Robertson
(203) Rockcastle
(205) Rowan
(207) Russell
(209) Scott
(211) Shelby
(213) Simpson
(215) Spencer
(217) Taylor
(219) Todd
(221) Trigg
(223) Trimble
(225) Union
(227) Warren
(229) Washington
(231) Wayne
(233) Webster
(235) Whitley
(237) Wolfe
(239) Woodford

(22) Louisiana
(001) Acadia
(003) Allen
(005) Ascension
(007) Assumption

(009) Avoyelles
(011) Beauregard
(013) Bienville
(015) Bossier
(017) Caddo
(019) Calcasieu
(021) Caldwell
(023) Cameron
(025) Catahoula
(027) Claiborne
(029) Concordia
(031) De Soto
(033) East Baton Rouge
(035) East Carroll
(037) East Feliciana
(039) Evangeline
(041) Franklin
(043) Grant
(045) Iberia
(047) Iberville
(049) Jackson
(051) Jefferson
(053) Jefferson Davis
(055) Lafayette
(057) LaFourche
(059) La Salle
(061) Lincoln
(063) Livingston
(065) Madison
(067) Morehouse
(069) Natchitoches
(071) Orleans
(073) Ouachita
(075) Plaquemines
(077) Pointe Coupee
(079) Rapides
(081) Red River
(083) Richland
(085) Sabine
(087) St. Bernard
(089) St. Charles
(091) St. Helena
(093) St. James
(095) St. John the Baptist
(097) St. Landry
(099) St. Martin
(101) St. Mary
(103) St. Tammany
(105) Tangipahoa
(107) Tensas
(109) Terrebonne
(111) Union
(113) Vermilion
(115) Vernon
(117) Washington
(119) Webster
(121) West Baton Rouge
(123) West Carroll
(125) West Feliciana
(127) Winn

(23) Maine
(001) Androscoggin
(003) Aroostook
(005) Cumberland
(007) Franklin
(009) Hancock
(011) Kennebec
(013) Knox
(015) Lincoln
(017) Oxford
(019) Penobscot
(021) Piscataquis
(023) Sagadahoc
(025) Somerset
(027) Waldo
(029) Washington
(031) York

(24) Maryland
(100) Allegany
(003) Anne Arundel
(005) Baltimore
(009) Calvert
(011) Caroline
(013) Carroll
(015) Cecil
(017) Charles
(019) Dorchester
(021) Frederick
(023) Garrett
(025) Harford
(027) Howard
(029) Kent
(031) Montgomery
(033) Prince Georges
(035) Queen Annes
(037) St. Marys
(039) Somerset
(041) Talbot
(043) Washington
(045) Wicomico
(047) Worcester
(510) Baltimore City

(25) Massachusetts
(001) Barnstable
(003) Berkshire
(005) Bristol
(007) Dukes
(009) Essex
(011) Franklin
(013) Hampden
(015) Hampshire
(017) Middlesex
(019) Nantucket
(021) Norfolk
(023) Plymouth
(025) Suffolk
(027) Worcester
(029) Washington
(031) York

(26) Michigan
(001) Alcona
(003) Alger
(005) Allegan
(007) Alpena
(009) Antrim
(011) Arenac
(013) Baraga
(015) Barry
(017) Bay
(019) Benzie
(021) Berrien
(023) Branch
(025) Calhoun
(027) Cass
(029) Charlevoix
(031) Cheboygan
(033) Chippewa
(035) Clare
(037) Clinton
(039) Crawford
(041) Delta
(043) Dickinson
(045) Eaton
(047) Emmet
(049) Genesee
(051) Gladwin
(053) Gogebic
(055) Grand Traverse
(057) Gratiot
(059) Hillsdale
(061) Houghton
(063) Huron
(065) Ingham
(067) Ionia
(069) Iosco
(071) Iron
(073) Isabella
(075) Jackson
(077) Kalamazoo
(079) Kalkaska
(081) Kent
(083) Keweenaw
(085) Lake
(087) Lapeer

(089) Leelanau
(091) Lenawee
(093) Livingston
(095) Luce
(097) Mackinac
(099) Macomb
(101) Manistee
(103) Marquette
(105) Mason
(107) Mecosta
(109) Menominee
(111) Midland
(113) Missaukee
(115) Monroe
(117) Montcalm
(119) Montmorency
(121) Muskegon
(123) Newaygo
(125) Oakland
(127) Oceana
(129) Ogemaw
(131) Ontonagon
(133) Osceola
(135) Oscoda
(137) Otsego
(139) Ottawa
(141) Presque Isle
(143) Roscommon
(145) Saginaw
(147) St. Clair
(149) St. Joseph
(151) Sanilac
(153) Schoolcraft
(155) Shiawassee
(157) Tuscola
(159) Van Buren
(161) Washtenaw
(163) Wayne
(165) Wexford

(27) Minnesota
(001) Aitkin
(003) Anoka
(005) Becker
(007) Beltrami
(009) Benton
(011) Big Stone
(013) Blue Earth
(015) Brown
(017) Carlton
(019) Carver
(021) Cass
(023) Chippewa
(025) Chisago
(027) Clay
(029) Clearwater
(031) Cook
(033) Cottonwood
(035) Crow Wing
(037) Dakota
(039) Dodge
(041) Douglas
(043) Faribault
(045) Fillmore
(047) Freeborn
(049) Goodhue
(051) Grant
(053) Hennepin
(055) Houston
(057) Hubbard
(059) Isanti
(061) Itasca
(063) Jackson
(065) Kanabec
(067) Kandiyohi
(069) Kittson
(071) Koochiching
(073) Lac qui Parle
(075) Lake
(077) Lake of the Woods
(079) Le Sueur
(081) Lincoln
(083) Lyon
(085) McLeod
(087) Mahnomen
(089) Marshall
(091) Martin
(093) Meeker
(095) Mille Lacs
(097) Morrison
(099) Mower
(101) Murray
(103) Nicollet
(105) Nobles
(107) Norman
(109) Olmsted
(111) Otter Tail
(113) Pennington
(115) Pine
(117) Pipestone
(119) Polk
(121) Pope
(123) Ramsey
(125) Red Lake
(127) Redwood
(129) Renville
(131) Rice
(133) Rock
(135) Roseau
(137) St. Louis
(139) Scott
(141) Sherburne
(143) Sibley
(145) Stearns
(147) Steele
(149) Stevens
(151) Swift
(153) Todd
(155) Traverse
(157) Wabasha
(159) Wadena
(161) Waseca
(163) Washington
(165) Watonwan
(167) Wilkin
(169) Winona
(171) Wright
(173) Yellow Medicine

(28) Mississippi
(001) Adams
(003) Alcorn
(005) Amite
(007) Attala
(009) Benton
(011) Bolivar
(013) Calhoun
(015) Carroll
(017) Chickasaw
(019) Choctaw
(021) Claiborne
(023) Clarke
(025) Clay
(027) Coahoma
(029) Copiah
(031) Covington
(033) De Soto
(035) Forrest
(037) Franklin
(039) George
(041) Greene
(043) Grenada
(045) Hancock
(047) Harrison
(049) Hinds
(051) Holmes
(053) Humphreys
(055) Issaquena
(057) Itawamba
(059) Jackson
(061) Jasper
(063) Jefferson
(065) Jefferson Davis
(067) Jones
(069) Kemper
(071) Lafayette
(073) Lamar
(075) Lauderdale

(077) Lawrence
(079) Leake
(081) Lee
(083) Leflore
(085) Lincoln
(087) Lowndes
(089) Madison
(091) Marion
(093) Marshall
(095) Monroe
(097) Montgomery
(099) Neshoba
(101) Newton
(103) Noxubee
(105) Oktibbeha
(107) Panola
(109) Pearl River
(111) Perry
(113) Pike
(115) Pontotoc
(117) Prentiss
(119) Quitman
(121) Rankin
(123) Scott
(125) Sharkey
(127) Simpson
(129) Smith
(131) Stone
(133) Sunflower
(135) Tallahatchie
(137) Tate
(139) Tippah
(141) Tishomingo
(143) Tunica
(145) Union
(147) Walthall
(149) Warren
(151) Washington
(153) Wayne
(155) Webster
(157) Wilkinson
(159) Winston
(161) Yalobusha
(163) Yazoo

(29) Missouri
(001) Adair
(003) Andrew
(005) Atchison
(007) Audrain
(009) Barry
(011) Barton
(013) Bates
(015) Benton
(017) Bollinger
(019) Boone
(021) Buchanan
(023) Butler
(025) Caldwell
(027) Callaway
(029) Camden
(031) Cape Girardeau
(033) Carroll
(035) Carter
(037) Cass
(039) Cedar
(041) Chariton
(043) Christian
(045) Clark
(047) Clay
(049) Clinton
(051) Cole
(053) Cooper
(055) Crawford
(057) Dade
(059) Dallas
(061) Daviess
(063) De Kalb
(065) Dent
(067) Douglas
(069) Dunklin
(071) Franklin
(073) Gasconade
(075) Gentry
(077) Greene
(079) Grundy
(081) Harrison
(083) Henry
(085) Hickory
(087) Holt
(089) Howard
(091) Howell
(093) Iron
(095) Jackson
(097) Jasper
(099) Jefferson
(101) Johnson
(103) Knox
(105) Laclede
(107) Lafayette
(109) Lawrence
(111) Lewis
(113) Lincoln
(115) Linn
(117) Livingston
(119) McDonald
(121) Macon
(123) Madison
(125) Maries
(127) Marion
(129) Mercer
(131) Miller
(133) Mississippi
(135) Moniteau
(137) Monroe
(139) Montgomery
(141) Morgan
(143) New Madrid
(145) Newton
(147) Nodaway
(149) Oregon
(151) Osage
(153) Ozark
(155) Pemiscot
(157) Perry
(159) Pettis
(161) Phelps
(163) Pike
(165) Platte
(167) Polk
(169) Pulaski
(171) Putnam
(173) Ralls
(175) Randolph
(177) Ray
(179) Reynolds
(181) Ripley
(183) St. Charles
(185) St. Clair
(186) Ste. Genevieve
(187) St. Francois
(189) St. Louis
(195) Saline
(197) Schuyler
(199) Scotland
(201) Scott
(203) Shannon
(205) Shelby
(207) Stoddard
(209) Stone
(211) Sullivan
(213) Taney
(215) Texas
(217) Vernon
(219) Warren
(221) Washington
(223) Wayne
(225) Webster
(227) Worth
(229) Wright
(510) St. Louis City

(30) Montana
(001) Beaverhead
(003) Big Horn
(005) Blaine
(007) Broadwater
(009) Carbon

(011) Carter
(013) Cascade
(015) Chouteau
(017) Custer
(019) Daniels
(021) Dawson
(023) Deer Lodge
(025) Fallon
(027) Fergus
(029) Flathead
(031) Gallatin
(033) Garfield
(035) Glacier
(037) Golden Valley
(039) Granite
(041) Hill
(043) Jefferson
(045) Judith Basin
(047) Lake
(049) Lewis and Clark
(051) Liberty
(053) Lincoln
(055) McCone
(057) Madison
(059) Meagher
(061) Mineral
(063) Missoula
(065) Musselshell
(067) Park
(069) Petroleum
(071) Phillips
(073) Pondera
(075) Powder River
(077) Powell
(079) Prairie
(081) Ravalli
(083) Richland
(085) Roosevelt
(087) Rosebud
(089) Sanders
(091) Sheridan
(093) Silver Bow
(095) Stillwater
(097) Sweet Grass
(099) Teton
(101) Toole
(103) Treasure
(105) Valley
(107) Wheatland
(109) Wibaux
(111) Yellowstone
(113) Yellowstone National Park

(31) Nebraska
(001) Adams
(003) Antelope
(005) Arthur
(007) Banner
(009) Blaine
(011) Boone
(013) Box Butte
(015) Boyd
(017) Brown
(019) Buffalo
(021) Burt
(023) Butler
(025) Cass
(027) Cedar
(029) Chase
(031) Cherry
(033) Cheyenne
(035) Clay
(037) Colfax
(039) Cuming
(041) Custer
(043) Dakota
(045) Dawes
(047) Dawson
(049) Deuel
(051) Dixon
(053) Dodge
(055) Douglas
(057) Dundy
(059) Fillmore
(061) Franklin
(063) Frontier
(065) Furnas
(067) Gage
(069) Garden
(071) Garfield
(073) Gosper
(075) Grant
(077) Greeley
(079) Hall
(081) Hamilton
(083) Harlan
(085) Hayes
(087) Hitchcock
(089) Holt
(091) Hooker
(093) Howard
(095) Jefferson
(097) Johnson
(099) Kearney
(101) Keith
(103) Keya Paha
(105) Kimball
(107) Knox
(109) Lancaster
(111) Lincoln
(113) Logan
(115) Loup
(117) McPherson
(119) Madison
(121) Merrick
(123) Morrill
(125) Nance
(127) Nemaha
(129) Nuckolls
(131) Otoe
(133) Pawnee
(135) Perkins
(137) Phelps
(139) Pierce
(141) Platte
(143) Polk
(145) Red Willow
(147) Richardson
(149) Rock
(151) Saline
(153) Sarpy
(155) Saunders
(157) Scotts Bluff
(159) Seward
(161) Sheridan
(163) Sherman
(165) Sioux
(167) Stanton
(169) Thayer
(171) Thomas
(173) Thurston
(175) Valley
(177) Washington
(179) Wayne
(181) Webster
(183) Wheeler
(185) York

(32) Nevada
(001) Churchill
(003) Clark
(005) Douglas
(007) Elko
(009) Esmeralda
(011) Eureka
(013) Humboldt
(015) Lander
(017) Lincoln
(019) Lyon
(021) Mineral
(023) Nye
(027) Pershing
(029) Storey
(031) Washoe
(033) White Pine
(510) Carson City

(33) New Hampshire
(001) Belknap
(003) Carroll
(007) Coos
(005) Cheshire
(009) Grafton
(011) Hillsborough
(013) Merrimack
(015) Rockingham
(017) Strafford
(019) Sullivan

(34) New Jersey
(001) Atlantic
(003) Bergen
(005) Burlington
(007) Camden
(009) Cape May
(011) Cumberland
(013) Essex
(015) Gloucester
(017) Hudson
(019) Hunterdon
(021) Mercer
(023) Middlesex
(025) Monmouth
(027) Morris
(029) Ocean
(031) Passaic
(033) Salem
(035) Somerset
(037) Sussex
(039) Union
(041) Warren

(35) New Mexico
(001) Bernalillo
(003) Catron
(005) Chaves
(006) Cibola
(007) Colfax
(009) Curry
(011) De Baca
(013) Dona Ana
(015) Eddy
(017) Grant
(019) Guadalupe
(021) Harding
(023) Hidalgo
(025) Lea
(027) Lincoln
(028) Los Alamos
(029) Luna
(031) McKinley
(033) Mora
(035) Otero
(037) Quay
(039) Rio Arriba
(041) Roosevelt
(043) Sandoval
(045) San Juan
(047) San Miguel
(049) Santa Fe
(051) Sierra
(053) Socorro
(055) Taos
(057) Torrance
(059) Union
(061) Valencia

(36) New York
(001) Albany
(003) Allegany
(005) Bronx
(007) Broome
(009) Cattaraugus
(011) Cayuga
(013) Chautauqua
(015) Chemung
(017) Chenango
(019) Clinton
(021) Columbia
(023) Cortland
(025) Delaware
(027) Dutchess
(029) Erie
(031) Essex
(033) Franklin
(035) Fulton
(037) Genesee
(039) Greene
(041) Hamilton
(043) Herkimer
(045) Jefferson
(047) Kings
(049) Lewis
(051) Livingston
(053) Madison
(055) Monroe
(057) Montgomery
(059) Nassau
(061) New York
(063) Niagara
(065) Oneida
(067) Onondaga
(069) Ontario
(071) Orange
(073) Orleans
(075) Oswego
(077) Otsego
(079) Putnam
(081) Queens
(083) Rensselaer
(085) Richmond
(087) Rockland
(089) St. Lawrence
(091) Saratoga
(093) Schenectady
(095) Schoharie
(097) Schuyler
(099) Seneca
(101) Steuben
(103) Suffolk
(105) Sullivan
(107) Tioga
(109) Tompkins
(111) Ulster
(113) Warren
(115) Washington
(117) Wayne
(119) Westchester
(121) Wyoming
(123) Yates

(37) North Carolina
(001) Alamance
(003) Alexander
(005) Alleghany
(007) Anson
(009) Ashe
(011) Avery
(013) Beaufort
(015) Bertie
(017) Bladen
(019) Brunswick
(021) Buncombe
(023) Burke
(025) Cabarrus
(027) Caldwell
(029) Camden
(031) Carteret
(033) Caswell
(035) Catawba
(037) Chatham
(039) Cherokee
(041) Chowan
(043) Clay
(045) Cleveland
(047) Columbus
(049) Craven
(051) Cumberland
(053) Currituck
(055) Dare
(057) Davidson
(059) Davie
(061) Duplin
(063) Durham
(065) Edgecombe

(067) Forsyth
(069) Franklin
(071) Gaston
(073) Gates
(075) Graham
(077) Granville
(079) Greene
(081) Guilford
(083) Halifax
(085) Harnett
(087) Haywood
(089) Henderson
(091) Hertford
(093) Hoke
(095) Hyde
(097) Iredell
(099) Jackson
(101) Johnston
(103 Jones
(105) Lee
(107) Lenoir
(109) Lincoln
(111) McDowell
(113) Macon
(115) Madison
(117) Martin
(119) Mecklenburg
(121) Mitchell
(123) Montgomery
(125) Moore
(127) Nash
(129) New Hanover
(131) Northhampton
(133) Onslow
(135) Orange
(137) Pamlico
(139) Pasquotank
(141) Pender
(143) Perquimans
(145) Person
(147) Pitt
(149) Polk
(151) Randolph
(153) Richmond
(155) Robeson
(157) Rockingham
(159) Rowan
(161) Rutherford
(163) Sampson
(165) Scotland
(167) Stanly
(169) Stokes
(171) Surry
(173) Swain
(175) Transylvania
(177) Tyrrell
(179) Union
(181) Vance
(183) Wake
(185) Warren
(187) Washington
(189) Watauga
(191) Wayne
(193) Wilkes
(195) Wilson
(197) Yadkin
(199) Yancey

(38) North Dakota
(001) Adams
(003) Barnes
(005) Benson
(007) Billings
(009) Bottineau
(011) Bowman
(013) Burke
(015) Burleigh
(017) Cass
(019) Cavalier
(021) Dickey
(023) Divide
(025) Dunn
(027) Eddy
(029) Emmons
(031) Foster
(033) Golden Valley
(035) Grand Forks
(037) Grant
(039) Griggs
(041) Hettinger
(043) Kidder
(045) La Moure
(047) Logan
(049) McHenry
(051) McIntosh
(053) McKenzie
(055) McLean
(057) Mercer
(059) Morton
(061) Mountrial
(063) Nelson
(065) Oliver
(067) Pembina
(069) Pierce
(071) Ramsey
(073) Ransom
(075) Renville
(077) Richland
(079) Rolette
(081) Sargent
(083) Sheridan
(085) Sioux
(087) Slope
(089) Stark
(091) Steele
(093) Stutsman
(095) Towner
(097) Traill
(099) Walsh
(101) Ward
(103) Wells
(105) Williams

(39) Ohio
(001) Adams
(003) Allen
(005) Ashland
(007) Ashtabula
(009) Athens
(011) Auglaize
(013) Belmont
(015) Brown
(017) Butler
(019) Carroll
(021) Champaign
(023) Clark
(025) Clermont
(027) Clinton
(029) Columbiana
(031) Coshocton
(033) Crawford
(035) Cuyahoga
(037) Darke
(039) Defiance
(041) Delaware
(043) Erie
(045) Fairfield
(047) Fayette
(049) Franklin
(051) Fulton
(053) Gallia
(055) Geauga
(057) Greene
(059) Guernsey
(061) Hamilton
(063) Hancock
(065) Hardin
(067) Harrison
(069) Henry
(071) Highland
(073) Hocking
(075) Holmes
(077) Huron
(079) Jackson
(081) Jefferson
(083) Knox
(085) Lake
(087) Lawrence

(089) Licking
(091) Logan
(093) Lorain
(095) Lucas
(097) Madison
(099) Mahoning
(101) Marion
(103) Medina
(105) Meigs
(107) Mercer
(109) Miami
(111) Monroe
(113) Montgomery
(115) Morgan
(117) Morrow
(119) Muskingum
(121) Noble
(123) Ottawa
(125) Paulding
(127) Perry
(129) Pickaway
(131) Pike
(133) Portage
(135) Preble
(137) Putnam
(139) Richland
(141) Ross
(143) Sandusky
(145) Scioto
(147) Seneca
(149) Shelby
(151) Stark
(153) Summit
(155) Trumbull
(157) Tuscarawas
(159) Union
(161) Van Wert
(163) Vinton
(165) Warren
(167) Washington
(169) Wayne
(171) Williams
(173) Wood
(175) Wyandot

(40) Oklahoma
(001) Adair
(003) Alfalfa
(005) Atoka
(007) Beaver
(009) Beckham
(011) Blaine
(013) Bryan
(015) Caddo
(017) Canadian
(019) Carter
(021) Cherokee
(023) Choctaw
(025) Cimarron
(027) Cleveland
(029) Coal
(031) Comanche
(033) Cotton
(035) Craig
(037) Creek
(039) Custer
(041) Delaware
(043) Dewey
(045) Ellis
(047) Garfield
(049) Garvin
(051) Grady
(053) Grant
(055) Greer
(057) Harmon
(059) Harper
(061) Haskell
(063) Hughes
(065) Jackson
(067) Jefferson
(069) Johnston
(071) Kay
(073) Kingfisher
(075) Kiowa
(077) Latimer
(079) Le Flore
(081) Lincoln
(083) Logan
(085) Love
(087) McClain
(089) McCurtain
(091) McIntosh
(093) Major
(095) Marshall
(097) Mayes
(099) Murray
(101) Muskogee
(103) Noble
(105) Nowata
(107) Okfuskee
(109) Oklahoma
(111) Okmulgee
(113) Osage
(115) Ottawa
(117) Pawnee
(119) Payne
(121) Pittsburg
(123) Pontotoc
(125) Pottawatomie
(127) Pushmataha
(129) Roger Mills
(131) Rogers
(133) Seminole
(135) Sequoyah
(137) Stephens
(139) Texas
(141) Tillman
(143) Tulsa
(145) Wagoner
(147) Washington
(149) Washita
(151) Woods
(153) Woodward

(41) Oregon
(001) Baker
(003) Benton
(005) Clackamas
(007) Clatsop
(009) Columbia
(011) Coos
(013) Crook
(015) Curry
(017) Deschutes
(019) Douglas
(021) Gilliam
(023) Grant
(025) Harney
(027) Hood River
(029) Jackson
(031) Jefferson
(033) Josephine
(035) Klamath
(037) Lake
(039) Lane
(041) Lincoln
(043) Linn
(045) Malheur
(047) Marion
(049) Morrow
(051) Multnomah
(053) Polk
(055) Sherman
(057) Tillamook
(059) Umatilla
(061) Union
(063) Wallowa
(065) Wasco
(067) Washington
(069) Wheeler
(071) Yamhill

(42) Pennsylvania
(001) Adams
(003) Allegheny
(005) Armstrong
(007) Beaver
(009) Bedford

(011) Berks
(013) Blair
(015) Bradford
(017) Bucks
(019) Butler
(021) Cambria
(023) Cameron
(025) Carbon
(027) Centre
(029) Chester
(031) Clarion
(033) Clearfield
(035) Clinton
(037) Columbia
(039) Crawford
(041) Cumberland
(043) Dauphin
(045) Delaware
(047) Elk
(049) Erie
(051) Fayette
(053) Forest
(055) Franklin
(057) Fulton
(059) Greene
(061) Huntingdon
(063) Indiana
(065) Jefferson
(067) Juniata
(069) Lackawanna
(071) Lancaster
(073) Lawrence
(075) Lebanon
(077) Lehigh
(079) Luzerne
(081) Lycoming
(083) McKean
(085) Mercer
(087) Mifflin
(089) Monroe
(091) Montgomery
(093) Montour
(095) Northampton
(097) Northumberland
(099) Perry
(101) Philadelphia
(103) Pike
(105) Potter
(107) Schuylkill
(109) Snyder
(111) Somerset
(113) Sullivan
(115) Susquehanna
(117) Tioga
(119) Union
(121) Venango
(123) Warren
(125) Washington
(127) Wayne
(129) Westmoreland
(131) Wyoming
(133) York
(447) Elk-Anf
(453) Forest-Anf
(483) McKean-Anf
(523) Warren-Anf

(44) Rhode Island
(001) Bristol
(003) Kent
(005) Newport
(007) Providence
(009) Washington

(45) South Carolina
(001) Abbeville
(003) Aiken
(005) Allendale
(007) Anderson
(009) Bamberg
(011) Barnwell
(013) Beaufort
(015) Berkeley
(017) Calhoun
(019) Charleston
(021) Cherokee
(023) Chester
(025) Chesterfield
(027) Clarendon
(029) Colleton
(031) Darlington
(033) Dillon
(035) Dorchester
(037) Edgefield
(039) Fairfield
(041) Florence
(043) Georgetown
(045) Greenville
(047) Greenwood
(049) Hampton
(051) Horry
(053) Jasper
(055) Kershaw
(057) Lancaster
(059) Laurens
(061) Lee
(063) Lexington
(065) Mc Cormick
(067) Marion
(069) Marlboro
(071) Newberry
(073) Oconee
(075) Orangeburg
(077) Pickens
(079) Richland
(081) Saluda
(083) Spartanburg
(085) Sumter
(087) Union
(089) Williamsburg
(091) York

(46) South Dakota
(003) Aurora
(005) Beadle
(007) Bennett
(009) Bon Homme
(011) Brookings
(013) Brown
(015) Brule
(017) Buffalo
(019) Butte
(021) Campbell
(023) Charles Mix
(025) Clark
(027) Clay
(029) Codington
(031) Corson
(033) Custer
(035) Davison
(037) Day
(039) Deuel
(041) Dewey
(043) Douglas
(045) Edmunds
(047) Fall River
(049) Faulk
(051) Grant
(053) Gregory
(055) Haakon
(057) Hamlin
(059) Hand
(061) Hanson
(063) Harding
(065) Hughes
(067) Hutchinson
(069) Hyde
(071) Jackson
(073) Jerauld
(075) Jones
(077) Kingsbury
(079) Lake
(081) Lawrence
(083) Lincoln
(085) Lyman
(087) McCook
(089) McPherson
(091) Marshall

(093) Meade
(095) Mellette
(097) Miner
(099) Minnehaha
(101) Moody
(103) Pennington
(105) Perkins
(107) Potter
(109) Roberts
(111) Sanborn
(113) Shannon
(115) Spink
(117) Stanley
(119) Sully
(121) Todd
(123) Tripp
(125) Turner
(127) Union
(129) Walworth
(135 Yankton
(137) Ziebach

(47) Tennessee
(001) Anderson
(003) Bedford
(005) Benton
(007) Bledsoe
(009) Blount
(011) Bradley
(013) Campbell
(015) Cannon
(017) Carroll
(019) Carter
(021) Cheatham
(023) Chester
(025) Claiborne
(027) Clay
(029) Cocke
(031) Coffee
(033) Crockett
(035) Cumberland
(037) Davidson
(039) Decatur
(041) De Kalb
(043) Dickson
(045) Dyer
(047) Fayette
(049) Fentress
(051) Franklin
(053) Gibson
(055) Giles
(057) Grainger
(059) Greene
(061) Grundy
(063) Hamblen
(065) Hamilton
(067) Hancock
(069) Hardeman
(071) Hardin
(073) Hawkins
(075) Haywood
(077) Henderson
(079) Henry
(081) Hickman
(083) Houston
(085) Humphreys
(087) Jackson
(089) Jefferson
(091) Johnson
(093) Knox
(095) Lake
(097) Lauderdale
(099) Lawrence
(101) Lewis
(103) Lincoln
(105) Loudon
(107) Mc Minn
(109) Mc Nairy
(111) Macon
(113) Madison
(115) Marion
(117) Marshall
(119) Maury
(121) Meigs
(123) Monroe
(125) Montgomery
(127) Moore
(129) Morgan
(131) Obion
(133) Overton
(135) Perry
(137) Pickett
(139) Polk
(141) Putnam
(143) Rhea
(145) Roane
(147) Robertson
(149) Rutherford
(151) Scott
(153) Sequatchie
(155) Sevier
(157) Shelby
(159) Smith
(161) Stewart
(163) Sullivan
(165) Sumner
(167) Tipton
(169) Trousdale
(171) Unicoi
(173) Union
(175) Van Buren
(177) Warren
(179) Washington
(181) Wayne
(183) Weakley
(185) White
(187) Williamson
(189) Wilson

(48) Texas
(001) Anderson
(003) Andrews
(005) Angelina
(007) Aransas
(009) Archer
(011) Armstrong
(013) Atascosa
(015) Austin
(017) Bailey
(019) Bandera
(021) Bastrop
(023) Baylor
(025) Bee
(027) Bell
(029) Bexar
(031) Blanco
(033) Borden
(035) Bosque
(037) Bowie
(039) Brazoria
(041) Brazos
(043) Brewster
(045) Briscoe
(047) Brooks
(049) Brown
(051) Burleston
(053) Burnet
(055) Caldwell
(057) Calhoun
(059) Callahan
(061) Cameron
(063) Camp
(065) Carson
(067) Cass
(069) Castro
(071) Chambers
(073) Cherokee
(075) Childress
(077) Clay
(079) Cochran
(081) Coke
(083) Coleman
(085) Collin
(087) Collingsworth
(089) Colorado
(091) Comal
(093) Comanche
(095) Concho

(097) Cooke
(099) Coryell
(101) Cottle
(103) Crane
(105) Crockett
(107) Crosby
(109) Culberson
(111) Dallam
(113) Dallas
(115) Dawson
(117) Deaf Smith
(119) Delta
(121) Denton
(123) De Witt
(125) Dickens
(127) Dimmit
(129) Donley
(131) Duval
(133) Eastland
(135) Ector
(137) Edwards
(139) Ellis
(141) El Paso
(143) Erath
(145) Falls
(147) Fannin
(149) Fayette
(151) Fisher
(153) Floyd
(155) Foard
(157) Fort Bend
(159) Franklin
(161) Freestone
(163) Frio
(165) Gaines
(167) Galveston
(169) Garza
(171) Gillespie
(173) Glasscock
(175) Goliad
(177) Gonzales
(179) Gray
(181) Grayson
(183) Gregg
(185) Grimes
(187) Guadalupe
(189) Hale
(191) Hall
(193) Hamilton
(195) Hansford
(197) Hardeman
(199) Hardin
(201) Harris
(203) Harrison
(205) Hartley
(207) Haskell
(209) Hays
(211) Hemphill
(213) Henderson
(215) Hidalgo
(217) Hill
(219) Hockley
(221) Hood
(223) Hopkins
(225) Houston
(227) Howard
(229) Hudspeth
(231) Hunt
(233) Hutchinson
(235) Irion
(237) Jack
(239) Jackson
(241) Jasper
(243) Jeff Davis
(245) Jefferson
(247) Jim Hogg
(249) Jim Wells
(251) Johnson
(253) Jones
(255) Karnes
(257) Kaufman
(259) Kendall
(261) Kenedy
(263) Kent
(265) Kerr
(267) Kimble
(269) King
(271) Kinney
(273) Kleberg
(275) Knox
(277) Lamar
(279) Lamb
(281) Lampasas
(283) La Salle
(285) Lavaca
(287) Lee
(289) Leon
(291) Liberty
(293) Limestone
(295) Lipscomb
(297) Live Oak
(299) Llano
(301) Loving
(303) Lubbock
(305) Lynn
(307) McCulloch
(309) McLennan
(311) McMullen
(313) Madison
(315) Marion
(317) Martin
(319) Mason
(321) Matagorda
(323) Maverick
(325) Medina
(327) Menard
(329) Midland
(331) Milam
(333) Mills
(335) Mitchell
(337) Montague
(339) Montgomery
(341) Moore
(343) Morris
(345) Motley
(347) Nacogdoches
(349) Navarro
(351) Newton
(353) Nolan
(355) Nueces
(357) Ochiltree
(359) Oldham
(361) Orange
(363) Palo Pinto
(365) Panola
(367) Parker
(369) Parmer
(371) Pecos
(373) Polk
(375) Potter
(377) Presidio
(379) Rains
(381) Randall
(383) Reagan
(385) Real
(387) Red River
(389) Reeves
(391) Refugio
(393) Roberts
(395) Robertson
(397) Rockwall
(399) Runnels
(401) Rusk
(403) Sabine
(405) San Augustine
(407) San Jacinto
(409) San Patricio
(411) San Saba
(413) Schleicher
(415) Scurry
(417) Shackelford
(419) Shelby
(421) Sherman
(423) Smith
(425) Somervell
(427) Starr
(429) Stephens
(431) Sterling

(433) Stonewall
(435) Sutton
(437) Swisher
(439) Tarrant
(441) Taylor
(443) Terrell
(445) Terry
(447) Throckmorton
(449) Titus
(451) Tom Green
(453) Travis
(455) Trinity
(457) Tyler
(459) Upshur
(461) Upton
(463) Uvalde
(465) Val Verde
(467) Van Zandt
(469) Victoria
(471) Walker
(473) Waller
(475) Ward
(477) Washington
(479) Webb
(481) Wharton
(483) Wheeler
(485) Wichita
(487) Wilbarger
(489) Willacy
(491) Williamson
(493) Wilson
(495) Winkler
(497) Wise
(499) Wood
(501) Yoakum
(503) Young
(505) Zapata
(507) Zavala

(49) Utah
(001) Beaver
(003) Box Elder
(005) Cache
(007) Carbon
(009) Daggett
(011) Davis
(013) Duchesne
(015) Emery
(017) Garfield
(019) Grand
(021) Iron
(023) Juab
(025) Kane
(027) Millard
(029) Morgan
(031) Piute
(033) Rich
(035) Salt Lake
(037) San Juan
(039) Sanpete
(041) Sevier
(043) Summit
(045) Tooele
(047) Uintah
(049) Utah
(051) Wasatch
(053) Washington
(055) Wayne
(057) Weber

(50) Vermont
(001) Addison
(003) Bennington
(005) Caledonia
(007) Chittenden
(009) Essex
(011) Franklin
(013) Grand Isle
(015) Lamoille
(017) Orange
(019) Orleans
(021) Rutland
(023) Washington
(025) Windham
(027) Windsor

(51) Virginia
(001) Accomack
(003) Albemarle
(005) Alleghany
(007) Amelia
(009) Amherst
(011) Appomattox
(013) Arlington
(015) Augusta
(017) Bath
(019) Bedford
(021) Bland
(023) Botetourt
(025) Brunswick
(027) Buchanan
(029) Buckingham
(031) Campbell
(033) Caroline
(035) Carroll
(036) Charles City
(037) Charlotte
(041) Chesterfield
(043) Clarke
(045) Craig
(047) Culpeper
(049) Cumberland
(051) Dickenson
(053) Dinwiddie
(057) Essex
(059) Fairfax
(061) Fauquier
(063) Floyd
(065) Fluvanna
(067) Franklin
(069) Frederick
(071) Giles
(073) Gloucester
(075) Goochland
(077) Grayson
(079) Greene
(081) Greensville
(083) Halifax
(085) Hanover
(087) Henrico
(089) Henry
(091) Highland
(093) Isle of Wight
(095) James City
(097) King and Queen
(099) King George
(101) King William
(103) Lancaster
(105) Lee
(107) Loudoun
(109) Louisa
(111) Lunenberg
(113) Madison
(115) Mathews
(117) Mecklenburg
(119) Middlesex
(121) Montgomery
(125) Nelson
(127) New Kent
(131) Northampton
(133) Northumberland
(135) Nottoway
(137) Orange
(139) Page
(141) Patrick
(143) Pittsylvania
(145) Powhatan
(147) Prince Edward
(149) Prince George
(153) Prince William
(155) Pulaski
(157) Rappahannock
(159) Richmond
(161) Roanoke
(163) Rockbridge
(165) Rockingham
(167) Russell
(169) Scott

(171) Shenandoah
(173) Smyth
(175) Southampton
(177) Spotsylvania
(179) Stafford
(181) Surry
(183) Sussex
(185) Tazewell
(187) Warren
(191) Washington
(193) Westmoreland
(195) Wise
(197) Wythe
(199) York
(510) Alexandria City
(515) Bedford City
(520) Bristol City
(530) Buena Vista City
(540) Charlottesville City
(550) Chesapeake City
(560) Clifton Gorge City
(570) Colonial Heights City
(580) Covington City
(590) Danville City
(595) Emporia City
(600) Fairfax City
(610) Falls Church City
(620) Franklin City
(630) Fredericksburg City
(640) Galax City
(650) Hampton City
(660) Harrisonburg City
(670) Hopewell City
(678) Lexington City
(680) Lynchburg City
(683) Manassas City
(685) Manassas Park
(690) Martinsville City
(700) Newport News City
(710) Norfolk City
(720) Norton City
(730) Petersburg City
(735) Poquoson
(740) Portsmouth City
(750) Radford City
(760) Richmond City
(770) Roanoke City
(775) Salem City
(780) South Boston City
(790) Staunton City
(800) Suffolk City
(810) Virginia Beach City
(820) Waynesboro City
(830) Williamsburg City
(840) Winchester City

(53) Washington
(001) Adams
(003) Asotin
(005) Benton
(007) Chelan
(009) Clallam
(011) Clark
(013) Columbia
(015) Cowlitz
(017) Douglas
(019) Ferry
(021) Franklin
(023) Garfield
(025) Grant
(027) Grays Harbor
(029) Island
(031) Jefferson
(033) King
(035) Kitsap
(037) Kittitas
(039) Klickitat
(041) Lewis
(043) Lincoln
(045) Mason
(047) Okanogan
(049) Pacific
(051) Pend Oreille
(053) Pierce
(055) San Juan
(057) Skagit
(059) Skamania
(061) Snohomish
(063) Spokane
(065) Stevens
(067) Thurston
(069) Wahkiakum
(071) Walla Walla
(073) Whatcom
(075) Whitman
(077) Yakima

(54) West Virginia
(001) Barbour
(003) Berkeley
(005) Boone
(007) Braxton
(009) Brooke
(011) Cabell
(013) Calhoun
(015) Clay
(017) Doddridge
(019) Fayette
(021) Gilmer
(023) Grant
(025) Greenbriar
(027) Hampshire
(029) Hancock
(031) Hardy
(033) Harrison
(035) Jackson
(037) Jefferson
(039) Kanawha
(041) Lewis
(043) Lincoln
(045) Logan
(049) Marion
(051) Marshall
(053) Mason
(047) McDowell
(055) Mercer
(057) Mineral
(059) Mingo
(065) Morgan
(061) Monongalia
(063) Monroe
(067) Nicholas
(069) Ohio
(071) Pendleton
(073) Pleasant
(075) Pocahontas
(077) Preston
(079) Putnam
(081) Raleigh
(083) Randolph
(085) Ritchie
(087) Roane
(089) Summers
(091) Taylor
(093) Tucker
(095) Tyler
(097) Upshur
(099) Wayne
(101) Webster
(103) Wetzel
(105) Wirt
(107) Wood
(109) Wyoming

(55) Wisconsin
(001) Adams
(003) Ashland
(005) Barron
(007) Bayfield
(009) Brown
(011) Buffalo
(013) Burnett
(015) Calumet
(017) Chippewa
(019) Clark
(021) Columbia
(023) Crawford
(025) Dane

(027) Dodge
(029) Door
(031) Douglas
(033) Dunn
(035) Eau Claire
(037) Florence
(039) Fond du Lac
(041) Forest
(043) Grant
(045) Green
(047) Green Lake
(049) Iowa
(051) Iron
(053) Jackson
(055) Jefferson
(057) Juneau
(059) Kenosha
(061) Kewaunee
(063) La Crosse
(065) Lafayette
(067) Langlade
(069) Lincoln
(071) Manitowoc
(073) Marathon
(075) Marinette
(077) Marquette
(078) Menominee
(079) Milwaukee
(081) Monroe
(083) Oconto
(085) Oneida
(087) Outagamie
(089) Ozaukee
(091) Pepin
(093) Pierce
(095) Polk
(097) Portage
(099) Price
(101) Racine
(103) Richland
(105) Rock
(107) Rusk
(109) St. Croix
(111) Sauk
(113) Sawyer
(115) Shawano
(117) Sheboygan
(119) Taylor
(121) Trempealeau
(123) Vernon
(125) Vilas
(127) Walworth
(129) Washburn
(131) Washington
(133) Waukesha
(135) Waupaca
(137) Waushara
(139) Winnebago
(141) Wood

(56) Wyoming
(001) Albany
(003) Big Horn
(005) Campbell
(007) Carbon
(009) Converse
(011) Crook
(013) Fremont
(015) Goshen
(017) Hot Springs
(019) Johnson
(021) Laramie
(023) Lincoln
(025) Natrona
(027) Niobrara
(029) Park
(031) Platte
(033) Sheridan
(035) Sublette
(037) Sweetwater
(039) Teton
(041) Uinta
(043) Washakie
(045) Weston

(72) Puerto Rico
(001) Adjuntas
(003) Aguada
(005) Aguadilla
(007) Aguas Buenas
(009) Aibonito
(011) Anasco
(013) Arecibo
(015) Arroyo
(017) Barceloneta
(019) Barranquitas
(021) Bayamon
(023) Cabo Rojo
(025) Caguas
(027) Camuy
(029) Canovanas
(031) Carolina
(033) Catano
(035) Cayey
(037) Ceiba
(039) Ciales
(041) Cidra
(043) Coamo
(045) Comerio
(047) Corozal
(049) Culebra
(051) Dorado
(053) Fajardo
(054) Florida
(055) Guanica
(057) Guayama
(059) Guayanilla
(061) Guaynabo
(063) Gurabo
(065) Hatillo
(067) Hormigueros
(069) Humacao
(071) Isabela Municipio
(073) Jayuya
(075) Juana Diaz
(077) Juncos
(079) Lajas
(081) Lares
(083) Las Marias
(085) Las Piedras
(087) Loiza
(089) Luquillo
(091) Manati
(093) Maricao
(095) Maunabo
(097) Mayaguez
(099) Moca
(101) Morovis
(103) Naguabo
(105) Naranjito
(107) Orocovis
(109) Patillas
(111) Penuelas
(113) Ponce
(115) Quebradillas
(117) Rincon
(119) Rio Grande
(121) Sabana Grande
(123) Salinas
(125) San German
(127) San Juan
(129) San Lorenzo
(131) San Sebastian
(133) Santa Isabel
(135) Toa Alta
(137) Toa Baja
(139) Trujillo Alto
(141) Utuado
(143) Vega Alta
(145) Vega Baja
(147) Vieques
(149) Villalba
(151) Yabucoa
(153) Yuaco

(78) U.S. Virgin Islands
(010) St. Croix Island
(020) St. John Island
(030) St. Thomas Island

Appendix 2. FIA Forest Type Codes

This following list includes all forest types in the Continental U.S. and Alaska Types designated East/West are commonly found in those regions, although types designated for one region may occasionally be found in another.

East	West	Code	Species Type
			White / Red / Jack Pine Group
E		101	Jack pine
E		102	Red pine
E		103	Eastern white pine
E		104	Eastern white pine / Eastern hemlock
E		105	Eastern hemlock
			Spruce / Fir Group
E		121	Balsam fir
E		122	White spruce
E		123	Red spruce
E		124	Red spruce / balsam fir
E	W	125	Black spruce
E		126	Tamarack
E		127	Northern white-cedar
			Longleaf / Slash Pine Group
E		141	Longleaf pine
E		142	Slash pine
			Loblolly / Shortleaf Pine Group
E		161	Loblolly pine
E		162	Shortleaf pine
E		163	Virginia pine
E		164	Sand pine
E		165	Table-mountain pine
E		166	Pond pine
E		167	Pitch pine
E		168	Spruce pine
			Pinyon / Juniper Group
E		181	Eastern redcedar
E	W	182	Rocky Mountain juniper
	W	183	Western juniper
E	W	184	Juniper woodland
E	W	185	Pinyon juniper woodland
			Douglas-fir Group
E	W	201	Douglas-fir
	W	202	Port-Orford-cedar
			Ponderosa Pine Group
E	W	221	Ponderosa pine
	W	222	Incense cedar
	W	223	Jeffrey pine / Coulter pine / bigcone Douglas-fir
	W	224	Sugar pine

East	West	Code	Species Type
			Western White Pine Group
	W	241	Western white pine
			Fir / Spruce / Mountain Hemlock Group
	W	261	White fir
	W	262	Red fir
	W	263	Noble fir
	W	264	Pacific silver fir
	W	265	Engelmann spruce
	W	266	Engelmann spruce / subalpine fir
	W	267	Grand fir
	W	268	Subalpine fir
	W	269	Blue spruce
	W	270	Mountain hemlock
	W	271	Alaska-yellow-cedar
			Lodgepole Pine Group
	W	281	Lodgepole pine
			Hemlock / Sitka Spruce Group
	W	301	Western hemlock
	W	304	Western redcedar
	W	305	Sitka spruce
			Western Larch Group
	W	321	Western larch
			Redwood Group
	W	341	Redwood
	W	342	Giant sequoia
			Other Western Softwoods Group
	W	361	Knobcone pine
	W	362	Southwest white pine
	W	363	Bishop pine
	W	364	Monterey pine
	W	365	Foxtail pine / bristlecone pine
	W	366	Limber pine
	W	367	Whitebark pine
	W	368	Misc. western softwoods
			California Mixed Conifer Group
	W	371	California mixed conifer
			Exotic Softwoods Group
E		381	Scotch pine
E	W	382	Australian pine
E	W	383	Other exotic softwoods
E		384	Norway spruce
E		385	Introduced larch
			Oak / Pine Group
E		401	Eastern white pine / N. red oak / white ash
E		402	Eastern redcedar / hardwood

East	West	Code	Species Type
E		403	Longleaf pine / oak
E		404	Shortleaf pine / oak
E		405	Virginia pine / southern red oak
E		406	Loblolly pine / hardwood
E		407	Slash pine / hardwood
E		409	Other pine / hardwood
			Oak / Hickory Group
E		501	Post oak / blackjack oak
E		502	Chestnut oak
E		503	White oak / red oak / hickory
E		504	White oak
E		505	Northern red oak
E		506	Yellow-poplar / white oak / N. red oak
E		507	Sassafras / persimmon
E		508	Sweetgum / yellow-poplar
E		509	Bur oak
E		510	Scarlet oak
E		511	Yellow-poplar
E		512	Black walnut
E		513	Black locust
E		514	Southern scrub oak
E		515	Chestnut oak / black oak / scarlet oak
E		519	Red maple / oak
E		520	Mixed upland hardwoods
			Oak / Gum / Cypress Group
E		601	Swamp chestnut oak / cherrybark oak
E		602	Sweetgum / Nuttall oak / willow oak
E		605	Overcup oak / water hickory
E		606	Atlantic white-cedar
E		607	Baldcypress / water tupelo
E		608	Sweetbay / swamp tupelo / red maple
			Elm / Ash / Cottonwood Group
E		701	Black ash / American elm / red maple
E		702	River birch / sycamore
E	W	703	Cottonwood
E	W	704	Willow
E		705	Sycamore / pecan / American elm
E		706	Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash
E		707	Silver maple / American elm
E		708	Red maple / lowland
E	W	709	Cottonwood / willow
	W	722	Oregon ash
			Maple / Beech / Birch Group
E		801	Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch
E		802	Black cherry
E		803	Cherry / ash / yellow-poplar
E		805	Hard maple / basswood
E		807	Elm / ash / locust
E		809	Red maple / upland

East	West	Code	Species Type
			Aspen / Birch Group
E	W	901	Aspen
E	W	902	Paper birch
E	W	904	Balsam poplar
			Alder / Maple Group
	W	911	Red alder
	W	912	Bigleaf maple
			Western Oak Group
	W	921	Gray pine
	W	922	California black oak
	W	923	Oregon white oak
	W	924	Blue oak
E	W	925	Deciduous oak woodland
	W	926	Evergreen oak woodland
	W	931	Coast live oak
	W	932	Canyon live oak / interior live oak
			Tanoak / Laurel Group
	W	941	Tanoak
	W	942	Califonia laurel
	W	943	Giant chinkapin
			Other Western Hardwoods Group
	W	951	Pacific madrone
E	W	952	Mesquite woodland
	W	953	Cercocarpus woodland
	W	954	Intermountain maple woodland
E	W	955	Misc. western hardwood woodlands
			Tropical Hardwoods Group
E		981	Sabal palm
E		982	Mangrove
E		989	Other tropical
			Exotic Hardwoods Group
E		991	Paulownia
E		992	Melaluca
E	W	993	Eucalyptus
E	W	995	Other exotic hardwoods

For non-stocked stands, see section 2.5.3 for procedures to determine FOREST TYPE.

Eastern Forest Type Descriptions

WHITE/RED/JACK PINE GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

SPRUCE/FIR GROUP

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

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

123 Red spruce: Associates – vary widely and may include red maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, northern white-cedar, paper birch, pin cherry, gray birch, mountain ash, beech, striped maple, sugar maple, northern red oak, red pine, and aspen. Sites--include moderately well drained to poorly drained flats and thin-slopes and on varying acidic soils in abandoned fields and pastures. This code should be used where red spruce comprises a plurality or majority of the stand's stocking but where balsam fir is either nonexistent or has very little stocking. Otherwise the plot would be coded 124, red spruce/balsam fir.

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

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

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

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

LONGLEAF/SLASH PINE GROUP

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

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

LOBLOLLY/SHORTLEAF PINE GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PINYON / JUNIPER GROUP

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

PONDEROSA PINE GROUP

221 Ponderosa pine

EXOTIC SOFTWOODS GROUP

381 Scotch pine: plantation type, not naturally occurring.

382 Australian pine:

383 Other exotic softwoods

384 Norway spruce: plantation type, not naturally occurring

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

OAK/PINE GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

409 Other pine/hardwood:

OAK/HICKORY GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

514 Southern scrub oak: This forest cover type consists of a mixture of scrub oaks that may include several of the following species: turkey oak, bluejack oak, blackjack oak, dwarf post oak, and dwarf

live oak. Sites--dry sandy ridges-the type frequently develops on areas formerly occupied by longleaf pine. Regional distribution--common throughout all coastal plain units and into the lower Piedmont.

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

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

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

OAK/GUM/CYPRESS GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELM/ASH/COTTONWOOD GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

708 Red maple/lowland:

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

MAPLE/BEECH/BIRCH GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

809 Red maple/upland: Associates – the type is dominated by red maple and some of the wide variety of northern hardwood associates include sugar maple, beech, birch, aspen, as well as some northern softwoods like white pine, red pine, and hemlock; this type is often man-made and may be the result of repeated cuttings. Sites -- uplands. (See Type 519 under oak/hickory group)

ASPEN/BIRCH GROUP

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

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

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

TROPICAL HARDWOODS GROUP

981 Sabal palm:

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

989 Other tropical:

EXOTIC HARDWOODS GROUP

991 Paulownia:

992 Melaluca:

993 Eucalyptus:

995 Other exotic hardwoods:

For non-stocked stands, see sections 2.5.3 for procedures to determine FOREST TYPE.

Appendix 3. FIA Tree Species Codes

This list includes all tree species tallied in the Continental U.S. and Alaska. Species designated East/West are commonly found in those regions, although species designated for one region may occasionally be found in another. Woodland species designate species where DRC is measured instead of DBH. Species that have an "X" in the *Core* column are tallied in all regions. All other species on the list are "core optional".

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
	E	W		0010	ABIES	Fir spp.	Abies	spp.
X		W		0011	ABAM	Pacific silver fir	Abies	amabilis
X	E	W		0012	ABBA	balsam fir	Abies	balsamea
X		W		0014	ABBR	Santa Lucia fir, bristlecone fir	Abies	bracteata
X		W		0015	ABCO	white fir	Abies	concolor
X	E			0016	ABFR	Fraser fir	Abies	fraseri
X		W		0017	ABGR	grand fir	Abies	grandis
X		W		0018	ABLAA	corkbark fir	Abies	lasiocarpa var. arizonica
X		W		0019	ABLA	subalpine fir	Abies	lasiocarpa
X		W		0020	ABMA	California red fir	Abies	magnifica
X		W		0021	ABSH	Shasta red fir	Abies	shastensis
X		W		0022	ABPR	noble fir	Abies	procera
	E	W		0040	CHAMA4	cedar spp.	Chamaecyparis	spp.
X		W		0041	CHLA	Port-Orford-cedar	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
X		W		0042	CHNO	Alaska yellow-cedar	Chamaecyparis	nootkatensis
X	E			0043	CHTH2	Atlantic white-cedar	Chamaecyparis	thyoides
		W		0050	CUPRE	cypress	Cupressus	spp.
X		W		0051	CUAR	Arizona cypress	Cupressus	arizonica
X		W		0052	CUBA	Baker cypress, Modoc cypress	Cupressus	bakeri
X		W		0053	CUFO2	tecate cypress	Cupressus	forbesii
X		W		0054	CUMA2	Monterey cypress	Cupressus	macrocarpa
		W		0055	CUSA3	Sargent's cypress	Cupressus	sargentii
X		W		0056	CUMA	MacNab's cypress	Cupressus	macnabiana
	E	W		0057	JUNIP	redcedar, juniper spp.	Juniperus	spp.
X		W	w	0058	JUPI	Pinchot juniper	Juniperus	pinchotii
X		W	w	0059	JUCO11	redberry juniper	Juniperus	coahuilensis
X	E			0061	JUAS	Ashe juniper	Juniperus	ashei
X		W	w	0062	JUCA7	California juniper	Juniperus	californica
X		W	w	0063	JUDE2	alligator juniper	Juniperus	deppeana
X		W		0064	JUOC	western juniper	Juniperus	occidentalis

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X		W	w	0065	JUOS	Utah juniper	Juniperus	osteosperma
X	E	W	w	0066	JUSC2	Rocky Mountain juniper	Juniperus	scopulorum
	E			0067	JUVIS	southern redcedar	Juniperus	virginiana var. silicicola
X	E			0068	JUVI	eastern redcedar	Juniperus	virginiana
X		W	w	0069	JUMO	oneseed juniper	Juniperus	monosperma
	E	W		0070	LARIX	larch spp.	Larix	spp.
X	E	W		0071	LALA	tamarack (native)	Larix	laricina
X		W		0072	LALY	subalpine larch	Larix	lyallii
X		W		0073	LAOC	western larch	Larix	occidentalis
X		W		0081	CADE27	incense-cedar	Calocedrus	decurrens
	E	W		0090	PICEA	spruce spp.	Picea	spp.
X	E			0091	PIAB	Norway spruce	Picea	abies
X		W		0092	PIBR	Brewer spruce	Picea	breweriana
X		W		0093	PIEN	Engelmann spruce	Picea	engelmannii
X	E	W		0094	PIGL	white spruce	Picea	glauca
X	E	W		0095	PIMA	black spruce	Picea	mariana
X	E	W		0096	PIPU	blue spruce	Picea	pungens
X	E			0097	PIRU	red spruce	Picea	rubens
X		W		0098	PISI	Sitka spruce	Picea	sitchensis
	E	W		0100	PINUS	pine spp.	Pinus	spp.
X		W		0101	PIAL	whitebark pine	Pinus	albicaulis
X		W		0102	PIAR	Rocky Mountain bristlecone pine	Pinus	aristata
X		W		0103	PIAT	knobcone pine	Pinus	attenuata
X		W		0104	PIBA	foxtail pine	Pinus	balfouriana
X	E			0105	PIBA2	jack pine	Pinus	banksiana
X		W	w	0106	PIED	Common pinyon, two-needle pinyon	Pinus	edulis
X	E			0107	PICL	sand pine	Pinus	clausa
X		W		0108	PICO	lodgepole pine	Pinus	contorta
X		W		0109	PICO3	Coulter pine	Pinus	coulteri
X	E			0110	PIEC2	shortleaf pine	Pinus	echinata
X	E			0111	PIEL	slash pine	Pinus	elliottii
X		W		0112	PIEN2	Apache pine	Pinus	engelmannii
X		W		0113	PIFL2	limber pine	Pinus	flexilis
X		W		0114	PIST3	southwestern white pine	Pinus	strobiformis
X	E			0115	PIGL2	spruce pine	Pinus	glabra

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X		W		0116	PIJE	Jeffrey pine	Pinus	jeffreyi
X		W		0117	PILA	sugar pine	Pinus	lambertiana
X		W		0118	PILE	Chihuahua pine	Pinus	leiophylla
X		W		0119	PIMO3	western white pine	Pinus	monticola
X		W		0120	PIMU	bishop pine	Pinus	muricata
X	E			0121	PIPA2	longleaf pine	Pinus	palustris
X	E	W		0122	PIPO	ponderosa pine	Pinus	ponderosa
X	E			0123	PIPU5	Table Mountain pine	Pinus	pungens
X		W		0124	PIRA2	Monterey pine	Pinus	radiata
X	E			0125	PIRE	red pine	Pinus	resinosa
X	E			0126	PIRI	pitch pine	Pinus	rigida
X		W		0127	PISA2	gray pine, California foothill pine	Pinus	sabiniana
X	E			0128	PISE	pond pine	Pinus	serotina
X	E			0129	PIST	eastern white pine	Pinus	strobus
X	E			0130	PISY	Scotch pine	Pinus	sylvestris
X	E			0131	PITA	loblolly pine	Pinus	taeda
X	E			0132	PIVI2	Virginia pine	Pinus	virginiana
X		W	w	0133	PIMO	singleleaf pinyon	Pinus	monophylla
X		W	w	0134	PIDI3	border pinyon	Pinus	discolor
X		W		0135	PIAR5	Arizona pine	Pinus	arizonica
X	E			0136	PINI	Austrian pine	Pinus	nigra
X		W		0137	PIWA	Washoe pine	Pinus	washoensis
X		W		0138	PIQU	four-leaf pine, Parry pinyon pine	Pinus	quadrifolia
X		W		0139	PITO	Torrey pine	Pinus	torreyana
X		W	w	0140	PICE	Mexican pinyon pine	Pinus	cembroides
X		W		0142	PILO	Great Basin bristlecone pine	Pinus	longaeva
X		W	w	0143	PIMOF	Arizona pinyon pine	Pinus	monophylla var. fallax
X	E			0144	PIELE2	Carribean pine	Pinus	elliottii var. elliottii
		W		0200	PSEUD7	Douglas-fir spp.	Pseudotsuga	spp.
X		W		0201	PSMA	bigcone Douglas-fir	Pseudotsuga	macrocarpa
X		W		0202	PSME	Douglas-fir	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
X		W		0211	SESE3	redwood	Sequoia	sempervirens
X		W		0212	SEGI2	giant sequoia	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
	E			0220	TAXOD	cypress spp.	Taxodium	spp.
X	E			0221	TADI2	baldcypress	Taxodium	distichum

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X	E			0222	TAAS	pondcypress	Taxodium	ascendens
	E	W		0230	TAXUS	yew spp.	Taxus	spp.
		W		0231	TABR2	Pacific yew	Taxus	brevifolia
X	E			0232	TAFL	Florida yew	Taxus	floridana
	E	W		0240	THUJA	Thuja spp.	Thuja	spp.
X	E			0241	THOC2	northern white-cedar	Thuja	occidentalis
X		W		0242	THPL	western redcedar	Thuja	plicata
	E	W		0250	TORRE	torreya (nutmeg) spp.	Torreya	spp.
X		W		0251	TOCA	California torreya (nutmeg)	Torreya	californica
X	E			0252	TOTA	Florida torreya (nutmeg)	Torreya	taxifolia
	E	W		0260	TSUGA	hemlock spp.	Tsuga	spp.
X	E			0261	TSCA	eastern hemlock	Tsuga	canadensis
X	E			0262	TSCA2	Carolina hemlock	Tsuga	caroliniana
X		W		0263	TSHE	western hemlock	Tsuga	heterophylla
X		W		0264	TSME	mountain hemlock	Tsuga	mertensiana
X	E	W		0299	2TE	unknown dead conifer	Tree	evergreen
	E	W	w	0300	ACACI	acacia spp.	Acacia	spp.
	E	W		0303	ACFA	sweet acacia	Acacia	farnesiana
	E	W		0304	ACGR	catclaw acacia	Acacia	greggii
	E	W		0310	ACER	maple spp.	Acer	spp.
X	E			0311	ACBA3	Florida maple	Acer	barbatum
X		W		0312	ACMA3	bigleaf maple	Acer	macrophyllum
X	E	W		0313	ACNE2	boxelder	Acer	negundo
X	E			0314	ACNI5	black maple	Acer	nigrum
X	E			0315	ACPE	striped maple	Acer	pensylvanicum
X	E			0316	ACRU	red maple	Acer	rubrum
X	E			0317	ACSA2	silver maple	Acer	saccharinum
X	E			0318	ACSA3	sugar maple	Acer	saccharum
	E			0319	ACSP2	mountain maple	Acer	spicatum
	E			0320	ACPL	Norway maple	Acer	platanoides
		W	w	0321	ACGL	Rocky Mountain maple	Acer	glabrum
		W	w	0322	ACGR3	bigtooth maple	Acer	grandidentatum
X	E			0323	ACLE	chalk maple	Acer	leucoderme
	E	W		0330	AESCU	buckeye, horsechestnut spp.	Aesculus	spp.
X	E			0331	AEGL	Ohio buckeye	Aesculus	glabra
X	E			0332	AEFL	yellow buckeye	Aesculus	flava

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		W		0333	AECA	California buckeye	Aesculus	californica
	E			0334	AEGLA	Texas buckeye	Aesculus	glabra var. arguta
	E			0336	AEPA	red buckeye	Aesculus	pavia
X	E			0337	AESY	painted buckeye	Aesculus	sylvatica
X	E			0341	AIAL	ailanthus	Ailanthus	altissima
X	E	W		0345	ALJU	mimosa/silktree	Albizia	julibrissin
		W		0350	ALNUS	alder spp.	Alnus	spp.
X		W		0351	ALRU2	red alder	Alnus	rubra
X		W		0352	ALRH2	white alder	Alnus	rhombifolia
X		W		0353	ALOB2	Arizona alder	Alnus	oblongifolia
X	E			0355	ALGL2	European alder	Alnus	glutinosa
	E	W		0356	AMELA	serviceberry spp.	Amelanchier	spp.
	E	W		0357	AMAR3	common serviceberry	Amelanchier	arborea
	E	W		0358	AMSA	roundleaf serviceberry	Amelanchier	sanguinea
		W		0360	ARBUT	Madrone spp.	Arbutus	spp.
X		W		0361	ARME	Pacific madrone	Arbutus	menziesii
X		W		0362	ARAR2	Arizona madrone	Arbutus	arizonica
X	E			0367	ASTR	Pawpaw	Asimina	triloba
	E	W		0370	BETUL	birch spp.	Betula	spp.
X	E			0371	BEAL2	yellow birch	Betula	alleghaniensis
X	E			0372	BELE	sweet birch	Betula	lenta
X	E			0373	BENI	river birch	Betula	nigra
X	E			0374	BEOC2	water birch	Betula	occidentalis
X	E	W		0375	BEPA	paper birch	Betula	papyrifera
X	E			0377	BEUB	Virginia roundleaf birch	Betula	uber
X		W		0378	BEUT	northwestern paper birch	Betula	X utahensis
X	E			0379	BEPO	gray birch	Betula	populifolia
	E			0381	SILAL3	Chittamwood, gum bumelia	Sideroxylon	lanuginosum ssp. lanuginosum
X	E			0391	CACA18	American hornbeam, musclewood	Carpinus	caroliniana
	E			0400	CARYA	hickory spp.	Carya	spp.
X	E			0401	CAAQ2	water hickory	Carya	aquatica
X	E			0402	CACO15	bitternut hickory	Carya	cordiformis
X	E			0403	CAGL8	pignut hickory	Carya	glabra
X	E			0404	CAIL2	pecan	Carya	illinoinensis
X	E			0405	CALA21	shellbark hickory	Carya	laciniosa

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X	E			0406	CAMY	nutmeg hickory	Carya	myristiciformis
X	E			0407	CAOV2	shagbark hickory	Carya	ovata
X	E			0408	CATE9	black hickory	Carya	texana
X	E			0409	CAAL27	mockernut hickory	Carya	alba
X	E			0410	CAPA24	sand hickory	Carya	pallida
X	E			0411	CAFL6	scrub hickory	Carya	floridana
X	E			0412	CAOV3	red hickory	Carya	ovalis
X	E			0413	CACA38	southern shagbark hickory	Carya	carolinae-septentrionalis
	E	W		0420	CASTA	chestnut spp.	Castanea	spp.
	E			0421	CADE12	American chestnut	Castanea	dentata
X	E			0422	CAPU9	Allegheny chinkapin	Castanea	pumila
	E			0423	CAPUO	Ozark chinkapin	Castanea	pumila var. ozarkensis
X	E	W		0424	CAMO83	Chinese chestnut	Castanea	mollissima
		W		0431	CHCHC4	giant chinkapin, golden chinkapin	Chrysolepis	chrysophylla var. chrysophylla
	E			0450	CATAL	catalpa spp.	Catalpa	spp.
X	E			0451	CABI8	southern catalpa	Catalpa	bignonioides
X	E			0452	CASP8	northern catalpa	Catalpa	speciosa
	E	W		0460	CELTI	hackberry spp.	Celtis	spp.
X	E	W		0461	CELA	sugarberry	Celtis	laevigata
X	E	W		0462	CEOC	hackberry	Celtis	occidentalis
	E	W		0463	CELAR	netleaf hackberry	Celtis	laevigata var. reticulata
X	E			0471	CECA4	eastern redbud	Cercis	canadensis
		W	w	0475	CELE3	curlleaf mountain-mahogany	Cercocarpus	ledifolius
X	E			0481	CLKE	yellowwood	Cladrastis	kentukea
	E	W		0490	CORNU	dogwood spp.	Cornus	spp.
X	E			0491	COFL2	flowering dogwood	Cornus	florida
X		W		0492	CONU4	Pacific dogwood	Cornus	nuttallii
	E			0500	CRATA	hawthorn spp.	Crataegus	spp.
	E			0501	CRCR2	cockspur hawthorn	Crataegus	crus-galli
	E			0502	CRMO2	downy hawthorn	Crataegus	mollis
	E			0503	CRBR3	Brainerd hawthorn	Crataegus	brainerdii
	E			0504	CRCA	pear hawthorn	Crataegus	calpodendron
	E			0505	CRCH	fireberry hawthorn	Crataegus	chrysocarpa
	E			0506	CRDI	broadleaf hawthorn	Crataegus	dilatata
	E			0507	CRFL	fanleaf hawthorn	Crataegus	flabellata

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	E			0508	CRMO3	oneseed hawthorn	Crataegus	monogyna
	E			0509	CRPE	scarlet hawthorn	Crataegus	pedicellata
	E			5091	CRPH	Washington hawthorn	Crataegus	phaenopyrum
	E			5092	CRSU5	fleshy hawthorn	Crataegus	succulenta
	E			5093	CRUN	dwarf hawthorn	Crataegus	uniflora
	E	W		0510	EUCAL	eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	spp.
X		W		0511	EUGL	Tasmanian bluegum	Eucalyptus	globulus
X	E			0512	EUCA2	river redgum	Eucalyptus	camaldulensis
X	E			0513	EUGR12	grand eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	grandis
X	E			0514	EURO2	swamp mahogany	Eucalyptus	robusta
	E			0520	DIOSP	persimmon spp.	Diospyros	spp.
X	E			0521	DIVI5	common persimmon	Diospyros	virginiana
X	E			0522	DITE3	Texas persimmon	Diospyros	texana
X	E			0531	FAGR	American beech	Fagus	grandifolia
	E	W		0540	FRAXI	ash spp.	Fraxinus	spp.
X	E			0541	FRAM2	white ash	Fraxinus	americana
X		W		0542	FRLA	Oregon ash	Fraxinus	latifolia
X	E			0543	FRNI	black ash	Fraxinus	nigra
X	E			0544	FRPE	green ash	Fraxinus	pennsylvanica
X	E			0545	FRPR	pumpkin ash	Fraxinus	profunda
X	E			0546	FRQU	blue ash	Fraxinus	quadrangulata
X		W		0547	FRVE2	velvet ash	Fraxinus	velutina
X	E			0548	FRCA3	Carolina ash	Fraxinus	caroliniana
X	E			0549	FRTE	Texas ash	Fraxinus	texensis
	E			0550	GLEDI	locust spp.	Gleditsia	spp.
X	E			0551	GLAQ	waterlocust	Gleditsia	aquatica
X	E			0552	GLTR	honeylocust	Gleditsia	triacanthos
X	E			0555	GOLA	loblolly bay	Gordonia	lasianthus
X	E	W		0561	GIBI2	Ginkgo, maidenhair tree	Ginkgo	biloba
X	E			0571	GYDI	Kentucky coffeetree	Gymnocladus	dioicus
	E			0580	HALES	silverbell spp.	Halesia	spp.
X	E			0581	HACA3	Carolina silverbell	Halesia	carolina
X	E			0582	HADI3	two-wing silverbell	Halesia	diptera
X	E			0583	HACA3	little silverbell	Halesia	parviflora
X	E			0591	ILOP	American holly	Ilex	opaca
	E	W		0600	JUGLA	walnut spp.	Juglans	spp.
X	E			0601	JUCI	butternut	Juglans	cinerea

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X	E	W		0602	JUNI	black walnut	Juglans	nigra
		W		0603	JUHI	Northern California black walnut	Juglans	hindsii
X		W		0604	JUCA	Southern California black walnut	Juglans	californica
	E	W		0605	JUMI	Texas walnut	Juglans	microcarpa
X		W		0606	JUMA	Arizona walnut	Juglans	major
X	E			0611	LIST2	sweetgum	Liquidambar	styraciflua
X	E			0621	LITU	yellow-poplar	Liriodendron	tulipifera
X		W		0631	LIDE3	tanoak	Lithocarpus	densiflorus
X	E			0641	MAPO	Osage-orange	Maclura	pomifera
	E			0650	MAGNO	magnolia spp.	Magnolia	spp.
X	E			0651	MAAC	cucumbertree	Magnolia	acuminata
X	E			0652	MAGR4	southern magnolia	Magnolia	grandiflora
X	E			0653	MAVI2	sweetbay	Magnolia	virginiana
X	E			0654	MAMA2	bigleaf magnolia	Magnolia	macrophylla
X	E			0655	MAFR	mountain magnolia, Fraser magnolia	Magnolia	fraseri
X	E			0657	MAPY	pyramid magnolia	Magnolia	pyramidata
X	E			0658	MATR	umbrella magnolia	Magnolia	tripetala
	E	W		0660	MALUS	apple spp.	Malus	spp.
X		W		0661	MAFU	Oregon crabapple	Malus	fusca
X	E			0662	MAAN3	southern crabapple	Malus	angustifolia
X	E			0663	MACO5	sweet crabapple	Malus	coronaria
X	E			0664	MAIO	prairie crabapple	Malus	ioensis
	E			0680	MORUS	mulberry spp.	Morus	spp.
X	E			0681	MOAL	white mulberry	Morus	alba
X	E			0682	MORU2	red mulberry	Morus	rubra
	E	W		0683	MOMI	Texas mulberry	Morus	microphylla
X	E			0684	MONI	black mulberry	Morus	nigra
	E			0690	NYSSA	tupelo spp.	Nyssa	spp.
X	E			0691	NYAQ2	water tupelo	Nyssa	aquatica
X	E			0692	NYOG	Ogeechee tupelo	Nyssa	ogeche
X	E			0693	NYSY	blackgum	Nyssa	sylvatica
X	E			0694	NYBI	swamp tupelo	Nyssa	biflora
X	E			0701	OSVI	eastern hophornbeam	Ostrya	virginiana
X	E			0711	OXAR	sourwood	Oxydendrum	arboreum
X	E			0712	PATO2	paulownia, empress-tree	Paulownia	tomentosa

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	E	W		0720	PERSE	bay spp.	Persea	spp.
X	E			0721	PEBO	redbay	Persea	borbonia
X		W		7211	PEAM3	avocado	Persea	americana
X	E			0722	PLAQ	water-elm, planertree	Planera	aquatica
	E	W		0729	PLATA	sycamore spp.	Platanus	spp.
X		W		0730	PLRA	California sycamore	Platanus	racemosa
X	E			0731	PLOC	American sycamore	Platanus	occidentalis
X		W		0732	PLWR2	Arizona sycamore	Platanus	wrightii
	E	W		0740	POPUL	cottonwood and poplar spp.	Populus	spp.
X	E	W		0741	POBA2	balsam poplar	Populus	balsamifera
X	E			0742	PODE3	eastern cottonwood	Populus	deltoides
X	E			0743	POGR4	bigtooth aspen	Populus	grandidentata
X	E			0744	POHE4	swamp cottonwood	Populus	heterophylla
X	E	W		0745	PODEM	plains cottonwood	Populus	deltoides ssp. monilifera
X	E	W		0746	POTR5	quaking aspen	Populus	tremuloides
X		W		0747	POBAT	black cottonwood	Populus	balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa
X		W		0748	POFR2	Fremont’s cottonwood	Populus	fremontii
X		W		0749	POAN3	narrowleaf cottonwood	Populus	angustifolia
X	E			0752	POAL7	silver poplar	Populus	alba
X	E			0753	PONI	Lombardy poplar	Populus	nigra
	E	W	w	0755	PROSO	mesquite spp.	Prosopis	spp.
X	E	W	w	0756	PRGL2	honey mesquite	Prosopis	glandulosa
X	E	W	w	0757	PRVE	velvet mesquite	Prosopis	velutina
X	E	W	w	0758	PRPU	screwbean mesquite	Prosopis	pubescens
	E	W		0760	PRUNU	cherry and plum spp.	Prunus	spp.
	E	W		0761	PRPE2	pin cherry	Prunus	pensylvanica
X	E			0762	PRSE2	black cherry	Prunus	serotina
	E	W		0763	PRVI	common chokecherry	Prunus	virginiana
	E			0764	PRPE3	peach	Prunus	persica
X	E			0765	PRNI	Canada plum	Prunus	nigra
X	E			0766	PRAM	American plum	Prunus	americana
		W		0768	PREM	bitter cherry	Prunus	emarginata
	E			0769	PRAL5	Allegheny plum	Prunus	alleghaniensis
	E	W		0770	PRAN3	Chickasaw plum	Prunus	angustifolia
X	E			0771	PRAV	sweet cherry (domesticated)	Prunus	avium

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	E			0772	PRCE	sour cherry (domesticated)	Prunus	cerasus
	E			0773	PRDO	European plum (domesticated)	Prunus	domestica
	E			0774	PRMA	Mahaleb plum (domesticated)	Prunus	mahaleb
	E	W		0800	QUERC	oak – deciduous spp.	Quercus	spp.
X		W		0801	QUAG	California live oak	Quercus	agrifolia
X	E			0802	QUAL	white oak	Quercus	alba
X		W	w	0803	QUAR	Arizona white oak	Quercus	arizonica
X	E			0804	QUBI	swamp white oak	Quercus	bicolor
		W		0805	QUCH2	canyon live oak	Quercus	chrysolepis
X	E			0806	QUCO2	scarlet oak	Quercus	coccinea
X		W		0807	QUDO	blue oak	Quercus	douglasii
X	E			0808	QUSIS	Durand oak	Quercus	sinuata var. sinuata
X	E			0809	QUEL	northern pin oak	Quercus	ellipsoidalis
X		W	w	0810	QUEM	Emory oak	Quercus	emoryi
X		W		0811	QUEN	Engelmann oak	Quercus	engelmannii
X	E			0812	QUFA	southern red oak	Quercus	falcata
X	E			0813	QUPA5	cherrybark oak	Quercus	pagoda
X		W	w	0814	QUGA	Gambel oak	Quercus	gambelii
X		W		0815	QUGA4	Oregon white oak	Quercus	garryana
X	E			0816	QUIL	scrub oak	Quercus	ilicifolia
X	E			0817	QUIM	shingle oak	Quercus	imbricaria
X		W		0818	QUKE	California black oak	Quercus	kelloggii
X	E			0819	QULA2	turkey oak	Quercus	laevis
X	E			0820	QULA3	laurel oak	Quercus	laurifolia
X		W		0821	QULO	California white oak	Quercus	lobata
X	E			0822	QULY	overcup oak	Quercus	lyrata
X	E			0823	QUMA2	bur oak	Quercus	macrocarpa
X	E			0824	QUMA3	blackjack oak	Quercus	marilandica
X	E			0825	QUMI	swamp chestnut oak	Quercus	michauxii
X	E			0826	QUMU	chinkapin oak	Quercus	muehlenbergii
X	E			0827	QUNI	water oak	Quercus	nigra
X	E			0828	QUBU2	Nuttall oak	Quercus	buckleyi
X		W	w	0829	QUOB	Mexican blue oak	Quercus	oblongifolia
X	E			0830	QUPA2	pin oak	Quercus	palustris
X	E			0831	QUPH	willow oak	Quercus	phellos

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X	E			0832	QUPR2	chestnut oak	Quercus	prinus
X	E			0833	QURU	northern red oak	Quercus	rubra
X	E			0834	QUSH	Shumard's oak	Quercus	shumardii
X	E			0835	QUST	post oak	Quercus	stellata
	E			0836	QUSI2	Delta post oak	Quercus	similis
X	E			0837	QUVE	black oak	Quercus	velutina
X	E			0838	QUVI	live oak	Quercus	virginiana
X		W		0839	QUWI2	interior live oak	Quercus	wislizeni
X	E			0840	QUMA6	dwarf post oak	Quercus	margarettiae
X	E			0841	QUMI2	dwarf live oak	Quercus	minima
X	E			0842	QUIN	bluejack oak	Quercus	incana
X		W	w	0843	QUHY	silverleaf oak	Quercus	hypoleucoides
X	E			0844	QUOG	Oglethorpe oak	Quercus	oglethorpensis
	E			0845	QUPR	dwarf chinkapin oak	Quercus	prinoides
X		W	w	0846	QUGR3	gray oak	Quercus	grisea
X		W	w	0847	QURU4	netleaf oak	Quercus	rugosa
		W	w	0850	QUERC	oak – evergreen spp.	Quercus	spp.
	E			0852	AMEL	torchwood	Amyris	elemifera
	E			0853	ANGL4	pond apple	Annona	glabra
	E			0854	BUSI	gumbo limbo	Bursera	simaruba
	E			0855	CASUA	sheoak spp.	Casuarina	spp.
X	E			0856	CAGL11	gray sheoak	Casuarina	glauca
X	E			0857	CALE28	Australian pine	Casuarina	lepidophloia
	E			0858	CICA	camphor tree	Cinnamomum	camphora
	E			0859	CIFR	fiddlewood	Citharexylum	fruticosum
	E			0860	CITRU2	citrus spp.	Citrus	spp.
	E			0863	CODI8	pigeon plum, tietongue	Coccoloba	diversifolia
	E			0864	COEL2	soldierwood	Colubrina	elliptica
	E			0865	COSE2	geiger tree	Cordia	sebestena
	E			0866	CUAN4	carrotwood	Cupaniopsis	anacardioides
	E			0873	EURH	red stopper	Eugenia	rhombea
	E			0874	EXPA	Inkwood, butterbough	Exothea	paniculata
	E			0876	FIAU	strangler fig	Ficus	aurea
	E			0877	FICI	shortleaf fig, wild banyantree	Ficus	citrifolia
	E			0882	GUDI	Blolly, beeftree	Guapira	discolor
	E			0883	HIMA2	manchineel	Hippomane	mancinella

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
	E			0884	LYLA3	false tamarind	Lysiloma	latisiliquum
	E			0885	MAIN3	mango	Mangifera	indica
	E			0886	METO3	poisonwood	Metopium	toxiferum
	E			0887	PIPI3	fishpoison tree	Piscidia	piscipula
	E			0888	SCAC2	schefflera, octopus tree	Schefflera	actinophylla
	E			0890	SIFO	false mastic	Sideroxylon	foetidissimum
	E			0891	SISA6	white bully, willow bustic	Sideroxylon	salicifolium
	E			0895	SIGL3	paradise tree	Simarouba	glauca
	E			0896	SYCU	Java plum	Syzygium	cumini
	E			0897	TAIN2	tamarind	Tamarindus	indica
X	E	W		0901	ROPS	black locust	Robinia	pseudoacacia
		W	w	0902	RONE	New Mexico locust	Robinia	neomexicana
	E			0906	ACWR4	paurotis palm	Acoelorraphe	wrightii
	E			0907	COAR	silver palm	Coccothrinax	argentata
	E			0908	CONU	coconut palm	Cocos	nucifera
	E			0909	ROYST	royal palm spp.	Roystonea	spp.
X	E			0912	SAPA	cabbage palmetto	Sabal	palmetto
	E			0913	THMO4	key thatch palm	Thrinax	morrisii
	E			0914	THRA2	Florida thatch palm	Thrinax	radiata
	E			0915	ARECA	other palms	Family Arecaceae	not listed above
	E	W		0919	SASAD	western soapberry	Sapindus	saponaria var. drummondii
	E	W		0920	SALIX	willow spp.	Salix	spp.
	E	W		0921	SAAM2	peachleaf willow	Salix	amygdaloides
	E	W		0922	SANI	black willow	Salix	nigra
	E	W		0923	SABE2	Bebb willow	Salix	bebbiana
		W		0924	SABO	red willow	Salix	bonplandiana
X	E			0925	SACA5	coastal plain willow	Salix	caroliniana
X	E			0926	SAPY	balsam willow	Salix	pyrifolia
	E	W		0927	SAAL2	white willow	Salix	alba
		W		0928	SASC	Scouler’s willow	Salix	scouleriana
X	E			0929	SASE10	weeping willow	Salix	sepulcralis
X	E			0931	SAAL5	sassafras	Sassafras	albidum
	E			0934	SORBU	mountain ash spp.	Sorbus	spp.
	E			0935	SOAM3	American mountain ash	Sorbus	americana

Core	East	West	Woodland	FIA Code	PLANTS Code	Common Name	Genus	Species
X	E			0936	SOAU	European mountain ash	Sorbus	aucuparia
X	E			0937	SODE3	northern mountain ash	Sorbus	decora
	E			0940	SWMA2	mahogany	Swietenia	mahagoni
	E			0950	TILIA	basswood spp.	Tilia	spp.
X	E			0951	TIAM	American basswood	Tilia	americana
	E			0952	TIAMH	white basswood	Tilia	americana var. heterophylla
	E			0953	TIAMC	Carolina basswood	Tilia	americana var. caroliniana
	E			0970	ULMUS	elm spp.	Ulmus	spp.
X	E			0971	ULAL	winged elm	Ulmus	alata
X	E			0972	ULAM	American elm	Ulmus	americana
X	E			0973	ULCR	cedar elm	Ulmus	crassifolia
X	E			0974	ULPU	Siberian elm	Ulmus	pumila
X	E			0975	ULRU	slippery elm	Ulmus	rubra
X	E			0976	ULSE	September elm	Ulmus	serotina
X	E			0977	ULTH	rock elm	Ulmus	thomasii
X		W		0981	UMCA	California-laurel	Umbellularia	californica
		W		0982	YUBR	Joshua tree	Yucca	brevifolia
	E			0986	AVGE	black mangrove	Avicennia	germinans
	E			0987	COER2	buttonwood mangrove	Conocarpus	erectus
	E			0988	LARA2	white mangrove	Laguncularia	racemosa
X	E			0989	RHMA2	American mangrove	Rhizophora	mangle
		W	w	0990	OLTE	desert ironwood	Olneya	tesota
	E	W		0991	TAMAR2	saltcedar	Tamarix	spp.
X	E			0992	MEQU	melaleuca	Melaleuca	quinquenervia
X	E			0993	MEAZ	chinaberry	Melia	azedarach
X	E			0994	TRSE6	Chinese tallowtree	Triadica	sebifera
X	E			0995	VEFO	tungoil tree	Vernicia	fordii
X	E			0996	COOB2	smoketree	Cotinus	obovatus
	E	W		0997	ELAN	Russian-olive	Elaeagnus	angustifolia
X	E	W		0998	2TB	unknown dead hardwood	Tree	broadleaf
X	E	W		0999	2TREE	other, or unknown live tree	Tree	unknown

Appendix 4. Site Tree Selection Criteria and Species List

A. Eastern U.S. Site-Tree Selection Criteria

Ideally, site trees in the eastern U.S. should be between 20-70 years old. If preferred trees cannot be found in this age range, expand the age range to 15-120 years. Reject trees outside the 15-120 year age range, trees that exhibit signs of damage, trees with ring patterns that show signs of suppression, trees less than 5.0 inches DBH, trees with abnormalities at DBH, and trees with rotten cores. A list of preferred site-tree species is provided. Site trees should be selected in the following order of preference:

1st Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
2nd Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining eastern region.
3rd Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
4th Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining eastern region.

Note: NE = Northeast, NC = North Central, SO = Southern

Code	Common Name	Region
	---------- Softwood Species ----------	
0012	balsam fir	NE, NC
0043	Atlantic white-cedar	NE
0068	eastern redcedar	NE, NC
0070	larch (introduced)	NE
0071	tamarack (native)	NE, NC
0094	white spruce	NE, NC
0095	black spruce	NE, NC
0097	red spruce	NE
0105	jack pine	NE, NC
0107	sand pine	SO
0110	shortleaf pine	NE, NC, SO
0111	slash pine	SO
0121	longleaf pine	SO
0122	Ponderosa pine	NC
0125	red pine	NE, NC
0128	pond pine	NE, SO
0129	eastern white pine	NE, NC, SO
0130	Scotch pine	NE, NC
0131	loblolly pine	NE, NC, SO
0132	Virginia pine	NE, NC, SO
0135	Arizona pine	SO
0202	Douglas-fir	SO
0241	northern white cedar	NE, NC
0261	eastern hemlock	NE
	---------- Hardwood Species ----------	
0316	red maple	NE, NC
0317	silver maple	NE, NC
0318	sugar maple	NE, NC
0371	yellow birch	NE, NC
0375	paper birch	NE, NC

Code	Common Name	Region
0402	bitternut hickory	NE, NC
0407	shagbark hickory	NE, NC
0462	hackberry	NC
0531	American beech	NE, NC
0541	white ash	NE, NC
0543	black ash	NE, NC
0544	green ash	NE, NC
0602	black walnut	NC
0611	sweetgum	NE, NC, SO
0621	yellow-poplar	NE, NC, SO
0742	eastern cottonwood	NE, NC, SO
0743	bigtooth aspen	NE, NC
0745	plains cottonwood	SO
0746	quaking aspen	NE, NC, SO
0748	Fremont poplar	SO
0749	narrowleaf cottonwood	SO
0762	black cherry	NC
0802	white oak	NE, NC, SO
0806	scarlet oak	NE, NC, SO
0812	southern red oak	NE, SO
0813	cherrybark oak	NE, NC, SO
0817	shingle oak	NE, NC, SO
0827	water oak	NE, SO
0830	pin oak	NE, NC, SO
0832	chestnut oak	NE, NC, SO
0833	northern red oak	NE, NC, SO
0835	post oak	NE, NC, SO
0837	black oak	NE, NC, SO
0901	black locust	NE, NC
0951	American basswood	NE, NC
0972	American elm	NE, NC

B. Western U.S. Site-Tree Selection Criteria

Ideally, site trees in the western U.S. should be between 35-80 years old. If preferred trees cannot be found in this age range, expand the age range to 15-250 years. Reject trees outside the 15-250 year age range, trees that exhibit signs of damage, trees with ring patterns that show signs of suppression, trees less than 5.0 inches DBH, trees with abnormalities at DBH, trees with rotten cores, and woodland species. A list of preferred site-tree species is provided. Site trees should be selected in the following order of preference:

1st Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
2nd Choice: representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining western region.
3rd Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for your region.
4th Choice: not representative of the stand, on the list for an adjoining western region.

Note: PNW = Pacific Northwest FIA, RMRS = Rocky Mountain FIA

Code	Common Name	Region
	---------- Softwood Species ----------	
0011	Pacific silver fir	PNW
0015	white fir	RMRS, PNW
0017	grand fir	RMRS, PNW
0018	corkbark fir	RMRS
0019	subalpine fir	RMRS, PNW
0020	California red fir	RMRS, PNW
0021	shasta red fir	PNW
0022	noble fir	PNW
0073	western larch	RMRS, PNW
0081	incense-cedar	RMRS, PNW
0093	Engelmann spruce	RMRS, PNW
0094	white spruce	RMRS, PNW
0095	black spruce	PNW
0096	blue spruce	RMRS
0098	sitka spruce	PNW
0104	foxtail pine	RMRS
0108	lodgepole pine	RMRS, PNW
0109	Coulter pine	PNW
0112	Apache pine	RMRS
0116	Jeffrey pine	RMRS, PNW
0117	sugar pine	RMRS, PNW
0119	western white pine	RMRS, PNW
0120	bishop pine	PNW
0122	ponderosa pine	RMRS, PNW
0135	Arizona pine	RMRS
0201	bigcone Douglas-fir	PNW
0202	Douglas-fir	RMRS, PNW
0211	redwood	PNW
0231	Pacific yew	PNW
0242	western redcedar	RMRS, PNW
0263	western hemlock	RMRS, PNW
0264	mountain hemlock	RMRS, PNW

Code	Common Name	Region
	---------- Hardwood Species ----------	
0312	bigleaf maple	PNW
0351	red alder	PNW
0375	paper birch	RMRS, PNW
0741	balsam poplar	RMRS, PNW
0745	plains cottonwood	RMRS
0746	quaking aspen	RMRS, PNW
0747	black cottonwood	RMRS, PNW
0748	Fremont poplar	RMRS
0749	narrowleaf cottonwood	RMRS

Appendix 5. Determination of Stocking Values for Land Use Classification

Stocking values are required to determine if a CONDITION CLASS STATUS = 1 (accessible forest land) exists on a plot. This will determine which data items must be recorded for the condition. When the CONDITION CLASS STATUS is in question (usually a nonforest area that is in the process of reverting to forest land or a marginal site that can only support a low number of trees), the crew must determine if there is sufficient stocking to classify the condition as forest. A minimum stocking value of 10 percent is required for accessible forest land (unless the condition was previously forested, such as a recent clear cut).

The following tables show the stocking values to assign to trees or the number of trees per acre to determine if a plot meets the minimum stocking to be considered forest land. In the determination of stocking for this purpose, the field crew should consider the condition over its entire area, not just the trees and seedlings that would be tallied on the subplots and microplots, especially when the plot straddles conditions. Also, for stocking purposes, consider a clump of trees (e.g., stump sprouts) less than 5 inches DBH to be a single tree.

The number of trees per acre needed to obtain minimum stocking depends on the DBH of the largest tree on the plot in the condition being evaluated, and the species and DBH of each of the tally trees. If the condition occurs on all four subplots and the trees are distributed fairly evenly over the entire condition area, the following steps can be used to determine if the condition has the minimum number of trees per acre for forest land.

Observe all of the trees on the plot and classify the condition, based on the tree with the largest DBH, into one of the following groups; the largest tree observed has a DBH of 5 inches or greater, 4.0-4.9 inches, 3.0-3.9 inches, 2.0-2.9 inches, 1.0-1.9 inches or less than 1.0 inch DBH. If you are using the *Stocking Values* table to determine if the condition meets minimum stocking, use table 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, or 5f. If you are using the *Number of Trees* table to determine if the condition meets minimum stocking, use table 5g.

When using a *Stocking Values* table, begin a tally of each subplot and microplot and sum the stocking values for each tree tallied based upon its species and size class. When the stocking values for the tallied trees equals or exceeds 10, the condition meets the minimum stocking requirement for forest land.

For example, a condition that was formerly nonforest is no longer being maintained as nonforest and has begun to revert. A check of all four subplots and microplots confirms that the largest tree there is in the 3.0 – 3.9 inches DBH class. The tally of microplot 1 is one red maple (species code = 316) seedling. The sum of the stocking value (table 5a) to this point is 2.4 and the tally continues on microplot 2.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
Total					2.4

The tally at microplot 2 is two red maple seedlings. The stocking value for the two seedlings is 4.8. The cumulative stocking value to this point is 7.2. Since the minimum value of 10 percent stocking has not been reached, the tally continues to subplot 3.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
2	2	316	< 1.0	2	4.8
Total					7.2

At microplot 3 one sugar maple (species code = 318) sapling in the 1.0 – 1.9-inch DBH class is tallied. The cumulative stocking value is now 13.1 and the condition meets the minimum stocking to be considered forest land.

Subplot Number	Plot Type	Species	Size Class	Number Tallied	Stocking Value
1	2	316	< 1.0	1	2.4
2	2	316	< 1.0	2	4.8
3	2	318	1.0 – 1.9	1	5.9
Total					13.1

When trees of more than one diameter class are present, their contribution towards meeting the minimum must be combined. For example:

> In a lodgepole pine stand (species code = 108), the largest tree in the condition is 5.0+ inches DBH. If at least 20 trees that are 5.0-6.9 inches DBH are found on the four subplots, the minimum stocking of 10 percent (table 5b: 5th row, 1st column) is met. In the same condition only 5 tally trees in the 13.0-14.9-inch DBH class are needed to meet minimum stocking of 10 percent. If the tally were three 5.0-6.9-inch trees and two 13.0-14.9-inch DBH class trees (total stocking of 3 x 0.5 + 2 x 2.2 = 5.9), the combined stocking would not meet the minimum 10 percent (5.9 < 10) and the condition would be classified nonforest.

When using the *Number of Trees* table (table 5g), estimate the number of trees per acre by the diameter classes. When a condition exists on all 4 of the 24-ft radius subplots, each tally tree (DBH $\geq$ 5.0 inches) represents 6 trees per acre and each sapling (DBH $\geq$ 1.0 inch to < 5.0 inches) or seedling observed on the 4 microplots represents 75 trees per acre.

In sparse stands of smaller trees, a more accurate observation of trees per acre can be determined by observing trees < 5.0 inches DBH on the 24-ft radius subplot. In many forest types no more than 180 trees per acre of the largest diameter class are needed to meet the minimum stocking requirements, a total of 30 trees on all 4 subplots, 7 or 8 smaller trees on each subplot, will provide minimum stocking.

Other things observed on the plot will influence the determination of condition class status. In the last lodgepole pine example, evidence of a recent disturbance that reduced the stocking (cutting, fire, etc.) should be considered. Also, a very uneven distribution of the trees across the condition can greatly change the observed number of trees per acre on plots installed across the condition.

If the condition does not cover all four subplots entirely, trees per acre must be expanded using an expansion factor. The expansion factor is equal to 400/sum of the percent of subplot area (%ARE) for the condition. The trees per acre value of every diameter class is multiplied by this expansion factor.

If the trees are not uniformly distributed throughout the condition or the condition occurs on only a small portion of the plot (half the plot or less), use your best judgment in assigning status. You may place several additional temporary subplots in the condition in order to get a larger sample to base stocking on. When additional temporary subplots or judgment is used to assign land use, a note should be made on the plot sheet. Use the following procedure to establish these temporary subplots in a condition:

A. Consider locations 120.0 feet horizontal distance from the highest numbered subplot in the condition. First consider the location 0^{o} azimuth from the subplot center. If this location is unsuitable, consider in order locations at azimuth 120^{o}, and 240^{o}. When a suitable location has been found, establish the temporary subplot. Temporary subplots should be entirely within the condition (locations should not be within 24.0 feet of a mapped boundary).

B. If Step A fails to yield a suitable subplot location, repeat Step A at each of the next highest-numbered regular subplots in the condition.

C. If Steps A and B have been exhausted and a suitable temporary subplot still has not been found, repeat Step A at each temporary subplot in turn, beginning with the first temporary subplot that was established.

If more than one temporary subplot is to be established, repeat Steps A and B to establish the second lowest- numbered temporary subplot next, and continue in order until you have enough temporary subplots established in the condition to get a good, representative estimate of stocking. The general rule for establishing temporary subplots is:

- Install the lowest temporary subplot off the highest established subplot, until all the established subplots have been exhausted.
- Then establish the lowest temporary subplot yet to be established off the lowest one already established (lowest off highest, then lowest off lowest).

If there is a transition zone between two conditions use your best judgment to be sure that trees tallied in the transition zone do not have too much weight in the assignment of a land use.

Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.7	6.9	5.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.9	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.6	5.7	3.7	1.8	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.2	3.5	7.0
72, 73, 844	0.6	5.6	4.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	6.4	5.1	3.8	2.5	1.1	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.4	6.1	4.0	1.9	5.9	2.9	5.7
57, 61, 95	0.7	6.2	4.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	7.1	5.6	4.2	2.7	1.3	6.9	5.1	3.3	1.6	6.7	4.4	2.1	6.5	3.2	6.3
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	1.0	9.1	6.9	5.3	3.4	1.6	10.4	8.3	6.1	4.0	1.9	10.1	7.5	4.9	2.3	9.9	6.5	3.1	9.6	4.7	9.3
108	0.5	5.0	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.8	5.7	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.0	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.3	5.4	3.5	1.7	5.2	2.5	5.1
110	0.8	7.3	5.5	4.3	2.7	1.2	8.3	6.6	4.9	3.2	1.5	8.1	6.0	3.9	1.9	7.9	5.2	2.5	7.6	3.7	7.4
111	0.8	7.8	5.9	4.6	3.0	1.3	8.9	7.1	5.3	3.4	1.6	8.7	6.5	4.2	2.0	8.5	5.6	2.7	8.2	4.0	8.0
103, 104, 119	0.4	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	0.7	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.8	0.8	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.1	4.5	2.9	1.4	4.4	2.1	4.2
121	1.1	10.1	7.6	5.9	3.8	1.7	11.5	9.1	6.8	4.4	2.1	11.2	8.3	5.4	2.6	10.9	7.2	3.4	10.6	5.1	10.3
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.5	5.0	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.9	5.7	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	5.6	4.1	2.7	1.3	5.4	3.6	1.7	5.3	2.6	5.1
125, 136	0.7	6.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.7	6.1	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.3	4.8	2.3	7.1	3.5	6.9

Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
128	1.1	10.2	7.7	5.9	3.8	1.7	11.6	9.2	6.8	4.5	2.1	11.3	8.4	5.5	2.6	11.0	7.2	3.5	10.7	5.2	10.4
129	0.8	7.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	1.3	8.6	6.8	5.1	3.3	1.5	8.4	6.2	4.1	1.9	8.1	5.3	2.6	7.9	3.8	7.7
131	0.9	8.3	6.3	4.8	3.1	1.4	9.4	7.5	5.6	3.6	1.7	9.2	6.8	4.5	2.1	8.9	5.9	2.8	8.7	4.2	8.4
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.7	6.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.7	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.3	4.8	2.3	7.1	3.5	6.9
43, 241	0.7	6.1	4.6	3.6	2.3	1.0	6.9	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.2	6.8	5.0	3.3	1.6	6.6	4.3	2.1	6.4	3.1	6.2
240, 260, 261, 262	0.8	7.7	5.8	4.5	2.9	1.3	8.7	7.0	5.2	3.4	1.6	8.5	6.3	4.1	2.0	8.3	5.4	2.6	8.0	3.9	7.8
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.5	4.8	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	5.4	4.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	5.3	3.9	2.6	1.2	5.1	3.4	1.6	5.0	2.4	4.8
211, 212	0.4	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	4.3	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.8	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.0	4.1	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.9	3.8

Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.0	9.6	7.2	5.6	3.6	1.6	10.9	8.7	6.4	4.2	2.0	10.6	7.9	5.2	2.4	10.3	6.8	3.3	10.0	4.9	9.8

Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.3	11.7	8.8	6.8	4.4	2.0	13.3	10.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	13.0	9.6	6.3	3.0	12.6	8.3	4.0	12.3	5.9	11.9
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.2	10.9	8.2	6.3	4.1	1.8	12.4	9.8	7.3	4.8	2.2	12.1	9.0	5.9	2.8	11.7	7.7	3.7	11.4	5.5	11.1
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.1	10.5	7.9	6.1	4.0	1.8	12.0	9.5	7.1	4.6	2.1	11.6	8.7	5.7	2.7	11.3	7.4	3.6	11.0	5.3	10.7
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.2	11.6	8.8	6.8	4.4	2.0	13.2	10.5	7.8	5.1	2.4	12.9	9.6	6.3	3.0	12.5	8.2	3.9	12.2	5.9	11.8

Table 5a. Stocking values for all tallied trees on the four subplots and microplots

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.4	12.7	9.6	7.4	4.8	2.2	14.5	11.5	8.5	5.6	2.6	14.1	10.5	6.9	3.2	13.7	9.0	4.3	13.3	6.5	12.9
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.7	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	7.8	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.4	7.6	5.6	3.7	1.7	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.2	3.5	7.0
741, 743, 746	1.2	10.9	8.3	6.4	4.1	1.9	12.5	9.9	7.3	4.8	2.2	12.1	9.0	5.9	2.8	11.8	7.8	3.7	11.5	5.6	11.1
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.0	9.3	7.0	5.4	3.5	1.6	10.6	8.4	6.3	4.1	1.9	10.3	7.7	5.0	2.4	10.0	6.6	3.2	9.8	4.7	9.5
950, 951, 952, 953	1.0	9.2	7.0	5.4	3.5	1.6	10.5	8.4	6.2	4.0	1.9	10.2	7.6	5.0	2.3	10.0	6.5	3.1	9.7	4.7	9.4
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.2	10.8	8.1	6.3	4.1	1.8	12.3	9.8	7.2	4.7	2.2	12.0	8.9	5.8	2.7	11.6	7.6	3.7	11.3	5.5	11.0

Table 5b. Stocking values for all trees tallied on the subplot only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.2	8.0
72, 73, 844	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.6	8.7	9.8
57, 61, 95	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.1	11.4	12.7
108	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.2
110	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.4
111	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	13.9	16.0	18.2
103, 104, 119	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.2
121	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.9	10.0	11.0
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.6	10.1	11.8	13.5
125, 136	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.5	10.7
128	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.3	16.1
129	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.6	7.4	8.3	9.2
131	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.7	11.1	12.6	14.2
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.7
43, 241	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.8	7.9	9.2	10.5	11.8
240, 260, 261, 262	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.9	6.5	8.4	10.4	12.8	15.3	18.2	21.2	24.6
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.7	7.5
211, 212	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1

Table 5b. Stocking values for all trees tallied on the subplot only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.9	12.1
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.0	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.9	9.9	11.0	12.1
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.4	17.8	20.5	23.3
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	20.7	23.6
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.5	8.9	10.4	11.9	13.6	15.3	17.2
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.6	10.9	12.3	13.7	15.2
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	7.0	8.3	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.9
741, 743, 746	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.9	10.0	11.1	12.3
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.2
950, 951, 952, 953	1.0	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.5	7.2	9.1	11.3	13.7	16.3	19.1	22.2	25.5
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	8.9	10.9	13.0	15.2	17.7	20.3	23.1

Table 5c. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches, observed on the four subplots only

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.74	0.55	0.42	0.32	0.21	0.09	0.63	0.50	0.37	0.24	0.11	0.61	0.45	0.30	0.14	0.59	0.39	0.19	0.58	0.28	0.56
72, 73, 844	0.60	0.45	0.34	0.26	0.17	0.08	0.51	0.41	0.30	0.20	0.09	0.50	0.37	0.24	0.11	0.49	0.32	0.15	0.47	0.23	0.46
57, 61, 95	0.67	0.50	0.38	0.29	0.19	0.08	0.57	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.10	0.55	0.41	0.27	0.13	0.54	0.35	0.17	0.52	0.25	0.51
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	0.98	0.73	0.55	0.43	0.28	0.12	0.83	0.66	0.49	0.32	0.15	0.81	0.60	0.39	0.19	0.79	0.52	0.25	0.77	0.37	0.74
108	0.53	0.40	0.30	0.23	0.15	0.07	0.45	0.36	0.27	0.17	0.08	0.44	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.43	0.28	0.13	0.42	0.20	0.40
110	0.78	0.58	0.44	0.34	0.22	0.10	0.66	0.53	0.39	0.26	0.12	0.65	0.48	0.31	0.15	0.63	0.41	0.20	0.61	0.30	0.59
111	0.84	0.63	0.47	0.37	0.24	0.11	0.72	0.57	0.42	0.27	0.13	0.70	0.52	0.34	0.16	0.68	0.45	0.21	0.66	0.32	0.64
103, 104, 119	0.45	0.33	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.38	0.30	0.22	0.15	0.07	0.37	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.36	0.24	0.11	0.35	0.17	0.34
121	1.08	0.81	0.61	0.47	0.30	0.14	0.92	0.73	0.54	0.35	0.16	0.90	0.67	0.44	0.21	0.87	0.57	0.27	0.85	0.41	0.82
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.54	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.15	0.07	0.46	0.36	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.10	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.42	0.20	0.41

Table 5c. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches, observed on the four subplots only

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
125, 136	0.73	0.54	0.41	0.32	0.20	0.09	0.62	0.49	0.36	0.24	0.11	0.60	0.45	0.29	0.14	0.59	0.39	0.18	0.57	0.28	0.55
128	1.09	0.81	0.62	0.48	0.31	0.14	0.93	0.74	0.55	0.36	0.17	0.90	0.67	0.44	0.21	0.88	0.58	0.28	0.85	0.41	0.83
129	0.81	0.60	0.46	0.35	0.23	0.10	0.69	0.55	0.40	0.26	0.12	0.67	0.50	0.33	0.15	0.65	0.43	0.20	0.63	0.31	0.61
131	0.89	0.66	0.50	0.39	0.25	0.11	0.76	0.60	0.45	0.29	0.14	0.74	0.55	0.36	0.17	0.72	0.47	0.23	0.70	0.34	0.68
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.73	0.54	0.41	0.32	0.20	0.09	0.62	0.49	0.36	0.24	0.11	0.60	0.45	0.29	0.14	0.59	0.39	0.18	0.57	0.28	0.55
43, 241	0.65	0.49	0.37	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.56	0.44	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.54	0.40	0.26	0.12	0.53	0.35	0.17	0.51	0.25	0.50
240, 260, 261, 262	0.82	0.61	0.46	0.36	0.23	0.10	0.70	0.56	0.41	0.27	0.13	0.68	0.51	0.33	0.16	0.66	0.44	0.21	0.64	0.31	0.63
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.51	0.38	0.29	0.22	0.14	0.06	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.17	0.08	0.42	0.31	0.21	0.10	0.41	0.27	0.13	0.40	0.19	0.39
211, 212	0.41	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.34	0.27	0.20	0.13	0.06	0.34	0.25	0.16	0.08	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.32	0.15	0.31

Table 5c. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches, observed on the four subplots only

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.03	0.77	0.58	0.45	0.29	0.13	0.87	0.69	0.52	0.34	0.16	0.85	0.63	0.41	0.20	0.83	0.54	0.26	0.80	0.39	0.78

Table 5c. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches, observed on the four subplots only

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.25	0.93	0.71	0.55	0.35	0.16	1.07	0.85	0.63	0.41	0.19	1.04	0.77	0.50	0.24	1.01	0.66	0.32	0.98	0.48	0.95
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.17	0.87	0.66	0.51	0.33	0.15	0.99	0.79	0.58	0.38	0.18	0.96	0.72	0.47	0.22	0.94	0.62	0.30	0.91	0.44	0.89
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.13	0.84	0.63	0.49	0.32	0.14	0.96	0.76	0.56	0.37	0.17	0.93	0.69	0.45	0.21	0.91	0.60	0.28	0.88	0.43	0.85
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.25	0.93	0.70	0.54	0.35	0.16	1.06	0.84	0.62	0.41	0.19	1.03	0.77	0.50	0.24	1.00	0.66	0.32	0.97	0.47	0.95

Table 5c. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches, observed on the four subplots only

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.36	1.01	0.77	0.59	0.38	0.17	1.16	0.92	0.68	0.44	0.21	1.13	0.84	0.55	0.26	1.10	0.72	0.34	1.07	0.52	1.03
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.73	0.55	0.41	0.32	0.21	0.09	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.24	0.11	0.61	0.45	0.30	0.14	0.59	0.39	0.19	0.57	0.28	0.56
741, 743, 746	1.17	0.87	0.66	0.51	0.33	0.15	1.00	0.79	0.59	0.38	0.18	0.97	0.72	0.47	0.22	0.94	0.62	0.30	0.92	0.45	0.89
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.00	0.74	0.56	0.43	0.28	0.13	0.85	0.67	0.50	0.33	0.15	0.83	0.61	0.40	0.19	0.80	0.53	0.25	0.78	0.38	0.76
950, 951, 952, 953	0.99	0.74	0.56	0.43	0.28	0.13	0.84	0.67	0.50	0.32	0.15	0.82	0.61	0.40	0.19	0.80	0.52	0.25	0.77	0.38	0.75
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.16	0.86	0.65	0.50	0.32	0.15	0.98	0.78	0.58	0.38	0.18	0.96	0.71	0.47	0.22	0.93	0.61	0.29	0.90	0.44	0.88

Table 5d. Stocking values for all trees 5.0 inches and greater observed on the four subplots only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.2	8.0
72, 73, 844	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.6	8.7	9.8
57, 61, 95	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.1	11.4	12.7
108	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.2
110	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.4
111	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	13.9	16.0	18.2
103, 104, 119	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.2
121	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.9	10.0	11.0
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.6	10.1	11.8	13.5
125, 136	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.5	10.7
128	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.7	14.3	16.1
129	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.6	7.4	8.3	9.2
131	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.7	11.1	12.6	14.2
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.7
43, 241	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.8	7.9	9.2	10.5	11.8
240, 260, 261, 262	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.9	6.5	8.4	10.4	12.8	15.3	18.2	21.2	24.6
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.7	7.5
211, 212	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1

Table 5d. Stocking values for all trees 5.0 inches and greater observed on the four subplots only

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.9	12.1
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.0	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.9	9.9	11.0	12.1
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.4	17.8	20.5	23.3
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	20.7	23.6
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.5	8.9	10.4	11.9	13.6	15.3	17.2
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	7.1	8.3	9.6	10.9	12.3	13.7	15.2
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.7	7.0	8.3	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.9
741, 743, 746	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.9	10.0	11.1	12.3
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.2
950, 951, 952, 953	1.0	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.5	7.2	9.1	11.3	13.7	16.3	19.1	22.2	25.5
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.2	8.9	10.9	13.0	15.2	17.7	20.3	23.1

Table 5e. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches observed on one acre

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.12	0.092	0.069	0.054	0.035	0.016	0.105	0.083	0.062	0.040	0.019	0.102	0.076	0.050	0.023	0.099	0.065	0.031	0.096	0.047	0.094
72, 73, 844	0.10	0.075	0.057	0.044	0.028	0.013	0.086	0.068	0.050	0.033	0.015	0.083	0.062	0.041	0.019	0.081	0.053	0.025	0.079	0.038	0.076
57, 61, 95	0.11	0.083	0.063	0.048	0.031	0.014	0.094	0.075	0.056	0.036	0.017	0.092	0.068	0.045	0.021	0.089	0.059	0.028	0.087	0.042	0.084
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	0.16	0.122	0.092	0.071	0.046	0.021	0.139	0.110	0.082	0.053	0.025	0.135	0.100	0.066	0.031	0.131	0.086	0.041	0.128	0.062	0.124
108	0.09	0.066	0.050	0.039	0.025	0.011	0.075	0.060	0.044	0.029	0.013	0.073	0.055	0.036	0.017	0.071	0.047	0.022	0.069	0.034	0.067
110	0.13	0.097	0.073	0.057	0.037	0.016	0.111	0.088	0.065	0.043	0.020	0.108	0.080	0.052	0.025	0.105	0.069	0.033	0.102	0.049	0.099
111	0.14	0.104	0.079	0.061	0.039	0.018	0.119	0.095	0.070	0.046	0.021	0.116	0.086	0.056	0.027	0.113	0.074	0.036	0.110	0.053	0.107
103, 104, 119	0.07	0.055	0.042	0.032	0.021	0.009	0.063	0.050	0.037	0.024	0.011	0.062	0.046	0.030	0.014	0.060	0.039	0.019	0.058	0.028	0.056
121	0.18	0.134	0.102	0.079	0.051	0.023	0.153	0.122	0.090	0.059	0.027	0.149	0.111	0.073	0.034	0.145	0.095	0.046	0.141	0.068	0.137
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.09	0.067	0.051	0.039	0.025	0.011	0.077	0.061	0.045	0.029	0.014	0.074	0.055	0.036	0.017	0.072	0.048	0.023	0.070	0.034	0.068

Table 5e. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches observed on one acre

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
125, 136	0.12	0.090	0.068	0.053	0.034	0.015	0.103	0.082	0.061	0.040	0.018	0.100	0.075	0.049	0.023	0.098	0.064	0.031	0.095	0.046	0.092
128	0.18	0.136	0.103	0.079	0.051	0.023	0.155	0.123	0.091	0.059	0.028	0.151	0.112	0.073	0.035	0.147	0.096	0.046	0.142	0.069	0.138
129	0.13	0.100	0.076	0.059	0.038	0.017	0.114	0.091	0.067	0.044	0.020	0.111	0.083	0.054	0.026	0.108	0.071	0.034	0.105	0.051	0.102
131	0.15	0.110	0.083	0.065	0.042	0.019	0.126	0.100	0.074	0.048	0.023	0.123	0.091	0.060	0.028	0.119	0.078	0.038	0.116	0.056	0.113
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.12	0.090	0.068	0.053	0.034	0.015	0.103	0.082	0.061	0.040	0.018	0.100	0.075	0.049	0.023	0.098	0.064	0.031	0.095	0.046	0.092
43, 241	0.11	0.081	0.061	0.047	0.031	0.014	0.093	0.074	0.055	0.036	0.017	0.090	0.067	0.044	0.021	0.088	0.058	0.028	0.085	0.041	0.083
240, 260, 261, 262	0.14	0.102	0.077	0.060	0.039	0.017	0.117	0.093	0.069	0.045	0.021	0.114	0.084	0.055	0.026	0.110	0.073	0.035	0.107	0.052	0.104
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.09	0.063	0.048	0.037	0.024	0.011	0.072	0.057	0.043	0.028	0.013	0.070	0.052	0.034	0.016	0.068	0.045	0.022	0.067	0.032	0.065
211, 212	0.07	0.050	0.038	0.029	0.019	0.009	0.057	0.046	0.034	0.022	0.010	0.056	0.042	0.027	0.013	0.054	0.036	0.017	0.053	0.026	0.051

Table 5e. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches observed on one acre

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	0.17	0.128	0.097	0.075	0.048	0.022	0.146	0.116	0.086	0.056	0.026	0.142	0.105	0.069	0.033	0.138	0.091	0.043	0.134	0.065	0.130

Table 5e. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches observed on one acre

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																				
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9		Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree		
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	0.21	0.156	0.118	0.091	0.059	0.026	0.178	0.141	0.105	0.068	0.032	0.173	0.128	0.084	0.040	0.168	0.111	0.053	0.163	0.079	0.159
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	0.19	0.145	0.110	0.085	0.055	0.025	0.165	0.131	0.097	0.063	0.030	0.161	0.120	0.078	0.037	0.156	0.103	0.049	0.152	0.074	0.148
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	0.19	0.140	0.106	0.082	0.053	0.024	0.160	0.127	0.094	0.061	0.028	0.155	0.115	0.076	0.036	0.151	0.099	0.047	0.147	0.071	0.142
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	0.21	0.155	0.117	0.090	0.058	0.026	0.176	0.140	0.104	0.068	0.032	0.172	0.128	0.084	0.039	0.167	0.110	0.053	0.162	0.079	0.158

Table 5e. Stocking values for all trees < 7 inches observed on one acre

	DBH of the largest tally tree in the condition																			
	5.0+						4.0-4.9					3.0-3.9				2.0-2.9			1.0-1.9	Seedling
	DBH of tally tree						DBH of tally tree					DBH of tally tree				DBH of tally tree			DBH of tally tree	
Species	**5.0-6.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**4.0-4.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**3.0-3.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**2.0-2.9**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seed-ling**	**1.0-1.9**	**Seedling**	**Seedling**
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	0.23	0.169	0.128	0.099	0.064	0.029	0.193	0.153	0.114	0.074	0.034	0.188	0.140	0.091	0.043	0.183	0.120	0.057	0.178	0.086	0.172
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.12	0.091	0.069	0.053	0.034	0.015	0.104	0.083	0.061	0.040	0.019	0.101	0.075	0.049	0.023	0.098	0.065	0.031	0.096	0.046	0.093
741, 743, 746	0.20	0.146	0.110	0.085	0.055	0.025	0.166	0.132	0.098	0.064	0.030	0.162	0.120	0.079	0.037	0.157	0.103	0.049	0.153	0.074	0.148
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	0.17	0.124	0.094	0.072	0.047	0.021	0.141	0.112	0.083	0.054	0.025	0.138	0.102	0.067	0.032	0.134	0.088	0.042	0.130	0.063	0.126
950, 951, 952, 953	0.16	0.123	0.093	0.072	0.046	0.021	0.140	0.111	0.083	0.054	0.025	0.136	0.101	0.066	0.031	0.133	0.087	0.042	0.129	0.063	0.125
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	0.19	0.143	0.109	0.084	0.054	0.024	0.164	0.130	0.097	0.063	0.029	0.159	0.118	0.078	0.037	0.155	0.102	0.049	0.151	0.073	0.146

Table 5f. Stocking values for all trees 5.0 inches and greater observed on one acre

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.34	0.43	0.53	0.63	0.73	0.84	0.96	1.08	1.20	1.33
72, 73, 844	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.67	0.81	0.95	1.11	1.27	1.45	1.63
57, 61, 95	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.60
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	0.16	0.26	0.37	0.49	0.63	0.78	0.94	1.11	1.29	1.48	1.68	1.89	2.11
108	0.09	0.14	0.21	0.29	0.37	0.47	0.57	0.69	0.81	0.94	1.07	1.22	1.37
110	0.13	0.22	0.33	0.46	0.60	0.77	0.95	1.15	1.37	1.60	1.85	2.12	2.40
111	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.71	0.91	1.14	1.40	1.68	1.98	2.31	2.66	3.04
103, 104, 119	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.82	0.94	1.07	1.20
121	0.18	0.27	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.74	0.88	1.02	1.17	1.33	1.49	1.66	1.83
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.36	0.49	0.64	0.81	1.00	1.21	1.44	1.69	1.96	2.25
125, 136	0.12	0.20	0.28	0.39	0.50	0.62	0.76	0.91	1.06	1.23	1.40	1.59	1.78
128	0.18	0.29	0.43	0.58	0.75	0.94	1.14	1.36	1.60	1.84	2.11	2.39	2.68
129	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.38	0.48	0.59	0.71	0.83	0.96	1.09	1.23	1.38	1.53
131	0.15	0.24	0.36	0.49	0.64	0.80	0.98	1.18	1.39	1.61	1.85	2.10	2.36
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.66	0.78	0.90	1.03	1.16	1.30	1.45
43, 241	0.11	0.18	0.27	0.38	0.50	0.64	0.79	0.95	1.13	1.32	1.53	1.74	1.97
240, 260, 261, 262	0.14	0.25	0.40	0.59	0.82	1.09	1.39	1.74	2.13	2.56	3.03	3.54	4.10
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.35	0.44	0.53	0.64	0.75	0.86	0.98	1.11	1.25
211, 212	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.79	0.90	1.01

Table 5f. Stocking values for all trees 5.0 inches and greater observed on one acre

Species	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	0.17	0.27	0.37	0.49	0.63	0.77	0.92	1.08	1.25	1.43	1.62	1.81	2.01
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	0.21	0.31	0.43	0.56	0.69	0.83	0.98	1.14	1.31	1.48	1.65	1.83	2.02
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	0.19	0.33	0.50	0.71	0.94	1.21	1.50	1.83	2.18	2.56	2.97	3.41	3.88
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	0.19	0.32	0.49	0.70	0.93	1.20	1.50	1.83	2.19	2.58	3.00	3.45	3.93
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	0.21	0.33	0.48	0.64	0.83	1.03	1.24	1.48	1.73	1.99	2.27	2.56	2.86
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	0.23	0.35	0.49	0.64	0.81	0.99	1.18	1.38	1.60	1.82	2.05	2.29	2.54
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	0.12	0.21	0.32	0.45	0.60	0.77	0.95	1.16	1.39	1.63	1.90	2.18	2.48
741, 743, 746	0.20	0.30	0.41	0.54	0.67	0.82	0.97	1.13	1.30	1.48	1.66	1.85	2.05
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	0.17	0.23	0.30	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.80	0.87	0.95	1.03
950, 951, 952, 953	0.16	0.29	0.46	0.67	0.91	1.20	1.52	1.88	2.28	2.71	3.19	3.70	4.26
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	0.19	0.33	0.50	0.70	0.93	1.19	1.49	1.81	2.16	2.54	2.95	3.38	3.85

Table 5g. Minimum number of trees per acre for forest land based on largest tally tree

Species	DBH of largest tally tree																	
	Seed-ling	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 70, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 992	106.9	103.8	100.9	98.1	95.5	81.2	53.0	38.1	29.1	23.2	19.0	16.0	13.7	11.9	10.4	9.3	8.3	7.5
72, 73, 844	130.8	127.0	123.4	120.0	116.8	99.3	60.3	41.0	29.9	22.9	18.2	14.8	12.4	10.5	9.0	7.9	6.9	6.1
57, 61, 95	118.7	115.3	112.0	108.9	106.0	90.1	66.6	52.7	43.5	37.0	32.2	28.4	25.5	23.0	21.0	19.3	17.9	16.6
67, 68, 105, 107, 115, 123, 126, 130, 132, 230, 232, 250, 299	80.6	78.3	76.1	74.0	72.0	61.2	38.7	27.2	20.3	15.9	12.9	10.7	9.0	7.8	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.7
108	148.4	144.1	140.0	136.2	132.6	112.7	69.1	47.3	34.7	26.7	21.3	17.4	14.6	12.4	10.7	9.3	8.2	7.3
110	101.0	98.1	95.3	92.7	90.2	76.7	45.6	30.4	21.9	16.5	13.0	10.5	8.7	7.3	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.2
111	93.9	91.2	88.6	86.1	83.8	71.3	41.1	26.9	19.0	14.1	10.9	8.7	7.1	6.0	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.3
103, 104, 119	177.2	172.0	167.2	162.6	158.2	134.5	81.8	55.6	40.5	31.1	24.7	20.1	16.8	14.2	12.2	10.6	9.4	8.3
121	73.0	70.9	68.9	67.0	65.2	55.4	36.6	26.6	20.4	16.4	13.5	11.4	9.8	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.5
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 100, 101, 102, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 321, 322, 323, 475, 755, 756, 757, 758, 800, 803, 810, 811, 814, 823, 826, 829, 843, 846, 847, 850, 902, 990	146.4	142.1	138.1	134.3	130.7	111.1	62.5	40.0	27.8	20.4	15.6	12.3	10.0	8.3	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.4
125, 136	108.5	105.4	102.4	99.6	96.9	82.4	51.0	35.1	25.9	20.0	16.0	13.2	11.0	9.4	8.1	7.1	6.3	5.6
128	72.3	70.2	68.2	66.4	64.6	54.9	34.0	23.4	17.3	13.3	10.7	8.8	7.4	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.7
129	97.8	95.0	92.3	89.8	87.4	74.3	48.1	34.3	26.1	20.7	16.9	14.1	12.1	10.4	9.2	8.1	7.3	6.5
131	88.9	86.3	83.9	81.5	79.4	67.5	41.1	28.0	20.5	15.7	12.5	10.2	8.5	7.2	6.2	5.4	4.8	4.2

Table 5g. Minimum number of trees per acre for forest land based on largest tally tree

Species	DBH of largest tally tree																	
	Seed-ling	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
15, 200, 201, 202, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514	108.5	105.3	102.4	99.6	96.9	82.4	52.9	37.5	28.3	22.3	18.2	15.2	12.9	11.1	9.7	8.6	7.7	6.9
43, 241	120.9	117.4	114.1	111.0	108.0	91.8	54.7	36.6	26.4	20.0	15.7	12.7	10.5	8.9	7.6	6.6	5.7	5.1
240, 260, 261, 262	96.0	93.2	90.6	88.1	85.7	72.9	39.7	24.8	16.9	12.2	9.2	7.2	5.7	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.4
11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 42, 81, 92, 98, 231, 242, 251, 252, 263, 264	154.8	150.3	146.1	142.0	138.2	117.5	72.7	50.1	36.9	28.5	22.8	18.8	15.7	13.4	11.6	10.2	9.0	8.0
211, 212	195.0	189.3	184.0	178.9	174.1	148.0	91.3	62.7	46.2	35.7	28.5	23.4	19.6	16.7	14.4	12.6	11.1	9.9
300, 303, 304, 310, 311, 312, 316, 317, 319, 320, 341, 356, 357, 358, 367, 381, 391, 420, 421, 424, 471, 481, 490, 491, 550, 551, 555, 561, 571, 580, 581, 582, 583, 591, 631, 653, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 701, 711, 760, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 821, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 863, 864, 865, 866, 873, 874, 876, 877, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 890, 891, 895, 896, 897, 906, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 914, 915, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 934, 935, 936, 937, 940, 982, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	76.9	74.6	72.5	70.5	68.7	58.4	37.6	26.7	20.2	16.0	13.0	10.9	9.2	8.0	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.0
350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 492	63.0	61.2	59.5	57.8	56.3	47.8	31.9	23.3	18.0	14.5	12.0	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.5	4.9

Table 5g. Minimum number of trees per acre for forest land based on largest tally tree

Species	DBH of largest tally tree																	
	Seed-ling	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-22.9	23.0-24.9	25.0-26.9	27.0-28.9	29.0+
314, 315, 318, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 370, 371, 372, 377, 450, 451, 452, 531, 552, 712	67.8	65.8	63.9	62.2	60.5	51.4	30.1	19.9	14.2	10.6	8.3	6.7	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.6
373, 374, 375, 378, 379	70.2	68.1	66.2	64.4	62.7	53.3	30.9	20.3	14.4	10.7	8.3	6.7	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5
360, 361, 362, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 422, 423, 431, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 520, 521, 522, 549, 641, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 901, 931, 981, 5091, 5092, 5093	63.5	61.6	59.9	58.2	56.7	48.2	30.1	20.9	15.6	12.1	9.7	8.0	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.5
600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	58.0	56.3	54.7	53.2	51.8	44.0	28.6	20.5	15.6	12.3	10.1	8.5	7.2	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.9
220, 221, 222, 611, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694	107.7	104.5	101.6	98.8	96.2	81.7	47.7	31.4	22.4	16.8	13.1	10.5	8.6	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.0
741, 743, 746	67.4	65.4	63.6	61.8	60.2	51.2	33.6	24.3	18.6	14.8	12.2	10.3	8.8	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.4	4.9
540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 621, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 657, 658, 720, 721, 722, 762, 993, 7211	79.2	76.9	74.7	72.6	70.7	60.1	43.4	33.7	27.5	23.1	19.8	17.4	15.4	13.8	12.5	11.5	10.5	9.8
950, 951, 952, 953	79.9	77.6	75.4	73.3	71.3	60.6	33.9	21.6	14.9	10.9	8.4	6.6	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.3

Table 5g. Minimum number of trees per acre for forest land based on largest tally tree

Species	DBH of largest tally tree																	
	Seed-ling	**1.0-1.9**	**2.0-2.9**	**3.0-3.9**	**4.0-4.9**	**5.0-6.9**	**7.0-8.9**	**9.0-10.9**	**11.0-12.9**	**13.0-14.9**	**15.0-16.9**	**17.0-18.9**	**19.0-20.9**	**21.0-22.9**	**23.0-24.9**	**25.0-26.9**	**27.0-28.9**	**29.0+**
313, 345, 460, 461, 462, 463, 544, 729, 730, 731, 732, 740, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977	68.4	66.4	64.5	62.7	61.0	51.9	30.4	20.1	14.3	10.7	8.4	6.7	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.6

Appendix 6. Glossary

Accessible Forest Land – Land that is within sampled area (the population of interest), is accessible and can safely be visited, and meets at least one of the two following criteria:

(a) the condition is at least 10-percent stocked by trees (appendix 3) of any size or has been at least 10-percent stocked in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use(s) that prevent normal tree regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, grazing, or recreation activities, or
b) in several western woodland types where stocking cannot be determined, and the condition has at least 5 percent crown cover by trees of any size, or has had at least 5 percent cover in the past. Additionally, the condition is not subject to nonforest use that prevent normal regeneration and succession such as regular mowing, grazing, or recreation activities.

ACTUAL LENGTH – For trees with broken or missing tops. The actual length of the tree is recorded to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the highest remaining portion of the tree still present and attached to the bole. If the top is intact, this item may be omitted. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees.

Agricultural Land – Land managed for crops, pasture, or other agricultural use. Evidence includes geometric field and road patterns, fencing, and the traces produced by livestock or mechanized equipment. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide at the point of occurrence.

Annular plot – a circular ring with a beginning radius of 24.0 feet from subplot center and an ending radius of 58.9 feet.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES – Indicates the predominant species that is planted or seeded in an artificially regenerated condition.

Blind check – a re-installation done by a qualified inspection crew without production crew data on hand; a full re-installation of the plot for the purpose of obtaining a measure of data quality. The two data sets are maintained separately. Discrepancies between the two sets of data are not reconciled. Blind checks are done on production plots only.

Bole – The main stem of a tree, extending from one foot above the ground to the point on the tree where DOB reaches 4 inches.

Boundary – The intersection of two or more conditions on a subplot or microplot. Each boundary is described by recording the azimuth and horizontal distance from the subplot or microplot center to the left and right points of where the boundary intersects the perimeter of the subplot or microplot. An azimuth and distance to a corner point may also be described, if one exists. If multiple boundaries exist at a subplot, they are recorded in the order of their occurrence on the subplot, starting from north and proceeding around the compass.

Census Water – Rivers and streams that are more than 200 feet wide and bodies of water that are greater than 4.5 acres in size.

Certification plot – a plot installed by a certification candidate. It may be a training plot or a production plot. The candidate working alone installs the plot.

Cold check – an inspection done either as part of the training process, or as part of the ongoing QC program. Normally the installation crew is not present at the time of inspection. The inspector has the completed data in-hand at the time of inspection. The inspection can include the whole plot or a subset of the plot. Discrepancies between the two sets of data may be reconciled. Cold checks are done on production plots only.

CONDITION CLASS – The combination of discrete landscape and forest attributes that identify and define different strata on the plot. Examples of such attributes include condition class status, forest type, stand origin, stand size, owner group, reserve status and stand density.

Cropland – Land under cultivation within the past 24 months, including orchards and land in soil improving crops, but excluding land cultivated in developing improved pasture.

CROWN CLASS – A classification of trees based on dominance in relation to adjacent trees within the stand as indicated by crown development and the amount of sunlight received from above and sides.

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

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) – The diameter of the bole of a tree at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground), measured outside of the bark.

Diameter at Root Collar (DRC) – The diameter of a tree measured at the ground line or stem root collar, measured outside of the bark.

Diameter Outside Bark (DOB) – A diameter that may be taken at various points on a tree, or log, **outside** of the bark. Diameter Outside Bark is often estimated.

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) – A unique code identifying U.S. States and counties (or units in Alaska).

Forest Industry Land – Land owned by companies or individuals that operate wood-using plants.

Forest Trees – Plants having a well-developed, woody stem and usually more than 12 feet in height at maturity.

FOREST TYPE – A classification of forest land based upon the trees or tree communities that constitute the majority of stocking on the site.

GPS – Global Positioning System. Information from this system is collected and used to determine the latitude and longitude of each plot.

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

Hot check – an inspection normally done as part of the training process. The inspector is present on the plot with the trainee and provides immediate feedback regarding data quality. Data errors are corrected. Hot checks can be done on training plots or production plots.

Idle Farmland -- Former cropland or pasture that has not been tended within the last 2 years and that has less than 10 percent stocking with live trees.

Improved Pasture -- Land that is currently maintained and used for grazing. Evidence of maintenance, besides the degree of grazing, includes condition of fencing, presence of stock ponds, periodic brush removal, seeding, irrigation, or mowing.

Inclusion – An area that would generally would be recognized as a separate condition, except that it is not large enough to qualify. For example, a ½ acre pond within a forested stand.

Industrial Wood – All roundwood products, except firewood.

Inspection crew – a crew of qualified QC/QA individuals whose primary responsibility is the training, certification and inspection of production crews.

Land Area – As defined by the Bureau of the Census: The area of dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains (omitting tidal flats below mean tide); streams, sloughs, estuaries and canals less than 200 feet in width, and ponds less than 4.5 acres in area.

Macroplot – A circular, fixed area plot with a radius of 58.9 feet. Macroplots may be used for sampling relatively rare events.

Maintained Road – Any road, hard topped or other surfaces, that is plowed or graded periodically and capable of use by a large vehicle. Rights-of-way that are cut or treated to limit herbaceous growth are included in this area.

Marsh – Low, wet areas characterized by heavy growth of weeds and grasses and an absence of trees.

Measurement Quality Objective (MQO) – Describes the acceptable tolerance for each data element. MQOs consist of two parts: a statement of the tolerance and a percentage of time when the collected data are required to be within tolerance.

Merchantable Top – The point on the bole of trees above which merchantable material cannot be produced. Merchantable top is 1.5 inches for western woodland species and 4.0 inches for all other species.

Microplot – A circular, fixed-radius plot with a radius of 6.8 feet that is used to sample trees less than 5.0 inches at DBH, as well as other vegetation.

National Forest Land – Federal lands which have been legally designated as National Forests or purchase units, and other lands under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

Native American (Indian) Land – Tribal lands held in fee, or trust, by the Federal government but administered for Indian tribal groups and Indian trust allotments. This land is considered “Private Lands”, Owner Group 40.

Non-census Water – Bodies of water from 1 to 4.5 acres in size and water courses from 30 feet to 200 feet in width.

Nonforest Land -- Land that does not support, or has never supported, forests, and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining rights-of-way, power line clearings of any width, and noncensus water. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120.0 feet wide, and clearings, etc., more than one acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.

Nonstockable – Areas of forest land that are not capable of supporting trees because of the presence of rock, water, etc.

Other Federal Lands – Federal land other than National Forests. These include lands administered by the USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI National Park Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Army Corps of Engineers, and military bases.

OWNER CLASS -- A variable that classifies land into fine categories of ownership.

OWNER GROUP – A variable that classifies land into broad categories of ownership; Forest Service, Other Federal Agency, State and Local Government, and Private. Differing categories of Owner Group on a plot require different conditions.

Phase 1 (P1) – FIA activities done as part of remote-sensing and/or aerial photography.

Phase 2 (P2) – FIA activities done on the network of ground plots formerly known as FIA plots.

Phase 3 (P3) – FIA activities done on a subset of Phase 2 plots formerly known as Forest Health Monitoring plots. Additional ecological indicator information is collected from Phase 3 plots.

Plot – A cluster of four subplots that samples approximately 1/6 acre. The subplots are established so that subplot 1 is centered within the sample and the centers of subplots 2, 3,and 4 are located 120.0 feet from the center of subplot 1 at azimuths of 360, 120, and 240 degrees, respectively. Each subplot has an associated microplot and macroplot.

PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS – Indicates whether Private land owners own and operate a wood processing plant.

Production crew – a crew containing at least one certified individual. The crew is involved in routine installation of plots.

Production plot – a plot that belongs to the 6000-acre grid database. It may also be used for training purposes.

REGENERATION STATUS – A stand descriptor that indicates whether a stand has been naturally or artificially regenerated.

Reserved Land – Land that is withdrawn from timber utilization by a public agency or by law.

RESERVE STATUS – An indication of whether the land in a condition has been reserved.

Saplings – Live trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches DBH.

Seedlings – Live trees less than 1.0 DBH that are at least one foot tall.

Softwoods – Coniferous trees, usually evergreen having needles or scale-like leaves.

STAND AGE – A stand descriptor that indicates the average age of the live trees not overtopped in the predominant stand size-class of a condition.

STAND DENSITY – A stand descriptor that indicates the relative tree density of a condition class. The classification is based on the number of stems/unit area, basal area, tree cover, or stocking of all live trees in the condition which are not overtopped, compared to any previously defined condition class tree density.

STAND SIZE – A stand descriptor that indicates which size-class of trees that are not overtopped constitutes the majority of stocking in the stand.

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

Stocking – The relative degree of occupancy land by trees, measured as basal area or the number of trees in a stand by size or age and spacing, compared to the basal area or number of trees required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land; that is, the stocking standard.

Subplot – A circular, fixed-area plot with a radius of 24.0 feet. Each subplot represents ¼ of the fixed plot sample unit.

TOTAL LENGTH – The total length of the tree, recorded to the nearest 1.0 foot from ground level to the tip of the apical meristem. For trees growing on a slope, measure on the uphill side of the tree. If the tree has a broken or missing top, the total length is estimated to what the length would be if there were no missing or broken top. Forked trees should be treated the same as unforked trees

Training plot – a plot established for training or certification purposes only. It does NOT belong to the 6000-acre grid database.

Transition Zone – An area where a distinct boundary between two or more different conditions cannot be determined.

Appendix 7. Tolerance / MQO / Value / Units Table

Core optional variables are in italics. n/a is not applicable.

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
General Description				
New Subplot Location	+/- 7 feet	at least 95% of the time	n/a	feet
New Microplot Location	+/- 1 foot	at least 95% of the time	n/a	feet
Plot Level Data				
STATE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
COUNTY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 1	n/a
PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00001 to 99999	n/a
PLOT STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
PLOT NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 03 and 05 to 10	n/a
SUBPLOTS EXAMINED	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1, 4	n/a
SAMPLE KIND	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
PREVIOUS PLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00001 to 99999	n/a
FIELD GUIDE VERSION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	3.0	n/a
YEAR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	$\geq$ 2003	year
MONTH	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Jan – Dec (01 – 12)	month
DAY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 31	day
DECLINATION	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*-359.0 to 359.0*	*degrees*
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE TO IMPROVED ROAD	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
WATER ON PLOT	No errors	at least 90% of the time	0 to 5, 9	n/a
QA STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 7	n/a
CREW TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
GPS UNIT	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 4	n/a
GPS SERIAL NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000001 to 999999	n/a
GPS DATUM	No errors	at least 99% of the time	NAD27, NAD83, WGS84	n/a
COORDINATE SYSTEM	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1, 2	n/a
LATITUDE DEGREES	No errors	at least 99% of the time		degrees
LATITUDE MINUTES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 – 59	minutes
LATITUDE SECONDS	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	0.00 – 59.99	seconds
LONGITUDE DEGREES	No errors	at least 99% of the time		degrees
LONGITUDE MINUTES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 – 59	minutes
LONGITUDE SECONDS	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time	0.00 – 59.99	seconds
UTM ZONE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	03-19Q and 03-19W	n/a
EASTING (X) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
NORTHING (Y) UTM	+/- 140 ft	at least 99% of the time		
AZIMUTH TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 3 degrees	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 360 not at plot center	degrees

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
DISTANCE TO PLOT CENTER	+/- 6 ft	at least 99% of the time	000 at plot center 001 to 200 if a Laser range finder not used 001 to 999 if a Laser range finder is used	feet
GPS ELEVATION		at least 99% of the time	-00100 to 20000	feet
GPS ERROR	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000 to 070 if possible 071 to 999 if an error < 70 cannot be obtained	feet
NUMBER OF READINGS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	001 to 999	n/a
GPS FILENAME	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*Letters and numbers*	*n/a*
MACROPLOT BREAKPOINT DIAMETER	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*21, 24, and 30*	*inches*
PLOT-LEVEL NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
Condition Class Information				
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
CONDITION CLASS STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 5	n/a
CONDITION NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01, 02, 03, 10	n/a
RESERVED STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
OWNER GROUP	No errors	at least 99% of the time	10, 20, 30, 40	n/a
FOREST TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time in group at least 95% of the time in type no MQO when STAND SIZE CLASS = 0	Appendix 2	n/a
STAND SIZE CLASS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 6	class
REGENERATION STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
TREE DENSITY	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
OWNER CLASS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	11-13; 21-25; 31-33; 41-45	class
PRIVATE OWNER INDUSTRIAL STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time	Appendix 3	n/a
STAND AGE	+/- 10%	at least 95% of the time	000 to 997, 998, 999	year

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
DISTURBANCE 1	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a
DISTURBANCE YEAR 1	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
DISTURBANCE 2	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a
DISTURBANCE YEAR 2	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
DISTURBANCE 3	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00; 10-12; 20-22; 30-32;40-46; 50-55; 60; 70; 80	n/a
DISTURBANCE YEAR 3	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/ 2 years for > 5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time; 9999 if disturbance occurs continuously over time	year
TREATMENT 1	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a
TREATMENT YEAR 1	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
TREATMENT 2	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a
TREATMENT YEAR 2	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
TREATMENT 3	No errors	at least 99% of the time	00, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	n/a

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
TREATMENT YEAR 3	+/- 1 year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2 years for >5-year measure. cycles	at least 99% of the time	Since the previous plot visit, or the past 5 years for plots visited for the first time	year
PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLASS	No errors	at least 80% of the time	xeric: 11, 12, 13, 19 mesic: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29 hydric: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39	n/a
PRESENT NONFOREST LAND USE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	10-15; 20; 30-33; 40	n/a
Subplot Information				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
SUBPLOT/ MACROPLOT STATUS	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
SUBPLOT NONSAMPLED REASON	No errors	at least 99% of the time	01 to 05, 10	n/a
SUBPLOT CENTER CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
MICROPLOT CENTER CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
SUBPLOT SLOPE	+/- 10 %	at least 90% of the time	000 to 155	percent
SUBPLOT ASPECT	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	000 to 360	degrees
SNOW/WATER DEPTH	+/- 0.5 ft	at the time of measurement	0.0 to 9.9	feet
SUBPLOT/ MACROPLOT CONDITION LIST	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1000 to 9876*	*n/a*
Boundary Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
PLOT TYPE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
BOUNDARY CHANGE	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 3	n/a
CONTRASTING CONDITION	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
LEFT AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees
CORNER AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	000 to 360	degrees
CORNER DISTANCE	+/- 1 ft	at least 90% of the time	microplot: 01 to 07 (6.8 ft actual limiting distance) subplot: 01 to 24 macroplot: 01 to 59 (58.9 ft actual limiting distance)	feet
RIGHT AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
Tree and Sapling Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
TREE RECORD NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	000, 001 to 999	n/a
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9	n/a
AZIMUTH	+/- 10 degrees	at least 90% of the time	001 to 360	degrees
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	microplot:+/- 0.2 ft microplot woodland species: +/- 0.4 ft subplot: +/- 1.0 ft subplot woodland species: +/- 2.0 ft annular plot: +/- 3.0 ft annular plot woodland species: +/- 6.0 ft	at least 90% of the time	microplot: 00.1 to 06.8 subplot: 00.1 to 24.0 annular plot: 24.1 to 58.9	feet
PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1, 2	n/a
PRESENT TREE STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	0 to 3	n/a
RECONCILE	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1 to 4: valid for new trees on the plot 5 to 9: valid for remeasured trees that no longer qualify as tally	n/a
STANDING DEAD	No errors	At least 99% of the time	0, 1	n/a
MORTALITY	*No errors*	*at least 85% of the time*	*0, 1*	*n/a*
SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time for genus at least 95% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
DIAMETER	+/- 0.1 inch per 20.0 inch increment of measured diameter on all live trees and dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 1, 2 +/-1.0 inch per 20.0 inch increment of measured diameter on dead trees with DECAY CLASS = 3, 4, 5 For woodland species: +/- 0.2 inch per stem	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inches
DRC STEM DIAMETER	+/- 0.2 inch per stem	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inch
DRC STEM STATUS	No errors	at least 95% of the time	1, 2	n/a
PAST NUMBER OF STEMS	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 99	n/a
CURRENT NUMBER OF STEMS	No errors	at least 90% of the time	1 to 99	n/a
DIAMETER CHECK	No errors	at least 99% of the time	0 to 2	n/a
ROTTEN / MISSING CULL	+/- 10%	at least 90% of the time	00 to 99	percent
TOTAL LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 400	feet
ACTUAL LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 400	feet
LENGTH METHOD	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 3	n/a
CROWN CLASS	No errors	at least 85% of the time	1 to 5	n/a
UNCOMPACTED LIVE CROWN RATIO	+/- 10%	at least 90% of the time	00 to 99	percent
COMPACTED CROWN RATIO	+/- 10%	at least 80% of the time	00 to 99	percent
DAMAGE LOCATION 1	*+/- 1 location class*	*at least 80% of the time*	*0 to 9*	*class*
DAMAGE TYPE 1	*No errors*	*at least 80% of the time*	*1-5; 11-13; 20-25; 31*	*n/a*
DAMAGE SEVERITY 1	*+/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE*	*at least 80% of the time*	*Defined for each DAMAGE TYPE*	*class*
DAMAGE LOCATION 2	*+/- 1 location class*	*at least 80% of the time*	*0 to 9*	*class*
DAMAGE TYPE 2	*No errors*	*at least 80% of the time*	*1-5; 11-13; 20-25; 31*	*n/a*

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
DAMAGE SEVERITY 2	*+/- 1 valid class unless otherwise defined by the DAMAGE TYPE*	*at least 80% of the time*	*Defined for each DAMAGE TYPE*	*class*
CAUSE OF DEATH	No errors	at least 80% of the time	10 to 80	n/a
MORTALITY YEAR	*+/- 1year for 5-year measure. cycles +/- 2years for > 5-year measure. cycles*	*at least 70% of the time*	*1995 or higher*	*year*
DECAY CLASS	+/- 1 class	at least 90% of the time	1 to 5	class
LENGTH TO DIAMETER MEASUREMENT POINT	*+/- 0.2 ft*	*at least 90% of the time*	*00.1 to 15.0*	*feet*
ROUGH CULL	*+/- 10 %*	*at least 90% of the time*	*00 to 99*	*percent*
MISTLETOE CLASS	*+/- 1 class*	*at least 90% of the time*	*0 to 6*	*class*
TREE NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
Seedling Data				
SUBPLOT NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 4	n/a
SPECIES	No errors	at least 90% of the time for genus at least 85% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a
CONDITION CLASS NUMBER	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1-9	n/a
SEEDLING COUNT	No errors for 5 or less per species +/- 20% over a count of 5	at least 90% of the time	001-999	number
Site Tree Information				
CONDITION CLASS LIST	No errors	at least 99% of the time	1 to 9 or 10000 to 98765	n/a
SPECIES	No errors	at least 99% of the time for genus at least 95% of the time for species	Appendix 3	n/a
DIAMETER	+/- 0.1 inch per 20 inches of diameter on trees with a measured diameter	at least 95% of the time	001.0 to 999.9	inches
SITE TREE LENGTH	+/- 10% of true length	at least 90% of the time	005 to 999	feet
TREE AGE AT DIAMETER	+/- 5 years	at least 95% of the time	001 to 999	year

Variable Name	Tolerance	MQO	Values	Units
SITE TREE NOTES	n/a	n/a	English, alpha-numeric	n/a
SUBPLOT NUMBER	*No errors*	*at least 99% of the time*	*1 to 4*	*n/a*
AZIMUTH	*+/- 10 degrees*	*at least 90% of the time*	*001 to 360*	*degrees*
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	*+/-5 ft*	*at least 90% of the time*	*000.1 to 200.0*	*feet*

Appendix 8. Tree Coding Guide for RECONCILE

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
SAMPLE KIND 1 or 3						
	Live 1.0+DBH/DRC		1			
	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC		2			
SAMPLE KIND 2 (Remeasure)						
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	1	1			
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Live 5.0+ DBH	1	1			
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	1	1			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live but shrank < 5.0 and on microplot	1	1			
Live 1 inch +	Live but land no longer qualifies as forest	1	1			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Standing dead 5.0+	1	2		1	10-80
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Down dead 5.0+	1	2		0	10-80
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Dead 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	1	2		0	10-80
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC on microplot	Dead 5.0+ (standing or down)	1	2		0 or 1	10-80
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Cruiser unable to locate tree due to a weather (including geologic, such as landslide) or fire event & assume tree is down dead **or** you can see tree and it is dead and off the plot	1	2		0	30 or 50
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Cut and left in the woods	1	2		0	80
Live 1 inch +	Dead and land no longer qualifies as forest (land clearing or conversion to nonforest land use)	1	2		0 or 1	10-80
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree removed (cut and hauled away)	1	3			80
Live 1 inch +	Gone (cut and removed?) and land no longer qualifies	1	3			80

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
	as forest					
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead standing 5.0 DBH/DRC	2	2		1	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead down 5.0+	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Dead DBH/DRC < 5.0	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Cruiser is unable to locate tree due to a weather (including geologic) or fire event & assume it is down dead	2	2		0	
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree removed (cut and hauled away)	2	3			
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree shrank <5.0 and NOT on microplot	1	0	5		
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	Tree shrank <1.0	1	0	5		
Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC	Live 1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC, shouldn't have been tallied—beyond 6.8—cruiser error	1	0	7		
Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC	Live 5.0+ DBH/DRC, shouldn't have been tallied – beyond 24.0—cruiser error	1	0	7		
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	No longer a tally species	1	0	8		
Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	Tree moved off plot due to a geologic (i.e., slight earth movement) or weather event (i.e., hurricane) and you can still see it (Live before, live now)	1	0	6		
Live 1 inch +	Nonsampled area now	1	0	9		
Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	No longer a tally soecies	2	0	8		
Dead 5.0 DBH/DRC	Tree moved off plot due to a geologic (i.e., small earth movement) or weather event (i.e., hurricane) and you can still see the tree	2	0	6		
Dead 5 inch +	Nonsampled area now	2	0	9		
Missed live	Live 1.0+ DBH/DRC	-	1	3		

Previous Measurement	Present Measurement	PREVIOUS TREE STATUS	PRESENT TREE STATUS	RECONCILE	Standing Dead	CAUSE OF DEATH
< 5.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC live (not on the microplot)	-	1	1		
< 1.0 live	1.0-4.9 DBH/DRC live	-	1	1		
< 1.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC live (on the microplot) (Through growth)	-	1	2		
Nonsampled area before	Live 1 inch +	-	1	3		
Nonforest before	Forest now, Live 1 inch+	-	1	1		
Missed dead	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	-	2	4	1	
Missed live	Dead 5.0+ DBH/DRC	-	2	3	1	10-80
< 5.0 live	5.0+ DBH/DRC dead (very rare)	-	2	1	0 or 1	10-80
Nonsampled area before	Standing Dead 5 inch+	-	2	3 or 4		
Nonforest before	Forest now, Statnding Dead 5 inch+	-	2	1		