The Forest Inventory and Analysis Database: Database Description and Users Manual Version 3.0 for Phase 2

Forest Inventory and Analysis Program
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

Foreword

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) is a continuing endeavor mandated by Congress in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928. FIA's primary objective is to determine the extent, condition, volume, growth, and depletions of timber on the Nation's forest land. Before 1999, all inventories were conducted on a periodic basis. With the passage of the 1998 Farm Bill, FIA is required to collect data on plots annually within each State. This kind of up-to-date information is essential to frame realistic forest policies and programs. USDA Forest Service regional research stations are responsible for conducting these inventories and publishing summary reports for individual States.

In addition to published reports, the Forest Service can also provide data collected in each inventory to those interested in further analysis. This report describes a standard format in which data can be obtained. This standard format, referred to as the Forest Inventory and Analysis Database (FIADB) structure, was developed to provide users with as much data as possible in a consistent manner among States. FIADB files can be obtained for any State inventory conducted after 1988 (Eastern U.S.) or 1994 (Western U.S.). Files for many State inventories conducted before this time may also be available; however, some data fields may be empty or the items may have been collected or computed differently. Annual inventories use a common plot design and common data collection procedures nationwide, resulting in greater consistency among FIA units than earlier inventories. Data field definitions note inconsistencies caused by different sampling designs and processing methods.

Chapter 1 -- Introduction

Purpose of this Manual

This manual is the definitive guide to the Forest Inventory and Analysis database (FIADB). This document replaces General Technical Report NC-218 (Miles and others 2001), which covered Version 1.0 of the FIADB, and subsequent updates that appeared as online documentation to the FIADB through Version 2.1. Although it is used widely within the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, a substantial part, if not the majority, of the intended audience includes those outside FIA who are interested in using FIA data for their own analyses. Awareness of the potential uses of FIA data by users outside the FIA community is growing, and the data become increasingly useful as additional data are collected. However, as is the case with any data source, it is incumbent upon the user to understand not only the data definitions and acquisition methods, but also the context in which the data were collected. This manual is intended to help current and potential users understand the necessary details of the FIADB.

This manual has four chapters. The remainder of chapter 1 includes general introductions to the FIA program and the FIA database, including brief histories of both. It provides a convenient overview for those who have an interest in using FIA data, but have not yet become familiar with the FIA program. Chapter 2 provides descriptions of FIA sampling methods, including plot location and design, data measurement and computation, and general estimation procedures. Chapter 3 describes the tables that comprise the database, the attributes stored in each table, and the linkages between tables. Descriptions of the attributes, their data format, valid values, and other important details are given, but the appropriate field manuals should be consulted for exact specifications regarding data collection methods. Users with a good understanding of chapter 3 and fundamental database management skills should be able to conduct a wide range of analyses. Chapter 4 explains the standard methods used to compile population-level estimates from FIADB. This chapter applies the new estimation procedures documented by Bechtold and Patterson (2005). These procedures are based on adoption of the annual inventory system and the mapped plot design, and constitute a major change when compared to previous compilation procedures. However, the new compilation procedures should allow more flexible analyses, especially as additional panels are completed under the annual inventory system (see below for more details).

There are several conventions used in this manual. The names of attributes (i.e., columns within tables) and tables names appear in capital letters (e.g., PLOT table). Some attribute names appear in two or more tables. In most cases, such as the State code (STATECD), the attribute has the same definition in all tables. However, there are situations where attributes with the same name are defined differently in each table. One such example is the STATUSCD attribute in the TREE table, which is used to identify whether a tree is live, cut or dead. However, the STATUSCD attribute in the SUBPLOT table is used to indicate whether the subplot/macroplot is forestland or not. In most cases, such as in the table descriptions in chapter 3, the attribute name will be used alone and the affiliation with a particular table is implied by the context. In cases where a attribute name has different meaning in two or more tables, a compound naming convention, using the table name followed by the attribute name, will be used. In the STATUSCD attribute example, the names TREE.STATUSCD refers to the STATUSCD attribute in the TREE table, while SUBP.STATUSCD refers to the STATUSCD attribute in the SUBP table.

The FIA Program

The FIA program is mandated by Congress in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928. The mission of FIA is to determine the extent, condition, volume, growth, and depletions of timber on the Nation's forest land. FIA is the only program that collects, publishes, and analyzes data from all ownerships of forest land in the United States (Smith 2002). Throughout the 80-year history of the program, inventories have been conducted by a number of geographically dispersed FIA work units. Currently, the national FIA program is implemented by four regionally distributed units that are coordinated by a National Office in Washington, DC (fig.1). The four FIA work units are named by the Research Station in which they reside. Station abbreviations are used within this document and they are

defined as Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS), Northern Research Station (NRS), Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS), and Southern Research Station (SRS). NRS was recently formed from the merger of North Central Research Station (NCRS) and Northeastern Research Station (NERS). Some data items still retain these designations.

Figure 1. Boundaries of the four regionally distributed FIA work units and locations of program offices.

Starting in 1929, FIA accomplished its mission by conducting periodic forest inventories on a State-by-State basis. With the completion of Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada in 1962, all 48 coterminous States had at least one periodic inventory (Van Hooser and others1993). Repeat intervals for inventorying individual States have varied widely. By the late 1990s, most States had been inventoried more than once under the periodic inventory system; however not all periodic data are available in electronic form (appendix I lists all data available in the FIADB).

With the passage of the 1998 Farm Bill, the FIA program was required to move from a periodic inventory to an annualized system, with a fraction of all plots within a State measured each year (Gillespie 1999). Starting in 1999, States were phased into the annual inventory system (appendix I). At the time of publication of this document, annual inventory has not yet been started in Nevada, Wyoming, and Interior Alaska. Although the 1998 Farm Bill specified that 20 percent of the plots within each State would be visited annually, funding limitations have resulted in the actual portion of plots measured annually ranging between 10 and 20 percent, depending on the State.

Periodic and annual data are analyzed to produce reports at State, regional, and national levels. In addition to published reports, data are made available to the public for those who are interested in conducting their own analyses. Downloadable data, available online at http://fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/, follow the format described in this document. Also available at this site are tools to make population estimates. There are the web-based EVALIDator tool or the Forest Inventory Data Online (FIDO) tool, which provide interactive access to the FIADB.

The FIA Database

The Forest Inventory and Analysis Database (FIADB) was developed to provide users with data in a consistent format, spanning all States and inventories. The first version of FIADB replaced two FIA regional databases, one for the Eastern States (Eastwide database) and the other for the Western States (Westwide database), which were documented previously by Hansen and others (1992) and Woudenberg and Farrenkopf (1995), respectively. A new national plot design (see chapter 2) provided the impetus for replacing these two databases. FIA units adopted this design in all State inventories initiated after 1998. FIADB table structure is currently derived from the National Information Management System (NIMS), which was designed to process and store annual inventory data. This is the third version of the single national FIA database to be released. Recent changes in the FIADB structure, which are covered by this document, have been made to accommodate the data processing and storage requirements of NIMS. As a result, data from periodic inventories are stored in a format consistent with annual inventory data.

FIADB files are available for periodic inventory data collected as early as 1977 (see appendix I). A wide variety of plot designs and regionally defined attributes were used in periodic inventories, often differing by State. Because of this, some data attributes may not be populated or certain data may have been collected or computed differently. During some periodic inventories, ground plot data were collected on nonreserved timberland only. Low productivity forest land, reserved, and nonforested areas usually were not ground sampled. To account for the total area of a State, "place holder" plots were created to represent these nonsampled areas, which are identified by design code 999 in FIADB (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 999). For these plots, many attributes that are normally populated for forested plots will be blank. Users should be aware that while place holder plots account for the area of nonsampled forest land, they do not account for the corresponding forest attributes (such as volume, growth, or mortality) that may exist in those areas.

Annual inventories, initiated sometime after 1998 depending on the State, use a nationally standardized plot design and common data collection procedures. While this resulted in greater consistency among FIA units than earlier inventories, some changes in methodology and attribute definitions have been implemented after the new design was implemented, as part of a continuing effort to improve the inventory. Beginning in 1998, FIA started using a National Field Guide referenced as Field Guide 1.0. The database contains an attribute labeled MANUAL that stores the version number of the field guide under which the data were collected. When both the plot design is coded as being the national design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1) and the field guide is coded with a number greater than or equal to 1, certain attributes are defined as being "core" while others are allowed to be "core optional". Core attributes must be collected by every FIA work unit, using the same definition and set of codes. In contrast, collection of core optional attributes are decided upon by individual FIA work units, using the same national protocol, predefined definition, and set of codes. Many attributes, regardless of whether or not they are core or core optional, are only populated for forested conditions, and are blank for other conditions (such as nonforest or water). Attributes described in chapter 3 are noted if they are core optional.

Users who wish to analyze data using aggregations of multiple State inventories or multiple inventories within States should become familiar with changes in methodology and attribute definitions (see chapters 2 and 3). For each attribute in the current version of FIADB, an effort has been made to provide the current definition of the attribute, as well as any variations in definition that may have been used among various FIA work units. In other words, although inventory data have been made available in a common data format, users should be aware of differences that might affect their analyses.

Chapter 2 -- FIA Sampling and Estimation Procedures

To use the FIADB effectively, users should acquire a basic understanding of FIA sampling and estimation procedures. Generally described, FIA uses what may be characterized as a three-phase sampling scheme. Phase 1 (P1) is used for stratification, while phase 2 (P2) consists of plots that are visited or photo-interpreted. A subset of phase 2 plots are designated as phase 3 (P3) plots, which were formerly known as Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) plots, where additional health indicator attributes are collected. Phases 1 and 2 are described in this chapter, but phase 3 is described in a separate user's manual (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service in review). The exception is P3 crown attributes, which are described in the TREE table of the phase 2 document.

Sampling and Stratification Methodology

Remote Sensing (P1)
The basic level of inventory in the FIA program is the State, which begins with the interpretation of a remotely sensed sample, referred to as phase 1 (P1). The intent of P1 is to classify the land into various remote sensing classes for the purpose of developing meaningful strata. A stratum is a group of plots that have the same or similar remote sensing classifications. Stratification is a statistical technique used by FIA to aggregate phase 2 ground samples (see below) into groups to reduce variance when stratified estimation methods are used. The total area of the estimation unit is assumed to be known.

Each phase 2 ground plot is assigned to a stratum and the weight of the stratum is based on the proportion of the stratum within the estimation unit. Estimates of population totals are then based on the sum of the product of the known total area, the stratum weight, and the mean of the plot level attribute of interest for each stratum. The expansion factor for each stratum within the estimation unit is the product of the known total area and the stratum weight divided by the number of phase 2 plots in the stratum.

Selection criteria for remote sensing classes and computation of area expansion factors differ from State to State. Users interested in the details of how these expansion factors are assigned to ground plots for a particular State should contact the appropriate FIA unit.

Ground Sampling (P2)
FIA ground plots, or phase 2 plots, are designed to cover a 1-acre sample area; however, not all trees on the acre are measured. Ground plots may be new plots that have never been measured, or re-measurement plots that were measured during one or more previous inventories. Recent inventories use a nationally standard, fixed-radius plot layout for sample tree selection (fig. 2). Various arrangements of fixed-radius and variable-radius (prism) subplots were used to select sample trees in older inventories.

Plot Location

The FIADB includes coordinates for every plot location in the database, whether it is forested or not, but these are not the precise location of the plot centers. In an amendment to the Food Security Act of 1985 (reference 7 USC 2276 § 1770), Congress directed FIA to ensure the privacy of private landowners. Exact plot coordinates could be used in conjunction with other publicly available data to link plot data to specific landowners, in violation of the new requirements set by Congress. In addition to the issue of private landowner privacy, the FIA program had concerns about plot integrity and vandalism of plot locations on public lands. Because of these concerns, FIA temporarily stopped providing public access to plot coordinates. However, a revised policy has been implemented and new methods for making approximate coordinates available for all plots have been developed. These methods are collectively known as "fuzzing and swapping" (Lister and others 2005).

In the past, FIA provided approximate coordinates for its periodic data in the FIADB. These coordinates were within 1.0 mile of the exact plot location (this is called fuzzing). However, due to the large size of many private

ownerships, the data could still be linked to these owners. In order to maintain the privacy requirements specified in the amendments to the Food Security Act of 1985, up to 20 percent of the private plot coordinates are swapped with another similar private plot within the same county (this is called swapping). This method creates sufficient uncertainty at the scale of the individual landowner such that privacy requirements are met. It also ensures that county summaries and any breakdowns by categories, such as ownership class, will be the same as when using the true plot locations. This is because only the coordinates of the plot are swapped – all the other plot characteristics remain the same. The only difference will occur when users want to subdivide a county using a polygon. Even then, results will be similar because swapped plots are chosen to be similar based on attributes such as forest type, stand-size class, latitude, and longitude (each FIA unit has chosen its own attributes for defining similarity).

Figure 2. The FIA mapped plot design. Subplot 1 is the center of the cluster with subplots 2, 3, and 4 located 120 feet away at azimuths of 360°, 120°, and 240°, respectively.

For plot data collected under the new annual system, plot numbers are reassigned to sever the link to other coordinates stored in the FIADB prior to the change in the law. Private plots are also swapped using the method described above – remeasured annual plots are swapped independently of the periodic data. All annual plot coordinates are fuzzed, but less than before – within 0.5 miles for most plots and up to 1.0 miles on a small subset of them. This was done to make it difficult to locate the plot on the ground, while maintaining a good correlation between the plot data and map-based characteristics.

For most user applications, such as woodbasket analyses and estimates of other large areas, fuzzed and swapped coordinates provide a sufficient level of accuracy. However, some FIA customers require more precision of plot locations in order to perform analyses by user-defined polygons and for relating FIA plot data to other map-based information, such as soils maps and satellite imagery. In order to accommodate this need, FIA provides spatial data services that allow most of the desired analyses while meeting privacy requirements. The possibilities and limitations for these types of analyses are case-specific, so interested users should contact their local FIA work unit for more information.

Plot Design, Condition Delineation, and Types of Data Attributes

Plot Designs
The current national standard FIA plot design was originally developed for the Forest Health Monitoring program (Riitters and others 1991). It was adopted by FIA in the mid-1990s and used for the last few periodic inventories and all annual inventories. The standard plot consists of four 24.0-foot radius subplots (approximately 0.0415 or 1/24 acre), on which trees 5.0 inches and greater in diameter are measured (fig. 2). Within each of these subplots is nested a 6.8-foot radius microplot (approximately 1/300th acre), on which trees smaller than 5.0 inches in diameter are measured. A core-optional variant of the standard design includes four "macroplots", each with radius of 58.9 feet (approximately 1/4 acre) that originate at the centers of the 24.0-foot radius subplots. Breakpoint diameters between the 24-foot radius subplots and the macroplots vary and are specified in macroplot breakpoint diameter attribute (PLOT.MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA).

Prior to adoption of the current plot design, a wide variety of plot designs were used. Periodic inventories might include a mixture of designs, based on forest type, ownership, or time of plot measurement. In addition, similar plot designs (e.g., 20 BAF variable- radius plots) might have been used with different minimum diameter specifications (e.g., 1-inch vs. 5-inch). Details on these designs are included in appendix B (plot design codes).

Conditions
An important distinguishing feature between the current plot design and previous designs is that different conditions are "mapped" on the current design (fig. 3). In older plot designs, adjustments were made to the location of the plot center or the subplots were rearranged such that the entire plot sampled a single condition. In the new design, the plot location and orientation remains fixed, but boundaries between conditions are mapped and recorded. Conditions are defined by changes in land use or changes in vegetation that occur along more-or-less distinct boundaries. Reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density are used to define forest conditions. For example, the subplots may cover forest and nonforest areas, or it may cover a single forested area that can be partitioned into two or more distinct stands. Although mapping is used to separate forest and nonforest conditions, different nonforest conditions occurring on a plot are not mapped during initial plot establishment. Each condition occurring on the plot is assigned a condition proportion, and all conditions on a plot add up to 1.0. For unmapped plot designs, condition proportion is always equal to 1.0 in FIADB.
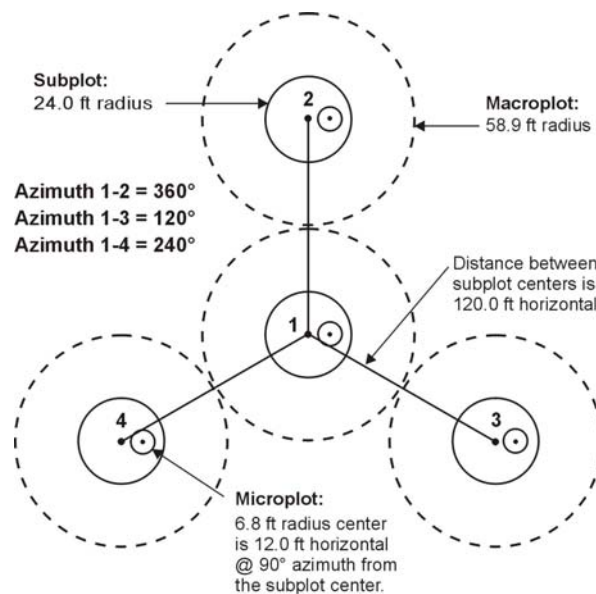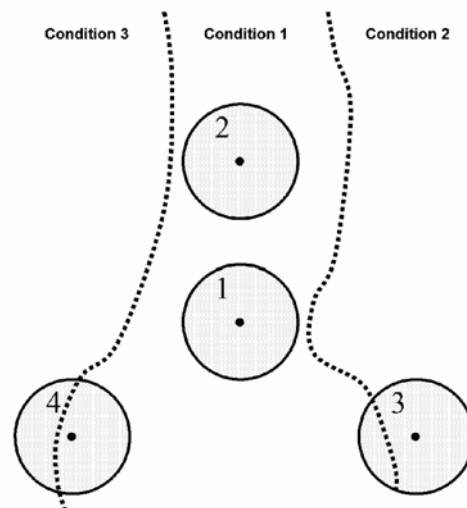

Figure 3. The FIA mapped plot design. Subplot 1 is the center of the cluster with subplots 2, 3, and 4 located 120 feet away at azimuths of 360°, 120°, and 240°, respectively. When a plot straddles two or more conditions, the plot area is divided by condition.

Types of Attributes

Measured, Assigned, and Computed Attributes
In addition to attributes that are collected in the field, FIADB includes attributes that are populated in the office. Examples of field attributes include tree diameter and height, and slope and aspect of the plot and subplot. Attributes that are populated in the office include assigned attributes, such as county and owner group codes, or computed attributes, such as tree and area expansion factors, and tree volumes.

For measured attributes, this document provides only basic information on the methodology used in the field. The authoritative source for methodology is the Forest Inventory and Analysis National Core Field Guide used during the inventory in which the data were collected (see http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/field-guides-methods-proc/) . The MANUAL attribute in the PLOT table documents the version number where data collection protocols can be found.

Values of attributes that are assigned in the office are determined in several ways, depending on the attribute. For example, ownership may be determined using geographic data or local government records. Other attributes, such as Congressional District and Ecological Subsection are assigned values based on data management needs.

Some computed attributes in the database are derived using other attributes in the database. Ordinarily, such attributes would not be included in a database table because they could be computed using the supplied attributes. However, some data compilation routines are complex or vary within or among FIA work units, so these computed attributes are populated for the convenience of database users.

One example of a computed attribute is site index, which is computed at the condition level. Site index is generally a function of height and age, although other attributes may be used in conjunction. In addition, several different site index equations may be available for a species within its range. Height and age data are included in the TREE table, but only certain trees (see SITETREE table) are included in the site index attribute that is reported for the condition. As a result, it would be time-consuming for users to replicate the process required to calculate site index at the condition level. For convenience, the condition (COND) table includes site index (SICOND), the species for which it is calculated (SISP), and the site index base age (SIBASE).

In most cases computed attributes should be sufficient for users' needs, because the equations and algorithms used to compute them have been determined by the FIA program to be the best available for the plot location. However, for most computed attributes the relevant tree and plot level attributes used to compute them are included in the database, so users may do their own calculations if desired.

Regional Attributes
A number of attributes have been added to this version of FIADB that are regionally specific. These regional attributes are identified by FIA unit, both in the table structure description (e.g., the attribute is named with an extension (e.g., NERS), and in the attribute description (e.g., the attribute description text contains the phrase "Only collected by…").

For specific questions about the data from a particular FIA unit, please contact the following individuals:

Research Station	RSCD	States	Data base Contact	Phone	Analyst Contact	Phone
Rocky Mountain (RMRS)	22	AZ,CO,ID,MT,NV, NM,UT,WY	Mark Rubey	801-625-5647	John Shaw	801-625-5673
North Central (NCRS)	23	IL,IN,IA,KS,MI,MN, MO,NE,ND,SD,WI	Gary Brand	651-649-5170	Will McWilliams	610-557-4050

Research Station	RSCD	States	Data base Contact	Phone	Analyst Contact	Phone
Northeast (NERS)	24	CT,DE,ME,MD,MA, NH,NJ,NY,OH,PA,RI, VT,WV	Carol Alerich	610-557-4068	Will McWilliams	610-557-4050
Pacific Northwest (PNWRS)	26,27	AK,CA,HI,OR,WA	Ron Wanek	503-808-2048	Sally Campbell	503-808-2034
Southern (SRS)	33	AL,AR,FL,GA,KY, LA,MS,NC,OK,SC, TN,TX,VA, PR, VI	Jeff Turner	865-862-2053	Ray Sheffield	828-257-4358

More information on attribute types is included in chapter 3.

Expansion factors

Tree Expansion Factors
The expansion factor(s) used to scale each tree on a plot to a per-acre basis is dependent on the plot design. For fixed-plot designs, scaling is straightforward, with the number of trees per acre (TPA) represented by one tree equal to the inverse of the plot area in acres. The general formula is shown by equation [1]:

[1] $\qquad$ TPA = 1/(N*A)
$\qquad\qquad$ Where N is the number of subplots, and
$\qquad\qquad$ A is the area of each subplot.

For example, the TPA of each tree $\geq$5.0 inches in diameter occurring on the current plot design would be calculated using equation [2]:

[2] $\qquad$ TPA = 1/(4*0.04154172) = 6.018046

This expansion factor can be found in the TPA_UNADJ attribute in the TREE table (see chapter 3) for plots using the annual plot design. In variable-radius plot designs, the per-acre expansion factor is determined by the diameter of the tree, the basal area factor (BAF), and the number of subplots used in the plot design. The general formula is shown by equation [3]:

[3] $\qquad$ TPA = (BAF / 0.005454*DIA^2)/N
$\qquad\qquad$ Where BAF is the variable-radius basal area factor in square feet,
$\qquad\qquad$ DIA is diameter of the tally tree in inches, and
$\qquad\qquad$ N is the number of subplots in the plot design.

For example, if a 11.5-inch tree is tallied using a 10 BAF prism on a variable-radius design plot that uses 5 subplots, the calculation is:

[4] $\qquad$ TPA = (10 / 0.005454*11.5^2)/5 = 2.773

A 5.2-inch tree will have a greater expansion factor:

[5] $\qquad$ TPA = (10 / 0.005454*5.2^2)/5 = 13.562

Although it is not necessary to calculate expansion factors for different plot designs because they are stored in TPA_UNADJ, information on plot design can be found by using the code from the DESIGNCD attribute in the PLOT table to look up the plot design specifications in appendix B.

Plot Area Expansion Factors
Previous versions of FIADB have included area expansion factors in the PLOT table that were used to scale plot-level data to population-level estimates (see EXPCURR and related attributes in Miles and others 2001). In this version of FIADB, area expansion factors have been removed from the PLOT table. Instead, there is one

area expansion factor (EXPNS) stored in the POP_STRATUM table. This change is needed because of the way annual inventory data are compiled. Under the annual inventory system, new plots are added each year. Adjustment factors that are used to compensate for denied access, inaccessible, and other reasons for not sampling may differ each time new data replaces older data. Both the number of acres each plot represents and the adjustments for the proportion of plots not sampled may change each year. In order to allow users to obtain population estimates for any grouping of data, an adjustment factor has been calculated and stored for each set of data being compiled. There is a separate adjustment factor for each fixed plot size; that is the microplot, subplot, and macroplot. These attributes are also stored in the POP_STRATUM table. Each time the data are stratified a different way, the adjustments and expansion factor may change. Therefore, FIA provides a different expansion factor every time the data are restratified.

FIA has chosen the term 'evaluation' to describe this process of storing different stratifications of data either for an individual set of data or for the changing sets of data through time. Each aggregation of data is given an evaluation id (EVALID). The user can select population estimates for the most current set of data or for previous sets of data. In addition to being able to calculate population estimates, users can now calculate sampling error information because FIA is storing all of the phase 1 information used for the stratification. That information is stored for each estimation unit, which is usually a geographic subset of the State (see the POP_ESTN_UNIT table). For more information about evaluations and calculation of area expansion factors, see chapter 4.

Accuracy Standards
Forest inventory plans are designed to meet sampling error standards for area, volume, growth, and removals provided in the Forest Service directive (FSH 4809.11) known as the Forest Service Handbook (USDA 1989). These standards, along with other guidelines, are aimed at obtaining comprehensive and comparable information on timber resources for all parts of the country. FIA inventories are commonly designed to meet the specified sampling errors at the State level at the 67 percent confidence limit (one standard error). The Forest Survey Handbook mandates that the sampling error for area cannot exceed 3 percent error per 1 million acres of timberland. A five percent (Eastern U.S.) or 10 percent (Western U.S.) error per 1 billion cubic feet of growing stock on timberland is applied to volume, removals, and net annual growth. Unlike the mandated sampling error for area, sampling errors for volume, removals, and growth are only targets.

FIA inventories are extensive inventories that provide reliable estimates for large sampling areas. As data are subdivided into smaller and smaller areas, such as a geographic unit or a county, the sampling errors increase and the reliability of the estimates goes down. For example:

- A State with 5 million acres of timberland would have a maximum allowable sampling error of 1.3 percent $(3\% \times (1,000,000)^{0.5} / (5,000,000)^{0.5})$
- A geographic unit within that State with 1 million acres of timberland would have a 3.0 percent maximum allowable sampling error $(3\% \times (1,000,000)^{0.5} / (1,000,000)^{0.5})$
- A county within that State with 100 thousand acres would have a 9.5 percent maximum allowable sampling error $(3\% \times (1,000,000)^{0.5} / (100,000)^{0.5})$ at the 67 percent confidence level.

The greater allowance for sampling error in smaller areas reflects the decrease in sample size as estimation area decreases.

Estimation procedures and the calculation of confidence intervals for typical FIA tables are discussed in chapter 4. Additional information on estimation and confidence intervals can be found in Bechtold and Patterson (2005).

Chapter 3 -- Database Structure

This chapter provides information about the database tables, including detailed descriptions of all attributes within the tables. Each column or attribute in a table is listed with its unabbreviated name, followed by a description of the attribute. Attributes that are coded include a list of the codes and their meanings. Appendix A is an index of the attributes, sorted alphabetically by column name, showing the table where the column is found. Some overview information is presented below, followed by the section with complete information about all tables and attributes.

Table Descriptions

There are seventeen tables in the phase 1 and phase 2 portions of the FIA Database.

- SURVEY table – Contains one record for each year an inventory is conducted in a State for annual inventory or one record for each periodic inventory.
    - SURVEY.CN = PLOT.SRV_CN links the unique inventory record for a State and year to the plot records.
- COUNTY table – Reference table for the county codes and names. This table also includes survey unit codes.
    - COUNTY.CN = PLOT.CTY_CN links the unique county record to the plot record.
- PLOT table – Provides information relevant to the entire 1-acre field plot.
  This table links to most other tables, and the linkage is made using PLOT.CN = *TABLE_NAME*.PLT_CN (*TABLE_NAME* is the name of any table containing the column name PLT_CN). Below are some examples of linking PLOT to other tables.
    - PLOT.CN = COND.PLT_CN links the unique plot record to the condition class record.
    - PLOT.CN = SUBPLOT.PLT_CN links the unique plot record to the subplot records.
    - PLOT.CN = TREE.PLT_CN links the unique plot record to the tree records.
    - PLOT.CN = SEEDLING.PLT_CN links the unique plot record to the seedling records.
- SUBPLOT table – Describes the features of a single subplot. There are multiple subplots per 1-acre field plot and there can be multiple conditions sampled on each subplot.
    - PLOT.CN = SUBPLOT.PLT_CN links the unique plot record to the subplot records.
    - SUBPLOT.PLT_CN = COND.PLT_CN and SUBPLOT.MACRCOND = COND.CONDID links the macroplot conditions to the condition class record.
    - SUBPLOT.PLT_CN = COND.PLT_CN and SUBPLOT.SUBPCOND = COND.CONDID links the subplot conditions to the condition class record.
    - SUBPLOT.PLT_CN = COND.PLT_CN and SUBPLOT.MICRCOND = COND.CONDID links the microplot conditions to the condition class record.
- COND table – Provides information on the discrete combination of landscape attributes that define the condition (a condition will have the same land class, reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density).
    - PLOT.CN = COND.PLT_CN links the condition class record to the plot table.
    - COND.PLT_CN = SITETREE.PLT_CN and COND.CONDID = SITETREE.CONDID links the condition class record to the site tree data.
- SUBP_COND table – Contains information about the proportion of a subplot in a condition.
    - PLOT.CN = SUBP_COND.PLT_CN links the subplot condition class record to the plot table.
    - SUBP_COND.PLT_CN = COND.PLT_CN and SUBP_COND.CONDID = COND.CONDID links the condition class records found on the four subplots to the subplot description.
- TREE table – Provides information for each tree 1 inch in diameter and larger found on a microplot, subplot, or core-optional microplot.
    - PLOT.CN = TREE. PLT_CN links the tree records to the unique plot record.
- SEEDLING table – Provides a count of the number of live trees of a species found on a microplot that are less than 1 inch in diameter but at least 6 inches in length for conifer species or at least 12 inches in length for hardwood species.
    - PLOT.CN = SEEDLING.PLT_CN links the seedling records to the unique plot record.

- SITETREE table – Provides information on the site tree(s) collected in order to calculate site index and/or site productivity information for a condition.
  - o PLOT.CN = SITETREE.PLT_CN links the site tree records to the unique plot record.
  - o SITETREE.PLT_CN = COND.PLT_CN and SITETREE.CONDID = COND.CONDID links the site tree record(s)to the unique condition class record.
- BOUNDARY table – Provides a description of the demarcation line between two conditions that occur on a single subplot.
  - o PLOT.CN = BOUNDARY.PLT_CN links the boundary records to the unique plot record.
- POP_EVAL_GRP table – Provides information on the suite of evaluations that were used to generate a complete set of reports for an inventory. In a typical State inventory report, one evaluation is used to generate an estimate of the total land area; a second evaluation is used to generate current estimates of volume, numbers of trees and biomass; and a third evaluation is used for estimating growth, removals and mortality. One record in the POP_EVAL_GRP record identifies all the evaluations that were used in generating estimates for a State inventory report.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL links the evaluation for all land to the evaluation identifier that includes all plots used to make the estimate.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR links the evaluation for sampled land to the evaluation identifier that includes all sampled plots used to make the estimate.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL links the evaluation for tree volume, biomass, or number of trees to the evaluation identifier that includes all plots used to make these estimates.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW links the evaluation for average annual tree growth to the evaluation identifier that includes all remeasured plots used to make the estimate.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT links the evaluation for average annual tree mortality to the evaluation identifier that includes all remeasured plots used to make the estimate.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_GRP.EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV links the evaluation for average annual tree removals to the evaluation identifier that includes all remeasured plots used to make the estimate.
- POP_EVAL table – An evaluation is the combination of a set of plots (the sample) and a set of phase 1 (remote sensing) data (a stratification) that can be used to produce population estimates for a State (an evaluation may be created to produce population estimates for a region other than a State – such as the Black Hills National Forest). A record in the POP_EVAL table identifies one evaluation and provides some descriptive information about how the evaluation may be used.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_ESTN_UNIT.EVAL_CN links the unique evaluation identifier (EVALID) in the POP_EVAL table to the unique geographical areas (ESTN_UNIT) that are stratified.
- POP_ESTN_UNIT table – An estimation unit is a geographic area that can be drawn on a map. It has known area and is field-sampled at the same intensity. Generally estimation units are contiguous areas, but exceptions are made when certain ownerships, usually national forests, are sampled at different intensities. One record in the POP_ESTN_UNIT table corresponds to a single estimation unit.
  - o POP_ESTN_UNIT.CN = POP_STRATUM.ESTN_UNIT_CN links the unique stratified geographical area (ESTN_UNIT) to the strata (STRATUMCD) that are assigned to each ESTN_UNIT.
- POP_STRATUM table – The area within an estimation unit is divided into strata. The area for each stratum can be calculated by determining the proportion of phase 1 pixels/plots in each stratum and multiplying that proportion by the total area in the estimation unit. Information for a single stratum is stored in a single record of the POP_STRATUM table.
  - o POP_STRATUM.CN = POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.STRATUM_CN links the defined stratum to each plot.
- POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN table – Stratum information is assigned to a plot by overlaying the plot's location on the phase 1 imagery. Plots are linked to their appropriate stratum for an evaluation via the POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN table.

- o POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.PLT_CN = PLOT.CN links the stratum assigned to the plot record.
- POP_ATTRIBUTE table – Identifies all of the population estimates that are currently supported, and provides information useful to the estimation procedure. There are currently 46 records in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table providing information ranging from how to calculate forest area to average annual net growth on forestland.
  - o POP_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_NBR = POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_NBR links the description of the unique population estimate to the records of evaluations that can be used to make those estimates.
- POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE table – Provides information as to which population estimates can be provided by an evaluation. If an evaluation can produce 22 of the 46 currently supported population estimates, there will be 22 records in the POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE table (one per population estimate) for that evaluation.
  - o POP_EVAL.CN = POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE.EVAL_CN links the unique evaluation identifier to the list of population estimates that can be derived for that evaluation.

The diagram below helps to illustrate how the phase 1 and other population estimation tables relate to one another and to the PLOT table.
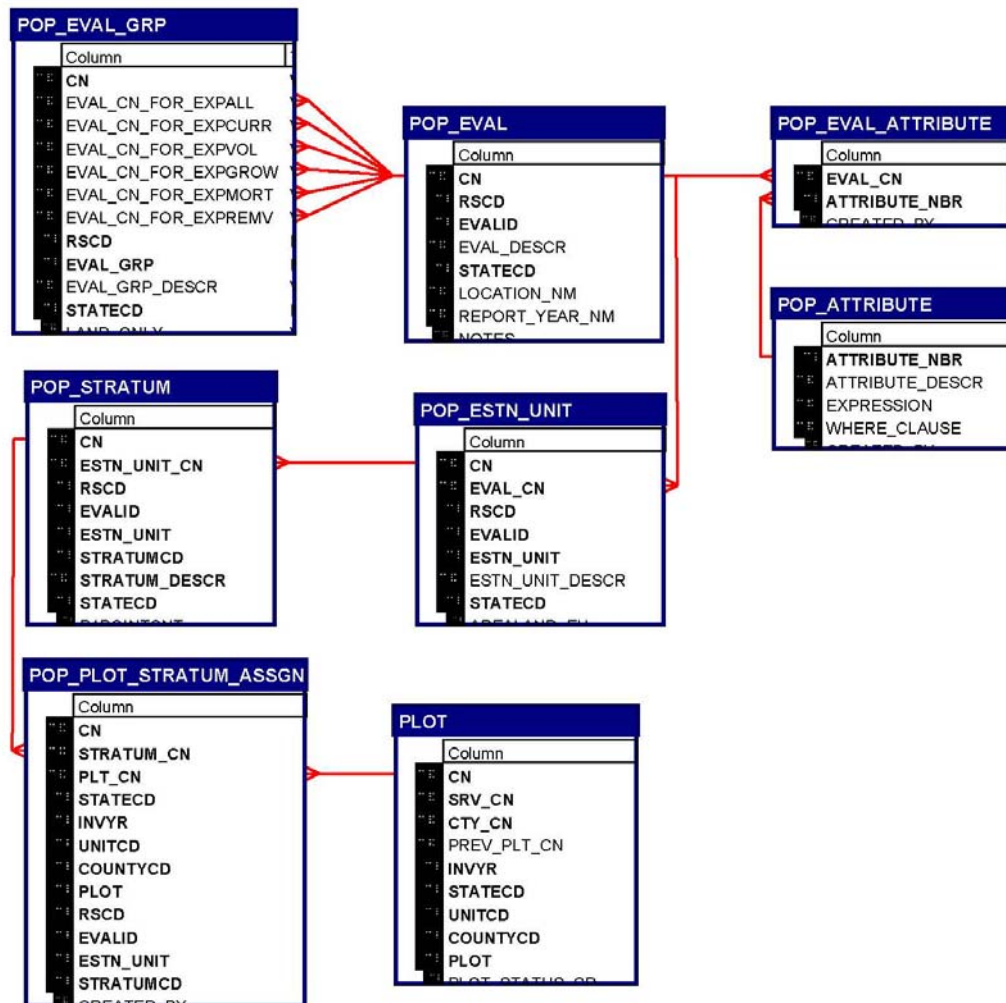
Figure 4. Relationships among phase 1 and population estimation tables to the phase 2 plot data table.

Keys Presented with the Tables

Each summarized table in chapter 3 has a list of keys just below the bottom of the table. These keys are used to join data from different tables. The following provides a general definition of each kind of key.

Primary key

A single column in a table whose values uniquely identify each row in an Oracle[1] table.

The primary key in each FIADB 3.0 table is the CN column.

The name of the primary key for each table is listed in the table description. It follows the nomenclature of 'TABLEABBREVIATION'_PK. The table abbreviations are:

Table Name	Table Abbreviation
SURVEY	SRV
COUNTY	CTY
PLOT	PLT
SUBPLOT	SBP
COND	CND
SUBP_COND	SCD
TREE	TRE
SEEDLING	SDL
SITETREE	SIT
BOUNDARY	BND
POP_EVAL_GRP	PEG
POP_EVAL	PEV
POP_ESTN_UNIT	PEU
POP_STRATUM	PSM
POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN	PPSA
POP_ATTRIBUTE	PAE
POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	PEA

Unique key

Multiple columns in a table whose values uniquely identify each row in an Oracle table. There can be one and only one row for each unique key value.

The unique key varies for each FIADB 3.0 table. The unique key for the PLOT table is STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, and PLOT. The unique key for the COND table is PLT_CN and CONDID.

The name of the unique key for each table is listed in the table description. It follows the nomenclature of 'TABLEABBREVIATION'_UK.

Natural key

A type of unique key made from existing attributes in the table. It is stored as an index in this data base.

Not all FIADB 3.0 tables have a natural key. For example, there is no natural key in the PLOT table, rather the natural key and the unique key are the same. The natural key for the COND table is STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, and CONDID.

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[1] The use of trade or firm names in this publication is for reader information only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any product or service.

The name of the natural key for each table is listed in the table description. It follows the nomenclature of 'TABLEABBREVIATION'_NAT_I.

Foreign key

A column in a table that is used as a link to a matching column in another Oracle table.

A foreign key connects a record in one table to one and only one record in another table. Foreign keys are used both to link records between data tables and as a check (or constraint) to prevent "unrepresented data". For example, if there are rows of data in the TREE table for a specific plot, there needs to be a corresponding data row for that same plot in the PLOT table. The foreign key in the TREE table is the attribute PLT_CN, which links specific rows in the TREE table to one record in the PLOT table using the plot attribute CN.

The foreign key for the COND table is PLT_CN. There is always a match of the PLT_CN value to the CN value in the PLOT table.

The name of the foreign key for each table is listed in the table description. It follows the nomenclature of 'SOURCETABLEABBREVIATION'_'MATCHINGTABLEABBREVIATION'_FK, where the source table is the table containing the foreign key and the matching table is the table the foreign key matches. The foreign key usually matches the CN column of the matching table.

Most tables in FIADB 3.0 have only one foreign key, but tables can have multiple foreign keys.

Data Storage and Format

FIA uses the Oracle Database Management System to store the FIADB data. In this system, an attribute may be of type VARCHAR2 (a character) or type NUMBER (a number attribute, which may be integer or real). An example of a VARCHAR2(28) attribute is SURVEY.STATENM, which contains the State names, up to 28 characters; 'Pennsylvania' would be a valid value. Note that VARCHAR attributes are case-sensitive and must be enclosed in single quotation marks. An example of a NUMBER attribute is TREE.AZIMUTH, which stores the values of tree azimuth, and is defined as a NUMBER(3) attribute. The range of values that could be stored in a NUMBER(3) attribute is -999 to 999; however, in this document, only valid values are described. For example, valid values for TREE.AZIMUTH, as described in the field guide and in this document, are 001 to 360, but the database will store these values as 1 to 360.

Survey Table (Oracle table name is SURVEY)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle data type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
3	P3_OZONE_IND	Phase 3 ozone indicator	VARCHAR2(1)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	STATEAB	State abbreviation	VARCHAR2(2)
6	STATENM	State name	VARCHAR2(28)
7	NOTES	Notes	VARCHAR2(2000)
8	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
9	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
10	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
11	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
12	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
13	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
14	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
15	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	SRV_PK
Unique	(STATECD, INVYR, P3_OZONE_IND, CYCLE)	N/A	SRV_UK

1. CN — Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a survey record.

2. INVYR — Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only

applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD =1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

3. P3_OZONE_IND

Phase 3 ozone indicator. Values are Y (yes) and N (no). If Y, then the Survey is for a P3 ozone inventory. If N, then the Survey is not for a P3 ozone inventory. Note that P3_OZONE_IND is part of the unique key because ozone data is stored as its own inventory (survey); therefore combinations of STATECD and INVYR may occur more than one time.

4. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. STATEAB   State abbreviation. The two-character State abbreviation. Refer to appendix C.

6. STATENM   State name. Refer to appendix C.

7. NOTES   Notes. An optional item where notes about the inventory may be stored.

8. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

9. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

10. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

11. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

12. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

13. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

14. CYCLE Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

15. SUBCYCLE Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

County Table (Oracle table name is COUNTY)

	Column name	Descriptive name	Oracle data type
1	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
2	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
3	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
4	COUNTYNM	County name	VARCHAR2(50)
5	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
6	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
7	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
8	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
9	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
10	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
11	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	CTY_PK
Unique	(STATECD, UNITCD, COUNTYCD)	N/A	CTY_UK

1. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

2. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

3. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

4. COUNTYNM   County name. County name as recorded by the Bureau of the Census for individual counties, or the name given to a similar governmental unit by the FIA program. Only the first 50 characters of the name are used. Refer to appendix C for names.

5. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a county record.

6. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

7. CREATED_DATE

                 The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

8. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

9. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

10. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

11. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Plot Table (Oracle table name is PLOT)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	SRV_CN	Survey sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	CTY_CN	County sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
4	PREV_PLT_CN	Previous plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
5	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
6	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
7	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
8	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
9	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
10	PLOT_STATUS_CD	Plot status code	NUMBER(1)
11	PLOT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD	Plot nonsampled reason code	NUMBER(2)
12	MEASYEAR	Measurement year	NUMBER(4)
13	MEASMON	Measurement month	NUMBER(2)
14	MEASDAY	Measurement day	NUMBER(2)
15	REMPER	Remeasurement period	NUMBER(3,1)
16	KINDCD	Sample kind code	NUMBER(2)
17	DESIGNCD	Plot design code	NUMBER(4)
18	RDDISTCD	Horizontal distance to improved road code	NUMBER(2)
19	WATERCD	Water on plot code	NUMBER(2)
20	LAT	Latitude	NUMBER(8,6)
21	LON	Longitude	NUMBER(9,6)
22	ELEV	Elevation	NUMBER(5)
23	GROWCD	Type of annual volume growth code	NUMBER(2)
24	MORTCD	Type of annual mortality volume code	NUMBER(2)
25	P2PANEL	Phase 2 panel number	NUMBER(2)
26	P3PANEL	Phase 3 panel number	NUMBER(2)
27	ECOSUBCD	Ecological subsection code	VARCHAR2(7)
28	CONGCD	Congressional district code	NUMBER(4)
29	MANUAL	Manual (field guide) version number	NUMBER(3,1)
30	SUBPANEL	Subpanel	NUMBER(2)
31	KINDCD_NC	Sample kind code, North Central	NUMBER(2)
32	QA_STATUS	Quality assurance status	NUMBER(1)
33	CREW_TYPE	Crew type	NUMBER(1)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
34	MANUAL_DB	Manual (field guide) version of the database	NUMBER(3,1)
35	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
36	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
37	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
38	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
39	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
40	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
41	MICROPLOT_LOC	Microplot location	VARCHAR2(12)
42	DECLINATION	Declination	NUMBER(4,1)
43	EMAP_HEX	EMAP hexagon	NUMBER(7)
44	REPLACED_PLOT_NBR	Replaced plot number	NUMBER(5)
45	SAMP_METHOD_CD	Sample method code	NUMBER(1)
46	SUBP_EXAMINE_CD	Subplots examined code	NUMBER(1)
47	MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA	Macroplot breakpoint diameter	NUMBER(2)
48	LAST_INVYR_MEASURED	Last inventory year measured	NUMBER(4)
49	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
50	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
51	ECO_UNIT_PNW	Ecological unit, Pacific Northwest Research Station	VARCHAR2(10)
52	TOPO_POSITION_PNW	Topographic position, Pacific Northwest Research Station	VARCHAR2(2)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	PLT_PK
Unique	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT)	N/A	PLT_UK
Foreign	(CTY_CN)	PLOT to COUNTY	PLT_CTY_FK
	(SRV_CN)	PLOT to SURVEY	PLT_SRV_FK
	(CN)	PLOT to COND	PLT_CND_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a plot record.

2. SRV_CN   Survey sequence number. Foreign key linking the plot record to the survey record.

3. CTY_CN   County sequence number. Foreign key linking the plot record to the county record.

4. PREV_PLT_CN

   Previous plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the plot record to the previous inventory's plot record for this location. Only populated on remeasurement plots.

5. INVYR

Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (DESIGNCD =1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

6. STATECD

State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

7. UNITCD

Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

8. COUNTYCD

County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

9. PLOT

Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

10. PLOT_STATUS_CD

Plot status code. A code that describes the sampling status of the plot. Blank (null) values may be present for periodic inventories.

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

11. PLOT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD

Plot nonsampled reason code. For entire plots that cannot be sampled, one of the following reasons is recorded.

Code	Description
01	Outside U.S. boundary –Entire plot is outside of the U.S. border.
02	Denied access area – Access to the entire plot is denied by the legal owner, or by the owner of the only reasonable route to the plot.
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.
05	Lost data – Plot data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing.
06	Lost plot – Entire plot cannot be found.
07	Wrong location – Previous plot can be found, but its placement is beyond the tolerance limits for plot location.
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.

12. MEASYEAR   Measurement year. The year in which the plot was completed. MEASYEAR may differ from INVYR.

13. MEASMON   Measurement month. The month in which the plot was completed. May be blank (null) for periodic inventory.

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

14. MEASDAY   Measurement day. The day of the month in which the plot was completed. May be blank (null) for periodic inventory.

15. REMPER   Remeasurement period. The number of years between measurements for remeasured plots. This attribute is null (blank) for new plots or remeasured plots that are not used for growth, removals, or mortality estimates. For data processed with NIMS, REMPER is the number of years between measurements (to the nearest 0.1 year). For data processed with systems other than NIMS, remeasurement period is based on the number of growing seasons between measurements. Allocation of parts of the growing season by month is different for each FIA program. Contact the appropriate FIA program for information on how this is done for a particular State. NOTE: it is **not** valid to use REMPER to estimate periodic change.

16. KINDCD   Sample kind code. A code indicating the type of plot installation.

Code	Description
0	Periodic inventory plot
1	Initial installation of a National design plot
2	Remeasurement of previously installed National design plot
3	Replacement of previously installed National design plot
4	Modeled periodic inventory plot (Northeast and North Central only)

17. DESIGNCD   Plot design code. A code indicating the type of plot design used to collect the data. Refer to appendix B for a list of codes and descriptions.

18. RDDISTCD   Horizontal distance to improved road code. The straight-line distance from plot center to the nearest improved road, which is a road of any width that is maintained as evidenced by pavement, gravel, grading, ditching, and/or other improvements. Populated for all forested plots using the National Field Guide protocols (MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units for inventory plots collected where MANUAL < 1.0.

Code	Description
1	100 ft or less
2	101 ft to 300 ft
3	301 ft to 500 ft
4	501 ft 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

19. WATERCD   Water on plot code. Water body less than 1 acre in size or a stream less than 30 feet wide that has the greatest impact on the area within the forest land portion of the four subplots. The coding hierarchy is listed in order from large permanent water to temporary water. Populated for all forested plots using the National Field Guide protocols (MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units for inventory plots collected where MANUAL < 1.0.

Code   Description
0   None - no water sources within the accessible forest land condition 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, e.g., for 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 – specified in plot-level notes.

20. LAT

Latitude. The approximate latitude of the plot in decimal degrees using NAD 83 datum. Actual plot coordinates cannot be released because of a Privacy provision enacted by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985. Therefore, this attribute is approximately +/- 1 mile and, for annual inventory data, most plots are within +/- ½ mile. Annual data have additional uncertainty for private plots caused by swapping plot coordinates for up to 20% of the plots. In some cases, the county centroid is used when the actual coordinate is not available.

21. LON

Longitude. The approximate longitude of the plot in decimal degrees using NAD 83 datum. Actual plot coordinates cannot be released because of a Privacy provision enacted by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985. Therefore, this attribute is approximately +/- 1 mile and, for annual inventory data, most plots are within +/- ½ mile. Annual data have additional uncertainty for private plots caused by swapping plot coordinates for up to 20% of the plots. In some cases, the county centroid is used when the actual coordinate is not available.

22. ELEV

Elevation. The distance the plot is located above sea level, recorded in feet (NAD 83 datum). Negative values indicate distance below sea level.

23. GROWCD

Type of annual volume growth code. A code indicating how volume growth is estimated. Current annual growth is an estimate of the amount of volume that was added to a tree in the year before the tree was sampled, and is based on the measured diameter increment recorded when the tree was sampled or on a modeled diameter for the previous year. Periodic annual growth is an estimate of the average annual change in volume occurring between two measurements, usually the current inventory and the previous inventory, where the same plot is evaluated twice. Periodic annual growth is the increase in volume between inventories divided by the number of years between each inventory. This attribute is blank (null) if the plot does not contribute to the growth estimate.

Code   Description
1   Current annual
2   Periodic annual

24. MORTCD

Type of annual mortality volume code. A code indicating how mortality volume is estimated. Current annual mortality is an estimate of the volume of trees dying in the year before the plot was measured, and is based on the year of death or on a modeled estimate. Periodic annual mortality is an estimate of the average annual volume of trees dying between two measurements, usually the current inventory and previous inventory, where the same plot is evaluated twice. Periodic annual mortality is the loss of volume between inventories divided by the number of years between each inventory. Periodic average annual mortality is the most common type of annual mortality estimated. This attribute is blank (null) if the plot does not contribute to the mortality estimate.

Code   Description
1   Current annual
2   Periodic annual

25. P2PANEL   Phase 2 panel number. Forest Inventory and Analysis panel number. The value for P2PANEL ranges from 1 to 5 for annual inventories and is blank (null) for periodic inventories. A panel is a sample in which the same elements are measured on two or more occasions. FIA divides the plots in each State into five panels that can be used to independently sample the population.

26. P3PANEL   Phase 3 panel number. A panel is a sample in which the same elements are measured on two or more occasions. FIA divides the plots in each State into five panels that can be used to independently sample the population. The value for P3PANEL ranges from 1 to 5 for those plots where phase 3 data were collected. If the plot is not a phase 3 plot, then this attribute is left blank (null).

27. ECOSUBCD   Ecological subsection code. An area of similar surficial geology, lithology, geomorphic process, soil groups, subregional climate, and potential natural communities. Subsection boundaries usually correspond with discrete changes in geomorphology. Subsection information is used for broad planning and assessment. Subsection codes may consist of up to six characters and were developed by the Forest Service as part of the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (Cleland and others 2005). The ECOSUBCD is based on fuzzed and swapped plot coordinates. This attribute is coded for the coterminous States and southeast Alaska, and is left blank (null) in all other instances. For more information about the coverage used to assign this attribute, see USDA Forest Service ECOMAP Team (2005).

28. CONGCD   Congressional district code. A territorial division of a State from which a member of the U.S. House of Representatives is elected. Based on the current Census, congressional districts in the United States are apportioned to the States based on population; each State receives at least one congressional district. The congressional district code assigned to a plot (regardless of when it was measured) is for the most recent Congress; the assignment is made based on the plot's approximate coordinates. CONGCD is a four-digit number. The first two digits are the State FIPS code and the last two digits are the congressional district number. If a State has only one congressional district the congressional district number is 00. If a plot's congressional district assignment falls in a State other than the plot's actual State due to using the approximate coordinates, the congressional district code ends in 99. The CONGCD is based on fuzzed and swapped plot coordinates. This attribute is coded for the coterminous States and southeast Alaska, and is left blank (null) in all other instances. For more information about the coverage used to assign this attribute, see National Atlas of the United States (2005).

29. MANUAL   Manual (field guide) version number. Version number of the Field Guide used to describe procedures for collecting data on the plot. The National FIA Field Guide began with Version 1.0; therefore data taken using the National Field procedures will have PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0. Data taken according to field instructions prior to the use of the National Field Guide have PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

30. SUBPANEL   Subpanel. Subpanel assignment for the plot for those FIA work units using subpaneling. FIA uses a 5-panel system (see P2PANEL) to divide plot sampling over a 5-year period. Funding for western FIA work units is only sufficient to allow plot sampling over a 10-year period. Therefore, panels are further divided into subpanels. This attribute is left blank (null) if subpaneling is not used.

31. KINDCD_NC   Sample kind code, North Central. This attribute is populated through 2005 for the former North Central unit (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23) and is blank (null) for all other units.

Code	Description
0	New/lost
6	Remeasured
8	Old location but not remeasured
20	Skipped
33	Replacement of lost plot

32. QA_STATUS   Quality assurance status. A code indicating the type of plot data collected. Populated for all forested subplots using the National Field Guide protocols (MANUAL ≥ 1.0).

Code	Description
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	Production plot (hot check)

33. CREW_TYPE   Crew type. A code identifying the type of crew measuring the plot. Populated for all forested subplots using the National Field Guide protocols (MANUAL ≥ 1.0).

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

34. MANUAL_DB   Manual (field guide) version of the database.   A number that references a particular version of the National Field Guide (manual). The database coding standards have been updated to match this version of the National Field Guide. See MANUAL for information about the field guide version and associated data collection protocols that were used to collect the data.

35. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

36. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

37. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

38. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

39. MODIFIED_DATE

   The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

40. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

   The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

41. MICROPLOT_LOC

   Microplot location. Values are 'OFFSET' or 'CENTER'. The offset microplot center is located 12 feet due east (90 degrees) of subplot center. The current standard is that the microplot is located in the 'OFFSET' location, but some earlier inventories, including some early panels of the annual inventory, may contain data where the microplot was located at the 'CENTER' location. Populated for annual inventory and may be populated for periodic inventory.

42. DECLINATION

   Declination. (*Core optional*) 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)

43. EMAP_HEX   EMAP hexagon. The identifier for the approximately 160,000 acre Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) hexagon in which the plot is located. EMAP hexagons are available to the public, cover the coterminous U.S., and have been used in summarizing and aggregating data about numerous natural resources. Populated for annual inventory and may be populated for periodic inventory.

44. REPLACED_PLOT_NBR

   Replaced plot number. This attribute identifies the number of the plot that was replaced and is only populated for replacement plots (KINDCD = 3).

45. SAMP_METHOD_CD

   Sample method code. A code indicating if the plot was observed in the field or remotely sensed in the office.

Code	Description
1	Field visited
2	Remotely sensed

46. SUBP_EXAMINE_CD

Subplots examined code. A code indicating the number of subplots examined.

Code	Description
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)

47. MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA

Macroplot breakpoint diameter. (*Core optional*). 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. If macroplots are not being installed, this item will be left blank (null).

48. LAST INVYR_MEASURED

Last inventory year measured. Identifies the year the plot was measured previously. This attribute is blank (null) and will be dropped in Version 4.0.

49. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

50. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

51. ECO_UNIT_PNW

Ecological unit, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Plots taken by PNW FIA are assigned to the ecological unit in which they are located. Certain units have stocking adjustments made to the plots that occur on very low productivity lands, which thereby reduces the estimated potential productivity of the plot. More information can be found in MacLean (1973). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

52. TOPO_POSITION_PNW

Topographic position, Pacific Northwest Research Station. The topographic position that describes the plot area. Illustrations available in Plot section of PNW field guide located at:
http//www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fia/publications/fieldmanuals.shtml. Adapted from information found in Wilson (1900). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Topographic Position	Common shape of slope
1	Ridge top or mountain peak over 130 feet	Flat
2	Narrow ridge top or mountain peak over 130 feet wide	Convex
3	Side hill – upper 1/3	Convex
4	Side hill – middle 1/3	No rounding
5	Side hill – lower 1/3	Concave
6	Canyon bottom less than 660 feet wide	Concave
7	Bench, terrace or dry flat	Flat
8	Broad alluvial flat over 660 feet wide	Flat
9	Swamp or wet flat	Flat

Subplot Table (Oracle table name is SUBPLOT)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	PREV_SBP_CN	Previous subplot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
4	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
5	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
6	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
7	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
8	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
9	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
10	STATUSCD	Subplot/macroplot status code	NUMBER(1)
11	POINT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD	Point nonsampled reason code	NUMBER(2)
12	MICRCOND	Microplot center condition	NUMBER(1)
13	SUBPCOND	Subplot center condition	NUMBER(1)
14	MACRCOND	Macroplot center condition	NUMBER(1)
15	CONDLIST	Subplot/macroplot condition list	NUMBER(4)
16	SLOPE	Subplot slope	NUMBER(3)
17	ASPECT	Subplot aspect	NUMBER(3)
18	WATERDEP	Snow/water depth	NUMBER(2,1)
19	P2A_GRM_FLG	Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag	VARCHAR2(1)
20	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
21	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
22	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
23	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
24	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
25	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
26	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
27	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
28	ROOT_DIS_SEV_CD_PNWRS	Root disease severity rating code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	SBP_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP)	N/A	SBP_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, SUBP)	N/A	SBP_NAT_I

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Foreign	(PLT_CN, MICRCOND)	SUBPLOT to COND	SBP_CND_FK2
	(PLT_CN, MACRCOND)	SUBPLOT to COND	SBP_CND_FK3
	(PLT_CN, SUBPCOND)	SUBPLOT to COND	SBP_CND_FK
	(PLT_CN)	SUBPLOT to PLOT	SBP_PLT_FK

Note: The SUBPLOT record may not exist for some periodic inventory data.

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a subplot record.

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the subplot record to the plot record.

3. PREV_SBP_CN

    Previous subplot sequence number. Foreign key linking the subplot record to the
    previous inventory's subplot record for this subplot. Only populated on annual
    remeasured plots.

4. INVYR   Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected.
    Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for
    sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the
    majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel
    and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year
    was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were
    collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either
    annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

    Exceptions:
    INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots
    that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between
    Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10
    years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should
    access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

    INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were
    derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has
    been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The
    NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only
    applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD =
    33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or
    220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

    INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
    INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

5. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)
    two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

6. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

8. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

9. SUBP   Subplot number. The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD=1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

10. STATUSCD   Subplot/macroplot status code. A code indicating whether forest land was sampled on the subplot/macroplot or not. May be blank (null) in periodic inventories.

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

11. POINT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD

                    Point nonsampled reason code. For entire subplots (or macroplots) that cannot be sampled, one of the following reasons is recorded.

                    Code   Description
                     01   Outside U.S. boundary – Entire subplot (or macroplot) is outside of the U.S. border.
                     02   Denied access area – Access to the entire subplot (or macroplot) is denied by the legal owner, or by the owner of the only reasonable route to the subplot (or macroplot).
                     03   Hazardous situation – Entire subplot (or macroplot) cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, high water, etc.
                     04   Time limitation – Entire subplot (or macroplot) 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).
                     10   Other – Entire subplot (or macroplot) not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons already listed.

12. MICRCOND   Microplot center condition. Condition number for the condition at the center of the microplot.

13. SUBPCOND   Subplot center condition. Condition number for the condition at the center of the subplot.

14. MACRCOND   Macroplot center condition. Condition number for the condition at the center of the macroplot. Blank (null) if macroplot is not measured.

15. CONDLIST

Subplot/macroplot condition list. (*Core optional*.) This is a listing of all condition classes located within the 24.0/58.9 ft radius around the subplot/macroplot center. A maximum of four conditions is permitted on any individual subplot/macroplot. For example: 2300 means these conditions (conditions 2 and 3) are on the subplot/macroplot.

16. SLOPE

Subplot slope. The angle of slope, in percent, of the subplot, determined by sighting along the average incline or decline of the subplot. If the slope changes gradually, an average slope is recorded. If the slope changes across the subplot but is predominately of one direction, the predominant slope is recorded. Valid values are 0 through 155.

17. ASPECT

Subplot aspect. The direction of slope, to the nearest degree, of the subplot, determined along the direction of slope. If the aspect changes gradually, an average aspect is recorded. If the aspect changes across the subplot but is predominately of one direction, the predominant aspect is recorded. North is recorded as 360. When slope is less than 5 percent, there is no aspect and it is recorded as 000.

18. WATERDEP

Snow/water depth. The approximate depth in feet of water or snow covering the subplot. Populated for all forested subplots using the National Field Guide protocols (PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

19. P2A_GRM_FLG

Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag. "Y" is used to indicate if this subplot is used in computing growth, removal, and mortality estimates from periodic inventories to annual inventories.

20. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

21. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

22. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

23. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

24. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

25. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

26. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

27. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

28. ROOT_DIS_SEV_CD_PNWRS

Root disease severity rating code, Pacific Northwest Research Station. The root disease severity rating that describes the degree of root disease present. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

Code Description
0   No evidence of root disease visible within 50 feet of the 58.9 foot macroplot.
1   Root disease present within 50 feet of the macroplot, but no evidence of disease on the macroplot.
2   Minor evidence of root disease on the macroplot, such as suppressed tree killed by root disease, or a minor part of the overstory showing symptoms of infection. Little or no detectable reduction in canopy closure or volume.
3   Canopy reduction evident, up to 20%; usually as a result of death of 1 codominant tree on an otherwise fully stocked site. In absence of mortality, numerous trees showing symptoms of root disease infection.
4   Canopy reduction at least 20%; up to 30% as a result of root disease mortality. Snags and downed trees removed from canopy by disease as well as live trees with advance symptoms of disease contribute to impact.
5   Canopy reduction 30-50% as a result of root disease. At least half of the ground area of macroplot considered infested with evidence of root disease-killed trees. Macroplots representing mature stands with half of their volume in root disease-tolerant species usually do not go much above severity 5 because of the ameliorating effect of the disease-tolerant trees.
6   50-75% reduction in canopy with most of the ground area considered infested as evidenced by symptomatic trees. Much of the canopy variation in this category is generally a result of root disease-tolerant species occupying infested ground.
7   At least 75% canopy reduction. Macroplots that reach this severity level usually are occupied by only the most susceptible species. There are very few of the original overstory trees remaining although infested ground is often densely stocked with regeneration of susceptible species.
8   The entire macroplot falls within a definite root disease pocket with only one or very few susceptible overstory trees present.
9   The entire macroplot falls within a definite root disease pocket with no overstory trees of the susceptible species present.

Condition Table (Oracle table name is COND)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle data type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
6	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
7	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
8	CONDID	Condition class number	NUMBER(1)
9	COND_STATUS_CD	Condition status code	NUMBER(1)
10	COND_NONSAMPLE_ REASN_CD	Condition nonsampled reason code	NUMBER(2)
11	RESERVCD	Reserved status code	NUMBER(2)
12	OWNCD	Owner class code	NUMBER(2)
13	OWNGRPCD	Owner group code	NUMBER(2)
14	FORINDCD	Private owner industrial status code	NUMBER(2)
15	ADFORCD	Administrative forest code	NUMBER(4)
16	FORTYPCD	Forest type code, derived by algorithm	NUMBER(3)
17	FLDTYPCD	Field forest type code	NUMBER(3)
18	MAPDEN	Mapping density	NUMBER(1)
19	STDAGE	Stand age	NUMBER(4)
20	STDSZCD	Stand-size class code derived by algorithm	NUMBER(2)
21	FLDSZCD	Field stand-size class code	NUMBER(2)
22	SITECLCD	Site productivity class code	NUMBER(2)
23	SICOND	Site index for the condition	NUMBER(3)
24	SIBASE	Site index base age	NUMBER(3)
25	SISP	Site index species code	NUMBER(4)
26	STDORGCD	Stand origin code	NUMBER(2)
27	STDORGSP	Stand origin species code	NUMBER
28	PROP_BASIS	Proportion basis	VARCHAR2(12)
29	CONDPROP_UNADJ	Condition proportion unadjusted	NUMBER(5,4)
30	MICRPROP_UNADJ	Microplot proportion unadjusted	NUMBER(5,4)
31	SUBPPROP_UNADJ	Subplot proportion unadjusted	NUMBER(5,4)
32	MACRPROP_UNADJ	Macroplot proportion unadjusted	NUMBER(5,4)
33	SLOPE	Slope	NUMBER(3)
34	ASPECT	Aspect	NUMBER(3)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle data type
35	PHYSCLCD	Physiographic class code	NUMBER(2)
36	GSSTKCD	Growing-stock stocking code	NUMBER(2)
37	ALSTKCD	All live stocking code	NUMBER(2)
38	TRTOPCD	Treatment opportunity class code	NUMBER(2)
39	DSTRBCD1	Disturbance 1 code	NUMBER(2)
40	DSTRBYR1	Disturbance year 1	NUMBER(4)
41	DSTRBCD2	Disturbance 2 code	NUMBER(2)
42	DSTRBYR2	Disturbance year 2	NUMBER(4)
43	DSTRBCD3	Disturbance 3 code	NUMBER(2)
44	DSTRBYR3	Disturbance year 3	NUMBER(4)
45	TRTCD1	Stand treatment 1 code	NUMBER(2)
46	TRTYR1	Treatment year 1	NUMBER(4)
47	TRTCD2	Stand treatment 2	NUMBER(2)
48	TRTYR2	Treatment year 2	NUMBER(4)
49	TRTCD3	Stand treatment 3	NUMBER(2)
50	TRTYR3	Treatment year 3	NUMBER(4)
51	PASTNFCD	Past nonforest code	NUMBER(2)
52	PRESNFCD	Present nonforest code	NUMBER(2)
53	BALIVE	Basal area of live trees	NUMBER(9,4)
54	FLDAGE	Field-recorded stand age	NUMBER(4)
55	ALSTK	All-live-tree stocking percent	NUMBER(7,4)
56	GSSTK	Growing-stock stocking percent	NUMBER(7,4)
57	FORTYPCDCALC	Forest type code calculated	NUMBER(3)
58	HABTYPCD1	Habitat type code 1	VARCHAR2(10)
59	HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD	Habitat type code 1 publication code	VARCHAR2(10)
60	HABTYPCD1_DESCR_PUB_CD	Habitat type code 1 description publication code	VARCHAR2(10)
61	HABTYPCD2	Habitat type code 2	VARCHAR2(10)
62	HABTYPCD2_PUB_CD	Habitat type code 2 publication code	VARCHAR2(10)
63	HABTYPCD2_DESCR_PUB_CD	Habitat type code 2 description publication code	VARCHAR2(10)
64	MIXEDCONFCD	Mixed conifer code	VARCHAR2(1)
65	VOL_LOC_GRP	Volume location group	VARCHAR2(200)
66	SITECLCDEST	Site productivity class code estimated	NUMBER(2)
67	SITETREE_TREE	Site tree tree number	NUMBER(4)
68	SITECL_METHOD	Site class method	NUMBER(2)
69	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
70	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle data type
71	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
72	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
73	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
74	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
75	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
76	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
77	SOIL_ROOTING_DEPTH_PNW	Soil rooting depth, Pacific Northwest Research Station	VARCHAR2(1)
78	GROUND_LAND_CLASS_PNW	Present ground class, Pacific Northwest Research Station	VARCHAR2(3)
79	PLANT_STOCKABILITY_FACTOR_PNW	Plant stockability factor, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER
80	STND_COND_CD_PNWRS	Stand condition code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
81	STND_STRUC_CD_PNWRS	Stand structure code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
82	STUMP_CD_PNWRS	Stump code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	VARCHAR2(1)
83	DISTANCE_WATER_SRS	Distance to water, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(3)
84	FIRE_SRS	Fire, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(1)
85	GRAZING_SRS	Grazing, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(1)
86	LAND_USE_SRS	Land use, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)
87	OPERABILITY_SRS	Operability, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)
88	STAND_STRUCTURE_SRS	Stand structure, Southern Res. Station	NUMBER(2)
89	TRTCD1_SRS	Treatment code 1, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)
90	TRTCD2_SRS	Treatment code 2, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)
91	TRTCD3_SRS	Treatment code 3, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	CND_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, CONDID)	N/A	CND_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, CONDID)	N/A	CND_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN)	CONDITION to PLOT	CND_PLT_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a condition record.

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the condition record to the plot record.

3. INVYR   Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

4. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

6. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

8. CONDID   Condition class number. Unique identifying number assigned to each condition on a plot. A condition is initially defined by condition class status. Differences in reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density further define condition for forest land. Mapped nonforest conditions are also assigned numbers. At the time of the plot establishment, the condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is usually designated as condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class

is delineated. On a plot, each sampled condition class must have a unique number that can change at remeasurement to reflect new conditions on the plot.

9. COND_STATUS_CD

Condition status code. A code indicating the basic land cover. Similar to LANDCLCD that was dropped in this version.

Code   Description
1   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 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 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 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 ac in size and 120.0 ft wide measured stem-to-stem. Forested strips must be 120.0 ft wide for a continuous length of at least 363.0 ft in order to meet the acre threshold. Forested strips that do not meet these requirements are classified as part of the adjacent nonforest land.
2   Nonforest land is any land within the sample that does not meet the definition of accessible forest land or any of the other types of basic land covers. To qualify, the area must be at least 1.0 ac in size and 120.0 ft wide, with some exceptions that are described in the document "Forest inventory and analysis national core field guide, volume 1: field data collection procedures for phase 2 plots, version 3.0". Evidence of "possible" or future development or conversion is not considered. A nonforest land condition will remain in the sample and will be examined at the next occasion to see if it has become forest land.
3   Noncensus water: Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 1.0 ac to 4.5 ac in size. Rivers, streams, canals, etc., 30.0 ft to 200 ft wide (1990 U.S. Census definition – U.S. Census Bureau 1994). This definition was used in the 1990 census and applied when the data became available. Earlier inventories defined noncensus water differently.
4   Census water: Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 4.5 ac in size and larger; and rivers, streams, canals, etc., more than 200 ft wide (1990 U.S. Census definition – U.S. Census Bureau 1994).
5   Nonsampled : conditions within accessible forest land are delineated, regardless of size, as a separate condition.

10.   COND_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD

Condition nonsampled reason code. For condition classes that cannot be sampled, one of the following reasons is recorded.

Code	Description
01	Outside U.S. boundary – Condition class is outside the U.S. border.
02	Denied access area – Access to the condition class is denied by the legal owner, or by the owner of the only reasonable route to the condition class.
03	Hazardous situation – Condition class cannot be accessed because of a hazard or danger, for example cliffs, quarries, strip mines, illegal substance plantations, temporary high water, etc.
05	Lost data – The data file was discovered to be corrupt after a panel was completed and submitted for processing. This code is assigned to condition classes on subplots (or macroplots) that could not be processed.
10	Other – Condition class not sampled due to a reason other than one of the specific reasons listed.

11.   RESERVCD   Reserved status code. (*Core for accessible forestland; Core optional for all sampled land.*) Reserved land is land that is withdrawn by law(s) prohibiting the management of the land for the production of wood products.

Code	Description
0	Not reserved
1	Reserved

12.   OWNCD   Owner class code. (*Core for all accessible forestland; Core optional for all sampled land.*) A code indicating the class in which the landowner (at the time of the inventory) belongs. When PLOT.DESIGNCD = 999, OWNCD may be blank (null).

Code	Description
11	National Forest System
12	National Grassland
13	Other Forest Service
21	National Park Service
22	Bureau of Land Management
23	Fish and Wildlife Service
24	Department of Defense/Energy
25	Other federal
31	State
32	Local (County, Municipal, etc)
33	Other non-federal public
46	Undifferentiated private

The following detailed private owner land codes are not available in this database because of the FIA data confidentiality policy. Users needing this type of information should contact the FIA Spatial Data Services (SDS) group by following the instructions provided at: http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/spatial/.

Code	Description
41	Corporate
42	Non-governmental conservation/natural resources organization
43	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club
44	Native American (Indian)
45	Individual

13. OWNGRPCD   Owner group code. (*Core for all accessible forestland; Core optional for all sampled land*) A broader group of landowner classes. When PLOT.DESIGNCD = 999, OWNGRPCD may be blank (null).

Code	Description
10	Forest Service (OWNCD 11, 12, 13)
20	Other federal (OWNCD 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)
30	State and local government (OWNCD 31, 32, 33)
40	Private (OWNCD 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,46)

14. FORINDCD   Private owner industrial status code. (*Core for all accessible forestland where owner group is private; Core optional for all sampled land where owner group is* private.) A code indicating whether the landowner owns and operates a primary wood processing plant. A primary wood processing plant is any commercial operation that 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.

This attribute is retained in this database for informational purposes but is intentionally left blank (null) because of the FIA data confidentiality policy. Users needing this type of information should contact the FIA Spatial Data Services (SDS) group by following the instructions provided at: http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/spatial/.

Code	Description
0	Land is not owned by industrial owner with wood processing plant
1	Land is owned by industrial owner with wood processing plant

15. ADFORCD   Administrative forest code. Identifies the administrative unit (Forest Service Region and National Forest) in which the condition is located. The first two digits of the four digit code are for the region number and the last two digits are for the Administrative National Forest number. Refer to appendix E for codes. Populated only for U.S. Forest Service lands OWNGRPCD=10 and blank (null) for all other owners.

16. FORTYPCD   Forest type code. This is the forest type used for reporting purposes. It is primarily derived using a computer algorithm, except when less than 25 percent of the plot samples a particular forest condition.

Usually, FORTYPCD equals FORTYPCDCALC. In certain situations, however, the result from the algorithm (FORTYPCDCALC) is overridden by the field call. The field-recorded forest type code (FLDTYPCD) is stored in this attribute when less than 25 percent of the plot samples the forested condition (CONDPROP_UNADJ < 0.25). Situations of undersampling may cause this attribute to differ from FORTYPCDCALC.

Nonstocked forest land is land that currently has less than 10 percent stocking but formerly met the definition of forest land. Forest conditions meeting this definition have few, if any, trees sampled. In these instances, the algorithm cannot assign a specific forest type and the resulting forest type code is 999, meaning nonstocked.

Refer to appendix D for the complete list of forest type codes and names.

17. FLDTYPCD   Field forest type code. Forest type, assigned by the field crew, based on the tree species or species groups forming a plurality of all live stocking. The field crew assesses the forest type based on the acre of forestland around the plot, in addition to the species sampled on the condition**.** Refer to appendix D for a detailed list of forest type codes and names. Nonstocked forest land is land that currently has less than 10

percent stocking but formerly met the definition of forest land. When PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0, forest conditions that do not meet this stocking level were coded FLDTYPCD = 999. Beginning with manual version 2.0, the crew recorded the previous forest type on remeasured plots or, on all other plots, the most appropriate forest type to the condition based on the seedlings present or the forest type of the adjacent forest stands.

18. MAPDEN

Mapping density. A code indicating the relative tree density of the condition. Codes other than 1 are used as an indication that a significant difference in tree density is the only factor causing another condition to be recognized and mapped on the plot.

Code   Description
1   Initial tree density class
2   Density class 2 – density different than density of the condition assigned a tree density class of 1
3   Density class 3 – density different than densities of the conditions assigned tree density classes of 1 and 2

19. STDAGE

Stand age. For annual inventories (PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0), stand age is equal to the field-recorded stand age (FLDAGE) with some exceptions. One exception is if FLDAGE = 999, then stand age is computed. When FLDAGE = 998, STDAGE is blank (null) because no trees were cored in the field. Another exception is that RMRS always computes stand age using field recorded tree ages from trees in the calculated stand size class. If no tree ages are available, then RMRS sets this attribute equal to FLDAGE. For all inventories, nonstocked stands have STDAGE set to 0. In periodic inventories, stand age is determined using local procedures. Annual inventory data will contain stand ages assigned to the nearest year. For some older inventories, stand age was set to 10-year classes for stands < 100 years old, 20-year age classes for stands between 100 and 200 years, and 100-year age classes if older than 200 years. These classes were converted to store the midpoint of the age class in years. Blank (null) values in the periodic data (PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0) indicate that the stand was recorded as mixed age on forested condition classes. Age is difficult to measure and therefore STDAGE may have large measurement errors.

20. STDSZCD

Stand-size class code. A classification of the predominant (based on stocking) diameter class of live trees within the condition assigned using an algorithm. Large diameter trees are at least 11.0 inches diameter for hardwoods and at least 9.0 inches diameter for softwoods. Medium diameter trees are at least 5.0 inches diameter and smaller than large diameter trees. Small diameter trees are less than 5.0 inches diameter. When less than 25 percent of the plot samples the forested condition (CONDPROP_UNADJ < 0.25), this attribute is set to the equivalent field-recorded stand size class (FLDSZCD). Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

Code   Description
1   Large diameter: Stands with an all live stocking of at least 10 (base 100); with more than 50 percent of the stocking in medium and large diameter trees; and with the stocking of large diameter trees equal to or greater than the stocking of medium diameter trees
2   Medium diameter: Stands with an all live stocking of at least 10 (base 100); with more than 50 percent of the stocking in medium and large diameter trees; and with the stocking of large diameter trees less than the stocking of medium diameter trees
3   Small diameter: Stands with an all live stocking value of at least 10 (base 100) on which at least 50 percent of the stocking is in small diameter trees
5   Nonstocked: Forest land with all live stocking less than 10

21. FLDSZCD   Field stand-size class code. Field-assigned classification of the predominant (based on stocking) diameter class of live trees within the condition. Blank (null) values may be present for periodic inventories.

          Code   Description
          0   Nonstocked: Meeting the definition of accessible land and one of the following applies (1) less than 10 percent stocked by trees of any size, and not classified as cover trees (see code 6), or (2) 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 one-third of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and the plurality of the crown cover is in softwoods 5.0 – 8.9 inches diameter and/or hardwoods 5.0 –10.9 in DBH, and/or for 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 one-third of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and the plurality of the crown cover is in softwoods 9.0 – 19.9 inches diameter and/or hardwoods between 11.0 – 19.9 in 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 one-third of the crown cover is in trees greater than 5.0 inches DBH/DRC and the plurality of the crown cover is in trees 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 one-third 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.

22. SITECLCD   Site productivity class code. A classification of forest land in terms of inherent capacity to grow crops of industrial wood. Identifies the potential growth in cubic feet/acre/year and is based on the culmination of mean annual increment of fully stocked natural stands. For data stored in the database that were processed outside of NIMS, this variable may be assigned based on the site productivity determined with the site trees, or from some other source, but the actual source of the site productivity class code is not known. For data processed with NIMS, this variable may either be assigned based on the site trees available for the plot, or, if no valid site trees are available, this variable is set equal to SITECLCDEST, a default value that is either an estimated or predicted site productivity class. If SITECLCDEST is used to populate SITECLCD, the variable SITECL_METHOD is set to 6.

Code	Description
1	225+ cubic feet/acre/year
2	165-224 cubic feet/acre/year
3	120-164 cubic feet/acre/year
4	85-119 cubic feet/acre/year
5	50-84 cubic feet/acre/year
6	20-49 cubic feet/acre/year
7	0-19 cubic feet/acre/year

23. SICOND   Site index for the condition. This represents the average total length in feet that dominant and co-dominant trees are expected to attain in well-stocked, even-aged stands at the specified base age (SIBASE). Site index is estimated for the condition by either using an individual tree or by averaging site index values that have been calculated for individual site trees (see SITETREE.SITREE) of the same species (SISP). As a result, it may be possible to find additional site index values that are not used in the calculation of SICOND in the SITETREE tables when site index has been calculated for more than one species in a condition. This attribute is blank (null) when no site index data are available.

24. SIBASE   Site index base age. The base age (sometimes called reference age), in years, of the site index curve used to derive site index. Base age may be breast height age or total age, depending on the specifications of the site index curves being used. This attribute is blank (null) when no site tree data are available.

25. SISP   Site index species code. The species upon which the site index is based. In most cases, the site index species will be one of the species that define the forest type of the condition (FORTYPCD). In cases where there are no suitable site trees of the type species, other suitable species may be used. This attribute is blank (null) when no site tree data are available.

26. STDORGCD   Stand origin code. Method of stand regeneration for the trees in the condition. An artificially regenerated stand is established by planting or artificial seeding. Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

Code	Description
0	Natural stands
1	Clear evidence of artificial regeneration

27. STDORGSP   Stand origin species code. The species code for the predominant artificially regenerated species (only when STDORGCD = 1). See appendix F. May not be populated for some units when PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

28. PROP_BASIS   Proportion basis. This attribute indicates whether macroplots were installed or just subplots. Valid values are either "SUBP" or "MACR".

29. CONDPROP_UNADJ

                  Condition proportion unadjusted. The unadjusted proportion of the plot that is in the condition. This variable is retained for ease of area calculations. It is equal to either SUBPPROP_UNADJ or MACRPROP_UNADJ, depending on the value of PROP_BASIS. The sum of all condition proportions for a plot equals 1. When generating population area estimates, this proportion is adjusted by either the POP_STRATUM.ADJ_FACTOR_MACR or the POP_STRATUM.ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP to account for partially nonsampled plots (access denied or hazardous portions).

30. MICRPROP_UNADJ

Microplot proportion unadjusted. The unadjusted proportion of the microplots that are in the condition. The sum of all microplot condition proportions for a plot equals 1.

31. SUBPPROP_UNADJ

Subplot proportion unadjusted. The unadjusted proportion of the subplots that are in the condition. The sum of all subplot condition proportions for a plot equals 1.

32. MACRPROP_UNADJ

Macroplot proportion unadjusted. The unadjusted proportion of the macroplots that are in the condition. When macroplots are installed, the sum of all macroplot condition proportions for a plot equals 1; otherwise this attribute is left blank (null),

33. SLOPE

Slope. The angle of slope, in percent, of the condition. Valid values are 000 through 155 for data collected when PLOT.MANUAL ≥1.0, and 000 through 200 on data collected when PLOT.MANUAL <1.0. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, the field crew measured condition slope by sighting along the average incline or decline of the condition. When PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0, slope is collected on subplots but no longer collected for conditions. When PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0, the slope from the subplot representing the greatest percentage of the condition will be assigned as a surrogate. In the event that two or more subplots represent the same amount of area in the condition, the slope from the lower numbered subplot is used. Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

34. ASPECT

Aspect. The direction of slope, to the nearest degree, for most of the condition. North is recorded as 360. When slope is less than 5 percent, there is no aspect and this item is set to zero. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, the field crew measured condition aspect. When PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0, aspect is collected on subplots but no longer collected for conditions. NOTE: for plots measured when PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0, the aspect from the subplot representing the greatest percentage of the condition will be assigned as a surrogate. In the event that two or more subplots represent the same percentage of area in the condition, the slope from the lower numbered subplot is used. Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

35. PHYSCLCD

Physiographic class code. The general effect of land form, topographical position, and soil on moisture available to trees. These codes are new in annual inventory; older inventories have been updated to these codes when possible. Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

Code	Description
	Xeric sites (normally low or deficient in available moisture)
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 mountain/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,

        ridges, and flats in the South, sites along the beach and shores of lakes and streams.

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

Mesic sites (normally moderate but adequate available moisture)

21   Flatwoods - Flat or fairly level sites outside of 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 Floodplains/Bottomlands - Floodplains and bottomlands less than ¼ mile or wider 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 described above.

Hydric sites (normally abundant or overabundant moisture all year)

31   Swamps/Bogs - Low, wet, flat, forested areas usually quite extensive that are flooded for long periods 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.

34   Beaver ponds.

35   Cypress ponds.

39   Other hydric - All other hydric physiographic sites.

36. GSSTKCD   Growing-stock stocking code. A code indicating the stocking of the condition by growing-stock trees, including seedlings. Growing-stock trees are those where tree class (TREE.TREECLCD) equals 2 and species group (TREE.SPGRPCD) is equal to other than 23 (western woodland softwoods), 43 (eastern noncommercial hardwoods), and 48 (western woodland hardwoods). Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

Code	Description	
1	Overstocked	(100+ %)
2	Fully stocked	(60 – 99%)
3	Medium stocked	(35 – 59%)
4	Poorly stocked	(10 – 34%)
5	Nonstocked	(0 – 9%)

37. ALSTKCD   All live stocking code. A code indicating the stocking of the condition by live trees, including seedlings. Data are in classes as listed for GSSTKCD above. May not be populated for some units when PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0. Populated for the NCRS periodic plots that were measured as "nonforest with trees" (e.g., wooded pasture, windbreaks).

38. TRTOPCD   Treatment opportunity class code. Identifies the physical opportunity to improve stand conditions by applying management practices. Optionally populated only for timberland (COND_STATUS_CD=1, SITECLCD 1-6, and RESERVCD=0).

Code   Description
1   Regeneration without site preparation: The area is characterized by the absence of a manageable stand because of inadequate stocking of growing stock. Growth will be much below the potential for the site if the area is left alone. Prospects are not good for natural regeneration. Artificial regeneration will require little or no site preparation.
2   Regeneration with site preparation: The area is characterized by the absence of a manageable stand because of inadequate stocking of growing stock. Growth will be much below the potential for the site if the area is left alone. Either natural or artificial regeneration will require site preparation.
3   Stand conversion: The area is characterized by stands of undesirable, chronically diseased, or off-site (found where not normally expected) species. Growth and quality will be much below the potential for the site if the area is left alone. The best prospect is for conversion to a different forest type or species.
4   Thinning seedlings and saplings: The stand is characterized by a dense stocking of growing stock. Stagnation appears likely if left alone. Stocking must be reduced to help crop trees attain dominance.
5   Thinning poletimber: The stand is characterized by a dense stocking of growing stock. Stocking must be reduced to prevent stagnation or to confine growth to selected, high-quality crop trees.
6   Other stocking control: The stand is characterized by an adequate stocking of seedlings, saplings, and poletimber growing stock, mixed with competing vegetation either overtopping or otherwise inhibiting the development of crop trees. The undesirable material must be removed to release overtopped trees, to prevent stagnation, or to improve composition, form, or growth of the residual stand.
7   Other intermediate treatments: The stand would benefit from other special treatments, such as fertilization to improve the growth potential of the site, and pruning to improve the quality of individual crop trees.
8   Clearcut harvest: The area is characterized by a mature or overmature sawtimber stand of sufficient volume to justify a commercial harvest. The best prospect is to harvest the stand and regenerate.
9   Partial cut harvest: The stand is characterized by poletimber- or sawtimber-size trees with sufficient merchantable volume for a commercial harvest, which will meet intermediate stand treatment needs or prepare the stand for natural regeneration. The stand is of a favored species composition and may be even or uneven aged. Included are such treatments as commercial thinning, seed tree or shelterwood regeneration, and use of the selection system to maintain an uneven-age stand.
10   Salvage harvest: The stand is characterized by excessive damage to merchantable timber because of fire, insects, disease, wind, ice, or other destructive agents. The best prospect is to remove damaged or threatened material.
11   No treatment: No silvicultural treatment is needed.

39. DSTRBCD1   Disturbance 1 code. A code indicating the kind of disturbance occurring since the last measurement or within the last 5 years for new plots. The area affected by the disturbance must be at least 1 acre in size. A significant level of disturbance (mortality or damage to 25 percent of the trees in the condition) is required. Populated for all forested conditions using the National Field Guide protocols (PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0. Codes 11, 12, 21, 22, and 55 are valid where PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 2.0.

Code	Description
0	No visible 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 damage (from crown and ground fire, either prescribed or natural)
31	Ground fire damage
32	Crown fire damage
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 or in the TREATMENT codes.

40. DSTRBYR1   Disturbance year 1. Year in which Disturbance 1 is estimated to have occurred. If the disturbance occurs continuously over a period of time, the value 9999 is used. Populated for all forested conditions using the National Field Guide protocols (PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

41. DSTRBCD2   Disturbance 2 code. The second disturbance code, if the stand has experienced more than one disturbance. See DSTRBCD1 for more information. This attribute is new in annual inventory.

42. DSTRBYR2   Disturbance year 2. The year in which Disturbance 2 occurred. See DSTRBYR1 for more information. This attribute is new in annual inventory.

43. DSTRBCD3   Disturbance 3 code. The third disturbance code, if the stand has experienced more than two disturbances. See DSTRBCD1 for more information. This attribute is new in annual inventory.

44. DSTRBYR3   Disturbance year 3. The year in which Disturbance 3 occurred. See DSTRBYR1 for more information. This attribute is new in annual inventory.

45. TRTCD1   Stand Treatment 1 code. A code indicating the type of stand treatment that has occurred since the last measurement or within the last 5 years for new plots. The area affected by the treatment must be at least 1 acre in size. Populated for all forested conditions using the National Field Guide protocols (PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, inventories may record treatments occurring within the last 20 years for new plots.

Code	Description
00	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.

46. TRTYR1   Treatment year 1. Year in which Stand Treatment 1 is estimated to have occurred Populated for all forested conditions using the National Field Guide protocols (PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0) and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

47. TRTCD2   Stand treatment 2. A code indicating the type of stand treatment that has occurred since the last measurement or within the last 5 years for new plots. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, inventories may record treatments occurring within the last 20 years for new plots. See TRTCD1 for more information.

48. TRTYR2   Treatment year 2. Year in which Stand Treatment 2 is estimated to have occurred. See TRTYR1 for more information.

49. TRTCD3   Stand Treatment 3 code. A code indicating the type of stand treatment that has occurred since the last measurement or within the last 5 years for new plots. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, inventories may record treatments occurring within the last 20 years for new plots. See TRTCD1 for more information.

50. TRTYR3   Treatment year 3. Year in which Stand Treatment 3 is estimated to have occurred. See TRTYR1 for more information.

51. PASTNFCD   Past nonforest code. This attribute is intentionally left blank (null) and will be dropped in FIADB version 4.0.

52. PRESNFCD   Present nonforest code. A code indicating the kind of land use occurring now for conditions that were previously classified as forest but are now classified as

nonforest. Populated when PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0 and COND_STATUS_CD = 2.
May be populated when PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

Code	Description
10	Agricultural land
11	Cropland
12	Pasture (improved through cultural practices)
13	Idle farmland
14	Orchard
15	Christmas tree plantation
16	Maintained wildlife opening*
17	Windbreak/Shelterbelt*
20	Rangeland
30	Developed
31	Cultural (business, residential, other intense human activity)
32	Rights-of-way (improved road, railway, power line)
33	Recreation (park, golf course, ski run)
34	Mining*
40	Other (undeveloped beach, marsh, bog, snow, ice)
41	Nonvegetated*
42	Wetland*
43	Beach*
45	Nonforest-Chaparral*

*These codes are currently regional. They will become national in
PLOT.MANUAL = 5.0.

53. BALIVE   Basal area of live trees. Basal area in square feet per acre of all live trees over 1 inch
DBH/DRC sampled in the condition.

54. FLDAGE   Field-recorded stand age. The stand age as assigned by the field crew. Based on the
average total age, to the nearest year, of the trees in the field-recorded stand size class
of the condition, determined using local procedures. For non-stocked stands, 0 is
stored. If all of the trees in a condition class are of a species that by regional
standards cannot be bored for age (e.g., mountain mahogany, tupelo), 998 is
recorded. If tree cores are not counted in the field, but are collected and sent to the
office for the counting of rings, 999 is recorded.

55. ALSTK   All-live-tree stocking percent. The sum of stocking percent values of all live trees on
the condition. The percent is then assigned to a stocking class, which is found in
ALSTKCD.

56. GSSTK   Growing-stock stocking percent. The sum of stocking percent values of all growing
stock trees on the condition. The percent is then assigned to a stocking class, which is
found in GSSTKCD.

57. FORTYPCDCALC

Forest type code calculated. Forest type is always calculated based on the tree species
sampled on the condition. The forest typing algorithm is a hierarchical procedure
applied to the tree species sampled on the condition. The algorithm begins by
comparing the live tree stocking of softwoods and hardwoods and continues in a
stepwise fashion comparing successively smaller subgroups of the preceding
aggregation of initial type groups, selecting the group with the largest aggregate
stocking value. The comparison proceeds in most cases until a plurality of a forest
type is identified.

Nonstocked forest land is land that currently has less than 10 percent stocking but formerly met the definition of forest land. Forest conditions meeting this definition have few, if any, trees sampled. In these instances, the algorithm cannot assign a specific forest type and the resulting forest type code is 999, meaning nonstocked. See also FORTYPCD and FLDTYPCD for other forest type attributes. Refer to appendix D for a complete list of forest type codes and names.

58. HABTYPCD1   Habitat type code 1. A code indicating the primary habitat type (or community type) for this condition. Habitat type captures information about both the overstory and understory vegetation and usually describes the vegetation that is predicted to become established after all successional stages of the ecosystem are completed without any disturbance. This code can be translated using the publication in which it was named and described (see HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD and HABYTYPCD1_DESCR_PUB_CD). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

59. HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD

Habitat type code 1 publication code. A code indicating the publication that lists the name for the primary condition habitat type code (HABTYPCD1). Contact the appropriate FIA unit for the publication name and reference information for specific publication codes. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

60. HABTYPCD1_DESCR_PUB_CD

Habitat type code 1 description publication code. A code indicating the publication that gives a description for habitat type code 1 (HABTYPCD1). This publication may or may not be the same publication that lists the name of the habitat type (HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD). Contact the appropriate FIA unit for the publication name and reference information for specific publication codes. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

61. HABTYPCD2   Habitat type code 2. A code indicating the secondary habitat type (or community type) for this condition. Habitat type captures information about both the overstory and understory vegetation and usually describes the vegetation that is predicted to become established after all successional stages of the ecosystem are completed without any disturbance. This code can be translated using the publication in which it was named and described (see HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD and HABYTYPCD1_DESCR_PUB_CD). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

62. HABTYPCD2_PUB_CD

Habitat type code 2 publication code. A code indicating the publication that lists the name for the secondary condition habitat type code (HABTYPCD2). Contact the appropriate FIA unit for the publication name and reference information for specific publication codes. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

63. HABTYPCD2_DESCR_PUB_CD

Habitat type code 2 description publication code. A code indicating the publication that gives a description for habitat type code 2 (HABTYPCD2). This publication may or may not be the same publication that lists the name of the habitat type

(HABTYPCD2_PUB_CD). Contact the appropriate FIA unit for the publication name and reference information for specific publication codes. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 23, 26, or 27).

64. MIXEDCONFCD

Mixed conifer code. An indicator to show if there is a calculated forest type for a mixed conifer site in California. This is a Yes/No field (Y/N). This attribute is left blank (null) for all other States. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

65. VOL_LOC_GRP

Volume location group. An identifier indicating what equations are used for volume, biomass, site index, etc. A volume group is usually designated for a geographic area, such as a State, multiple States, a group of counties, or an ecoregion. For the specific codes used in a particular Region or State, contact the FIA work unit responsible for that Region or State.

Code	Description
S22LAZN	Northern Arizona Ecosections
S22LAZS	Southern Arizona Ecosections
S22LCOE	Eastern Colorado Ecosections
S22LCOW	Western Colorado Ecosections
S22LID	Idaho Ecosections
S22LMTE	Eastern Montana Ecosections
S22LMTW	Western Montana Ecosections
S22LNV	Nevada Ecosections
S22LNMN	Northern New Mexico Ecosections
S22 LNMS	Southern New Mexico Ecosections
S22LUTNE	Northern & Eastern Utah Ecosections
S22LUTSW	Southern & Western Utah Ecosections
S22LWYE	Eastern Wyoming Ecosections
S22LWYW	Western Wyoming Ecosections
S23LCS	Central States (IL, IN, IW, MO)
S23LLS	Lake States (MI, MN, WI)
S23LPS	Plains States (KS, NE, ND, SD)
S24	Northeastern States (CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT, WV)
S26LCA	California other than mixed conifer forest type
S26LCAMIX	California mixed conifer forest type
S26LEOR	Eastern Oregon
S26LEWA	Eastern Washington
S26LORJJ	Oregon Jackson and Josephine Counties
S26LWOR	Western Oregon
S26LWWA	Western Washington
S26LWACF	Washington Silver Fir Zone
S27LAK1A	Coastal Alaska Southeast
S27LAK1AB	Coastal Alaska Southeast and Central
S27LAK1B	Coastal Alaska Central
S27LAK1C	Coastal Alaska Kodiak and Afognak Islands

Code	Description
S33	Southern Research States (excluding Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) – Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia
S33PRVI	Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

66. SITECLCDEST

Site productivity class code estimated. This is a field-recorded code that is an estimated or predicted indicator of site productivity. It is used as the value for SITECLCD if no valid site tree is available. When SITECLCDEST is used as SITECLCD, SITECL_METHOD is set to 6. For data stored in the database that were processed prior to the use of NIMS, this variable is blank (null). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24 or 33).

Code	Description
1	225+ cubic feet/acre/year
2	165-224 cubic feet/acre/year
3	120-164 cubic feet/acre/year
4	85-119 cubic feet/acre/year
5	50-84 cubic feet/acre/year
6	20-49 cubic feet/acre/year
7	0-19 cubic feet/acre/year

67. SITETREE_TREE

Site tree tree number. If an individual site index tree is used to calculate SICOND, this is the tree number of the site tree (SITETREE.TREE column) used. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23 or 33).

68. SITECL_METHOD

Site class method. A code identifying the method for determining site index or estimated site productivity class.

Code	Description
1	Tree measurement (length, age, etc.) collected during this inventory.
2	Tree measurement (length, age, etc.) collected during a previous inventory.
3	Site index or site productivity class estimated either in the field or office.
4	Site index or site productivity class estimated by the height intercept method during this inventory.
5	Site index or site productivity class estimated using multiple site trees.
6	Site index or site productivity class estimated using default values.

69. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

70. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

71. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

>The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

72. MODIFIED_BY

>The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

73. MODIFIED_DATE

>The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

74. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

>The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

75. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

76. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

77. SOIL_ROOTING_DEPTH_PNW

>Soil rooting depth, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Describes the soil depth (the depth tree roots can penetrate to) within each forest land condition class. Required for all forest condition classes. This variable is coded 1 when more than half of area in the condition class is estimated to be less than 20 inches deep. Ground pumice, decomposed granite, and sand all qualify as types of soil. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

>| Code | Description |
>|------|-------------|
>| 1 | < 20 inches |
>| 2 | > 20 inches |

78. GROUND_LAND_CLASS_PNW

>Present ground land class, Pacific Northwest Research Station. A refinement of forest land that distinguishes timberland and a variety of forest land types. Each code, and corresponding ground land class (GLC) name and description are listed. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

>120—Timberland
>Forest land which is potentially capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet/acre/year at culmination in fully stocked, natural stands (1.4 cubic meters/hectare/year) of continuous crops of trees to industrial roundwood size and quality. Industrial

roundwood requires species that grow to size and quality adequate to produce lumber and other manufactured products (exclude fence posts and fuel wood which are not considered manufactured). Timberland is characterized by no severe limitations on artificial or natural restocking with species capable of producing industrial roundwood.

141—Other forest rocky
Other forest land which can produce tree species of industrial roundwood size and quality, but which is unmanageable because the site is steep, hazardous, and rocky, or is predominantly nonstockable rock or bedrock, with trees growing in cracks and pockets. Other forest-rocky sites may be incapable of growing continuous crops due to inability to obtain adequate regeneration success.

142—Other forest unsuitable site (wetland, subalpine, or coastal conifer scrub; CA only) Other forest land which is unsuited for growing industrial roundwood because of one of the following environment factors: willow bogs, spruce bogs, sites with high water tables or even standing water for a portion of the year, and harsh sites due to extreme climatic and soil conditions. Trees present are often extremely slow growing and deformed. Examples: whitebark pine, lodgepole, or mountain hemlock stands at timberline; shore pine along the sparkling blue Pacific Ocean (Monterey, Bishop, and Douglas-fir); willow wetlands with occasional cottonwoods present; Sitka spruce-shrub communities bordering tidal flats and channels along the coast. Includes aspen stands in high-desert areas or areas where juniper/mountain mahogany are the predominant species.

143—Other forest pinyon-juniper
Areas currently capable of 10 percent or more tree stocking with forest trees, with juniper species predominating. These areas are not now, and show no evidence of ever having been, 10 percent or more stocked with trees of industrial roundwood form and quality. Stocking capabilities indicated by live juniper trees or juniper stumps and juniper snags less than 25 years dead or cut. Ten percent juniper stocking means 10 percent crown cover at stand maturity. For western woodland juniper species, ten percent stocking means 5 percent crown cover at stand maturity.

144—Other forest-oak (formally oak woodland)
Areas currently 10 percent or more stocked with forest trees, with low quality forest trees of oak, gray pine, madrone, or other hardwood species predominating, and which are not now, and show no evidence of ever having been, 10 percent or more stocked with trees of industrial roundwood form and quality. Trees on these sites are usually short, slow growing, gnarled, poorly formed, and generally suitable only for fuel wood. The following types are included: blue oak, white oak, live oak, oak-gray pine.

146—Other forest unsuitable site (OR & WA only)
Other forest land which is unsuited for growing industrial roundwood because of one of the following environment factors: willow bogs, spruce bogs, sites with high water tables or even standing water for a portion of the year, and harsh sites due to climatic conditions. Trees present are often extremely slow growing and deformed. Examples: whitebark pine or mountain hemlock stands at timberline, shore pine along the Pacific Ocean, willow wetlands with occasional cottonwoods present, and Sitka spruce-shrub communities bordering tidal flats and channels along the coast. Aspen stands in high-desert areas or areas where juniper/mountain mahogany are the predominant species are considered other forest-unsuitable site.

148—Other forest-Cypress (CA only)
Forest land with forest trees with cypress predominating. Shows no evidence of
having had 10 percent or more cover of trees of industrial roundwood quality and
species.

149—Other forest- Low Productivity (this code is calculated in the office)
Forestland capable of growing crops of trees to industrial roundwood quality, but not
able to grow wood at the rate of 20 cubic feet/acre/year. Included are areas of low
stocking potential and/or very low site index.

150—Other forest curlleaf mountain mahogany
Areas currently capable of 10 percent or more tree stocking with forest trees, with
curlleaf mountain mahogany species predominating. These areas are not now, and
show no evidence of ever having been, 10 percent or more stocked with trees of
industrial roundwood form and quality. 10 percent mahogany stocking means 5
percent crown cover at stand maturity.

79. PLANT_STOCKABILITY_FACTOR_PNW

Plant stockability factor, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Some plots in PNWRS
have forest land condition classes that are low site, and are incapable of attaining
normal yield table levels of stocking. For such classes, potential productivity (mean
annual increment at culmination) must be discounted. Most forested conditions have
a default value of 1 assigned; those conditions that meet the low site criteria have a
value between 0.1 and 1. Key plant indicators and plant communities are used to
assign discount factors, using procedures outlined in MacLean and Bolsinger (1974)
and Hanson and others (2002). Only collected by certain FIA units
(POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

80. STND_COND_CD_PNWRS

Stand condition code, Pacific Northwest Research Station. A code that best describes
the condition of the stand within forest condition classes. Stand condition is defined here
as " the size, density, and species composition of a plant community following
disturbance and at various time intervals after disturbance." Information on stand
condition is used in describing wildlife habitat.

Code	Stand Condition	Definition
0	Not applicable	Condition class is juniper, chaparral, or curlleaf mountain mahogany forest type.
1	Grass-forb	Shrubs less than 40% crown cover and less than 5 feet tall; plot may range from being largely devoid of vegetation to dominance by herbaceous species (grasses and forbs); tree regeneration generally less than 5 feet tall and 40% cover.
2	Shrub	Shrubs 40% crown canopy or greater, of any height; trees less than 40% crown canopy and less than 1.0 inches DBH/DRC. When average stand diameter exceeds 1.0 inches DBH/DRC, plot is "open sapling" or "closed sapling."
3	Open sapling-poletimber	Average stand diameter 1.0-8.9 inches DBH/DRC, and tree crown canopy poletimber is less than 60%.
4	Closed sapling, pole, sawtimber	Average stand diameter is 1.0-21.0 inches DBH/DRC and crown cover is 60% or greater.
5	Open sawtimber	Average stand diameter is 9.0-21.0 inches DBH/DRC, and crown cover is less than 60%.

6	Large sawtimber	Average stand diameter exceeds 21.0 inches DBH/DRC; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay and decadence required for old-growth characteristics is generally lacking, successional trees required by old-growth may be lacking, and dead and down material required by old-growth is lacking.
7	Old-growth	Average stand diameter exceeds 21.0 inches DBH/DRC. Stands over 200 years old with at least two tree layers (overstory and understory), decay in living trees, snags, and down woody material. Some of the overstory layer may be composed of long-lived successional species (i.e., Douglas-fir, western redcedar).

81. STND_STRUC_CD_PNWRS

Stand structure code, Pacific Northwest Research Station. A code indicating the best overall structure of the stand.

Code	Stand Structure	Definition
1	Even-aged single-storied	A single even canopy characterizes the stand. The greatest numbers of trees are in a height class represented by the average height of the stand; there are substantially fewer trees in height classes above and below this mean. The smaller trees are usually tall spindly members that have fallen behind their associates. The ages of trees usually do not differ by more than 20 years.
2	Even-aged two-storied	Stands composed of two distinct canopy layers, such as, an overstory with an understory sapling layer possibly from seed tree and shelterwood operations. This may also be true in older plantations, where shade-tolerant trees may become established. Two relatively even canopy levels can be recognized in the stand. Understory or overtopped trees are common. Neither canopy level is necessarily continuous or closed, but both canopy levels tend to be uniformly distributed across the stand. The average age of each level differs significantly from the other.
3	Uneven-aged	Theoretically, these stands contain trees of every age on a continuum from seedlings to mature canopy trees. In practice, uneven-aged stands are characterized by a broken or uneven canopy layer. Usually the largest number of trees is in the smaller diameter classes. As trees increase in diameter, their numbers diminish throughout the stand. Many times, instead of producing a negative exponential distribution of diminishing larger diameters, uneven-aged stands behave irregularly with waves of reproduction and mortality. Consider any stand with 3 or more structural layers as uneven-aged. Logging disturbances (examples are selection, diameter limit, and salvage cutting) will give a stand an uneven-aged structure.

| 4 | Mosaic | At least two distinct size classes are represented and these are not uniformly distributed but are grouped in small repeating aggregations, or occur as stringers less than 120 feet wide, throughout the stand. Each size class aggregation is too small to be recognized and mapped as an individual stand. The aggregations may or may not be even-aged. |

82. STUMP_CD_PNWRS

Stump code, Pacific Northwest Research Station.   A yes/no attribute indicating whether or not stumps are present on a condition. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
Y	Yes, evidence of cutting or management exists
N	No evidence of cutting exists

83. DISTANCE_WATER_SRS

Distance to water, Southern Research Station. This attribute is intentionally left blank (null) and will be dropped in Version 4.0. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

84. FIRE_SRS

Fire, Southern Research Station. The presence or absence of fire on the condition since the last survey or within the last five years on new/replacement plots. Evidence of fire must occur within the subplot. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
0	No evidence of fire since last survey
1	Evidence of burning (either prescribed or wildfire)

85. GRAZING_SRS

Grazing, Southern Research Station. The presence or absence of domestic animal grazing on the condition since the last survey or within the last five years on new/replacement plots. Evidence of grazing must occur within the subplot. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
0	No evidence of livestock use (by domestic animals)
1	Evidence of grazing (including dung, tracks, trails, etc.)

86. LAND_USE_SRS

Land use, Southern Research Station. A classification indicating the present land use of the condition. Collected on all condition records where POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33 and PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1, 230, 231, 232, or 233, and were processed in NIMS. It may not be populated for other SRS plot designs or for SRS data that have not been processed in NIMS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

01   Timber land (COND.SITECLCD = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6)

02   Other forest land (COND.SITECLCD = 7)

10   Agricultural land - Land managed for crops, pasture, or other agricultural use and is not better described by one of the following detailed codes. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120.0 feet wide. NOTE: Codes 14, 15 and 16 are collected only where PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1. If PLOT.MANUAL < 1, then codes 14 and 15 were coded 11. There was no single rule for coding maintained wildlife openings where PLOT.MANUAL < 1, so code 16 may have been coded 10, 11 or 12.

        11   Cropland
        12   Pasture (improved through cultural practices)
        13   Idle farmland
        14   Orchard
        15   Christmas tree plantation
        16   Maintained wildlife openings

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 and is not better described by one of the following detailed code. NOTE: Code 30 is used to describe all developed land where PLOT.MANUAL < 1. The following detailed codes only apply to PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.

        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
        34   Mining

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 or below.

        41   Marsh
        42   Beach

91   Census Water – Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 4.5 acres in size and larger; and rivers, streams, canals, etc., 30 to 200 feet wide.

92   Noncensus water – Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 1.0 acre to 4.5 acres in size. Rivers, streams, canals, etc., more than 200 feet wide.

99   Nonsampled – Condition not sampled (see COND.COND_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD for exact reason).

87. OPERABILITY_SRS

Operability, Southern Research Station. The viability of operating logging equipment in the vicinity of the condition. The code represents the most limiting class code that occurs on each forest condition. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
0	No problems
1	Seasonal access due to water conditions in wet weather
2	Mixed wet and dry areas typical of multi-channeled streams punctuated with dry islands
3	Broken terrain, cliffs, gullies, outcroppings, etc., which would severely limit equipment, access or use
4	Year-round water problems (includes islands)
5	Slopes 20 – 40%
6	Slope greater than 40%

88. STAND_STRUCTURE_SRS

Stand structure, Southern Research Station. The description of the predominant canopy structure for the condition. Only the vertical position of the dominant and codominant trees in the stand are considered. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
0	Non-stocked – The condition is less than 10% stocked
1	Single-storied – Most of the dominant/codominant tree crowns form a single canopy (i.e., most of the trees are approximately the same height).
2	Two-storied – The dominant/codominant tree crowns form two distinct canopy layers or stories.
3	Multi-storied – More than two recognizable levels characterize the crown canopy. Dominant/codominant trees of many sizes (diameters and heights) for a multilevel canopy.

89. TRTCD1_SRS

Treatment code 1, Southern Research Station. This variable is populated when the corresponding variable TRTCD = 10. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
11	Clearcut harvest – The removal of the majority of the merchantable trees in a stand; residual stand stocking is under 50 percent.
12	Partial harvest – Removal primarily consisting of highest quality trees. Residual consists of lower quality trees because of high grading or selection harvest. (Ex. Uneven aged, group selection, high grading, species selection)
13	Seed-tree/shelterwood harvest – Crop trees are harvested leaving seed source trees either in a shelterwood or seed tree. Also includes the final harvest of the seed trees.
14	Commercial thinning – The removal of trees (usually poletimber sized) from poletimber-sized stands leaving sufficient stocking of growing stock trees to feature in future stand development. Also included are thinning in sawtimber-sized stands where poletimber-sized (or log-sized) trees have been removed to improve quality of those trees featured in a final harvest.

15   Timber Stand Improvement (cut trees only) – The cleaning, release or other stand improvement involving non-commercial cutting applied to an immature stand that leaves sufficient stocking.

90. TRTCD2_SRS Treatment code 2, Southern Research Station. See TRTCD1_SRS.

91. TRTCD3_SRS Treatment code 3, Southern Research Station. See TRTCD1_SRS.

Subplot Condition Table (Oracle table name is SUBP_COND)

	Column name	Descriptive name	Oracle data type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
6	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
7	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
8	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
9	CONDID	Condition class number	NUMBER(1)
10	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
11	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
12	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
13	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
14	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
15	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
16	MICRCOND_PROP	Microplot-condition proportion	NUMBER(5,4)
17	SUBPCOND_PROP	Subplot-condition proportion	NUMBER(5,4)
18	MACRCOND_PROP	Macroplot-condition proportion	NUMBER(5,4)
19	NONFR_INCL_PCT_SUBP	Nonforest inclusions percentage of subplot	NUMBER(3)
20	NONFR_INCL_PCT_MACRO	Nonforest inclusions percentage of macroplot	NUMBER(3)
21	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
22	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	SCD_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP, CONDID)	N/A	SCD_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, SUBP, CONDID)	N/A	SCD_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN, CONDID)	SUBP_COND to COND	SCD_CND_FK
	(PLT_CN)	SUBP_COND to PLOT	SCD_PLT_FK
	(PLT_CN, SUBP)	SUBP_COND to SUBPLOT	SCD_SBP_FK

Note: The SUBP_COND record may not exist for some periodic inventory data.

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a subplot condition record.

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the subplot condition record to the plot record.

3. INVYR   Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

4. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

6. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

8. SUBP   Subplot number. The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD=1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for

information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

9. CONDID   Condition class number. Unique identifying number assigned to each condition on a plot. A condition is initially defined by condition class status. Differences in reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density further define condition for forest land. Mapped nonforest conditions are also assigned numbers. At the time of the plot establishment, the condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is usually designated as condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class is delineated. On a plot, each sampled condition class must have a unique number that can change at remeasurement to reflect new conditions on the plot.

10. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

11. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

12. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

13. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

14. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

15. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

16. MICRCOND_PROP

Microplot-condition proportion. Proportion of this microplot in this condition.

17. SUBPCOND_PROP

Subplot-condition proportion. Proportion of this subplot in this condition.

18. MACRCOND_PROP

Macroplot-condition proportion. Proportion of this macroplot in this condition.

19. NONFR_INCL_PCT_SUBP

Nonforest inclusion percentage of subplot. Non-forest area estimate, expressed as a percentage, of the 24.0-foot, fixed-radius subplot present within a mapped, accessible forestland condition class in Oregon, Washington, and California. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

20. NONFR_INCL_PCT_MACRO

Nonforest inclusion percentage of macroplot. Non-forest area estimate, expressed as a percentage, of the 58.9-foot, fixed-radius macroplot present within a mapped, accessible forestland condition class in Oregon, Washington, and California. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD=26 or 27).

21. CYCLE

Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

22. SUBCYCLE

Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

Tree Table (Oracle table name is TREE)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	PREV_TRE_CN	Previous tree sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
4	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
5	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
6	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
7	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
8	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
9	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
10	TREE	Tree record number	NUMBER(9)
11	CONDID	Condition class number	NUMBER(1)
12	AZIMUTH	Azimuth	NUMBER(3)
13	DIST	Horizontal distance	NUMBER
14	PREVCOND	Previous condition number	NUMBER(1)
15	PREVSUBC	Previous subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
16	STATUSCD	Status code	NUMBER(1)
17	SPCD	Species code	NUMBER
18	SPGRPCD	Species group code	NUMBER(2)
19	DIA	Current diameter	NUMBER(5,2)
20	DIAHTCD	Diameter height code	NUMBER(1)
21	HT	Total height	NUMBER(3)
22	HTCD	Height method code	NUMBER(2)
23	ACTUALHT	Actual height	NUMBER(3)
24	TREECLCD	Tree class code	NUMBER(2)
25	CR	Compacted crown ratio	NUMBER(3)
26	CCLCD	Crown class code	NUMBER(2)
27	TREEGRCD	Tree grade code	NUMBER(2)
28	AGENTCD	Cause of death (agent) code	NUMBER(2)
29	CULL	Rotten and missing cull	NUMBER(3)
30	DAMLOC1	Damage location 1	NUMBER(2)
31	DAMTYP1	Damage type 1	NUMBER(2)
32	DAMSEV1	Damage severity 1	NUMBER(2)
33	DAMLOC2	Damage location 2	NUMBER(2)
34	DAMTYP2	Damage type 2	NUMBER(2)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
35	DAMSEV2	Damage Severity 2	NUMBER(2)
36	DECAYCD	Decay class code	NUMBER(2)
37	STOCKING	Tree stocking	NUMBER(7,4)
38	WDLDSTEM	Woodland tree species stem count	NUMBER(3)
39	VOLCFNET	Net cubic-foot volume	NUMBER(11,6)
40	VOLCFGRS	Gross cubic-foot volume	NUMBER(11,6)
41	VOLCSNET	Net cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion	NUMBER(11,6)
42	VOLCSGRS	Gross cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion	NUMBER(11,6)
43	VOLBFNET	Net board-foot volume in the sawlog portion	NUMBER(11,6)
44	VOLBFGRS	Gross board-foot volume in the sawlog portion	NUMBER(11,6)
45	VOLCFSND	Sound cubic-foot volume	NUMBER(11,6)
46	GROWCFGS	Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of a growing-stock tree on timberland	NUMBER(11,6)
47	GROWBFSL	Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of a sawtimber size tree on timberland	NUMBER(11,6)
48	GROWCFAL	Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on timberland	NUMBER(11,6)
49	MORTCFGS	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for mortality purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
50	MORTBFSL	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for mortality purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
51	MORTCFAL	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for mortality purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
52	REMVCFGS	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for removal purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
53	REMVBFSL	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for removal purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
54	REMVCFAL	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for removal purposes	NUMBER(11,6)
55	DRYBIOT	Total gross biomass oven dry weight	NUMBER(13,6)
56	DRYBIOM	Merchantable stem biomass ovendry weight	NUMBER(13,6)
57	DIACHECK	Diameter check code	NUMBER(2)
58	MORTYR	Mortality year	NUMBER(4)
59	SALVCD	Salvable dead code	NUMBER(2)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
60	UNCRCD	Uncompacted live crown ratio	NUMBER(3)
61	CPOSCD	Crown position code	NUMBER(2)
62	CLIGHTCD	Crown light exposure code	NUMBER(2)
63	CVIGORCD	Crown vigor code (sapling)	NUMBER(2)
64	CDENCD	Crown density code	NUMBER(3)
65	CDIEBKCD	Crown dieback code	NUMBER(3)
66	TRANSCD	Foliage transparency code	NUMBER(3)
67	TREEHISTCD	Tree history code	NUMBER(2)
68	DIACALC	Current diameter calculated	NUMBER(5,2)
69	BHAGE	Breast height age	NUMBER(4)
70	TOTAGE	Total age	NUMBER(4)
71	CULLDEAD	Dead cull	NUMBER(3)
72	CULLFORM	Form cull	NUMBER(3)
73	CULLMSTOP	Missing top cull	NUMBER(3)
74	CULLBF	Board-foot cull	NUMBER(3)
75	CULLCF	Cubic-foot cull	NUMBER(3)
76	BFSND	Board-foot cull soundness	NUMBER(3)
77	CFSND	Cubic-foot-cull soundness	NUMBER(3)
78	SAWHT	Sawlog height	NUMBER(2)
79	BOLEHT	Bole height	NUMBER(2)
80	FORMCL	Form class	NUMBER(1)
81	HTCALC	Current height calculated	NUMBER(3)
82	HRDWD_CLUMP_CD	Hardwood clump code	NUMBER(1)
83	SITREE	Calculated site index	NUMBER(3)
84	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
85	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
86	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
87	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
88	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
89	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
90	MORTCD	Mortality code	NUMBER(1)
91	HTDMP	Height to diameter measurement point	NUMBER(3,1)
92	ROUGHCULL	Rough cull	NUMBER(2)
93	MIST_CL_CD	Mistletoe class code	NUMBER(1)
94	CULL_FLD	Rotten/missing cull	NUMBER(2)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
95	RECONCILECD	Reconcile code	NUMBER(1)
96	PREVDIA	Previous diameter	NUMBER(5,2)
97	FGROWCFGS	Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of a growing-stock tree on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
98	FGROWBFSL	Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of a sawtimber tree on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
99	FGROWCFAL	Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
100	FMORTCFGS	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for mortality purposes on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
101	FMORTBFSL	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber tree for mortality purposes on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
102	FMORTCFAL	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree for mortality purposes on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
103	FREMVCFGS	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for removal purposes on forest land.	NUMBER(11,6)
104	FREMVBFSL	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree for removal purposes on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
105	FREMVCFAL	Sound cubic-foot volume of the tree for removal purposes on forest land	NUMBER(11,6)
106	P2A_GRM_FLG	Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag	VARCHAR2(1)
107	TREECLCD_NERS	Tree class code, Northeast Research Station	NUMBER(2)
108	TREECLCD_SRS	Tree class code, Southern Research Station	NUMBER(2)
109	TREECLCD_NCRS	Tree class code, North Central Research Station	NUMBER(2)
110	TREECLCD_RMRS	Tree class code, Rocky Mountain Research Station	NUMBER(2)
111	STANDING_DEAD_CD	Standing dead code	NUMBER(2)
112	PREV_STATUS_CD	Previous tree status code	NUMBER(1)
113	PREV_WDLDSTEM	Previous woodland stem count	NUMBER(3)
114	TPA_UNADJ	Trees per acre unadjusted	NUMBER(11,6)
115	TPAMORT_UNADJ	Mortality trees per acre unadjusted	NUMBER(11,6)
116	TPAREMV_UNADJ	Removal trees per acre unadjusted	NUMBER(11,6)
117	TPAGROW_UNADJ	Growth trees per acre unadjusted	NUMBER(11,6)
118	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
119	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
120	BORED_CD_PNWRS	Tree bored code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
121	DAMLOC1_PNWRS	Damage location 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
122	DAMLOC2_PNWRS	Damage location 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
123	DIACHECK_PNWRS	Diameter check, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
124	DMG_AGENT1_CD_PNWRS	Damage agent 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
125	DMG_AGENT2_CD_PNWRS	Damage agent 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
126	DMG_AGENT3_CD_PNWRS	Damage agent 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
127	MIST_CL_CD_PNWRS	Leafy mistletoe class code, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
128	SEVERITY1_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004	NUMBER(1)
129	SEVERITY1A_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(2)
130	SEVERITY1B_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity B, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
131	SEVERITY2_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004	NUMBER(1)
132	SEVERITY2A_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 2A, Pacific Northwest Research Station starting in 2005	NUMBER(2)
133	SEVERITY2B_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 2B, Pacific Northwest Research Station starting in 2005	NUMBER(1)
134	SEVERITY3_CD_PNWRS	Damage severity 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004	NUMBER(1)
135	UNKNOWN_DAMTYP1_PNWRS	Unknown damage type 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)
136	UNKNOWN_DAMTYP2_PNWRS	Unknown damage type 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(1)

Type of Key	Column(s)	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	TRE_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP, TREE)	N/A	TRE_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, SUBP, TREE)	N/A	TRE_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN)	TREE to PLOT	TRE_PLT_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a tree record.

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the tree record to the plot record.

3. PREV_TRE_CN

Previous tree sequence number. Foreign key linking the tree to the previous inventory's tree record for this tree. Only populated on trees remeasured from a previous annual inventory.

4. INVYR

Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

5. STATECD

State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

6. UNITCD

Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. COUNTYCD

County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

8. PLOT

Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

9. SUBP   Subplot number. The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD=1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

10. TREE   Tree record number. A number used to uniquely identify a tree on a subplot. Tree numbers can be used to track trees when PLOT.DESIGNCD is the same between inventories.

11. CONDID   Condition class number. Unique identifying number assigned to each condition on a plot. A condition is initially defined by condition class status. Differences in reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density further define condition for forest land. Mapped nonforest conditions are also assigned numbers. At the time of the plot establishment, the condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is usually designated as condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class is delineated. On a plot, each sampled condition class must have a unique number that can change at remeasurement to reflect new conditions on the plot.

12. AZIMUTH   Azimuth. The direction, to the nearest degree, from subplot center (microplot center for saplings) to the center of the base of the tree (geographic center for multi-stemmed woodland species). Due north is represented by 360 degrees. This attribute is populated for live and standing dead trees in a forest condition that were measured on any of the four subplots of the national plot design. It may be populated for other tree records.

13. DIST   Horizontal distance. The horizontal distance in feet from subplot center (microplot center for saplings) to the center of the base of the tree (geographic center for multi-stemmed woodland species). This attribute is populated for live and standing dead trees in a forest condition that were measured on any of the four subplots of the national plot design. It may be populated for other tree records.

14. PREVCOND   Previous condition number. Identifies the condition within the plot on which the tree occurred at the previous inventory.

15. PREVSUBC   Previous subcycle number. Identifies the subcycle in which the tree was recorded at the previous inventory. This attribute is intentionally left blank (null) and will be dropped in version 4.0.

16. STATUSCD   Status code. A code indicating whether the sample tree is live, cut, or dead at the time of measurement. Includes dead and cut trees, which are required to estimate aboveground biomass and net annual volume for growth, mortality, and removals. Note: New and replacement plots use only codes 1 and 2. This code is not used when querying data for change estimates.

Code	Description
0	No status
1	Live tree
2	Dead tree
3	Removed - Cut and removed by direct human activity related to harvesting, silviculture or land clearing. This tree is assumed to be utilized.

17. SPCD   Species code. An FIA tree species code. Refer to appendix F for codes.

18. SPGRPCD   Species group code. An FIA species group number (see appendix G), which is used to produce many of the standard presentation tables. The assignment of individual species (SPCD) to these groups is shown in appendix F. Individual FIA programs may further break these species groups down for published tables, but this is a common list that all published standard presentation tables must match.

19. DIA   Current diameter. The current diameter (in inches) of the sample tree at the point of diameter measurement. For additional information about where the tree diameter is measured, see DIAHTCD or HTDMP. DIA for live trees contains the measured value. DIA for cut and dead trees presents problems associated with uncertainty of when the tree was cut or died as well as structural deterioration of dead trees. Consult individual units for explanations of how DIA is collected for dead and cut trees.

20. DIAHTCD   Diameter height code. A code indicating the location at which diameter was measured. For trees with code 1 (DBH), the actual measurement point may be found in HTDMP.

Code	Description
1	Breast height (DBH)
2	Root collar (DRC)

21. HT   Total height. (*Core phase 2: greater than or equal to 5.0 inch trees; Core optional phase 2: greater than or equal to 1.0 inch live trees and standing dead trees. Core phase 3: greater than or equal to 1.0 inch live trees*) The total length (height) of a sample tree (in feet) from the ground to the tip of the apical meristem. The total length of a tree is not always its actual length. If the main stem is broken, the actual length is measured or estimated and the missing piece is added to the actual length to estimate total length. The amount added is determined by measuring the broken piece if it can be located on the ground; otherwise it is estimated.

22. HTCD   Height method code. (*Core phase 2: greater than or equal to 5.0 inch trees; Core optional phase 2: greater than or equal to 1.0 inch live trees and standing dead trees. Core phase 3: greater than or equal to 1.0 inch live trees*) A code indicating how length (height) was determined.

Code	Description
1	Field measured (total and actual length)
2	Total length visually estimated in the field, actual length measured.
3	Total and actual lengths are visually estimated

23. ACTUALHT   Actual height. *(Core phase 2: greater than or equal to 5.0-inch live and standing dead trees [with broken or missing tops]; Core optional phase 2: greater than or equal to 1.0-inch live trees [with broken or missing tops] and greater than or equal to 5.0-inch live standing dead trees [with broken or missing tops]; Core phase 3: greater than or equal to 1.0-inch live trees [with broken or missing tops])* The length (height) of the tree to the nearest foot from ground level to the highest remaining portion of the tree still present and attached to the bole. If ACTUALHT = HT, then the tree does not have a broken top. If ACTUALHT < HT, then the tree does have a broken or missing top.

24. TREECLCD   Tree class code. A code indicating the general quality of the tree. In annual inventory, this is the tree class for both live and dead trees at the time of current measurement. In periodic inventory, for cut and dead trees, this is the tree class of the tree at the time it died or was cut. Therefore, cut and dead trees collected in periodic inventory can be coded as growing stock.

Code Description

2 Growing stock: All live trees of commercial species that meet minimum merchantability standards. In general, these trees have at least one solid 8-foot section, are reasonably free of form defect on the merchantable bole, and at least 34 percent or more of the volume is merchantable. For the California, Oregon, and Washington inventories, a 26 percent or more merchantable volume standard is applied, rather than 34 percent or more. Excludes rough or rotten cull trees.

3 Rough cull: All live trees that do not now, or prospectively, have at least one solid 8-foot section, reasonably free of form defect on the merchantable bole, or have 67 percent or more of the merchantable volume cull; and more than half of this cull is due to sound dead wood cubic-foot loss or severe form defect volume loss. For the California, Oregon, and Washington inventories, 75 percent or more cull, rather than 67 percent or more cull, applies. This class also contains all trees of noncommercial species, or those species where SPGRPCD equals 23 (western woodland softwoods), 43 (eastern noncommercial hardwoods), or 48 (western woodland hardwoods). Refer to appendix F to find the species that have these SPGRPCD codes. For dead trees, this code indicates that the tree is salvable (sound).

4 Rotten cull: All live trees with 67 percent or more of the merchantable volume cull, and more than half of this cull is due to rotten or missing cubic-foot volume loss. California, Oregon, and Washington inventories use a 75 percent cutoff. For dead trees, this code indicates that the tree is nonsalvable (not sound).

25. CR Compacted crown ratio. The percent of the tree bole supporting live, healthy foliage (the crown is ocularly compacted to fill in gaps) when compared to actual length (ACTUALHT). When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0 the variable may have been a code, which was converted to the midpoint of the ranges represented by the codes, and is stored as a percentage.

26. CCLCD Crown class code. A code indicating the amount of sunlight received and the crown position within the canopy

Code Description

1 Open grown: Trees with crowns that have received full light from above and from all sides throughout all or most of their life, particularly during early development.

2 Dominant: Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the canopy and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed, but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides.

3 Codominant: Trees with crowns forming part of the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above, but comparatively little from the side. Usually with medium crowns more or less crowded on the sides.

4 Intermediate: Trees shorter than those in the preceding two classes, with crowns either below or extending into the canopy formed by the dominant and codominant trees, receiving little direct light from above, and none from the sides; usually with small crowns very crowded on the sides.

5 Overtopped: Trees with crowns entirely below the general canopy level and receiving no direct light either from above or the sides.

27. TREEGRCD Tree grade code. A code indicating the quality of sawtimber-sized trees. This attribute is populated for live, growing-stock, sawtimber size trees on subplots 1-4 on

national manual plots that are in a forest condition class. This attribute may be populated for other tree records that do not meet the above criteria. For example, it may be populated with the previous tree grade on dead and cut trees. Standards for tree grading differ slightly by research station. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23, 24, or 33).

Code	Description
1	Tree grade 1, at least one 12-foot log in the lower 16-foot section
2	Tree grade 2, at least one 12-foot log in the lower 16-foot section
3	Tree grade 3, at least one 12-foot log in the lower 16-foot section
4	Tree grade 4, at least one 12-foot log in the lower 16-foot section
5	Tree grade 5, no 12-foot log in the lower 16-foot section, but at least one upper 12-foot log or two 8-foot logs

28. AGENTCD   Cause of death (agent) code. (*Core: all remeasured plots when the tree was alive at the previous visit and at revisit was dead or removed OR the tree was standing dead at the previous inventory and the tree is ingrowth, through growth, or a missed live tree; Core optional: all initial plot visits when tree qualifies as a mortality tree*) When PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0, this variable is collected on only dead and cut trees. When PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0, this variable was collected on all trees (live, dead, and cut). Cause of damage was recorded for live trees if the presence of damage or pathogen activity was serious enough to reduce the quality or vigor of the tree. When a tree was damaged by more than one agent, the most severe damage was coded. When no damage was observed on a live tree, 00 was recorded. Damage recorded for dead trees was the cause of death. When the cause of death could not be determined for a tree, 99 was recorded. Each FIA program records specific codes that may differ from one State to the next. These codes fall within the ranges listed below. For the specific codes used in a particular State, contact the FIA program responsible for that State.

Code	Description
00	No agent recorded (only allowed on live trees in data prior to 1999)
10	Insect
20	Disease
30	Fire
40	Animal
50	Weather
60	Vegetation (e.g., competition or vines)
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.

29. CULL   Rotten and missing cull. The percent of the cubic-foot volume in a live or dead tally tree that is rotten or missing. This is a calculated value that includes field-recorded cull (CULL_FLD) and any additional cull due to broken top.

30. DAMLOC1   Damage location 1. (*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating where damage (meeting or exceeding a severity threshold, as defined in the field guide) is present on the tree.

Code	Description
0	No damage
1	Roots (exposed) and stump (up to 12 inches from ground level)
2	Roots, stump, and lower bole
3	Lower bole (lower half of bole between stump and base of live crown)
4	Lower and upper bole
5	Upper bole (upper half of bole between stump and base of live crown)
6	Crownstem (main stem within the live crown)
7	Branches (> 1 inch diameter at junction with main stem and within the live crown)
8	Buds and shoots of current year
9	Foliage

31. DAMTYP1   Damage type 1. (*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating the kind of damage (meeting or exceeding a severity threshold, as defined in the field guide) present.

Code	Description
01	Canker, gall
02	Conk, fruiting body, or sign of advanced decay
03	Open wound
04	Resinosis or gumosis
05	Crack or seam
11	Broken bole or broken root within 3 feet of bole
12	Broom on root or bole
13	Broken or dead root further than 3 feet from bole
20	Vines in the crown
21	Loss of apical dominance, dead terminal
22	Broken or dead branches
23	Excessive branching or brooms within the live crown
24	Damaged shoots, buds, or foliage
25	Discoloration of foliage
31	Other

32. DAMSEV1   Damage severity 1. (*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating how much of the tree is affected. Valid severity codes vary by damage type and damage location and must exceed a threshold value, as defined in the field guide.

Code	Description
0	01 to 09 % of location affected
1	10 to 19 % of location affected
2	20 to 29 % of location affected
3	30 to 39 % of location affected
4	40 to 49 % of location affected
5	50 to 59 % of location affected
6	60 to 69 % of location affected
7	70 to 79 % of location affected
8	80 to 89 % of location affected
9	90 to 99 % of location affected

33. DAMLOC2   Damage location 2.(*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating where secondary damage (meeting or exceeding a severity threshold, as defined in the field guide) is present. Use same codes as DAMLOC1.

34. DAMTYP2   Damage type 2. (*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating the kind of secondary damage (meeting or exceeding a severity threshold, as defined in the field guide) present. Use same codes as DAMTYP1.

35. DAMSEV2   Damage severity 2. (*Core where PLOT.MANUAL=1.0 through 1.6; Core optional beginning with PLOT.MANUAL=1.7*) A code indicating how much of the tree is affected by the secondary damage. Valid severity codes vary by damage type and damage location and must exceed a threshold value, as defined in the field guide. Use same codes as DAMSEV1.

36. DECAYCD   Decay class code. A code indicating the stage of decay in a standing dead tree. Populated where PLOT.MANUAL $\geq$ 1.0

Code	Description
1	All limbs and branches are present; the top of the crown is still present; all bark remains; sapwood is intact, with minimal decay; heartwood is sound and hard.
2	There are few limbs and no fine branches; the top may be broken; a variable amount of bark remains; sapwood is sloughing with advanced decay; heartwood is sound at base but beginning to decay in the outer part of the upper bole.
3	Only limb stubs exist; the top is broken; a variable amount of bark remains; sapwood is sloughing; heartwood has advanced decay in upper bole and is beginning at the base.
4	Few or no limb stubs remain; the top is broken; a variable amount of bark remains; sapwood is sloughing; heartwood has advanced decay at the base and is sloughing in the upper bole.
5	No evidence of branches remains; the top is broken; less than 20% of the bark remains; sapwood is gone; heartwood is sloughing throughout.

37. STOCKING   Tree stocking. The stocking value computed for each live tree. Stocking values are computed using several specific species equations that were developed from normal yield tables and stocking charts. Resultant values are a function of diameter. The stocking of individual trees is used to calculate COND.GSSTK, COND.GSSTKCD, COND.ALSTK, and COND.ALSTKCD.

38. WDLDSTEM   Woodland tree species stem count. Used for tree species where diameter is measured at the root collar. For a stem to be counted, it must have a minimum stem size of 1 inch in diameter and 1 foot in length. Blank (null) if not a woodland species.

39. VOLCFNET   Net cubic-foot volume. The net volume of wood in the central stem of a sample tree 5.0 inches diameter or larger, from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top DOB, or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than 4.0 inches DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. This attribute is blank (null) for trees with DIA < 5.0 inches. All trees measured after 1998 with DIA 5.0 inches or larger (including dead and cut trees) will have entries in this field. Does not include rotten, missing, and form cull (volume loss due to rotten, missing, and form cull defect has been deducted).

40. VOLCFGRS   Gross cubic-foot volume. The total volume of wood in the central stem of sample tree 5.0 inches diameter or larger, from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top DOB, or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than 4.0 inches DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. This attribute is blank (null) for trees with DIA < 5.0 inches. All trees measured after 1998 with DIA 5.0 inches or larger (including dead

and cut trees) have entries in this field. Includes rotten, missing and form cull (volume loss due to rotten, missing, and form cull defect has not been deducted).

41. VOLCSNET   Net cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion. The net volume of wood in the central stem of a sample commercial species tree of sawtimber size (9.0 inches DBH minimum for softwoods, 11.0 inches DBH minimum for hardwoods), from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top DOB, (7.0 inches for softwoods, 9.0 inches for hardwoods) or to where the central stem breaks into limbs, all of which are less than the minimum top DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. This attribute is blank (null) for softwood trees with DIA < 9.0 inches (11.0 inches for hardwoods). All larger trees have entries in this field if they are growing-stock trees (TREECLCD = 2 and STATUSCD = 1). All rough and rotten trees (TREECLCD = 3 or 4) and dead and cut trees (STATUSCD = 2 or 3) are blank (null) in this field.

42. VOLCSGRS   Gross cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion. This is the total volume of wood in the central stem of a sample commercial species tree of sawtimber size (9.0 inches DBH minimum for softwoods, 11.0 inches DBH minimum for hardwoods), from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top DOB (7.0 inches for softwoods, 9.0 inches for hardwoods), or to where the central stem breaks into limbs, all of which are less than the minimum top DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. This attribute is blank (null) for softwood trees with DIA < 9.0 inches (11.0 inches for hardwoods). All larger trees have entries in this field if they are growing-stock trees (TREECLCD = 2 and STATUSCD = 1). All rough and rotten trees (TREECLCD = 3 or 4) and dead and cut trees (STATUSCD = 2 or 3) are blank (null) in this field.

43. VOLBFNET   Net board-foot volume in the sawlog portion. This is the net volume (International ¼-inch rule) of wood in the central stem of a sample commercial species tree of sawtimber size (9.0 inches DBH minimum for softwoods, 11.0 inches DBH minimum for hardwoods), from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top DOB (7.0 inches for softwoods, 9.0 inches for hardwoods), or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than the minimum top DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per unit area information. Trees with DIA less than 9.0 inches (11.0 inches for hardwoods) have zero in this field. All larger trees should have entries in this field if they are growing-stock trees (TREECLCD = 2 and STATUSCD = 1). All rough and rotten trees (TREECLCD = 3 or 4) and dead and cut trees (STATUSCD = 2 or 3) are blank (null) in this field.

44. VOLBFGRS   Gross board-foot volume in the sawlog portion. This is the total volume (International ¼-inch rule) of wood in the central stem of a sample commercial species tree of sawtimber size (9.0 inches DBH minimum for softwoods, 11.0 inches DBH minimum for hardwoods), from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top DOB (7.0 inches for softwoods, 9.0 inches for hardwoods), or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than the minimum top DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per unit area information. Trees with DIA less than 9.0 inches (11.0 inches for hardwoods) have zero in this field. All larger trees should have entries in this field if they are growing-stock trees (TREECLCD = 2 and STATUSCD = 1). All rough and rotten trees (TREECLCD = 3 or 4) and dead and cut trees (STATUSCD = 2 or 3) are blank (null) in this field.

45. VOLCFSND   Sound cubic-foot volume. The volume of sound wood in the central stem of a sample tree 5.0 inches diameter or larger from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top DOB or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than 4.0 inches DOB. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. This attribute is blank (null) for trees with DIA < 5.0 inches. All

trees with DIA 5.0 inches or larger (including dead trees) have entries in this field. Does not include rotten and missing cull (volume loss due to rotten and missing cull defect has been deducted).

46. GROWCFGS   Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of a growing-stock tree on timberland. This is the net change in cubic-foot volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots, $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$; where 1 and 2 denote the past and current measurement, respectively, V is volume, and t indicates year of measurement). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality (V_2=0) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ.

47. GROWBFSL   Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of a sawtimber size tree on timberland. This is the net change in board-foot (International ¼-inch rule) volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality (V_2=0) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ.

48. GROWCFAL   Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on timberland. The net change in cubic-foot volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality (V_2=0) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ. GROWCFAL differs from GROWCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

49. MORTCFGS   Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for mortality purposes. Represents the cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree at time of death. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ.

50. MORTBFSL   Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for mortality purposes. Represents the board-foot (International ¼-inch rule) volume of a sawtimber tree at time of mortality. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ.

51. MORTCFAL   Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for mortality purposes. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of mortality. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ. MORTCFAL differs from MORTCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

52. REMVCFGS   Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for removal purposes. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ.

53. REMVBFSL   Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for removal purposes. Represents the board-foot (International ¼-inch rule) volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ.

54. REMVCFAL   Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for removal purposes. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual

per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ. REMVCFAL differs from REMVCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

55. DRYBIOT   Total gross biomass oven dry weight. The total aboveground biomass of a sample tree 1.0 inch diameter or larger, including all tops and limbs (but excluding foliage). This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. Calculated in oven dry pounds per tree. This field should have an entry if DIA is 1.0 inch or larger, regardless of STATUSCD or TREECLCD; zero otherwise. For dead or cut trees, this number represents the biomass at the time of death or last measurement.

56. DRYBIOM   Merchantable stem biomass ovendry weight. The total gross biomass (including bark) of a tree 5.0 inches DBH or larger from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top DOB of the central stem. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by TPA_UNADJ to obtain per acre information. Calculated in oven dry pounds per tree. This field should have an entry if DIA is 5.0 inches or larger, regardless of STATUSCD or TREECLCD; zero otherwise. For dead or cut trees, this number represents the biomass at the time of death or last measurement.

57. DIACHECK   Diameter check code. A code indicating the reliability of the diameter measurement.

Code	Description
0	Diameter accurately measured .
1	Diameter estimated.
2	Diameter measured at different location than previous measurement (remeasurement trees only).
5	Diameter modeled in the office (used with periodic inventories)

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

58. MORTYR   Mortality year. (*Core optional*). The estimated year in which a remeasured tree died or was cut. Populated where PLOT.MANUAL ≥ 1.0 and populated by some FIA work units where PLOT.MANUAL < 1.0.

59. SALVCD   Salvable dead code. A standing or down dead tree considered merchantable by regional standards. Contact the appropriate FIA program for information on how this code is assigned for a particular State.

Code	Description
0	Dead not salvable
1	Dead salvable

60. UNCRCD   Uncompacted live crown ratio. (*Core optional phase 2: greater than or equal to 5.0-inch live trees; Core phase 3: greater than or equal to 1.0-inch live trees*) Percentage determined by dividing the live crown length by the actual tree length. When PLOT.MANUAL < 3.0 the variable was a code, which was converted to the midpoint of the ranges represented by the codes, and is stored as a percentage.

61. CPOSCD   Crown position code. (*Core on phase 3 plots only*) The relative position of each tree in relation to the overstory canopy.

Code	Description
1	Superstory
2	Overstory
3	Understory
4	Open canopy

62. CLIGHTCD   Crown light exposure code. (*Core optional on phase 2 plots; Core on phase 3 plots only*) A code indicating the amount of light being received by the tree crown. Collected for all live trees at least 5 inches DBH/DRC. Trees with UNCRCD < 35 have a maximum CLIGHTCD of 1.

Code	Description
0	The tree receives no direct sunlight because it is shaded by adjacent trees or other vegetation
1	Receives full light from the top or 1 side
2	Receives full light from the top and 1 side (or 2 sides without the top)
3	Receives full light from the top and 2 sides (or 3 sides without the top)
4	Receives full light from the top and 3 sides
5	Receives full light from the top and 4 sides

63. CVIGORCD   Crown vigor code. (*Core optional on phase 2 plots; Core on phase 3 plots only*) A code indicating the vigor of sapling crowns. Collected for live trees between 1 and 4.9 inches DBH/DRC

Code	Description
1	Saplings must have an uncompacted live crown ratio of 35 or higher, have less than 5 percent dieback (deer/rabbit browse is not considered as dieback but is considered missing foliage) and 80 percent or more of the foliage present is normal or at least 50 percent of each leaf is not damaged or missing. Twigs and branches that are dead because of normal shading are not included.
2	Saplings do not meet class 1 or 3 criteria. They may have any uncompacted live crown ratio, may or may not have dieback and may have between 21 and 100 percent of the foliage classified as normal.
3	Saplings may have any uncompacted live crown ratio and have 1 to 20 percent normal foliage or the percent of foliage missing combined with the percent of leaves that are over 50 percent damaged or missing should equal 80 percent or more of the live crown. Twigs and branches that are dead because of normal shading are not included. Code is also used for saplings that have no crown by definition

64. CDENCD   Crown density code. (*Core optional on phase 2 plots; Core on phase 3 plots only*) A code indicating how dense the tree crown is, estimated in percent classes. Collected for all live trees at least 5 inches DBH/DRC. Crown density is the amount of crown branches, foliage and reproductive structures that blocks light visibility through the crown.

Code	Description
00	0%
05	1-5%
10	6-10%
15	11-15%
.	.
.	.
.	.
95	91-95%
99	96-100%

65. CDIEBKCD   Crown dieback code. (*Core optional on phase 2 plots; Core on phase 3 plots only*) A code indicating the amount of recent dead material in the upper and outer portion of

the crown, estimated in percent classes. Collected for all live trees at least 5 inches DBH/DRC.

Code	Description
00	0%
05	1-5%
10	6-10%
15	11-15%
.	.
.	.
.	.
95	91-95%
99	96-100%

66. TRANSCD   Foliage transparency code. (*Core optional on phase 2 plots; Core on phase 3 plots only*) A code indicating the amount of light penetrating the foliated portion of the crown, estimated in percent classes. Collected for all live trees at least 5 inches DBH/DRC.

Code	Description
00	0%
05	1-5%
10	6-10%
15	11-15%
.	.
.	.
.	.
95	91-95%
99	96-100%

67. TREEHISTCD   Tree history code. Identifies the tree with detailed information as to whether the tree is live, dead, cut, removed due to land use change, etc. Contact the appropriate unit for the definitions. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23, 24, or 33).

68. DIACALC   Current diameter calculated. If the diameter is unmeasurable (i.e., the tree is cut or dead), the diameter is calculated (in inches) and stored in this variable. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23 or 33).

69. BHAGE   Breast height age. The age of a live tree derived from counting tree rings from an increment core sample extracted at a height of 4.5 feet above ground. Breast height age is collected for a subset of trees and only for trees that the diameter is measured at breast height (DBH). This data item is used to calculate classification variables such as stand age. For PNWRS, one tree is sampled for BHAGE for each species, within each crown class, and for each condition class present on a plot. Age of saplings (< 5.0 inches DBH) may be aged by counting branch whorls above 4.5 feet. No timber hardwood species other than red alder are bored for age. For RMRS, one tree is sampled for each species and broad diameter class present on a plot. Only collected by certain FIA work units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 26 or 27) and is left blank (null) when it is not collected.

70. TOTAGE   Total age. The age of a live tree derived either from counting tree rings from an increment core sample extracted at the base of a tree where diameter is measured at root collar (DRC), or for small saplings (1.0 to 2.9 inches diameter at breast height) by counting all branch whorls, or by adding a species-dependent number of years to

breast height age. Total age is collected for a subset of trees and is used to calculate classification variables such as stand age. Only collected by certain FIA work units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22, 26 or 27) and is left blank (null) when it is not collected.

71. CULLDEAD   Dead cull. The percent of the gross cubic-foot volume that is cull due to sound dead material. Recorded for all trees that are at least 5.0 inches in diameter. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22). This attribute is blank (null) for trees smaller than 5 inches and is always null for the other FIA units.

72. CULLFORM   Form cull. The percent of the gross cubic-foot volume that is cull due to form defect. Recorded for live trees that are at least 5.0 inches DBH (diameter at breast height). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22). This attribute is blank (null) for dead trees, trees smaller than 5 inches DBH, for all trees where the diameter is measured at root collar (DRC), and is always null for the other FIA units.

73. CULLMSTOP   Missing top cull. The percent of the gross cubic-foot volume that is cull due to a missing (broken) merchantable top. Recorded for trees that are at least 5.0 inches in diameter. The volume estimate does not include any portion of the missing top that is less than 4.0 inches DOB (diameter outside bark). Many broken top trees may have 0% missing top cull because no merchantable volume was lost. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22). This attribute is blank (null) for trees smaller than 5 inches diameter and is always null for the other FIA units.

74. CULLBF   Board-foot cull. The percent of the gross board-foot volume that is cull due to rot or form. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

75. CULLCF   Cubic-foot cull.. The percent of the gross cubic-foot volume that is cull due to rot or form. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

76. BFSND   Board-foot-cull soundness. The percent of the board-foot cull that is sound (due to form). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

77. CFSND   Cubic-foot-cull soundness. The percent of the cubic-foot cull that is sound (due to form). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

78. SAWHT   Sawlog height. The length (height) of a tree, recorded to a 7-inch top (9-inch for hardwoods), where at least one 8-foot log, merchantable or not, is present. On broken topped trees, sawlog length is recorded to the point of the break. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

79. BOLEHT   Bole height. The length (height) of a tree, recorded to a 4-inch top, where at least one 4-foot section is present. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

80. FORMCL   Form class. A code used in calculating merchantable bole net volume. Recorded for all live hardwood trees tallied that are ≥ 5.0 inch DBH/DRC. Also recorded for conifers ≥ 5.0 inch DBH in Region 5 National Forests. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code   Description
1   First 8 feet above stump is straight
2   First 8 feet above stump is NOT straight or forked; but there is at least one straight 8-foot log elsewhere in the tree
3   No 8-foot logs anywhere in the tree now or in the future due to form.

81. HTCALC   Current height calculated. If the height is unmeasurable (i.e., the tree is cut or dead), the height is calculated (in feet) and stored in this variable. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

82. HRDWD_CLUMP_CD

Hardwood clump code. A code sequentially assigned to each hardwood clump within each species as they are found on a subplot. Up to 9 hardwood clumps can be identified and coded within each species on each subplot. A clump is defined as having 3 or more live stems originating from a common point on the root system. Western woodland hardwood species are not evaluated for clump code. Clump code data is used to adjust stocking estimates since trees growing in clumps contribute less to stocking than do individual trees. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

83. SITREE   Calculated site index. Computed for every tree. The site index represents the average total length (in feet) that dominant and co-dominant trees in fully-stocked, even-aged stands (of the same species as this tree) will obtain at key ages (usually 25 or 50 years). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23).

84. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

85. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

86. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

87. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

88. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

89. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

90. MORTCD   Mortality code. (*Core optional*) Used for a tree that was alive within past five years, but has died.

        Code   Description
        0   Tree does not qualify as mortality
        1   Tree does qualify as mortality

91. HTDMP   Height to diameter measurement point. (*Core optional*) For trees measured directly at 4.5 ft above ground, this item is blank. If the diameter is not measured at 4.5 ft, 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.

92. ROUGHCULL   Rough cull. (*Core optional*) Percentage of sound dead cull, as a percent of the merchantable bole/portion of the tree.

93. MIST_CL_CD   Mistletoe class code. (*Core optional*) A rating of dwarf mistletoe infection. Recorded on all live conifer species except juniper. Using the Hawksworth (1979) six-class rating system, the live crown is divided into thirds, and each third is rated using the following scale: 0 is for no visible infection, 1 for less than 50% of branches infected, 2 for more than 50% of branches infected. The ratings for each third are summed together to yield the Hawksworth rating.

        Code   Description
        0   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 0, no infection
        1   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 1, light infection
        2   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 2, light infection
        3   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 3, medium infection
        4   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 4, medium infection
        5   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 5, heavy infection
        6   Hawksworth tree DMR rating of 6, heavy infection

94. CULL_FLD   Rotten/missing cull. (*Core: greater than or equal to 5.0-inch live trees; Core optional: greater than or equal to 5.0-inch live trees and standing dead*) The percentage rotten or missing cubic-foot cull volume, estimated to the nearest 1 percent. This estimate does not include any cull estimate above actual length; therefore volume lost from a broken top is not included (see CULL for percent cull including cull from broken top). When field crews estimate volume loss (tree cull), they only consider the cull on the merchantable bole/portion of the tree, from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top diameter outside bark (DOB). For western woodland species, the merchantable portion is between the point of DRC measurement to a 1.5-inch top DOB.

95. RECONCILECD

    Reconcile code. Recorded for remeasurement locations only. A code indicating the reason a tree either enters or is no longer a part of the inventory.

        Code   Description
        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 (includes reversion or encroachments).
        2   Through growth – new tally tree 5 inches DBH/DRC and larger, within the microplot
        3   Missed live – a live tree missed at previous inventory and that is live, dead, or removed now

4 Missed dead – a dead tree missed at previous inventory and that is dead or removed now

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

6 Missing (moved) – tree was correctly tallied in previous inventory, but has now moved is now missing due to natural causes such as landslide, fire, etc. 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 STATUSCD = 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 RECONCILECD = 9.

96. PREVDIA Previous diameter. The previous diameter (in inches) of the sample tree at the point of diameter measurement. Populated for remeasured trees.

97. FGROWCFGS Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of a growing-stock tree on forest land. This is the net change in cubic-foot volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots, $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$; where 1 and 2 denote the past and current measurement, respectively, V is volume, and t indicates year of measurement). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality ($V_2=0$) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ.

98. FGROWBFSL Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of a sawtimber tree on forest land. This is the net change in board-foot (International ¼ -inch rule) volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality ($V_2=0$) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ.

99. FGROWCFAL Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on forest land. The net change in cubic-foot volume per year of this tree (for remeasured plots $(V_2-V_1)/(t_2-t_1)$). Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality ($V_2=0$) but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, broken top, or other causes. To expand to a per acre value, multiply by TPAGROW_UNADJ. FGROWCFAL differs from FGROWCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

100. FMORTCFGS Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for mortality purposes on forest land. Represents the cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree at time of mortality. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ.

101. FMORTBFSL Board-foot volume of a sawtimber tree for mortality purposes on forest land. Represents the board-foot (International ¼-rule) volume of a sawtimber tree at time of mortality. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ.

102. FMORTCFAL   Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree for mortality purposes on forest land. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of mortality. To obtain estimates of annual per acre mortality, multiply by TPAMORT_UNADJ. FMORTCFAL differs from FMORTCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

103. FREMVCFGS   Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for removal purposes on forest land. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ.

104. FREMVBFSL   Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree for removal purposes on forest land. Represents the board-foot (International ¼-rule) volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ.

105. FREMVCFAL   Sound cubic-foot volume of the tree for removal purposes on forest land. Represents the cubic-foot volume of the tree at time of removal. To obtain estimates of annual per acre removals, multiply by TPAREMV_UNADJ. FREMVCFAL differs from FREMVCFGS by including all trees, regardless of tree class.

106. P2A_GRM_FLG   Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag. Used to indicate if this tree is used in computing growth, removal, and mortality estimates from periodic inventories to annual inventories.

107. TREECLCD_NERS

    Tree class code, Northeast Research Station. In annual inventory, this code represents a classification of the overall quality of a tree that is 5.0 inches DBH and larger. It classifies the quality of a sawtimber tree based on the present condition, or it classifies the quality of a poletimber tree as a prospective determination (i.e., a forecast of potential quality when and if the tree becomes sawtimber size). For more detailed description, see the regional field guide http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/fia/data-collection/. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 24).

    Code   Description
    1   Preferred. Live tree that would be favored in cultural operations. Mature tree, that is older than the rest of the stand; has less than 20 percent total board foot cull; is expected to live for 5 more years: and is a low risk tree. In general, the tree has the following qualifications:
- must be free from "general" damage (i.e., damages that would now or prospectively cause a reduction of tree class, significantly deter growth, or prevent it from producing marketable products in the next 5 years)
- should have no more than 10 percent board-foot cull due to form defect
- should have good vigor, usually indicated by a crown ratio of 30% or more and dominant or co-dominant
- usually has a grade 1 butt log

    2   Acceptable. This class includes:
- live sawtimber tree that does not qualify as a preferred tree but is not a cull tree (see Rough and Rotten Cull)
- live poletimber tree that prospectively will not qualify as a preferred tree, but is not now or prospectively a cull tree (see Rough and Rotten Cull)

    3   Rough Cull. This class includes:

- live sawtimber tree that currently has 67% or more predominately sound board-foot cull; or does not contain one merchantable 12 ft sawlog or two non-contiguous merchantable 8 ft sawlogs
- live poletimber tree that currently has 67% or more predominately sound cubic-foot cull; or prospectively will have 67% or more predominately sound board-foot cull; or will not contain one merchantable 12 ft sawlog or two noncontiguous merchantable 8 ft sawlogs

4   Rotten Cull. This class includes:
- live sawtimber tree that currently has 67% or more predominately unsound board-foot cull
- live poletimber tree that currently has 67% or more predominately unsound cubic-foot cull; or prospectively will have 67% or more predominately unsound board-foot cull

5   Dead. Tree that has recently died (within the last several years); but still retains many branches (including some small branches and possibly some fine twigs); and has bark that is generally tight and hard to remove from the tree.

6   Snag. Dead tree, or what remains of a dead tree, that is at least 4.5 ft tall and is missing most of its bark. This category includes a tree covered with bark that is very loose. This bark can usually be removed, often times in big strips, with very little effort. A snag is not a recently dead tree. Most often, it has been dead for several years -- sometimes, for more than a decade.

108. TREECLCD_SRS

Tree class code, Southern Research Station. A code indicating the general quality of the tree. Prior to the merger of the Southern and Southeastern Research Stations (INVYR$\leq$ 1997), growing-stock (code 2) was only assigned to species that were considered to have commercial value. Since the merger (INVYR>1997), code 2 has been applied to all tree species meeting the growing-stock form, grade, size and soundness requirements, regardless of commercial value. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33).

Code	Description
2	Growing stock: All trees that have at least one 12-foot log or two 8-foot logs that meet grade and size requirements and at least 1/3 of the total board foot volume is merchantable. Poletimber-sized trees are evaluated based on their potential
3	Rough cull: Trees that do not contain at least one 12-foot log or two 8-foot logs, or more than 1/3 of the total board foot volume is not merchantable, primarily due to roughness or poor form.
4	Rotten cull: Trees that do not contain at least one 12-foot log or two 8-foot logs, or more than 1/3 of the total board foot volume is not merchantable, primarily due to rotten, unsound wood.

109. TREECLCD_NCRS

Tree class code, North Central Research Station. In annual inventory, a code indicating tree suitability for timber products, or the extent of decay in the butt section of down-dead trees. It is recorded on live standing, standing-dead, and down dead trees that are 1.0 inches DBH and larger. Tree class is basically a check for the straightness and soundness of the sawlog portion on a sawtimber tree or the potential sawlog portion on a poletimber tree or sapling. "Sawlog portion" is defined as the length between the one foot stump and the 9.0" top diameter of outside bark, DOB, for hardwoods, or the 7.0" top DOB for softwoods. For more detailed description,

see the regional field guide http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/fia/data-collection/. Only
collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 23).

Code	Description
20	Growing Stock. Any live tree of commercial species that is saw-timber size and has at least one merchantable 12-foot sawlog or two merchantable 8-foot sawlogs meeting minimum log-grade requirements. At least one-third of the gross board-foot volume of the sawlog portion must be merchantable material. A merchantable sawlog must be at least 50 percent sound at any point. Any pole timber size tree that has the potential to meet the above specifications.
30	Rough Cull, Salvable, and Salvable-down. Includes any tree of noncommercial species, or any tree that is saw-timber size and has no merchantable sawlog. Over one-half of the volume in the sawlog portion does not meet minimum log-grade specifications due to roughness, excessive sweep or crook, splits, cracks, limbs, or forks. Rough cull pole-size trees do not have the potential to meet the specifications for growing stock because of forks, limb stoppers, or excessive sweep or crook. A down-dead tree ≥ 5.0" DBH that meets these standards is given a tree/decay code of 30.
31	Short-log Cull. Any live saw-timber-size tree of commercial species that has at least one 8-foot sawlog, but less than a 12-foot sawlog, meeting minimum log-grade specifications. Any live saw-timber-size tree of commercial species that has less than one-third of the volume of the sawlog portion in merchantable logs, but has at least one 8-foot or longer sawlog meeting minimum log-grade specifications. A short sawlog must be 50 percent sound at any point. Pole-size trees never receive a tree class code 31.
40	Rotten Cull. Any live tree of commercial species that is saw-timber size and has no merchantable sawlog. Over one-half of the volume in the sawlog portion does not meet minimum log-grade specifications primarily because of rot, missing sections, or deadwood. Classify any pole-size tree that does not have the potential to meet the specifications for growing stock because of rot as rotten cull. Assume that all live trees will eventually attain sawlog size at DBH. Predicted death, tree vigor, and plot site index are not considered in determining tree class. A standing-dead tree without an 8-foot or longer section that is at least 50 percent sound has a tree class of 40. On remeasurement of a sapling, if it has died and is still standing it is given a tree class of 40.

110. TREECLCD_RMRS

Tree class code, Rocky Mountain Research Station. A code indicating the general
quality of the tree. Only collected by certain FIA work units
(POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22).

Code	Definition
1	Sound – live timber species. All live timber trees (species with diameter measured at breast height) that meet minimum merchantability standards. In general, these trees have at least one solid 8-foot section, are reasonably free of form defect on the merchantable bole, and at least 34 percent or more of the volume is merchantable. Excludes rough or rotten cull timber trees.
2	All live woodland species. All live woodland trees (species with diameter measured at root collar). All trees assigned to species groups 23 and 48 belong in this category (see appendix G).

3   Rough – live timber species. All live trees that do not now, or prospectively, have at least one solid 8-foot section, reasonably free of form defect on the merchantable bole, or have 67 percent or more of the merchantable volume cull; and more than half of this cull is due to sound dead wood cubic-foot loss or severe form defect volume loss.

4   Rotten – live timber species. All live trees with 67 percent or more of the merchantable volume cull, and more than half of this cull is due to rotten or missing cubic-foot volume loss.

5   Hard (salvable) dead – dead trees that have less than 67 percent of the volume cull due to rotten or missing cubic-foot volume loss.

6   Soft (nonsalvable) dead – dead trees that have 67 percent or more of the volume cull due to rotten or missing cubic-foot volume loss.

111. STANDING_DEAD_CD

Standing dead code. A code indicating if a tree qualifies as standing dead. To qualify as a standing dead tally tree, the dead tree must be at least 5.0 inches in diameter, have a bole that 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. Populated where PLOT.MANUAL ≥2.0; may be populated using information collected on dead trees in earlier inventories for dead trees.

For western woodland species with multiple stems, a tree is considered down if more than 2/3 of the volume is no longer attached or upright; cut and removed volume is not considered. 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.

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

112. PREV_STATUS_CD

Previous tree status code. Tree status that was recorded at the previous inventory on all tally trees ≥ 1.0 in DBH.

Code	Description
1	Live tree – live tree at the previous inventory
2	Dead tree – standing dead at the previous inventory

113. PREV_WDLDSTEM

Previous woodland stem count. Woodland tree species stem count that was recorded at the previous inventory.

114. TPA_UNADJ

Trees per acre unadjusted. The number of trees per acre that the sample tree theoretically represents based on the sample design. For fixed radius plots taken with the mapped plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD =1), TPA_UNADJ is set to a constant derived from the plot size and equals 6.018046 for trees sampled on subplots, 74.965282 for trees sampled on microplots, and 0.999188 for trees sampled on macroplots. Variable radius plots were often used in earlier inventories, so the value in TPA_UNADJ decreases as the tree diameter increases. Based on the procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005), this attribute can be adjusted using

factors stored on the POP_STRATUM table to derive population estimates. Examples of estimating population totals are shown in chapter 4.

115. TPAMORT_UNADJ

Mortality trees per acre unadjusted. The number of mortality trees per acre per year that the sample tree theoretically represents based on the sample design. For fixed radius plots taken with the mapped plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD =1), TPAMORT_UNADJ is set to a constant derived from the plot size divided by the mortality period. Variable radius plots were often used in earlier inventories, so the value in TPAMORT_UNADJ decreases as the tree diameter increases. This attribute will be blank (null) if the tree does not contribute to mortality estimates. Based on the procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005), this attribute can be adjusted using factors stored on the POP_STRATUM table to derive population estimates. Examples of estimating population totals are shown in chapter 4.

116. TPAREMV_UNADJ

Removal trees per acre unadjusted. The number of removal trees per acre that the sample tree theoretically represents based on the sample design. For fixed radius plots taken with the mapped plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD =1), TPAREMV_UNADJ is set to a constant derived from the plot size. Variable radius plots were often used in earlier inventories, so the value in TPAREMV_UNADJ decreases as the tree diameter increases. This attribute will be blank (null) if the tree does not contribute to removals estimates. Based on the procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005), this attribute can be adjusted using factors stored on the POP_STRATUM table to derive population estimates. Examples of estimating population totals are shown in chapter 4.

117. TPAGROW_UNADJ

Growth trees per acre unadjusted. The number of growth trees per acre that the sample tree theoretically represents based on the sample design. For fixed radius plots taken with the mapped plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1), TPAGROW_UNADJ is set to a constant derived from the plot size. Variable radius plots were often used in earlier inventories, so the value in TPAGROW_UNADJ decreases as the tree diameter increases. This attribute will be blank (null) if the tree does not contribute to growth estimates. Based on the procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005), this attribute can be adjusted using factors stored on the POP_STRATUM table to derive population estimates. Examples of estimating population totals are shown in chapter 4.

118. CYCLE

Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

119. SUBCYCLE

Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

120. BORED_CD_PNWRS

Tree bored code, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Used in conjunction with tree age (BHAGE and TOTAGE). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
1	Trees bored or 'whorl counted' at the current inventory
2	Tree age derived from a previous inventory
3	Tree age was extrapolated

121. DAMLOC1_PNWRS

Damage location 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station. The location on the tree where Damage Agent 1 is found. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Location	Definition
0		No damage found.
1	Roots	Above ground up to 12 inches on bole.
2	Bole	Main stem(s) starting at 12 inches above the ground, including forks up to a 4 inch top. (A fork is at least equal to 1/3 diameter of the bole, and occurs at an angle < 45 degrees in relation to the bole.) This is not a valid location code for woodland species; use only locations 1, 3, and 4.
3	Branch	All other woody material. Primary branch(es) occur at an angle ≥ 45 ° in relation to the bole.
4	Foliage	All leaves, buds, and shoots.

122. DAMLOC2_PNWRS

Damage location 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station. See DAMLOC1_PNWRS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

123. DIACHECK_PNWRS

Diameter check, Pacific Northwest Research Station. A separate estimate of the diameter without the obstruction if the diameter was estimated because of moss/vine/obstruction, etc. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
5	Diameter estimated because of moss.
6	Diameter estimated because of vines.
7	Diameter estimated (double nail diameter)

124. DMG_AGENT1_CD_PNWRS

Damage agent 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Primary damage agent code in PNW. Up to three damaging agents can be coded in PNW as DMG_AGENT1_CD_PNWRS, DMG_AGENT2_CD_PNWRS, and DMG_AGENT3_CD_PNWRS. A code indicating the tree damaging agent that is considered to be of greatest importance to predict tree growth, survival, and forest composition and structure. Additionally, there are two classes of damaging agents. Class one damage agents are considered more important than class two agents and are thus coded as a primary agent before the class two agents. For more information, see appendix H. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

125. DMG_AGENT2_CD_PNWRS

DAMAGE AGENT 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station. See DAM_AGENT1_CD_PNWRS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

126. DMG_AGENT3_CD_PNWRS

DAMAGE AGENT 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Damage Agent is a 2-digit code with values 01 to 91. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

127. MIST_CL_CD_PNWRS

Leafy mistletoe class code, Pacific Northwest Research Station. All juniper species, incense cedars, white fir (CA only) and oak trees are rated for leafy mistletoe infection. This item is used to describe the extent and severity of leafy mistletoe infection (see MIST_CL_CD for dwarf mistletoe information). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
0	None
7	< 50 percent of crown infected
8	>=50 percent of crown infected or any occurrence on the bole

128. SEVERITY1_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004. Damage severity depends on the damage agent coded (see appendix H for codes) This is a 2-digit code that indicates either percent of location damaged (01-99), or the appropriate class of damage (values vary from 0-9 depending on the specific Damage Agent). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

129. SEVERITY1A_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Damage severity depends on the damage agent coded (see appendix H for codes). This is a 2-digit code indicating either percent of location damaged (01-99), or the appropriate class of damage (values vary from 0-4 depending on the specific Damage Agent). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

130. SEVERITY1B_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity B, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Damage severity B is only coded when the Damage Agent is white pine blister rust (36). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
1	Branch infections located more than 2.0 feet from tree bole.
2	Branch infections located 0.5 to 2.0 ft from tree bole.
3	Branch infection located within 0.5 ft of tree bole OR tree bole infection present.

131. SEVERITY2_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004. Damage severity depends on the damage agent coded (see appendix H for codes). This is a 2-digit code indicating either percent of location damaged (01-99), or the appropriate class of damage (values vary from 0-9 depending on the specific Damage Agent). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

132. SEVERITY2A_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 2A, Pacific Northwest Research Station starting in 2005. See SEVERITY1A_CD_PNWRS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

133. SEVERITY2B_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 2B, Pacific Northwest Research Station starting in 2005. See SEVERITY1B_CD_PNWRS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

134. SEVERITY3_CD_PNWRS

Damage severity 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station for years 2001-2004. Damage severity depends on the damage agent coded (see appendix H for codes). This is a 2-digit code indicating either percent of location damaged (01-99), or the appropriate class of damage (values vary from 0-9 depending on the specific Damage Agent). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

135. UNKNOWN_DAMTYP1_PNWRS

Unknown damage type 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station. A code indicating the sign or symptom recorded when UNKNOWN damage code 90 is used. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Code	Description
1	canker/gall
2	open wound
3	resinosis
4	broken
5	damaged or discolored foliage
6	other

136   UNKNOWN_DAMTYP2_PNWRS

Unknown damage type 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station. See UNKNOWN_DAMTYP1_PNWRS. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

Seedling Table (Oracle table name is SEEDLING)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	UNITCD	Unit code	NUMBER(2)
6	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
7	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
8	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
9	CONDID	Condition class number	NUMBER(1)
10	SPCD	Species code	NUMBER
11	SPGRPCD	Species group code	NUMBER(2)
12	STOCKING	Tree stocking	NUMBER(7,4)
13	TREECOUNT	Tree count for seedlings	NUMBER(3)
14	TOTAGE	Total age	NUMBER(3)
15	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
16	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
17	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
18	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
19	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
20	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
21	TREECOUNT_CALC	Tree count used in calculations	NUMBER
22	TPA_UNADJ	Trees per acre unadjusted	NUMBER(11,6)
23	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
24	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)

Type of Key	Column(s)	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	SDL_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP, CONDID, SPCD)	N/A	SDL_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, SUBP, CONDID, SPCD)	N/A	SDL_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN)	SEEDLING to PLOT	SDL_PLT_FK

Seedling data collection overview - When PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0, the national core procedure was to record the actual seedling count up to six seedlings and then record 6+ if at least six seedlings were present. However, the

following regions collected the actual seedling count when PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0: Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) and North Central Research Station (NCRS). If PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0 and TREECOUNT is blank (null), then a value of 6 in TREECOUNT_CALC represents 6 or more seedlings. In the past, seedlings were often tallied in FIA inventories only to the extent necessary to determine if some minimum number were present, which means that seedlings were often unreported. Note: The SEEDLING record may not exist for some periodic inventories.

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique index used to easily identify a seedling

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the seedling record to the plot record.

3. INVYR   Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

                         Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

                         INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

                         INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

4. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. UNITCD   Survey unit number. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

6. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

8. SUBP   Subplot number. The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

9. CONDID   Condition class number. Unique identifying number assigned to each condition on a plot. A condition is initially defined by condition class status. Differences in reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density further define condition for forest land. Mapped nonforest conditions are also assigned numbers. At the time of the plot establishment, the condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is usually designated as condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class is delineated. On a plot, each sampled condition class must have a unique number that can change at remeasurement to reflect new conditions on the plot.

10. SPCD   Species code. An FIA species code. Refer to appendix F for codes.

11. SPGRPCD   Species group code. An FIA species group number (see appendix G). This number is used to produce many of the standard presentation tables. Individual species and corresponding tree species group codes are shown in appendix F. Individual FIA programs may further break these species groups down for published tables, but this is a common list that all published standard presentation tables must match.

12. STOCKING   Tree stocking. The stocking value assigned to each count of seedlings, by species. Stocking is a relative term used to describe (in percent) the adequacy of a given stand density in meeting a specific management objective. Species or forest type stocking functions were used to assess the stocking contribution of seedling records. These functions, which were developed using stocking guides, relate the area occupied by an individual tree to the area occupied by a tree of the same size growing in a fully stocked stand of like trees. The stocking of seedling count records is used in the calculation of COND.GSSTKCD and COND.ALSTKCD on the condition record.

13. TREECOUNT   Tree count (for seedlings). Indicates the number of seedlings (DIA < 1.0 inch) present on the microplot. Conifer seedlings are at least 6 inches tall and hardwood seedlings are at least 12 inches tall. When PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0, the national core procedure was to record the actual seedling count up to six seedlings and then record 6+ if at least six seedlings were present. However, the following regions collected the actual seedling count when PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0: Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) and North Central Research Station (NCRS). If PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0 and TREECOUNT is blank (null), then a value of 6 in TREECOUNT_CALC represents 6 or more seedlings.

14. TOTAGE   Total age. The seedling's total age. Total age is collected for a subset of seedling count records, using one representative seedling for the species. The age is obtained by counting the terminal bud scars or the whorls of branches and may be used in the stand age calculation. Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22). This attribute may be blank (null) for POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 22 and is always null for the other FIA units.

15. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

16. CREATED_DATE

    The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

17. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

    The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

18. MODIFIED_BY

    The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

19. MODIFIED_DATE

    The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

20. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

    The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

21. TREECOUNT_CALC

    Tree count used in calculations. This attribute is set either to COUNTCD, which was dropped in FIADB version 2.1, or TREECOUNT. When PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0, the national core procedure was to record the actual seedling count up to six seedlings and then record 6+ if at least six seedlings were present. However, the following regions collected the actual seedling count when PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0: Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) and North Central Research Station (NCRS). If PLOT.MANUAL < 2.0 and TREECOUNT is blank (null), then a value of 6 in TREECOUNT_CALC represents 6 or more seedlings.

22. TPA_UNADJ   Trees per acre unadjusted. The number of seedlings per acre that the seedling count theoretically represents based on the sample design. For fixed radius plots taken with the mapped plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD =1), TPA_UNADJ equals 74.965282 times the number of seedlings counted. For plots taken with other sample designs, this attribute may be blank (null). Based on the procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005), this attribute can be adjusted using factors stored on the POP_STRATUM table to derive population estimates. Examples of estimating population totals are shown in chapter 4.

23. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

24. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

Site Tree Table (Oracle table name is SITETREE)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	PREV_SIT_CN	Previous site tree sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
4	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
5	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
6	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
7	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
8	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
9	CONDID	Condition class number	NUMBER(1)
10	TREE	Tree number	NUMBER(4)
11	SPCD	Species code	NUMBER
12	DIA	Diameter	NUMBER(5,2)
13	HT	Total height	NUMBER(3)
14	AGEDIA	Tree age at diameter	NUMBER(3)
15	SPGRPCD	Species group code	NUMBER(2)
16	SITREE	Site index for the tree	NUMBER(3)
17	SIBASE	Site index base age	NUMBER(3)
18	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
19	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
20	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
21	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
22	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
23	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)
24	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
25	AZIMUTH	Azimuth	NUMBER(3)
26	DIST	Horizontal distance	NUMBER(4,1)
27	METHOD	Site tree method code	NUMBER(2)
28	SITREE_EST	Estimated site index for the tree	NUMBER(3)
29	VALIDCD	Validity code	NUMBER(1)
30	COND_CLASS_LIST	Condition class list	VARCHAR2(5)
31	SITREE_EQU_NO_PNWRS	Site tree equation number, Pacific Northwest Research Station	NUMBER(3)
32	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
33	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	SIT_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP, CONDID, TREE)	N/A	SIT_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, CONDID, TREE)	N/A	SIT_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN, CONDID)	SITETREE to COND	SIT_CND_FK
	(PLT_CN)	SITETREE to PLOT	SIT_PLT_FK

Note: The SITETREE record may not exist for some periodic inventory data.

1. CN — Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a site tree record.

2. PLT_CN — Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the site tree record to the plot record.

3. PREV_SIT_CN

    Previous site tree sequence number. Foreign key linking the site tree to the previous inventory's site tree record for this tree. Only populated for site trees from previous annual inventories.

4. INVYR — Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

    Exceptions:
    INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

    INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

5. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

6. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

8. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

9. CONDID   Condition class number. Unique identifying number assigned to each condition on a plot. A condition is initially defined by condition class status. Differences in reserved status, owner group, forest type, stand-size class, regeneration status, and stand density further define condition for forest land. Mapped nonforest conditions are also assigned numbers. At the time of the plot establishment, the condition class at plot center (the center of subplot 1) is usually designated as condition class 1. Other condition classes are assigned numbers sequentially at the time each condition class is delineated. On a plot, each sampled condition class must have a unique number that can change at remeasurement to reflect new conditions on the plot.

10. TREE   Tree number. A number used to uniquely identify a site tree on a condition.

11. SPCD   Species code. A standard tree species code. Refer to appendix F for codes.

12. DIA   Diameter. The current diameter (in inches) of the tree at the point of diameter measurement (DBH/DRC).

13. HT   Total height. The total length (height) of a sample tree (in feet) from the ground to the top of the main stem.

14. AGEDIA   Tree age at diameter. Age (in years) of tree at the point of diameter measurement (DBH/DRC). Age is determined by an increment sample.

15. SPGRPCD   Species group code. An FIA species group number, which is used to produce many of the standard presentation tables. The assignment of individual species (TREE.SPCD) to these groups is shown in appendix F. Individual FIA programs may further break these species groups down for published tables, but this is a common list that all published standard presentation tables must match.

16. SITREE   Site index for the tree. Site index is calculated for dominant and co-dominant trees using one of several methods (see METHOD). It is expressed as height in feet that the tree is expected to attain at a base- or reference age (see SIBASE). Most commonly, site index is calculated using a family of curves that show site index as a function of total length and either breast- height age or total age. The height-intercept (or growth-intercept) method is commonly used for young trees or species that produce conspicuous annual branch whorls; using this method site index is calculated with the height growth attained for a short period (usually 3 to 5 years) after the tree has reached breast height. Neither age nor total length determination are necessary when using the height-intercept method, so one or more of those variables may be null for a site tree on which the height-intercept method was used.

17. SIBASE   Site index base age. The base age (sometimes called reference age), in years, of the site index curves used to derive site index. Base age is specific to a given family of site index curves, and is usually set close to the common rotation age or the age of culmination of mean annual increment for a species. The most commonly used base ages are 25, 50, 80, and 100 years. It is possible for a given species to have different sets of site index curves in different geographic regions, and each set of curves may use a different base age.

18. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

19. CREATED_DATE

                      The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

20. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

                      The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

21. MODIFIED_BY

                      The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

22. MODIFIED_DATE

                      The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

23. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

                      The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

24. SUBP   Subplot number. (*Core optional*) The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

25. AZIMUTH   Azimuth. (*Core optional*) The direction, to the nearest degree, from subplot center to the center of the base of the tree (geographic center for multi-stemmed woodland species). Due north is represented by 360 degrees.

26. DIST   Horizontal distance. (*Core optional*) The horizontal distance in feet from subplot center (microplot center for saplings) to the pith at the base of the tree (geographic center for multi-stemmed woodland species).

27. METHOD   Site tree method code. The method for determining the site index.

> Code   Description
> 1   Tree measurements (length, age, etc.) collected during this inventory.
> 2   Tree measurements (length, age, etc.) collected during a previous inventory.
> 3   Site index estimated either in the field or office.
> 4   Site index determined by the height intercept method during this inventory.

28. SITREE_EST   Estimated site index for the tree. The estimated site index or the site index determined by the height intercept method.

29. VALIDCD   Validity code. Indicator of validity of site index calculation for this tree. If the site calculation for this tree was successful, this variable is set to 1.

> Code   Description
> 0   Tree failed in site index calculations
> 1   Tree was successful in site index calculations

30. COND_CLASS_LIST

> Condition class list. A list of numbers indicating all of the condition classes for which the site index data for this tree are applicable.

31. SITREE_EQU_NO_PNWRS

> Site tree equation number for Pacific Northwest Research Station. Site tree equation number refers to the equation used to calculate site productivity for forested stands. It is selected by field crews based on site tree species, stand species composition, tree age, elevation and location. Below is a list of the codes and their equivalent national codes. Details and site references can be found in Hanson and others (2002). Only collected by certain FIA units (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 26 or 27).

PNW Code	Hanson Code	Site Reference
1	2	Cochran 1979, PNW-251
2	3	Cochran 1979, PNW-252
3	1	King 1966 or McArdle 1961
4	1	King 1966 or McArdle 1961
5	1	King 1966 or McArdle 1961
6	14	Curtis, Herman and DeMars 1974
7	14	Curtis, Herman and DeMars 1974
8	5	Wiley 1978 or Barnes 1962
9	5	Wiley 1978 or Barnes 1962
10	4	Herman, Curtis and DeMars 1978, PNW-243
11	4	Herman, Curtis and DeMars 1978, PNW-243
13	6	Brickell 1966
14	8	Barrett 1978 or Meyer 1938 & 1961
15	8	Barrett 1978 or Meyer 1938 & 1961
16	9	Dahms 1975

PNW Code	Hanson Code	Site Reference
17	10	Kurucz 1987
18	10	Kurucz 1987
20	13	Worthington 1960
21	11	Bolsinger 1974
22	17	Schumacher 1928
24	12	Cochran 1985
25	7	Krumland and Wensel 1977
26	16	Dunning, Reineke 1933
27	1	King 1966 or McArdle 1961
28	1	King 1966 or McArdle 1961
29	15	Brickell and Roe 1970

32. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

33. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

Boundary Table (Oracle table name is BOUNDARY)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
6	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
7	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
8	SUBP	Subplot number	NUMBER(3)
9	SUBPTYP	Plot type code	NUMBER(1)
10	BNDCHG	Boundary change code	NUMBER(1)
11	CONTRAST	Contrasting condition	NUMBER(1)
12	AZMLEFT	Left azimuth	NUMBER(3)
13	AZMCORN	Corner azimuth	NUMBER(3)
14	DISTCORN	Corner distance	NUMBER
15	AZMRIGHT	Right azimuth	NUMBER(3)
16	CYCLE	Inventory cycle number	NUMBER(2)
17	SUBCYCLE	Inventory subcycle number	NUMBER(2)
18	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
19	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
20	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
21	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
22	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
23	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	BND_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, SUBP, SUBPTYP, AZMLEFT, AZMRIGHT)	N/A	BND_UK
Natural	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, SUBP, SUBPTYP, AZMLEFT, AZMRIGHT)	N/A	BND_NAT_I
Foreign	(PLT_CN)	BOUNDARY to PLOT	BND_PLT_FK

Note: The BOUNDARY record may not exist for some periodic inventory data.

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a boundary record.

2. PLT_CN   Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the boundary record to the plot record.

3. INVYR   Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

                     Exceptions:
                     INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

                     INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN.RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

                     INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
                     INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

4. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. UNITCD   Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

6. COUNTYCD   County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. PLOT   Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with STATECD, UNITCD, INVYR, COUNTYCD and/or some other combinations of variables, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

8. SUBP   Subplot number. The number assigned to the subplot. The national plot design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1) has subplot number values of 1 through 4. Other plot

designs have various subplot number values. See PLOT.DESIGNCD and appendix B for information about plot designs. For more explanation about SUBP, contact the appropriate FIA unit.

9. SUBPTYP   Plot type code. Specifies whether the boundary data are for a subplot, microplot, or macroplot.

Code   Description
1   Subplot boundary
2   Microplot boundary
3   Macroplot boundary

10. BNDCHG   Boundary change code. A code indicating the relationship between previously recorded and current boundary information. Set to blank (null) for new plots (PLOT.KINDCD = 1 or 3).

Code   Description
0   No change – boundary is the same as indicated on plot map by previous crew.
1   New boundary, or boundary data have 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 a previous crew.
3   Boundary has been changed to reflect a change in variable definition.

11. CONTRAST   Contrasting condition. 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.

12. AZMLEFT   Left azimuth. The azimuth, to the nearest degree, from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot center to the farthest left point (facing the contrasting condition class) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot circumference.

13. AZMCORN   Corner azimuth. The azimuth, to the nearest degree, from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot 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 000 is recorded for AZMCORN.

14. DISTCORN   Corner distance. The horizontal distance, to the nearest 1 foot, from the subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot center to the boundary corner point. Blank (null) when AZMCORN equals 000; populated when BOUNDARY.AZMCORN is greater than 000.

15. AZMRIGHT   Right azimuth. The azimuth, to the nearest degree, from subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot center to the farthest right point (facing the contrasting condition) where the boundary intersects the subplot, microplot, or macroplot plot circumference.

16. CYCLE   Inventory cycle number. A number assigned to a set of plots, measured over a particular period of time from which a State estimate using all possible plots is obtained. A cycle number greater than 1 does not necessarily mean that information for previous cycles resides in the database. A cycle is relevant for periodic and annual inventories.

17. SUBCYCLE   Inventory subcycle number. For an annual inventory that takes n years to measure all plots, subcycle shows in which of the n years of the cycle the data were measured. Subcycle is 0 for a periodic inventory. Subcycle 99 may be used for plots that are not included in the estimation process.

18. CREATED_BY   The user who created the record.

19. CREATED_DATE

     The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

20. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

     The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

21. MODIFIED_BY

     The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

22. MODIFIED_DATE

     The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

23. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

     The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Evaluation Group Table (Oracle table name is POP_EVAL_GRP)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of all plots	VARCHAR2(34)
3	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of current area	VARCHAR2(34)
4	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of volume	VARCHAR2(34)
5	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of growth	VARCHAR2(34)
6	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of mortality	VARCHAR2(34)
7	EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of removals	VARCHAR2(34)
8	RSCD	Region or Station code	NUMBER(2)
9	EVAL_GRP	Evaluation group	NUMBER(6)
10	EVAL_GRP_DESCR	Evaluation group description	VARCHAR2(255)
11	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
12	LAND_ONLY	Land only	VARCHAR2(1)
13	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
14	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
15	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
16	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
17	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
18	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	
Primary	(CN)		PEG_PK
Unique	(RSCD, EVAL_GRP)		PEG_UK
Foreign	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK
	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK2
	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK3
	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK4
	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK5
	(EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL)	POP_EVAL_GRP to POP_EVAL	PEG_PEV_FK6

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify an evaluation group record.

2. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of all plots. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN on the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate total area, including both sampled and nonsampled plots. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

3. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of current area. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN on the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate total area, using only sampled plots. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

4. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of volume. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN of the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate volume, biomass or number of trees, based on the sampled plots within the population that qualify for volume estimates. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

5. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of growth. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN of the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate net average annual growth, based on the remeasured plots within the population that qualify for growth estimates. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

6. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of mortality. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN of the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate average annual mortality, based on the remeasured plots within the population that qualify for mortality estimates. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

7. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV

    Evaluation sequence number for expansions of removals. This attribute links to the POP_EVAL.CN of the evaluation record. When this attribute is populated, it points to the evaluation used to estimate annual removals, based on the remeasured plots within the population that qualify for removals estimates. Users must first obtain the correct sequence number in this attribute in order to run queries like those shown in chapter 4.

8. RSCD   Region or Station Code. Identification number of the Forest Service Region or Station that provided the inventory data (see appendix C for more information).

Code	Description
22	Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS)
23	North Central Research Station (NCRS)
24	Northeast Research Station (NERS)
26	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)
27	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)-Alaska
33	Southern Research Station (SRS)

9. EVAL_GRP   Evaluation group. An evaluation group identifies the evaluations that were used in producing a core set of reports. In some cases one evaluation will be used for area and volume and another evaluation for growth, removals and mortality.

10. EVAL_GRP_DESCR

Evaluation group description. In most cases this will be taken from the title of a statistical or analytical report, e.g., "Minnesota's Forest Resources in 2004" (Miles and others 2006).

11. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C. For evaluations that do not conform to the boundaries of a single State the value of STATECD should be set to 99.

12. LAND_ONLY   Land only. A code indicating area used in stratifying evaluations. See POP_ESTN_UNIT.AREA_SOURCE for more information.

Code	Description
Y	Only census land was used in the stratification process.
N	Census land and water were used in the stratification process.

13. CREATED_BY

The user who created the record.

14. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

15. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

16. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

17. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

18. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Evaluation Table (Oracle table name is POP_EVAL)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	RSCD	Region or Station code	NUMBER(2)
3	EVALID	Evaluation identifier	NUMBER(6)
4	EVAL_DESCR	Evaluation description	VARCHAR2(255)
5	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
6	LOCATION_NM	Location name	VARCHAR2(255)
7	REPORT_YEAR_NM	Report year name	VARCHAR2(255)
8	NOTES	Notes	VARCHAR2(2000)
9	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
10	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
11	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
12	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
13	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
14	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	PEV_PK
Unique	(RSCD, EVALID)	N/A	PEV_UK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify an evaluation record.

2. RSCD   Region or Station Code. Identification number of the Forest Service Region or
                  Station that provided the inventory data (see appendix C for more information).

Code	Description
22	Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS)
23	North Central Research Station (NCRS)
24	Northeast Research Station (NERS)
26	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)
27	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)-Alaska
33	Southern Research Station (SRS)

3. EVALID   Evaluation identifier. The EVALID code and the RSCD code together uniquely
                  identify a set of field plots and associated phase 1 summary data used to make
                  population estimates

4. EVAL_DESCR   Evaluation description. A description of the area being evaluated (often a State), the
                  time period of the evaluation, and the type of estimates the evaluation can be used to
                  compute (ex., all lands, area, volume, growth, removals, and mortality.

5. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

6. LOCATION_NM

        Location name. Geographic area as it would appear in the title of a report.

7. REPORT_YEAR_NM

        Report year name. The data collection years that would appear in the title of a report.

8. NOTES   Notes. Notes should include information about the stratification method. May include citation for any publications that used the evaluation.

9. CREATED_BY

        The user who created the record.

10. CREATED_DATE

        The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

11. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

        The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

12. MODIFIED_BY

        The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

13. MODIFIED_DATE

        The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY

14. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

        The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Estimation Unit Table (Oracle table name is POP_ESTN_UNIT)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	EVAL_CN	Evaluation sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	RSCD	Region or State code	NUMBER(2)
4	EVALID	Evaluation identifier	NUMBER(6)
5	ESTN_UNIT	Estimation unit	NUMBER(6)
6	ESTN_UNIT_DESCR	Estimation unit description	VARCHAR2(255)
7	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
8	AREALAND_EU	Land area within the estimation unit	NUMBER(12,2)
9	AREATOT_EU	Total area within the estimation unit	NUMBER(12,2)
10	AREA_USED	Area used to calculate all expansion factors	NUMBER(12,2)
11	AREA_SOURCE	Area source	VARCHAR2(50)
12	P1PNTCNT_EU	Phase 1 point count for the estimation unit	NUMBER(12)
13	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
14	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
15	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
16	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
17	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
18	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	PEU_PK
Unique	(RSCD, EVALID, ESTN_UNIT)	N/A	PEU_UK
Foreign	(EVAL_CN)	POP_ESTN_UNIT to POP_EVAL	PEU_PEV_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify an estimation unit stratum record.

2. EVAL_CN   Evaluation sequence number. Foreign key linking the Estimation Unit record to the Evaluation record.

3. RSCD   Region or Station Code. Identification number of the Forest Service Region or Station that provided the inventory data (see appendix C for more information).

Code	Description
22	Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS)
23	North Central Research Station (NCRS)
24	Northeast Research Station (NERS)
26	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)
27	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)-Alaska
33	Southern Research Station (SRS)

4. EVALID   Evaluation identifier. The EVALID code and the RSCD code together uniquely identify a set of field plots and associated phase 1 summary data used to make population estimates.

5. ESTN_UNIT   Estimation unit. The specific geographic area that is stratified. Estimation units are often determined by a combination of geographical boundaries, sampling intensity and ownership.

6. ESTN_UNIT_DESCR

Estimation unit description. A description of the estimation unit (e.g., name of the county).

7. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C. For evaluations that do not conform to the boundaries of a single State the value of STATECD should be set to 99.

8. AREALAND_EU

Land area within the estimation unit. The area of land in acres enclosed by the estimation unit. Census water is excluded.

9. AREATOT_EU

Total area within the estimation unit. This includes land and census water enclosed by the estimation unit.

10. AREA_USED   Area used to calculate all expansion factors. Is equivalent to AREATOT_EU if a station estimates all area, including census water; and to AREALAND_EU if a station estimates land area only.

11. AREA_SOURCE

Area Source. Identifies the source of the area numbers. Usually the area source is either the U.S. Census Bureau or area estimates based on pixel counts. Example values are "US CENSUS 2000" or "PIXEL COUNT".

12. P1PNTCNT_EU

Phase 1 point count for the estimation unit. For remotely sensed data this will be the total number of pixels in the estimation unit.

13. CREATED_BY

The user who created the record.

14. CREATED_DATE

> The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

15. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

> The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

16. MODIFIED_BY

> The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

17. MODIFIED_DATE

> The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY

18. MODIFIED_IN _INSTANCE

> The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Stratum Table (Oracle table name is POP_STRATUM)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	ESTN_UNIT_CN	Estimation unit sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	RSCD	Region or Station code	NUMBER(2)
4	EVALID	Evaluation identifier	NUMBER(6)
5	ESTN_UNIT	Estimation unit	NUMBER(6)
6	STRATUMCD	Stratum code	NUMBER(6)
7	STRATUM_DESCR	Stratum description	VARCHAR2(255)
8	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
9	P1POINTCNT	Phase 1 point count	NUMBER(12)
10	P2POINTCNT	Phase 2 point count	NUMBER(12)
11	EXPNS	Expansion factor	NUMBER(13,4)
12	ADJ_FACTOR_MACR	Adjustment factor for the macroplot	NUMBER(5,4)
13	ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP	Adjustment factor for the subplot	NUMBER(5,4)
14	ADJ_FACTOR_MICR	Adjustment factor for the microplot	NUMBER(5,4)
15	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
16	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
17	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
18	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
19	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
20	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	PSM_PK
Unique	(RSCD, EVALID, ESTN_UNIT, STRATUMCD)	N/A	PSM_UK
Foreign	(ESTN_UNIT_CN)	POP_STRATUM to POP_ESTN_UNIT	PSM_PEU_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify an estimation unit stratum record.

2. ESTN_UNIT_CN

    Estimation unit sequence number. Foreign key linking the stratum record to the estimation unit record.

3. RSCD   Region or Station Code. Identification number of the Forest Service Region or Station that provided the inventory data (see appendix C for more information).

	Code	Description
	22	Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS)
	23	North Central Research Station (NCRS)
	24	Northeast Research Station (NERS)
	26	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)
	27	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)-Alaska
	33	Southern Research Station (SRS)

4. EVALID   Evaluation identifier. The EVALID code and the RSCD code together uniquely identify a set of field plots and associated phase 1 summary data used to make population estimates.

5. ESTN_UNIT   Estimation unit. The particular geographic area for which a particular computation applies. Estimation units are determined by a combination of sampling intensity and geographical boundaries.

6. STRATUMCD   Stratum code. A number used to uniquely identify a stratum within an estimation unit.

7. STRATUM_DESCR

                   Stratum description. Stratum are usually based on land use (e.g., forest or nonforest) but may also be based on other criteria such as ownership (e.g., private/public/ national forest).

8. STATECD   State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C. For evaluations that do not conform to the boundaries of a single State the value of STATECD should be set to 99.

9. P1POINTCNT

                   Phase 1 point count. For remotely sensed data this will be the number of pixels in the stratum.

10. P2POINTCNT

                   Phase 2 point count. The number of field plots that are within the stratum.

11. EXPNS   Expansion factor. The area, in acres, that a stratum represents divided by the number of sampled plots in that stratum. This attribute can be used to obtain estimates of population area when summed across all the plots in the population of interest. Refer to chapter 4 for detailed examples.

12. ADJ_FACTOR_MACR

                   Adjustment factor for the macroplot. A value that adjusts the population estimates to account for partially nonsampled plots (access denied and hazardous portions). It is used with condition proportion (COND.CONDPROP_UNADJ) and area expansion (EXPNS) to provide area estimates. ADJ_FACTOR_MACR is also used with EXPNS and trees per acre unadjusted (TREE.TPA_UNADJ, TREE.TPAMORT_UNADJ, TREE.TPAREMV_UNADJ, TREE.TPAGROW_UNADJ) to provide tree estimates for sampled land. If a

macroplot was not installed, this attribute is left blank (null). Refer to chapter 4 for detailed examples.

13. ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP

Adjustment factor for the subplot. A value that adjusts the population estimates to account for partially nonsampled plots (access denied and hazardous portions). It is used with condition proportion (COND.CONDPROP_UNADJ) and area expansion (EXPNS) to provide area estimates. ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP is also used with EXPNS and trees per acre unadjusted (TREE.TPA_UNADJ, TREE.TPAMORT_UNADJ, TREE.TPAREMV_UNADJ, TREE.TPAGROW_UNADJ) to provide tree estimates for sampled land. Refer to chapter 4 for detailed examples.

14. ADJ_FACTOR_MICR

Adjustment factor for the microplot. A value that adjusts population estimates to account for partially nonsampled plots (access denied and hazardous portions). It is used with POP_STRATUM.EXPNS and seedlings per acre unadjusted (SEEDLING.TPA_UNADJ) or saplings per acre unadjusted (TREE.TPA_UNADJ where TREE DIA <5.0) to provide tree estimates for sampled land. Refer to chapter 4 for detailed examples.

15. CREATED_BY

The user who created the record.

16. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

17. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

18. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

19. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

20. MODIFIED_IN _INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Plot Stratum Assignment Table (Oracle table name is POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN)

	Colum Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	CN	Sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	STRATUM_CN	Stratum sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
3	PLT_CN	Plot sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
4	STATECD	State code	NUMBER(4)
5	INVYR	Inventory year	NUMBER(4)
6	UNITCD	Survey unit code	NUMBER(2)
7	COUNTYCD	County code	NUMBER(3)
8	PLOT	Phase 2 plot number	NUMBER(5)
9	RSCD	Region or Station code	NUMBER(2)
10	EVALID	Evaluation identifier	NUMBER(6)
11	ESTN_UNIT	Estimation unit	NUMBER(6)
12	STRATUMCD	Stratum code	NUMBER(6)
13	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
14	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
15	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
16	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
17	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
18	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(CN)	N/A	PPSA_PK
Unique	(PLT_CN, STRATUM_CN)	N/A	PPSA_UK
	(STATECD, INVYR, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT, RSCD, EVALID, ESTN_UNIT, STRATUMCD)	N/A	PPSA_UK2
Foreign	(PLT_CN)	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN to PLOT	PPSA_PLT_FK
	(STRATUM_CN)	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN to POP_STRATUM	PPSA_PSM_FK

1. CN   Sequence number. A unique sequence number used to identify a population plot stratum assignment record.

2. STRATUM_CN

Stratum sequence number. Foreign key linking the population plot stratum assignment record to the population stratum record.

3. PLT_CN

Plot sequence number. Foreign key linking the population plot stratum assignment record to the plot record.

4. STATECD

State code. Bureau of the Census Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-digit code for each State. Refer to appendix C.

5. INVYR

Inventory year. The year that best represents when the inventory data were collected. Under the annual inventory system, a group of plots is selected each year for sampling. The selection is based on a panel system. INVYR is the year in which the majority of plots in that group were collected (plots in the group have the same panel and, if applicable, subpanel). Under periodic inventory, a reporting inventory year was selected, usually based on the year in which the majority of the plots were collected or the mid-point of the years over which the inventory spanned. For either annual or periodic inventory, INVYR is not necessarily the same as MEASYEAR.

Exceptions:
INVYR = 9999. INVYR is set to 9999 to distinguish those Western Phase 3 plots that are "off subpanel". This is due to differences in measurement intervals between Phase 3 (measurement interval=5 years) and Phase 2 (measurement interval=10 years) plots. Only users interested in performing certain Phase 3 data analyses should access plots with this anomalous value in INVYR.

INVYR < 100. INVYR less than 100 indicates that population estimates were derived from a pre-NIMS regional processing system and the same plot either has been or may soon be re-processed in NIMS as part of a separate evaluation. The NIMS processed copy of the plot follows the standard INVYR format. This only applies to plots collected in the South (RSCD = 33) with the national design or a similar regional design (PLOT.DESIGNCD = 1 or 220-233) that were collected when the inventory year was 1998 through 2005.

INVYR=98 is equivalent to 1998 but processed through regional system
INVYR=99 is equivalent to 1999 but processed through regional system
INVYR=0 is equivalent to 2000 but processed through regional system
INVYR=1 is equivalent to 2001 but processed through regional system
INVYR=2 is equivalent to 2002 but processed through regional system
INVYR=3 is equivalent to 2003 but processed through regional system
INVYR=4 is equivalent to 2004 but processed through regional system
INVYR=5 is equivalent to 2005 but processed through regional system

6. UNITCD

Survey unit code. Forest Inventory and Analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are usually groups of counties within each State. For periodic inventories, Survey units may be made up of lands of particular owners. Refer to appendix C for codes.

7. COUNTYCD

County code. The identification number for a county, parish, watershed, borough, or similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census are used. Refer to appendix C for codes.

8. PLOT

Phase 2 plot number. An identifier for a plot. Along with INVYR, STATECD, UNITCD, COUNTYCD, PLOT may be used to uniquely identify a plot.

9. RSCD

Region or Station Code. Identification number of the Forest Service Region or Station that provided the inventory data (see appendix C for more information).

Code	Description
22	Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS)
23	North Central Research Station (NCRS)
24	Northeast Research Station (NERS)
26	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS)
27	Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNWRS) - Alaska
33	Southern Research Station (SRS)

10. EVALID

Evaluation identifier. The EVALID code and the RSCD code together uniquely identify a set of field plots and associated phase 1 summary data used to make population estimates.

11. ESTN_UNIT

Estimation unit. A geographic area upon which stratification is performed. Sampling intensity must be uniform within an estimation unit.

12. STRATUMCD

Stratum code. The code used for a particular stratum, which is unique within an RSCD, EVALID, ESTN_UNIT.

13. CREATED_BY

The user who created the record.

14. CREATED_DATE

The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

15. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

16. MODIFIED_BY

The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

17. MODIFIED_DATE

The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

18. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Attribute Table (Oracle table name is POP_ATTRIBUTE)

	Column Name	Descriptive Name	Oracle Data Type
1	ATTRIBUTE_NBR	Attribute number	NUMBER(3)
2	ATTRIBUTE_DESCR	Attribute description	VARCHAR2(255)
3	EXPRESSION	Expression	VARCHAR2(255)
4	WHERE_CLAUSE	Where clause	VARCHAR2(255)
5	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
6	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
7	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
8	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
9	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
10	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Primary	(ATTRIBUTE_NBR)	N/A	PAE_PK

1. ATTRIBUTE_NBR

    Attribute number. A numeric code used to identify an attribute record. See codes and descriptions in chapter 4, table 4.1.

2. ATTRIBUTE_DESCR

    Attribute description. Examples include "Area of forestland(acres)" or "All live biomass on forestland oven-dry(tons)". See codes and descriptions in chapter 4, table 4.1.

3. EXPRESSION

    Expression. SQL expression that identifies variables that are used to generate population estimate identified by ATTRIBUTE_DESCR (chapter 4, table 4.2).

4. WHERE_CLAUSE

    Where clause. SQL where clause that identifies the appropriate method for joining tables and screening records to generate population estimate identified by POP_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_DESCR (chapter 4, table 4.2).

5. CREATED_BY

    The user who created the record.

6. CREATED_DATE

    The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

7. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

    The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

8. MODIFIED_BY

    The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

9. MODIFIED_DATE

    The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

10. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

    The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

Population Evaluation Attribute Table (Oracle table name is POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE

	Column Name	Descriptive name	Oracle Data Type
1	EVAL_CN	Evaluation sequence number	VARCHAR2(34)
2	ATTRIBUTE_NBR	Attribute number	NUMBER(3)
3	CREATED_BY	Created by	VARCHAR2(30)
4	CREATED_DATE	Created date	DATE
5	CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	Created in instance	NUMBER(6)
6	MODIFIED_BY	Modified by	VARCHAR2(30)
7	MODIFIED_DATE	Modified date	DATE
8	MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	Modified in instance	NUMBER(6)

Type of Key	Column(s) order	Tables to link	Abbreviated notation
Unique	(EVAL_CN, ATTRIBUTE_NBR)	N/A	PEA_UK
Foreign	(ATTRIBUTE_NBR)	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE to POP_ATTRIBUTE	PEA_PAE_FK
	(EVAL_CN)	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE to POP_EVAL	PEA_PEV_FK

1. EVAL_CN   Evaluation sequence number. Foreign key linking the population evaluation attribute record to the population evaluation record.

2. ATTRIBUTE_NBR

    Attribute number. Foreign key linking the population evaluation attribute record to the population attribute record.

3. CREATED_BY

    The user who created the record.

4. CREATED_DATE

    The date the record was created. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

5. CREATED_IN_INSTANCE

    The database instance in which the record was created. This uniquely identifies which computer system was used to create the record.

6. MODIFIED_BY

    The user who modified the record. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation.

7. MODIFIED_DATE

> The date the record was last modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation. Date will be in the form DD-MON-YYYY.

8. MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE

> The database instance in which the record was modified. This field will be blank (null) if the data have not been modified since initial creation

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Chapter 4 – Calculating Population Estimates and Their Associated Sampling Errors
The Six Step Process for Success

This chapter presents procedures written in Oracle™ SQL script that can be used to obtain population estimates (and associated sampling errors) for standard FIA attributes from the measurement data stored in FIADB. These estimates follow the equations presented in Bechtold and Patterson (2005, chapter 4). Population estimates for many attributes can be generated using either the web-based EVALIDator tool or the Forest Inventory Data Online (FIDO) tool, which provides interactive access to the FIADB. These tools can be found at http://fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data.

The FIADB can be used to estimate many attributes (e.g., forest area, timberland area, number of trees, net volume, biomass) from many different samples (typically State-wide inventories for a specific year or set of years). Therefore, the number of estimates that can be made from the FIADB is very large, and continues to increase as more data are added to FIADB. This chapter provides examples of a few estimation procedures that can be modified by the user. In addition to the naming conventions used in FIADB, reference is made to the notation and terminology used in Bechtold and Patterson (2005). To fully understand the statistical basis of the estimation, readers may find it useful to refer to that publication as they review this chapter. Examples that estimate area of timberland, number of live trees on forest land, and number of seedlings on timberland are presented, along with discussion of how these examples can be modified to estimate other attributes measured in phase 2.

The basic estimation is broken down into four steps, with two additional steps for users who want to go beyond the traditional population level estimates.

1. Selecting the attribute of interest (the quantity that is to be estimated).
2. Selecting an appropriate sample.
3. Linking the appropriate tables in FIADB to produce estimates for attributes of interest for a population.
4. Producing estimates with sampling errors for attributes of interest for a population.
5. Restricting the attribute of interest to a smaller subset of the population (e.g., filtering the data to include only sawtimber stands on publicly owned timberland, vs. all stands in all ownerships).
6. Changing the attribute of interest with user-defined criteria.

1.   Selecting the attribute of interest (using the POP_ATTRIBUTE table)

The most common attributes of interest in FIADB estimation are described in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table, which currently contains 46 entries. Attributes are currently defined at three levels: condition level attributes, tree level attributes, and seedling level attributes. Estimation of condition level attributes requires accessing data on the PLOT and COND tables. Estimation of tree level attributes requires accessing data on the PLOT, COND and TREE tables. Estimation of seedling level attributes requires accessing data on the PLOT, COND and SEEDLING tables. Table 4.1 lists the attributes currently defined in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table.

Table 4.1. Attributes in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table.

ATTRIBUTE NBR	ATTRIBUTE DESCRIPTION
Condition level attributes	
1	Area sampled and denied access/hazardous (acres)
2	Area of forestland (acres)
3	Area of timberland (acres)
Tree level attributes	
4	Number of all live trees on forestland (trees)
5	Number of growing-stock trees on forestland (trees)
6	Number of standing dead trees 5"+ dbh on forestland (trees)
7	Number of all live trees on timberland (trees)

ATTRIBUTE NBR	ATTRIBUTE DESCRIPTION
8	Number of growing-stock trees on timberland (trees)
9	Number of standing dead trees 5"+ dbh on timberland (trees)
10	All live biomass on forestland oven-dry(tons)
11	All live merchantable biomass on forestland oven-dry(tons)
12	All live merchantable biomass on timberland oven-dry(tons)
13	All live biomass on timberland oven-dry (tons)
14	Volume of all live on forestland (cuft)
15	Volume of growing-stock on forestland (cuft)
16	Volume of sawlog portion on forestland (cuft)
17	Volume of all live on timberland (cuft)
18	Volume of growing-stock on timberland (cuft)
19	Volume of sawlog portion on timberland (cuft)
20	Volume of sawtimber on forestland (bdft)
21	Volume of sawtimber on timberland (bdft)
22	All live gross sawtimber volume on forestland (bdft)
23	All live gross volume on forestland (cuft)
24	All live sound volume on forestland (cuft)
25	Net growth of all live on forestland (cuft per year)
26	Net growth of growing stock on forestland (cuft per year)
27	Net growth of sawtimber on forestland (bdft per year)
28	Net growth of all live on timberland (cuft per year)
29	Net growth of growing-stock on timberland (cuft per year)
30	Net growth of sawtimber on timberland (bdft per year)
31	Mortality of all live on forestland (cuft per year)
32	Mortality of all live trees on forestland (trees per year)
33	Mortality of growing-stock on forestland (cuft per year)
34	Mortality of sawtimber on forestland (cuft per year)
35	Mortality of all live on timberland (cuft per year)
36	Mortality of all live trees on timberland (trees per year)
37	Mortality of growing-stock on timberland (cuft per year)
38	Mortality of sawtimber on timberland (bdft per year)
39	Removals of all live on forestland (cuft per year)
40	Removals of growing stock on forestland (cuft per year)
41	Removals of sawtimber on forestland (bdft per year)
42	Removals of all live on timberland (cuft per year)
43	Removals of growing-stock on timberland (cuft per year)
44	Removals of sawtimber on timberland (bdft per year)
45	Number of live seedlings on forestland (seedlings)
46	Number of live seedlings on timberland (seedlings)

In this chapter we present examples that estimate:

- area of timberland (POP_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_NBR = 3)
- number of live trees on forest land (POP_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_NBR = 4)
- number of live seedlings on timberland (POP_ATTRIBUTE.ATTRIBUTE_NBR = 46)

These are examples of condition, tree and seedling level attributes that can be modified to produce other estimates of attributes at these levels. For each attribute, the POP_ATTRIBUTE table contains a unique ATTRIBUTE_NBR, a description of the attribute (ATTRIBUTE_DESCR), and the variables EXPRESSION and WHERE_CLAUSE that are both portions of the SQL statements used to produce the estimates of the attribute. Table 4.2 lists these four variables for the three examples we are presenting. (Note: in EXPRESSION and WHERE_CLAUSE, 'c' stands for COND table, 't' stands for TREE table, and 's' stands for SEEDLING table).

Table 4.2. POP_ATTRIBUTE entries for the three examples presented in this chapter.

ATTRIBUTE NBR	ATTRIBUTE DESCR	EXPRESSION	WHERE CLAUSE
3	Area of timberland (acres)	c.condprop_unadj* decode(c.prop_basis,'MACR',pop_stratum.adj_factor_macr, pop_stratum.adj_factor_subp)	and c.cond_status_cd=1 and c.reservcd=0 and c.siteclcd in (1,2,3,4,5,6)
4	Number of all live trees on forestland (trees)	t.tpa_unadj* decode(dia,null,adj_factor_subp, decode(least(dia,5-0.001),dia,adj_factor_micr, decode(least(dia, nvl(MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA,9999)- 0.001),dia,adj_factor_subp, adj_factor_macr)))	and t.plt_cn=c.plt_cn and t.condid=c.condid and c.cond_status_cd=1 and t.statuscd=1 and t.dia>=1.0
46	Number of live seedlings on timberland (seedlings)	s.tpa_unadj*adj_factor_micr	and s.plt_cn=c.plt_cn and s.condid=c.condid and c.cond_status_cd=1 and c.reservcd=0 and c.siteclcd in (1,2,3,4,5,6)

EXPRESSION is the quantity that is summed at the plot level in the estimation procedure. In the notation used in Bechtold and Patterson (2005) this sum is P_{hid} for area estimation (see equation 4.1, page 47) or y_{hid} for the estimation of tree attributes (see equation 4.8, page 53). In all cases, EXPRESSION consists of the product of two terms, the first term (c.condprop_unadj, t.tpa_unadj, and s.tpa_unadj in our examples) is the unadjusted observation of the attribute of interest (on a per acre basis). The second term is the appropriate stratum adjustment factor. The stratum adjustment factor is the inverse of the mean proportion of the sample plot areas that were within the population. Following the notation of Bechtold and Patterson (2005) this adjustment factor is $\dfrac{1}{p_{mh}}$ (see equation 4.2, page 49). The decode statement simply selects the appropriate adjustment factor to be used for the specific estimate. Area estimates use either ADJ_FACTOR_MACR (in inventories where area estimates are based on the macroplot) or ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP (in inventories where area estimates are based on the subplot) for the adjustment. The adjustment of tree and seedling level estimates is based on the plot that the tree or seedling was sampled on (seedlings and trees < 5 inches diameter are sampled on the microplot, larger trees are sampled on the subplot or macroplot depending on diameter).

2. Selecting an appropriate sample (using the POP_EVAL_GRP and POP_EVAL tables)

In order to compute a sample-based population estimate, the appropriate sample and stratification must be identified. In FIA estimation, the sample is a set of plots that were selected for the attribute of interest that was observed. The stratification consists of an assignment of plots to strata (non-overlapping areas of a known or estimated size) that in aggregate define the population of interest. There is an assignment of plots to every stratum, and all plots are assigned to one and only one stratum for each evaluation. FIA uses the term "evaluation" to reference the relationship that links a set of plots to a set of strata for estimation purposes. Thus, an evaluation is a set of plots defined in FIADB that can be used to make a statistically valid sample-based estimate for a population (area of land) based on a specific stratification.

Each evaluation used by FIA is identified, named, and stored as a single entry in the POP_EVAL table. The important data items in the POP_EVAL table are listed in table 4.3 for all evaluations that are loaded into FIADB for data collected in Minnesota through 2006. CN is the control number that uniquely identifies the entry and is used in creating links to other tables. RSCD (Region or Station Code) and EVALID (Evaluation

Identifier) are the natural identifier of a specific record. EVAL_DESCR provides a description of the evaluation. STATECD and LOCATION_NM describe the geographic extent of the population that was sampled and REPORT_YEAR_NM describes the years in which the sample was taken. For older periodic inventories, REPORT_YEAR_NAME typically reflects a single reporting year (the one used in the FIA publications), even though the plots may have been measured over several years. Annual inventories (taken since 1999) list the years of data measurements used in the estimation. There are usually multiple evaluations for a specific year because not all plots observed have every attribute of interest, and/or different stratifications are used in the estimation of different attributes of interest. For example, volume estimation can be done on plots measured at only one point in time. However, growth estimates require repeat measurements. Thus, evaluations for the estimation of growth only assign those plots that are repeat measurement plots to strata, and do not include one-time measurement plots.

Table 4.3. Important POP_EVAL entries for Minnesota through 2006 from the FIADB.

	CN	RS CD	EVALID	EVAL DESCR	STATECD	LOCATION NM	REPORT YEAR NM
	Data item names						
Data item values	107106457010661	23	277701	Minnesota, 1977: area (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1977
	107106458010661	23	277702	Minnesota, 1977: volume (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1977
	107106459010661	23	277703	Minnesota, 1977: growth (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1977
	107106460010661	23	277704	Minnesota, 1977: mortality (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1977
	107106461010661	23	277705	Minnesota, 1977: removals (periodic	27	Minnesota	1977
	107106462010661	23	279001	Minnesota, 1990: area (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106463010661	23	279002	Minnesota, 1990: volume (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106464010661	23	279003	Minnesota, 1990: growth (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106465010661	23	279004	Minnesota, 1990: mortality (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106466010661	23	279005	Minnesota, 1990: removals (periodic	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106467010661	23	279006	Minnesota, 1990: change (periodic)	27	Minnesota	1990
	107106444010661	23	270300	Minnesota, 1999-2003: all land	27	Minnesota	1999;2000;2001; 2002;2003
	107106445010661	23	270301	Minnesota, 1999-2003: area/volume	27	Minnesota	1999;2000;2001; 2002;2003
	107106446010661	23	270302	Minnesota, 1990 to 1999-2003: GRM	27	Minnesota	1999;2000;2001; 2002;2003
	107106448010661	23	270400	Minnesota, 2000-2004: all land	27	Minnesota	2000;2001;2002; 2003;2004
	107106449010661	23	270401	Minnesota, 2000-2004: area/volume	27	Minnesota	2000;2001;2002; 2003;2004
	107106450010661	23	270402	Minnesota, 1999 to 2004: GRM	27	Minnesota	2004
	107106451010661	23	270500	Minnesota, 2001-2005: all land	27	Minnesota	2001;2002;2003; 2004;2005
	107106452010661	23	270501	Minnesota, 2001-2005: area/volume	27	Minnesota	2001;2002;2003; 2004;2005
	107106453010661	23	270502	Minnesota, 1999-2000 to 2004-2005: GRM	27	Minnesota	2004;2005
	107106454010661	23	270600	Minnesota, 2002-2006: all land	27	Minnesota	2002;2003;2004; 2005;2006
	107106455010661	23	270601	Minnesota, 2002-2006: area/volume	27	Minnesota	2002;2003;2004; 2005;2006
	107106456010661	23	270602	Minnesota, 1999-2001 to 2004-2006: GRM	27	Minnesota	2004;2005;2006

An evaluation group is the set of evaluations that goes into the contents of a typical FIA report for a State. For example the evaluations that went into the report entitled "Minnesota's forests 1999-2003 (Part A.)" (Miles and others 2007) are identified by EVALIDs 270300, 270301 and 270302, and are collectively identified by a single record in the POP_EVAL_GRP table. Table 4.4 lists the important attributes for all evaluation groups that are loaded into FIADB for data collected in Minnesota through 2006.

Table 4.4. Important POP_EVAL_GRP entries for Minnesota through 2006 from the FIADB.

Data item names	Data item values					
CN	107114016010661	107114017010661	107114012010661	107114013010661	107114014010661	107114015010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL			107106444010661	107106448010661	107106451010661	107106454010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR	107106457010661	107106462010661	107106445010661	107106449010661	107106452010661	107106455010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL	107106458010661	107106463010661	107106445010661	107106449010661	107106452010661	107106455010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW	107106459010661	107106464010661	107106446010661	107106450010661	107106453010661	107106456010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT	107106460010661	107106465010661	107106446010661	107106450010661	107106453010661	107106456010661
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV	107106461010661	107106466010661	107106446010661	107106450010661	107106453010661	107106456010661
RSCD	23	23	23	23	23	23
EVAL_GRP	271977	271990	272003	272004	272005	272006
EVAL_GRP_DESCR	Minnesota: 1977	Minnesota: 1990	Minnesota: 1999;2000;2001; 2002;2003	Minnesota: 2000;2001;2002; 2003;2004	Minnesota: 2001;2002;2003; 2004;2005	Minnesota: 2002;2003;2004; 2005;2006

In the POP_EVAL_GRP table the data item EVAL_GRP identifies the evaluation group by its State code (first 2 digits) and a year (last 4 digits), which is the year commonly associated with estimates. In table 4.4 we see evaluation groups for two periodic inventories estimates (1977 and 1990), and four annual estimates (2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006). The EVAL_GRP_DESCR describes the groups, and indicates that all of the annual inventory estimates are based on five years of measurements taken over the 5-year period ending with that date. The data items EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL, EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR, EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL, EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW, EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT and EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV identify the evaluations in POP_EVAL that are appropriate for the estimation of various attributes of interest. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR identifies the evaluation used in the estimation of most area estimates, such as the area of forestland or the area of timberland. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL identifies the evaluation used in the estimation of tree level attributes such as number, volume, and biomass of trees, and seedling level estimates, such as number of seedlings. EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW, EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT and EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV identify the evaluations used in the estimation of growth, mortality, and removals respectively. The evaluation identified by EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL is only appropriate for area estimation where the area of hazardous and denied access are of interest. All other evaluations treat hazardous and denied access as non-measured and adjust the estimate to account for these areas.

3. **Linking the appropriate tables in FIADB to produce estimates of attributes of interest for a population**

The following Oracle™ SQL script can be modified to produce an estimate of any condition, tree, or seedling level attribute listed in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table. In this standard script (Example 4.1), the non-bold text applies to all estimates and the bold text is modified by the user, depending on the desired attribute of interest and evaluation group. The line numbers have been added for reference. On line 02 the expression (POP_ATTRIBUTE.EXPRESSION) associated with the desired attribute of interest should be inserted. Lines 05 or 06 include either the TREE table or SEEDLING table, and neither line should be included for condition level estimates. Line 05 should be included for tree level estimates and line 06 should be included for seedling level estimates. On line 10 the additions to the where clause (POP_ATTRIBUTE .WHERE_CLAUSE) associated with the desired attribute of interest should be inserted. On line 15 the appropriate expansion must be indicated by replacing the characters XXX with ALL, CURR, VOL, GROW, MORT or REMV to ensure that the appropriate evaluation is applied. Finally, on line 16, the desired evaluation group needs to be indicated by replacing the characters SSYYYY with the desired evaluation group, whereby SS = STATECD of the desired State, and YYYY = year of the desired inventory. With these changes, a user can produce the standard estimates for any desired population from the POP_ATTRIBUTE table.

Estimation requires linking the attribute values (on the COND, TREE and SEEDLING tables) to the stratification information (on the POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN, POP_STRATUM, and POP_ESTN_UNIT) for the selected evaluation that defines the sample. Those links are provided in lines 11 thru 14 of the script, and these lines do not change. Line 11 links the POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN record (which contains EXPNS, the plot expansion factor or acres assigned to the plot) to the plot record. Line 12 links the POP_STRATUM (which identifies each stratum in the estimation unit) to the POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN record. Line 13 links the POP_ESTN_UNIT (which identifies each estimation unit in the evaluation) to the POP_ STRATUM record. Line 14 links the POP_EVAL, which identifies each evaluation, to the specific evaluation that is required for the estimation. See figure 4.1 for a schematic of links of some of the FIADB tables.

Example 4.1. Standard estimation script

```
01    SELECT SUM(pop_stratum.expns *
02      EXPRESSION  -- the appropriate expression from the pop_attribute table
03       ) estimate
04     FROM cond c, plot p,
05        tree t, -- tree table must be included for tree level estimates
06        seedling s, -- seedling table must be included for seedling level estimates
07        pop_plot_stratum_assgn, pop_stratum, pop_estn_unit,
08        pop_eval, pop_eval_grp
09    WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
10     AND WHERE_CLAUSE  -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
11     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
12     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
13     AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
14     AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
15     AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expXXX -- specify the appropriate expansion.
16     AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = SSYYYY – - the desired evaluation group must be specified
```

In the following three examples (4.2, 4.3, and 4.4), the scripts are modified from above to produce condition, tree and seedling level estimates for the Minnesota 2003 inventory. Here the sections in bold are the sections that changed from the standard estimation script.

Example 4.2 Estimate area of timberland (acres)

```
 SELECT  SUM( pop_stratum.expns *
        c.condprop_unadj*
        decode(c.prop_basis,'MACR',pop_stratum.adj_factor_macr,
        pop_stratum.adj_factor_subp) -- espression from the pop_attribute table
        ) estimate
      FROM cond c,  plot p,
         pop_plot_stratum_assgn,  pop_stratum,  pop_estn_unit,
         pop_eval,  pop_eval_grp
     WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
      AND c.cond_status_cd=1 AND c.reservcd=0
      AND c.siteclcd IN (1,2,3,4,5,6) -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
      AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
      AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
      AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
      AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
      AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expcurr -- specify the appropriate expansion.
      AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
```

Produces the following estimate of acres of timberland:

ESTIMATE
14759837.71

Example 4.3 Estimate number of live trees on forest land (trees)

```
SELECT  SUM( pop_stratum.expns *
        t.tpa_unadj*
        decode(dia,null,adj_factor_subp,
        decode(least(dia,5-0.001),dia,adj_factor_micr,
        decode(least(dia, nvl(MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA,9999)-0.001),dia,adj_factor_subp,
        adj_factor_macr))) -- expression from the pop_attribute table
        ) estimate
    FROM cond c,   plot p,
        tree t, -- tree table must be included for tree level estimates
        pop_plot_stratum_assgn,   pop_stratum,   pop_estn_unit,
        pop_eval,   pop_eval_grp
    WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
     AND t.plt_cn=c.plt_cn
     AND t.condid=c.condid
     AND c.cond_status_cd=1
     AND t.statuscd=1
     AND t.dia>=1.0 -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
     AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
     AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
     AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
     AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
```

Produces the following estimate of total number of live trees on forest land:

ESTIMATE
12077957201

Example 4.4 Estimate number of live seedlings on timberland (seedlings)

```
SELECT  SUM( pop_stratum.expns *
        s.tpa_unadj*adj_factor_micr -- expression from the pop_attribute table
        ) estimate
    FROM cond c,   plot p,
        seedling s, -- seedling table must be included for seedling level estimates
        pop_plot_stratum_assgn,   pop_stratum,   pop_estn_unit,
        pop_eval,   pop_eval_grp
    WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
     AND s.plt_cn=c.plt_cn
     AND s.condid=c.condid
     AND c.cond_status_cd=1
     AND c.reservcd=0
     AND c.siteclcd IN (1,2,3,4,5,6) -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
     AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
```

AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_exp**vol** -- *specify the appropriate expansion.*
AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = **272003** -- *the desired evaluation group must be specified.*

Produces the following estimate of total number of live seedlings on timberland:

ESTIMATE
37212106984.9839

Users of FIADB who wish to produce population estimates should test these three examples to be sure they are obtaining identical estimates before proceeding to more complicated estimation. Also, users who access data from periodic inventories should restrict the estimation only to the standard timberland estimates. In most cases, for periodic inventories, the FIADB contains only condition level information on reserved and unproductive forest lands, and tree level information on timberland.

4.   Producing estimates with sampling errors for attributes of interest for a population

Population estimates that include error estimates (sampling error or variance of the estimate) along with the estimated total are more complicated. The following Oracle™ SQL script can be used as a template in producing estimates with sampling errors. The line numbers have been added for reference. This example follows the notation used in Bechtold and Patterson (2005, equation 4.14 on page 55). Again, the portions of the script that should be changed by the user to specify the attribute of interest and population are in bold. Besides returning the estimates and sampling errors, this script also outputs the total number of plots in the sample (TOTAL_PLOTS), the number of plots where the attribute of interest was observed to occur (NON_ZERO_PLOTS), and the total population area (TOTAL_POPULATION_ACRES). This procedure produces two intermediate tables - phase_1_summary and phase_2_summary. Phase_1_summary is a stratum level table that contains the stratification information necessary in the estimation within strata sample sizes (n_h), stratum weights (W_h), and population area (A_T). Phase_2_summary is a stratum level table that contains a summary of the attribute of interest on per-unit-area basis (y_{hid}), including the sum and sum of the squared plot level values and the number of plots where the attribute of interest was observed.
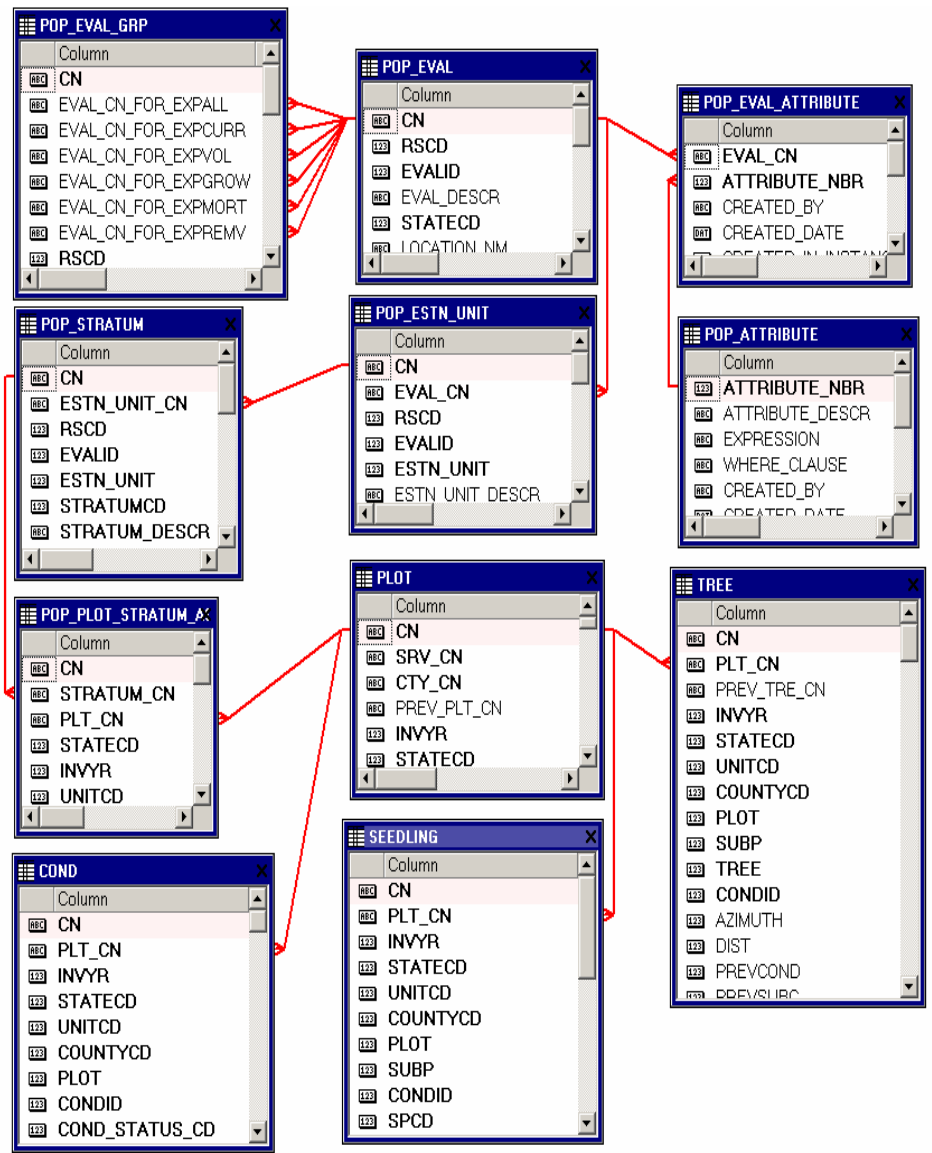
Figure 5. Abbreviated diagram of select FIADB tables. Note that there are more columns in each table than are shown.

Example 4.5. Standard script for estimates with sampling errors

```
01   SELECT eval_grp,
02      SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) estimate,
03      CASE
04       WHEN SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) > 0 THEN
05        round(sqrt(SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate)) /
06           SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) * 100,  3)
07       ELSE
08        0
09      END AS se_of_estimate_pct,
10      SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate) var_of_estimate,
11      SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_plots) total_plots,
12      SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
13      SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_population_area_acres) total_population_acres
14   FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp_cn,
15           eval_grp,
16           estn_unit_cn,
17           SUM(total_area * (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) * w_h) estimate,
18           SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) total_plots,
19           SUM(phase_2_summary.number_plots_in_domain) domain_plots,
20           SUM(phase_2_summary.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
21           total_area * total_area / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
22           ((SUM(w_h * phase_1_summary.n_h *
23               (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
24               ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
25               (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
26               (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1)))) +
27           1 / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
28           (SUM((1 - w_h) * phase_1_summary.n_h *
29               (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
30               ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
31               (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
32               (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1))))) var_of_estimate,
33          total_area total_population_area_acres
34        FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp.eval_grp,
35              pop_eval_grp.cn pop_eval_grp_cn,
36              pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn,
37              pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
38              p1pointcnt /
39              (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
40                FROM pop_stratum strs
41                WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) w_h,
42              (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
43                FROM pop_stratum strs
44                WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) n_prime,
45              p1pointcnt n_prime_h,
46              (SELECT SUM(eu_s.area_used)
47                FROM pop_estn_unit eu_s
48                WHERE eu_s.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) total_area,
49              pop_stratum.p2pointcnt n_h
50          FROM pop_estn_unit,
51              pop_stratum,
52              pop_eval,
53              pop_eval_grp
54         WHERE pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
```

```
55              AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
56              AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expXXX -- specify the appropriate expansion.
57              AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = SSYYYY -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
58          ) phase_1_summary,
59          (SELECT pop_stratum_cn,
60              SUM(y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd,
61              SUM(y_hid_adjusted * y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd_sqr,
62              COUNT(*) number_plots_in_domain,
63              SUM(decode(y_hid_adjusted, 0, 0, NULL, 0, 1)) non_zero_plots
64           FROM (SELECT pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
65                   p.cn plt_cn,
66                   SUM(EXPRESSION) y_hid_adjusted
67                 FROM cond c,
68                     plot p,
69                     tree t, -- tree table must be included for tree level estimates
70                     seedling s, -- seedling table must be included for seedling level estimates
71                     pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
72                     pop_stratum,
73                     pop_estn_unit,
74                     pop_eval,
75                     pop_eval_grp
76                 WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
77                  AND WHERE_CLAUSE -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
78                  AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
79                  AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
80                  AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
81                  AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
82                  AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expXXX -- specify the appropriate expansion
83                  AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = SSYYYY -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
84               GROUP BY pop_stratum.cn, p.cn)
85          GROUP BY pop_stratum_cn) phase_2_summary
86       WHERE phase_1_summary.pop_stratum_cn = phase_2_summary.pop_stratum_cn(+)
87       GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn,
88            eval_grp,
89            estn_unit_cn,
90            phase_1_summary.total_area) estimate_by_estn_unit
91    GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn, eval_grp
```

In the following three examples the scripts were modified from above to produce condition, tree, and seedling level estimates for the Minnesota 2003 inventory. Here the sections in bold are the sections that changed from the standard script for estimates with sampling errors.

Example 4.6. Estimate Area of timberland (acres) with sampling error. Note the bold sections in this example match the bold sections in example 4.2, which estimates the same area without sampling errors.

```
SELECT eval_grp,
   SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) estimate,
   CASE
    WHEN SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) > 0 THEN
     round(sqrt(SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate)) /
        SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) * 100, 3)
    ELSE
     0
   END AS se_of_estimate_pct,
```

```
        SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate) var_of_estimate,
        SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_plots) total_plots,
        SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
        SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_population_area_acres) total_population_acres
FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp_cn,
            eval_grp,
            estn_unit_cn,
            SUM(total_area * (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) * w_h) estimate,
            SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) total_plots,
            SUM(phase_2_summary.number_plots_in_domain) domain_plots,
            SUM(phase_2_summary.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
            total_area * total_area / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
            ((SUM(w_h * phase_1_summary.n_h *
                (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
                ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
                (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
                (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1)))) +
            1 / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
            (SUM((1 - w_h) * phase_1_summary.n_h *
                (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
                ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
                (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
                (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1))))) var_of_estimate,
            total_area total_population_area_acres
        FROM ---
            (SELECT pop_eval_grp.eval_grp,
                pop_eval_grp.cn pop_eval_grp_cn,
                pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn,
                pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
                p1pointcnt /
                (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
                    FROM pop_stratum strs
                   WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) w_h,
                (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
                    FROM pop_stratum strs
                   WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) n_prime,
                p1pointcnt n_prime_h,
                (SELECT SUM(eu_s.area_used)
                    FROM pop_estn_unit eu_s
                   WHERE eu_s.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) total_area,
                pop_stratum.p2pointcnt n_h
            FROM pop_estn_unit,
                pop_stratum,
                pop_eval,
                pop_eval_grp
           WHERE pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
             AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
             AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expcurr -- specify the appropriate expansion.
             AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
            ) phase_1_summary,
            (SELECT pop_stratum_cn,
                SUM(y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd,
                SUM(y_hid_adjusted * y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd_sqr,
                COUNT(*) number_plots_in_domain,
                SUM(decode(y_hid_adjusted, 0, 0, NULL, 0, 1)) non_zero_plots
            FROM (SELECT pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
```

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```
                p.cn plt_cn,
                SUM(c.condprop_unadj *decode(c.prop_basis, 'MACR', pop_stratum.adj_factor_macr,
                     pop_stratum.adj_factor_subp) -- the expression from the pop_attribute table
                     ) y_hid_adjusted
             FROM cond c,
                 plot p,
                 pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
                 pop_stratum,
                 pop_estn_unit,
                 pop_eval,
                 pop_eval_grp
             WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
               AND c.cond_status_cd = 1
               AND c.reservcd = 0
               AND c.siteclcd IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
               AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
               AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
               AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
               AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
               AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expcurr -- specify the appropriate expansion.
               AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
             GROUP BY pop_stratum.cn, p.cn)
         GROUP BY pop_stratum_cn) phase_2_summary
     WHERE phase_1_summary.pop_stratum_cn =
         phase_2_summary.pop_stratum_cn(+)
     GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn,
           eval_grp,
           estn_unit_cn,
           phase_1_summary.total_area) estimate_by_estn_unit
 GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn, eval_grp
```

Produces the following estimate of acres of timberland with sampling error:

EVAL GRP	272003
ESTIMATE	14759837.73
SE OF ESTIMATE PCT	0.713
VAR OF ESTIMATE	11067085685
TOTAL PLOTS	16041
NON ZERO PLOTS	4782
TOTAL POPULATION ACRES	54002539

Readers may note that the estimate produced here (14759837.73 acres) is not equal to the estimate produced in example 4.2 (14759837.71 acres) due to rounding differences between the two procedures. Similar small differences can be seen in the other two examples.

Example 4.7. Estimate number of live trees on forest land (trees) with sampling error. Note the bold sections in this example match the bold sections in example 4.3, which estimates the same number of trees without sampling errors.

```
SELECT eval_grp,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) estimate,
    CASE
     WHEN SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) > 0 THEN
```

```
   round(sqrt(SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate)) /
       SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) * 100, 3)
  ELSE
   0
  END AS se_of_estimate_pct,
  SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate) var_of_estimate,
  SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_plots) total_plots,
  SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
  SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_population_area_acres) total_population_acres
FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp_cn,
       eval_grp,
       estn_unit_cn,
       SUM(total_area * (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) * w_h) estimate,
       SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) total_plots,
       SUM(phase_2_summary.number_plots_in_domain) domain_plots,
       SUM(phase_2_summary.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
       total_area * total_area / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
       ((SUM(w_h * phase_1_summary.n_h *
           (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
           ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
           (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
           (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1)))) +
       1 / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
       (SUM((1 - w_h) * phase_1_summary.n_h *
           (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
           ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
           (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
           (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1))))) var_of_estimate,
       total_area total_population_area_acres
     FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp.eval_grp,
           pop_eval_grp.cn pop_eval_grp_cn,
           pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn,
           pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
           p1pointcnt /
           (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
             FROM pop_stratum strs
            WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) w_h,
           (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
             FROM pop_stratum strs
            WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) n_prime,
           p1pointcnt n_prime_h,
           (SELECT SUM(eu_s.area_used)
             FROM pop_estn_unit eu_s
            WHERE eu_s.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) total_area,
           pop_stratum.p2pointcnt n_h
         FROM pop_estn_unit,
           pop_stratum,
           pop_eval,
           pop_eval_grp
        WHERE pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
         AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
         AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
         AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
        ) phase_1_summary,
       (SELECT pop_stratum_cn,
           SUM(y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd,
```

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```
            SUM(y_hid_adjusted * y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd_sqr,
            COUNT(*) number_plots_in_domain,
            SUM(decode(y_hid_adjusted, 0, 0, NULL, 0, 1)) non_zero_plots
        FROM (SELECT pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
                p.cn plt_cn,
                SUM(t.tpa_unadj *
                  decode(dia,
                      NULL,
                      adj_factor_subp,
                      decode(least(dia, 5 - 0.001),
                          dia,
                          adj_factor_micr,
                          decode(least(dia,
                                nvl(macro_breakpoint_dia, 9999) - 0.001),
                              dia,
                              adj_factor_subp,
                              adj_factor_macr))) -- expression from the pop_attribute table
                              ) y_hid_adjusted
            FROM cond c,
                plot p,
                tree t, -- tree table must be included for tree level estimates
                pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
                pop_stratum,
                pop_estn_unit,
                pop_eval,
                pop_eval_grp
            WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
              AND t.plt_cn = c.plt_cn
              AND t.condid = c.condid
              AND c.cond_status_cd = 1
              AND t.statuscd = 1
              AND t.dia >= 1.0 -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
              AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
              AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
              AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
              AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
              AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
              AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
            GROUP BY pop_stratum.cn, p.cn)
        GROUP BY pop_stratum_cn) phase_2_summary
    WHERE phase_1_summary.pop_stratum_cn =
        phase_2_summary.pop_stratum_cn(+)
    GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn,
          eval_grp,
          estn_unit_cn,
          phase_1_summary.total_area) estimate_by_estn_unit
GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn, eval_grp
```

Produces the following estimate of number of live trees on forest land with sampling error:

EVAL GRP	272003
ESTIMATE	12077957221
SE OF ESTIMATE PCT	1.331
VAR OF ESTIMATE	2.58E+16
TOTAL PLOTS	16041
NON ZERO PLOTS	5069
TOTAL POPULATION ACRES	54002539

Example 4.8. Estimate number of seedlings on timberland (seedlings) with sampling error

```
SELECT eval_grp,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) estimate,
    CASE
      WHEN SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) > 0 THEN
        round(sqrt(SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate)) /
            SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.estimate) * 100, 3)
      ELSE
        0
    END AS se_of_estimate_pct,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.var_of_estimate) var_of_estimate,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_plots) total_plots,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
    SUM(estimate_by_estn_unit.total_population_area_acres) total_population_acres
 FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp_cn,
        eval_grp,
        estn_unit_cn,
        SUM(total_area * (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) * w_h) estimate,
        SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) total_plots,
        SUM(phase_2_summary.number_plots_in_domain) domain_plots,
        SUM(phase_2_summary.non_zero_plots) non_zero_plots,
        total_area * total_area / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
        ((SUM(w_h * phase_1_summary.n_h *
            (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
            ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
            (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
            (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1)))) +
        1 / SUM(phase_1_summary.n_h) *
        (SUM((1 - w_h) * phase_1_summary.n_h *
            (((nvl(ysum_hd_sqr, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) -
            ((nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h) *
            (nvl(ysum_hd, 0) / phase_1_summary.n_h))) /
            (phase_1_summary.n_h - 1)))))) var_of_estimate,
        total_area total_population_area_acres
      FROM (SELECT pop_eval_grp.eval_grp,
            pop_eval_grp.cn pop_eval_grp_cn,
            pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn,
            pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
            p1pointcnt /
            (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
              FROM pop_stratum strs
             WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) w_h,
```

```
        (SELECT SUM(strs.p1pointcnt)
          FROM pop_stratum strs
           WHERE strs.estn_unit_cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) n_prime,
        p1pointcnt n_prime_h,
        (SELECT SUM(eu_s.area_used)
          FROM pop_estn_unit eu_s
           WHERE eu_s.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn) total_area,
        pop_stratum.p2pointcnt n_h
     FROM pop_estn_unit,
        pop_stratum,
        pop_eval,
        pop_eval_grp
     WHERE pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
       AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
       AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
       AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
     ) phase_1_summary,
    (SELECT pop_stratum_cn,
        SUM(y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd,
        SUM(y_hid_adjusted * y_hid_adjusted) ysum_hd_sqr,
        COUNT(*) number_plots_in_domain,
        SUM(decode(y_hid_adjusted, 0, 0, NULL, 0, 1)) non_zero_plots
     FROM (SELECT pop_stratum.cn pop_stratum_cn,
            p.cn plt_cn,
            SUM(s.tpa_unadj * adj_factor_micr) y_hid_adjusted -- expression from the pop_attribute table
          FROM cond c,
            plot p,
            seedling s, -- seedling table must be included for seedling level estimates.
            pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
            pop_stratum,
            pop_estn_unit,
            pop_eval,
            pop_eval_grp
        WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
          AND s.plt_cn = c.plt_cn
          AND s.condid = c.condid
          AND c.cond_status_cd = 1
          AND c.reservcd = 0
          AND c.siteclcd IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
          AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
          AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
          AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
          AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
          AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
          AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
        GROUP BY pop_stratum.cn, p.cn)
     GROUP BY pop_stratum_cn) phase_2_summary
 WHERE phase_1_summary.pop_stratum_cn =
    phase_2_summary.pop_stratum_cn(+)
 GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn,
        eval_grp,
        estn_unit_cn,
        phase_1_summary.total_area) estimate_by_estn_unit
GROUP BY pop_eval_grp_cn, eval_grp
```

Produces the following estimate of number of live seedlings on timberland with sampling error:

EVAL GRP	272003
ESTIMATE	37212107051
SE OF ESTIMATE PCT	1.815
VAR OF ESTIMATE	4.56E+17
TOTAL PLOTS	16041
NON ZERO PLOTS	4312
TOTAL POPULATION ACRES	54002539

5.   Restricting the attribute of interest to a smaller subset of the population

The estimation procedures presented in examples 4.1 through 4.8 can all be modified to restrict the estimation to a subset, referred to as the domain of interest. An example of a domain would be only sawtimber stands on publicly owned timberland. In effect, the attributes identified in the POP_ATTRIBUTE table are a combination of an attribute (e.g., area, number of trees, volume, number of seedlings) and a domain (e.g., forest land, timberland, ownership, growing-stock trees). The attribute of interest is defined in the POP_ATTRIBUTE.EXPRESSION and the domain of interest is defined by POP_ATTRIBUTE.WHERE_CLAUSE. In example 4.2, the attribute of interest is area, and the domain of interest is restricted to timberland only. In example 4.3, the attribute of interest is number of trees, and the domain of interest is restricted to live trees on forest land with diameters 1 inch and larger. In example 4.4, the attribute of interest is number of seedlings, and the domain of interest is restricted to timberland.

A word of caution when working with periodic data - not all lands and all attributes were sampled in periodic inventories. In some States, only productive, non-reserved lands were sampled in periodic inventories. So, applying estimation of number of trees to all forest land in older periodic inventories will appear to work, but trees were only measured on timberland, so the estimates will only reflect the trees on timberland. Also, in many periodic inventories, seedlings were not tallied.

In the next example, the domain of interest in example 4.3 is further restricted to a specific species (SPCD = 129, eastern white pine), diameter (DIA $\geq$ 20, trees 20 inches and larger), and ownership (OWNGRPCD = 40, private owners only). The boxed lines have been added to the procedure. The procedure now provides an estimate of the total number of live eastern white pine, 20 inches and larger on privately owned forest land.

Example 4.9 Estimate number of live eastern white pine trees 20 inches and larger on privately owned forest land (trees)

```
SELECT SUM(pop_stratum.expns * t.tpa_unadj *
    decode(dia,
        NULL,
        adj_factor_subp,
        decode(least(dia, 5 - 0.001),
            dia,
            adj_factor_micr,
            decode(least(dia,
                    nvl(macro_breakpoint_dia, 9999) - 0.001),
                dia,
                adj_factor_subp,
                adj_factor_macr)))) estimate -- expression from the pop_attribute table
 FROM cond c,
   plot p,
   tree t, -- tree table must be included for tree level estimates
   pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
```

```
    pop_stratum,
    pop_estn_unit,
    pop_eval,
    pop_eval_grp
 WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
 AND t.plt_cn = c.plt_cn
 AND t.condid = c.condid
 AND c.cond_status_cd = 1
 AND t.statuscd = 1
 AND t.dia >= 1.0 -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
 AND t.spcd = 129
 AND t.dia >= 20.0
 AND c.owngrpcd = 40 -- user-defined additional where_clause
 AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
 AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
 AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
 AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
 AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expvol -- specify the appropriate expansion.
 AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
```

Produces the following estimate of total number of live eastern white pine, 20 inches and larger on privately owned forest land:

ESTIMATE
519317.3744

Adding the same restrictions to the where clause in example 4.7 provides the following output:

EVAL GRP	272003
ESTIMATE	519317.3739
SE OF ESTIMATE PCT	25.145
VAR OF ESTIMATE	17051491226
TOTAL PLOTS	16041
NON ZERO PLOTS	20
TOTAL POPULATION ACRES	54002539

The estimated 519,000 eastern white pine trees, 20 inches and larger on privately owned forest land has a sample error of 25.1 percent. Live eastern white pine 20 inches or larger on private forest land were observed on a total of 20 plots in the State.

6.   Changing the attribute of interest with user-defined criteria

Users can define condition level attributes of interest. The standard condition level attributes of interest are sampled land area and all land area (expressed in acres). Sampled land area (adjusted for denied access and hazardous conditions that were not sampled) is the one used for nearly all standard FIA tables that report area estimates. All land area (where denied access and hazardous are considered part of the sample) is only used in estimation that treats denied access (plots on land where field crews were unable to obtain the owner's permission to measure the plot) and hazardous (conditions that were deemed too hazardous to measure the plots) as part of the sample attribute of interest. Most of the other condition level variables that FIA observes are typically used to categorize the condition, and are most often applied as restrictions on the population in defining the domain, and do not lend themselves as an attribute of interest. For example, BALIVE (the basal area of live trees 1 inch diameter and larger) is mainly used to categorize forest land area rather than as an attribute of interest in population level estimation. Users are more interested in

knowing how many acres of forest land meets some basal area requirement (say between 50 and 100 square feet per acre), rather the total basal area of forest land in a State.

An example of a user-defined condition level attribute of interest, for which an estimate of a total might be of interest, would be total land value. Here the user would supply a function that assigns value ($ per acre) to forest land, based on attributes in FIADB. As an example, we use a very arbitrary function of site index and basal area of live tree - value per acre = 1000 + (site index x 3) + (basal area x 4), and limit the domain of interest to only private timberland. Modifying example 1 produces the following script and estimate of total value. Since the function is a condition level value per acre, it is simply included in the expression as a multiplication factor, and the domain restriction (private timberland) is added to the where clause. The sections that have been added to example 4.2 are in boxes. The same modifications were added to example 4.6 to produce the estimates with sampling errors.

Example 4.10 Estimated dollar value of private timberland (user defined function)

```
SELECT SUM(pop_stratum.expns * c.condprop_unadj *
      decode(c.prop_basis,
          'MACR',
          pop_stratum.adj_factor_macr,
          pop_stratum.adj_factor_subp) * -- expression from the pop_attribute table
      (1000 + c.sicond * 3 + c.balive * 4)) estimate -- user-defined value function
 FROM cond c,
    plot p,
    pop_plot_stratum_assgn,
    pop_stratum,
    pop_estn_unit,
    pop_eval,
    pop_eval_grp
 WHERE p.cn = c.plt_cn
  AND c.cond_status_cd = 1
  AND c.reservcd = 0
  AND c.siteclcd IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) -- additional where_clause from the pop_attribute table
  AND c.owngrpcd = 40 -- user-defined additional where_clause
  AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.plt_cn = p.cn
  AND pop_plot_stratum_assgn.stratum_cn = pop_stratum.cn
  AND pop_estn_unit.cn = pop_stratum.estn_unit_cn
  AND pop_eval.cn = pop_estn_unit.eval_cn
  AND pop_eval.cn = pop_eval_grp.eval_cn_for_expcurr -- specify the appropriate expansion.
  AND pop_eval_grp.eval_grp = 272003 -- the desired evaluation group must be specified.
```

Produces the following estimate only from above example:

ESTIMATE
10,145,965,913.3934

And the same modification to example 4.6 produces the following estimate with sampling errors:

EVAL_GRP	272003
ESTIMATE	10145965912.88
SE_OF_ESTIMATE_PCT	1.354
VAR_OF_ESTIMATE	1.89E+16
TOTAL_PLOTS	16041
NON_ZERO_PLOTS	2288
TOTAL_POPULATION_ACRES	54002539

Based on this function, the estimated total value of private timberland in the State is 10.1 billion dollars. This value function is used only as an example, any type of user defined function that assigns quantities, such as value ($ per acre), wildlife population level (animals per acre), productivity (yield per acre), or carbon sequestration potential (tons per acre) could be used as long as it is a function of data items in the FIADB, and/or data attributes from other sources that can be linked to FIA plots.

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Appendix A. Index of Column Names

The following table lists column names used in the database tables, their location within the table, and a short description of the attribute.

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
ACTUALHT (5.15)	TREE	23	Actual height of tree
ADFORCD	COND	15	Administrative forest code
ADJ_FACTOR_MACR	POP_STRATUM	12	Adjustment factor for the macroplot
ADJ_FACTOR_MICR	POP_STRATUM	14	Adjustment factor for the microplot
ADJ_FACTOR_SUBP	POP_STRATUM	13	Adjustment factor for the subplot
AGEDIA (7.2.5)	SITETREE	14	Age at diameter height
AGENTCD (5.21)	TREE	28	Cause of death (agent) code
ALSTK	COND	55	All-live-tree stocking percent
ALSTKCD	COND	37	All live stocking code
AREA_SOURCE	POP_ESTN_UNIT	11	Source of area figures usually Census Bureau or from pixel counts
AREA_USED	POP_ESTN_UNIT	10	Area used to calculate all expansion factors
AREALAND_EU	POP_ESTN_UNIT	8	Land area within the estimation unit
AREATOT_EU	POP_ESTN_UNIT	9	Total area within the estimation unit
ASPECT	COND	34	Aspect
ASPECT (3.7)	SUBPLOT	17	Subplot aspect
ATTRIBUTE_DESCR	POP_ATTRIBUTE	2	Estimation attribute e.g., Area of timberland
ATTRIBUTE_NBR	POP_ATTRIBUTE	1	Arbitrary unique number
ATTRIBUTE_NBR	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	2	Attribute number
AZIMUTH (7.2.8)	SITETREE	25	Azimuth
AZIMUTH (5.4)	TREE	12	Azimuth
AZMCORN (4.2.6)	BOUNDARY	13	Corner azimuth
AZMLEFT (4.2.5)	BOUNDARY	12	Left azimuth
AZMRIGHT (4.2.8)	BOUNDARY	15	Right azimuth
BALIVE	COND	53	Basal area of live trees
BFSND	TREE	76	Board-foot-cull soundness
BHAGE	TREE	69	Breast height age
BNDCHG (4.2.3)	BOUNDARY	10	Boundary change code
BOLEHT	TREE	79	Bole height
BORED_CD_PNWRS	TREE	120	Tree bored code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
CCLCD (5.17)	TREE	26	Crown class code
CDENCD (12.9)	TREE	64	Crown density code
CDIEBKCD (12.10)	TREE	65	Crown dieback code
CFSND	TREE	77	Cubic-foot-cull soundness
CLIGHTCD (12.6)	TREE	62	Crown light exposure code
CN	BOUNDARY	1	Sequence number
CN	COND	1	Sequence number
CN	COUNTY	5	Sequence number
CN	PLOT	1	Sequence number

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
CN	POP_ESTN_UNIT	1	Sequence number
CN	POP_EVAL	1	Sequence number
CN	POP_EVAL_GRP	1	Sequence number
CN	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	1	Sequence number
CN	POP_STRATUM	1	Sequence number
CN	SEEDLING	1	Sequence number
CN	SITETREE	1	Sequence number
CN	SUBPLOT	1	Sequence number
CN	SUBP_COND	1	Sequence number
CN	SURVEY	1	Sequence number
CN	TREE	1	Sequence number
COND_CLASS_LIST (7.2.1)	SITETREE	30	Condition class list
COND_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD (2.4.3)	COND	10	Condition nonsampled reason code
COND_STATUS_CD (2.4.2)	COND	9	Condition status code
CONDID (2.4.1)	COND	8	Condition class number
CONDID (6.3)	SEEDLING	9	Condition class number
CONDID	SITETREE	9	Condition class number
CONDID	SUBP_COND	9	Condition class number
CONDID (5.3)	TREE	11	Condition class number
CONDLIST	SUBPLOT	15	Subplot/macroplot plot condition list
CONDPROP_UNADJ	COND	29	Condition proportion unadjusted
CONGCD	PLOT	28	Congressional district code
CONTRAST (4.2.4)	BOUNDARY	11	Contrasting condition
COUNTYCD	BOUNDARY	6	County code
COUNTYCD	COND	6	County code
COUNTYCD	COUNTY	3	County code
COUNTYCD (1.2)	PLOT	8	County code
COUNTYCD	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	7	County code
COUNTYCD	SEEDLING	6	County code
COUNTYCD	SITETREE	7	County code
COUNTYCD	SUBPLOT	7	County code
COUNTYCD	SUBP_COND	6	County code
COUNTYCD	TREE	7	County code
COUNTYNM	COUNTY	4	County name
CPOSCD (12.7)	TREE	61	Crown position code
CR (5.19)	TREE	25	Compacted crown ratio
CREATED_BY	BOUNDARY	18	Created by
CREATED_BY	COND	69	Created by
CREATED_BY	COUNTY	6	Created by
CREATED_BY	PLOT	35	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_ATTRIBUTE	5	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_ESTN_UNIT	13	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_EVAL	9	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	3	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_EVAL_GRP	13	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	13	Created by
CREATED_BY	POP_STRATUM	15	Created by
CREATED_BY	SEEDLING	15	Created by

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
CREATED_BY	SITETREE	18	Created by
CREATED_BY	SUBPLOT	20	Created by
CREATED_BY	SUBP_COND	10	Created by
CREATED_BY	SURVEY	8	Created by
CREATED_BY	TREE	84	Created by
CREATED_DATE	BOUNDARY	19	Created date
CREATED_DATE	COND	70	Created date
CREATED_DATE	COUNTY	7	Created date
CREATED_DATE	PLOT	36	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_ATTRIBUTE	6	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_ESTN_UNIT	14	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_EVAL	10	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	4	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_EVAL_GRP	14	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	14	Created date
CREATED_DATE	POP_STRATUM	16	Created date
CREATED_DATE	SEEDLING	16	Created date
CREATED_DATE	SITETREE	19	Created date
CREATED_DATE	SUBPLOT	21	Created date
CREATED_DATE	SUBP_COND	11	Created date
CREATED_DATE	SURVEY	9	Created date
CREATED_DATE	TREE	85	Created date
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	BOUNDARY	20	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	COND	71	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	COUNTY	8	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	PLOT	37	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_ATTRIBUTE	7	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_ESTN_UNIT	15	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL	11	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	5	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL_GRP	15	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	15	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_STRATUM	17	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	SEEDLING	17	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	SITETREE	20	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	SUBPLOT	22	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	SUBP_COND	12	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	SURVEY	10	Created in instance
CREATED_IN_INSTANCE	TREE	86	Created in instance
CREW_TYPE (1.15)	PLOT	33	Crew type
CTY_CN	PLOT	3	County sequence number
CULL	TREE	29	Rotten and missing cull
CULL_FLD (5.13)	TREE	94	Rotten and missing cull
CULLBF	TREE	74	Board-foot cull
CULLCF	TREE	75	Cubic-foot cull
CULLDEAD	TREE	71	Dead cull
CULLFORM	TREE	72	Form cull
CULLMSTOP	TREE	73	Missing top cull
CVIGORCD (12.8)	TREE	63	Sapling vigor code
CYCLE	BOUNDARY	16	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	COND	75	Inventory cycle number

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
CYCLE	PLOT	49	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	SEEDLING	23	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	SITETREE	32	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	SUBPLOT	26	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	SUBP_COND	21	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	SURVEY	14	Inventory cycle number
CYCLE	TREE	118	Inventory cycle number
DAMLOC1 (5.20.1)	TREE	30	Damage location 1 code
DAMLOC1_PNWRS	TREE	121	Damage location 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DAMLOC2 (5.20.4)	TREE	33	Damage location 2 code
DAMLOC2_PNWRS	TREE	122	Damage location 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DAMSEV1 (5.20.3)	TREE	32	Damage severity 1 code
DAMSEV2 (5.20.6)	TREE	35	Damage severity 2 code
DAMTYP1 (5.20.2)	TREE	31	Damage type 1 code
DAMTYP2 (5.20.5)	TREE	34	Damage type 2 code
DECAYCD (5.23)	TREE	36	Decay class code
DECLINATION (1.11)	PLOT	42	Declination
DESIGNCD	PLOT	17	Plot design code
DIA (7.2.3)	SITETREE	12	Current diameter
DIA (5.9.2)	TREE	19	Current diameter
DIACALC	TREE	68	Current diameter calculated
DIACHECK (5.12)	TREE	57	Diameter check code
DIACHECK_PNWRS	TREE	123	Diameter check, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DIAHTCD	TREE	20	Diameter height code
DIST (7.2.9)	SITETREE	26	Horizontal distance
DIST (5.5)	TREE	13	Horizontal distance
DISTANCE_WATER_SRS	COND	83	Distance to water, Southern Research Station
DISTCORN (4.2.7)	BOUNDARY	14	Corner distance
DMG_AGENT1_CD_PNWRS	TREE	124	Damage agent 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DMG_AGENT2_CD_PNWRS	TREE	125	Damage agent 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DMG_AGENT3_CD_PNWRS	TREE	126	Damage agent 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station
DRYBIOM	TREE	56	Merchantable stem biomass ovendry weight for live trees
DRYBIOT	TREE	55	Total gross biomass ovendry weight for live trees
DSTRBCD1 (2.5.11)	COND	39	Disturbance 1 code
DSTRBCD2 (2.5.13)	COND	41	Disturbance 2 code
DSTRBCD3 (2.5.15)	COND	43	Disturbance 3 code
DSTRBYR1 (2.5.12)	COND	40	Year of Disturbance 1
DSTRBYR2 (2.5.14)	COND	42	Year of Disturbance 2
DSTRBYR3 (2.5.16)	COND	44	Year of Disturbance 3
ECO_UNIT_PNW	PLOT	51	Ecological unit used to identify Pacific Northwest Research Station stockability algorithms
ECOSUBCD	PLOT	27	Ecological subsection code
ELEV	PLOT	22	Elevation

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
EMAP_HEX	PLOT	43	EMAP hexagon
ESTN_UNIT	POP_ESTN_UNIT	5	Estimation unit
ESTN_UNIT	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN	11	Estimation unit
ESTN_UNIT	POP_STRATUM	5	Estimation unit
ESTN_UNIT_CN	POP_STRATUM	2	Estimation unit sequence number
ESTN_UNIT_DESCR	POP_ESTN_UNIT	6	Estimation unit description
EVAL_CN	POP_ESTN_UNIT	2	Evaluation sequence number
EVAL_CN	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	1	Evaluation sequence number
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPALL	POP_EVAL_GRP	2	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of all plots
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPCURR	POP_EVAL_GRP	3	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of current area
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPGROW	POP_EVAL_GRP	5	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of growth
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPMORT	POP_EVAL_GRP	6	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of mortality
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPREMV	POP_EVAL_GRP	7	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of removals
EVAL_CN_FOR_EXPVOL	POP_EVAL_GRP	4	Evaluation sequence number for expansions of volume
EVAL_DESCR	POP_EVAL	4	Evaluation description
EVAL_GRP	POP_EVAL_GRP	9	Reporting year followed by 4 more digits to make the statecd/eval_grp combo unique
EVAL_GRP_DESCR	POP_EVAL_GRP	10	If the evaluation is used in a statistical or analytical report use report title
EVALID	POP_ESTN_UNIT	4	Evaluation identifier
EVALID	POP_EVAL	3	Evaluation identifier
EVALID	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN	10	Evaluation identifier
EVALID	POP_STRATUM	4	Evaluation identifier
EXPNS	POP_STRATUM	11	Expansion factor
EXPRESSION	POP_ATTRIBUTE	3	Part of the expression used to produce the estimate
FGROWBFSL	TREE	98	Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of sawtimber tree on forest land
FGROWCFAL	TREE	99	Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on forest land
FGROWCFGS	TREE	97	Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of growing-stock tree on forest land
FIRE_SRS	COND	84	Fire, Southern Research Station
FLDAGE	COND	54	Field-recorded stand age
FLDSZCD (2.5.4)	COND	21	Field stand-size class code
FLDTYPCD (2.5.3)	COND	17	Field forest type code
FMORTBFSL	TREE	101	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber tree for mortality purposes on forest land

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
FMORTCFAL	TREE	102	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree for mortality purposes on forest land
FMORTCFGS	TREE	100	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for mortality purposes on forest land.
FORINDCD (2.5.8)	COND	14	Private owner industrial status code
FORMCL	TREE	80	Form class
FORTYPCD	COND	16	Forest type code
FORTYPCDCALC	COND	57	Forest type code calculated with a national algorithm
FREMVBFSL	TREE	104	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber tree for removal purposes on forest land
FREMVCFAL	TREE	105	Sound cubic-foot volume of the tree for removal purposes on forest land
FREMVCFGS	TREE	103	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree for removal purposes on forest land
GRAZING_SRS	COND	85	Grazing, Southern Research Station
GROUND_LAND_CLASS_PNW	COND	78	Present ground class code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
GROWBFSL	TREE	47	Net annual merchantable board-foot growth of sawtimber size tree on timberland
GROWCD	PLOT	23	Type of annual volume growth code
GROWCFAL	TREE	48	Net annual sound cubic-foot growth of a live tree on timberland
GROWCFGS	TREE	46	Net annual merchantable cubic-foot growth of growing-stock tree on timberland
GSSTK	COND	56	Growing-stock stocking percent
GSSTKCD	COND	36	Growing-stock stocking code
HABTYPCD1	COND	58	Primary condition habitat type
HABTYPCD1_DESCR_PUB_CD	COND	60	Habitat type code 1 description publication code
HABTYPCD1_PUB_CD	COND	59	Habitat type code 1 publication code
HABTYPCD2	COND	61	Secondary condition habitat type
HABTYPCD2_DESCR_PUB_CD	COND	63	Habitat type code 2 description publication code
HABTYPCD2_PUB_CD	COND	62	Habitat type code 2 publication code
HRDWD_CLUMP_CD	TREE	82	Hardwood clump code
HT	SITETREE	13	Total height
HT	TREE	21	Total height
HTCALC	TREE	81	Current height calculated
HTCD	TREE	22	Height method code

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
HTDMP	TREE	91	Length (height) to diameter measurement point
INVYR	BOUNDARY	3	Inventory year
INVYR	COND	3	Inventory year
INVYR	PLOT	5	Inventory year
INVYR	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN	5	Inventory year
INVYR	SEEDLING	3	Inventory year
INVYR	SITETREE	4	Inventory year
INVYR	SUBPLOT	4	Inventory year
INVYR	SUBP_COND	3	Inventory year
INVYR	SURVEY	2	Inventory year
INVYR	TREE	4	Inventory year
KINDCD (1.7)	PLOT	16	Sample kind code
KINDCD_NC	PLOT	31	Sample kind code, North Central
LAND_ONLY	POP_EVAL_GRP	12	Y if the evaluations use only census land (AREALAND), N if they use census land and water (AREATOT)
LAND_USE_SRS	COND	86	Land use, Southern Research Station
LAST_INVYR_MEASURED	PLOT	48	Last inventory year measured
LAT (1.6.7)	PLOT	20	Latitude
LOCATION_NM	POP_EVAL	6	Usually State name or super State
LON (1.16.8)	PLOT	21	Longitude
MACRCOND	SUBPLOT	14	Macroplot center condition
MACRCOND_PROP	SUBP_COND	18	Proportion of this macroplot in this condition
MACRO_BREAKPOINT_DIA	PLOT	47	Macroplot breakpoint diameter
MACRPROP_UNADJ	COND	32	Macroplot proportion unadjusted
MANUAL (1.9)	PLOT	29	Manual (field guide) version number
MANUAL_DB	PLOT	34	The data in the database have been standardized to this version of the National Field Manual
MAPDEN	COND	18	Mapping density
MEASDAY (1.10.3)	PLOT	14	Measurement day
MEASMON (1.10.2)	PLOT	13	Measurement month
MEASYEAR (1.10.1)	PLOT	12	Measurement year
METHOD	SITETREE	27	Site tree method code
MICRCOND (3.5)	SUBPLOT	12	Microplot center condition
MICRCOND_PROP	SUBP_COND	16	Proportion of this microplot in this condition
MICROPLOT_LOC	PLOT	41	Microplot location
MICRPROP_UNADJ	COND	30	Microplot proportion unadjusted
MIST_CL_CD (5.26)	TREE	93	Mistletoe class code
MIST_CL_CD_PNWRS	TREE	127	Leafy mistletoe class code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
MIXEDCONFCD	COND	64	Calculated forest type for mixed conifer site
MODIFIED_BY	BOUNDARY	21	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	COND	72	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	COUNTY	9	Modified by

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
MODIFIED_BY	PLOT	38	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_ATTRIBUTE	8	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_ESTN_UNIT	16	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_EVAL	12	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	6	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_EVAL_GRP	16	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	16	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	POP_STRATUM	18	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	SEEDLING	18	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	SITETREE	21	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	SUBPLOT	23	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	SUBP_COND	13	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	SURVEY	11	Modified by
MODIFIED_BY	TREE	87	Modified by
MODIFIED_DATE	BOUNDARY	22	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	COND	73	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	COUNTY	10	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	PLOT	39	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_ATTRIBUTE	9	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_ESTN_UNIT	17	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_EVAL	13	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	7	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_EVAL_GRP	17	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	17	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	POP_STRATUM	19	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	SEEDLING	19	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	SITETREE	22	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	SUBPLOT	24	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	SUBP_COND	14	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	SURVEY	12	Modified date
MODIFIED_DATE	TREE	88	Modified date
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	BOUNDARY	23	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	COND	74	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	COUNTY	11	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	PLOT	40	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_ATTRIBUTE	10	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_ESTN_UNIT	18	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL	14	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL_ATTRIBUTE	8	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_EVAL_GRP	18	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	18	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	POP_STRATUM	20	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	SEEDLING	20	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	SITETREE	23	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	SUBPLOT	25	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	SUBP_COND	15	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	SURVEY	13	Modified in instance
MODIFIED_IN_INSTANCE	TREE	89	Modified in instance

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
MORTBFSL	TREE	50	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for mortality purposes
MORTCD	PLOT	24	Type of annual mortality volume code
MORTCD	TREE	90	Mortality Code: tree was live within past five years, but has died.
MORTCFAL	TREE	51	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for mortality purposes
MORTCFGS	TREE	49	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for mortality purposes
MORTYR (5.22)	TREE	58	Mortality year
NONFR_INCL_PCT_MACRO	SUBP_COND	20	Nonforest inclusions percentage of macroplot
NONFR_INCL_PCT_SUBP	SUBP_COND	19	Nonforest inclusions percentage of subplot
NOTES	POP_EVAL	8	Evaluation notes
NOTES	SURVEY	7	Notes (about the inventory)
OPERABILITY_SRS	COND	87	Operability in Southern Research Station
OWNCD (2.5.7)	COND	12	Owner class code
OWNGRPCD (2.5.2)	COND	13	Owner group code
P1PNTCNT_EU	POP_ESTN_UNIT	12	Phase 1 point count (total number of pixels) in the estimation unit
P1POINTCNT	POP_STRATUM	9	Phase 1 point count
P2A_GRM_FLG	SUBPLOT	19	Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag
P2A_GRM_FLG	TREE	106	Periodic to annual growth, removal, and mortality flag
P2PANEL	PLOT	25	Phase 2 panel number
P2POINTCNT	POP_STRATUM	10	Phase 2 point count
P3_OZONE_IND	SURVEY	3	Phase 3 ozone indicator - values are y and n. If y, then survey is for a P3 ozone plot. If n, then survey is for a P2/P3 plot.
P3PANEL	PLOT	26	Phase 3 panel number
PASTNFCD	COND	51	Past nonforest code
PHYSCLCD (2.5.23)	COND	35	Physiographic class code
PLANT_STOCKABILITY_FACTOR_PNW	COND	79	Plant stockability factor, Pacific Northwest Research Station
PLOT	BOUNDARY	7	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	COND	7	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT (1.3)	PLOT	9	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ASSGN	8	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	SEEDLING	7	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	SITETREE	8	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	SUBPLOT	8	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	SUBP_COND	7	Phase 2 Plot number
PLOT	TREE	8	Phase 2 Plot number

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
PLOT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD (1.5)	PLOT	11	Plot nonsampled reason code
PLOT_STATUS_CD (1.4)	PLOT	10	Plot status code
PLT_CN	BOUNDARY	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	COND	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	3	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	SEEDLING	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	SITETREE	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	SUBPLOT	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	SUBP_COND	2	Plot sequence number
PLT_CN	TREE	2	Plot sequence number
POINT_NONSAMPLE_REASN_CD (3.3)	SUBPLOT	11	Point nonsampled reason code
PRESNFCD	COND	52	Present nonforest code
PREV_PLT_CN	PLOT	4	Previous plot sequence number
PREV_SBP_CN	SUBPLOT	3	Previous subplot sequence number
PREV_SIT_CN	SITETREE	3	Previous site tree sequence number
PREV_STATUS_CD (5.6)	TREE	112	Previous tree status code
PREV_TRE_CN	TREE	3	Previous tree sequence number
PREV_WDLDSTEM (5.10)	TREE	113	Previous woodland tree species stem count
PREVCOND	TREE	14	Previous condition number
PREVDIA (5.9.1)	TREE	96	Previous diameter
PREVSUBC	TREE	15	Previous subcycle number
PROP_BASIS	COND	28	PROPORTION BASIS - VALUES ARE SUBP AND MACRO. Default is SUBP. Updated in nims_condprop.pkg, IF MACRO is present.
QA_STATUS (1.14)	PLOT	32	Quality assurance status
RDDISTCD (1.12)	PLOT	18	Horizontal distance to improved road code
RECONCILECD 5.7.1)	TREE	95	New tree reconcile. For remeasurement locations only
REMPER	PLOT	15	Remeasurement period
REMVBFSL	TREE	53	Board-foot volume of a sawtimber size tree on timberland for removal purposes
REMVCFAL	TREE	54	Sound cubic-foot volume of a tree on timberland for removal purposes
REMVCFGS	TREE	52	Cubic-foot volume of a growing-stock tree on timberland for removal purposes
REPLACED_PLOT_NBR	PLOT	44	If this is a replacement plot, this is the old plot number
REPORT_YEAR_NM	POP_EVAL	7	List of years in which panels were collected
RESERVCD (2.5.1)	COND	11	Reserved status code

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
ROOT_DIS_SEV_CD_PNWRS	SUBPLOT	28	Root disease severity rating code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
ROUGHCULL	TREE	92	Rough cull percentage
RSCD	POP_ESTN_UNIT	3	Region or Station Code
RSCD	POP_EVAL	2	Region or Station Code
RSCD	POP_EVAL_GRP	8	Region or Station code
RSCD	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	9	Region or Station Code
RSCD	POP_STRATUM	3	Region or Station code
SALVCD	TREE	59	Salvable dead code
SAMP_METHOD_CD	PLOT	45	Sample method code
SAWHT	TREE	78	Sawlog height
SEVERITY1_CD_PNWRS	TREE	128	Damage severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station, for years 2001-2004
SEVERITY1A_CD_PNWRS	TREE	129	Damage Severity 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station
SEVERITY1B_CD_PNWRS	TREE	130	Damage severity B, Pacific Northwest Research Station
SEVERITY2_CD_PNWRS	TREE	131	Damage severity 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station, for years 2001-2004
SEVERITY2A_CD_PNWRS	TREE	132	Damage severity 2A, Pacific Northwest Research Station, starting in 2005
SEVERITY2B_CD_PNWRS	TREE	133	Damage severity in 2B, Pacific Northwest Research Station, starting in 2005
SEVERITY3_CD_PNWRS	TREE	134	Damage severity 3, Pacific Northwest Research Station, for years 2001-2004
SIBASE	COND	24	Site index base age
SIBASE	SITETREE	17	Site index base age
SICOND	COND	23	Site index for the condition
SISP	COND	25	Site index species code
SITECL_METHOD	COND	68	Site class method
SITECLCD	COND	22	Site productivity class code
SITECLCDEST	COND	66	Site productivity class code estimated
SITETREE_TREE	COND	67	Site tree tree number
SITREE	SITETREE	16	Site index for the tree
SITREE	TREE	83	Calculated site index
SITREE_EQU_NO_PNWRS	SITETREE	31	Site tree equation number, Pacific Northwest Research Station
SITREE_EST	SITETREE	28	Estimated site index for the tree
SLOPE	COND	33	Slope
SLOPE (3.6)	SUBPLOT	16	Subplot slope
SOIL_ROOTING_DEPTH_PNW	COND	77	Soil rooting depth code, Pacific Northwest Research Station, (1 = less than 20 inches, 2 = greater than or equal to 20 inches)

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
SPCD (6.2)	SEEDLING	10	Species code
SPCD (7.2.2)	SITETREE	11	Species code
SPCD (5.8)	TREE	17	Species code
SPGRPCD	SEEDLING	11	Species group code
SPGRPCD	SITETREE	15	Species group code
SPGRPCD	TREE	18	Species group code
SRV_CN	PLOT	2	Survey sequence number
STAND_STRUCTURE_SRS	COND	88	Stand structure, Southern Research Station
STANDING_DEAD_CD (5.7.2)	TREE	111	Standing dead code
STATEAB	SURVEY	5	State abbreviation
STATECD	BOUNDARY	4	State Code
STATECD	COND	4	State code
STATECD	COUNTY	1	State code
STATECD (1.1)	PLOT	6	State code
STATECD	POP_ESTN_UNIT	7	State Code of primary State being evaluated
STATECD	POP_EVAL	5	State Code of primary State being evaluated
STATECD	POP_EVAL_GRP	11	State Code of primary State being evaluated
STATECD	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	4	State code
STATECD	POP_STRATUM	8	State code
STATECD	SEEDLING	4	State code
STATECD	SITETREE	5	State code
STATECD	SUBPLOT	5	State code
STATECD	SUBP_COND	4	State code
STATECD	SURVEY	4	State code
STATECD	TREE	5	State code
STATENM	SURVEY	6	State name
STATUSCD (3.2)	SUBPLOT	10	Subplot/macroplot status code
STATUSCD	TREE	16	Status code
STDAGE (2.5.10)	COND	19	Stand age
STDORGCD	COND	26	Stand origin code
STDORGSP	COND	27	Stand origin species code
STDSZCD	COND	20	Stand-size class code derived by algorithm
STND_COND_CD_PNWRS	COND	80	Stand condition code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
STND_STRUC_CD_PNWRS	COND	81	Stand structure code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
STOCKING	SEEDLING	12	Tree stocking
STOCKING	TREE	37	Tree stocking
STRATUM_CN	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	2	Stratum sequence number
STRATUM_DESCR	POP_STRATUM	7	Stratum description
STRATUMCD	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	12	Stratum code
STRATUMCD	POP_STRATUM	6	Stratum code
STUMP_CD_PNWRS	COND	82	Stump code, Pacific Northwest Research Station
SUBCYCLE	BOUNDARY	17	Inventory subcycle number

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
SUBCYCLE	COND	76	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	PLOT	50	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	SEEDLING	24	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	SITETREE	33	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	SUBPLOT	27	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	SUBP_COND	22	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	SURVEY	15	Inventory subcycle number
SUBCYCLE	TREE	119	Inventory subcycle number
SUBP (4.2.1)	BOUNDARY	8	Subplot number
SUBP (6.1)	SEEDLING	8	Subplot number
SUBP (7.2.7)	SITETREE	24	Subplot number
SUBP (3.1)	SUBPLOT	9	Subplot number
SUBP	SUBP_COND	8	Subplot number
SUBP (5.1)	TREE	9	Subplot number
SUBP_EXAMINE_CD (1.6)	PLOT	46	Subplots examined code
SUBPANEL	PLOT	30	Subpanel
SUBPCOND (3.4)	SUBPLOT	13	Subplot center condition
SUBPCOND_PROP	SUBP_COND	17	Proportion of this subplot in this condition
SUBPPROP_UNADJ	COND	31	Subplot proportion unadjusted
SUBPTYP	BOUNDARY	9	Subplot type code
TOPO_POSITION_PNW	PLOT	52	Topographic position, Pacific Northwest Research Station
TOTAGE	SEEDLING	14	Total age of seedling
TOTAGE	TREE	70	Total tree age
TPA_UNADJ	SEEDLING	22	Trees per acre unadjusted
TPA_UNADJ	TREE	114	Trees per acre unadjusted
TPAGROW_UNADJ	TREE	117	Growth trees per acre unadjusted for denied access, hazardous, out of sample conditions
TPAMORT_UNADJ	TREE	115	Mortality trees per acre per year unadjusted for denied access, hazardous, out of sample conditions
TPAREMV_UNADJ	TREE	116	Removal trees per acre per year unadjusted for denied access, hazardous, out of sample conditions
TRANSCD (12.11)	TREE	66	Foliage transparency code
TREE	SITETREE	10	Tree number
TREE (5.2)	TREE	10	Tree record number
TREECLCD	TREE	24	Tree class code
TREECLCD_NCRS	TREE	109	Tree class code, North Central Research Station
TREECLCD_NERS	TREE	107	Tree class code, Northeast Research Station
TREECLCD_RMRS	TREE	110	Tree class code, Rocky Mountain Research Station
TREECLCD_SRS	TREE	108	Tree class code, Southern Research Station
TREECOUNT (6.4)	SEEDLING	13	Tree count for seedlings
TREECOUNT_CALC	SEEDLING	21	Tree count used in calculations
TREEGRCD	TREE	27	Tree grade code

Column name and field guide section	Table name	Location in table	Description
TREEHISTCD	TREE	67	Tree history code
TRTCD1 (2.5.17)	COND	45	Stand Treatment 1 code
TRTCD1_SRS	COND	89	Treatment code 1, Southern Research Station
TRTCD2 (2.5.19)	COND	47	Stand treatment 2 code
TRTCD2_SRS	COND	90	Treatment code 2, Southern Research Station
TRTCD3 (2.5.21)	COND	49	Stand Treatment 3 code
TRTCD3_SRS	COND	91	Treatment code 3, Southern Research Station
TRTOPCD	COND	38	Treatment opportunity class code
TRTYR1 (2.5.18)	COND	46	Treatment year 1
TRTYR2 (2.5.20)	COND	48	Treatment year 2
TRTYR3 2.5.22)	COND	50	Treatment year 3
UNCRCD (5.18, 12.5)	TREE	60	Uncompacted live crown ratio
UNITCD	BOUNDARY	5	Survey unit code
UNITCD	COND	5	Survey unit code
UNITCD	COUNTY	2	Survey unit code
UNITCD	PLOT	7	Survey unit code
UNITCD	POP_PLOT_STRATUM_ ASSGN	6	Survey unit code
UNITCD	SEEDLING	5	Survey unit code
UNITCD	SITETREE	6	Survey unit code
UNITCD	SUBPLOT	6	Survey unit code
UNITCD	SUBP_COND	5	Survey unit code
UNITCD	TREE	6	Survey unit code
UNKNOWN_DAMTYP1_PNWRS	TREE	135	Unknown damage type 1, Pacific Northwest Research Station
UNKNOWN_DAMTYP2_PNWRS	TREE	136	Unknown damage type 2, Pacific Northwest Research Station
VALIDCD	SITETREE	29	Validity code
VOL_LOC_GRP	COND	65	Volume location group
VOLBFGRS	TREE	44	Gross board-foot volume in the sawlog portion
VOLBFNET	TREE	43	Net board-foot volume in the sawlog portion
VOLCFGRS	TREE	40	Gross cubic-foot volume
VOLCFNET	TREE	39	Net cubic-foot volume
VOLCFSND	TREE	45	Sound cubic-foot volume
VOLCSGRS	TREE	42	Gross cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion
VOLCSNET	TREE	41	Net cubic-foot volume in the sawlog portion
WATERCD (1.13)	PLOT	19	Water on plot code
WATERDEP (3.8)	SUBPLOT	18	Water or snow depth
WDLDSTEM (5.11)	TREE	38	Woodland tree species current stem count
WHERE_CLAUSE	POP_ATTRIBUTE	4	Part of the where clause (does not include filter e.g., p.statecd = 27)

Appendix B. Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Design Codes and Definitions by Region

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
[a]NRS-NE, [b]NRS-NC, [c]SRS, [d]RMRS, [e]PNWRS	1	National plot design consists of four, 24 foot fixed-radius subplots for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh, and four, 6.8 foot fixed-radius microplots for seedlings and trees ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Subplot 1 is the center plot, and subplots 2, 3, and 4 are located 120.0 feet, horizontal, at azimuths of 360, 120, and 240, respectively. The microplot center is 12 feet east of the subplot center. Four, 58.9 feet fixed-radius macroplots are optional. A plot may sample more than one condition. When multiple conditions are encountered, condition boundaries are delineated (mapped).
[a]NRS-NE	101	Various plot designs. Converted from Eastwide Database format, some fields may be null.
	111	Four-subplot design similar to DESIGNCD 1, except the 1/300 acre microplot for saplings and the 1/1000 acre (3.7 foot radius) microplot for seedlings are located at each subplot center. If the plot is used for growth estimates, it is overlaid on a 5 subplot design, where remeasurement of trees (≥ 5 inches) is on subplot 1 only. Poletimber-sized trees remeasured on a 24-foot radius plot, sawtimber-sized trees remeasured on a 49-foot radius plot. If the plot is not used for growth estimates, it is an initial plot establishment.
	112	DESIGNCD 111, except that if the plot is used for growth estimates, the remeasurement of trees (≥ 5 inches) is on the 24-foot-radius subplot 1 only, regardless of tree size or previous plot size or type (varied).
	113	DESIGNCD 111, except that if the plot is used for growth estimates, the remeasurement of trees (≥ 5 inches) is on the 24-foot-radius subplot 1 only, regardless of tree size or previous plot size or type (single subplot 1/5 acre).
	115	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on a FHM 4-subplot plot design. These plots are not used in change estimates.
	116	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on 1/5 acre plot for all trees ≥ 5 inches dbh (1/5 acre plot was an initial measurement). Remeasurement of subplot 1 is only on the 24-foot-radius plot for all trees (≥ 5 inches), regardless of tree size or previous plot size.
	117	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on 1/5 acre plot for all trees ≥ 5 inches dbh (1/5 acre plot was remeasurement). Remeasurement of subplot 1 is only on the 24-foot-radius plot for all trees (≥ 5 inches), regardless of tree size or previous plot size.

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	118	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on 10-subplot, variable-radius design. Remeasurement of trees ($\geq$ 5 inches) on 5 of the 10 subplots; ingrowth based on trees ($\geq$ 5 inches) that grew onto five 6.8 foot radius subplots.
[b]NRS-NC	301	Various plot designs. Converted from Eastwide Database format, some fields may be null.
	311	Four-subplot design similar to DESIGNCD 1, except the 1/24 acre and 1/300 acre plots have common centers. Conditions are mapped and boundaries may be within the plots. Initial plot establishment.
	312	DESIGNCD 1. Initial plot establishment.
	313	DESIGNCD 311. Overlaid on previous plots, no remeasurements.
	314	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on previous plots, no remeasurements.
	315	DESIGNCD 311. Overlaid on same design. Only trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh are remeasured.
	316	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 311 Only trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh are remeasured.
	317	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 326. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3, 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured, but conditions were not re-mapped.
	318	DESIGNCD 311. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 325. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3, 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.
	319	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 325. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3, 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.
	320	DESIGNCD 311. Overlaid on modified DESIGNCD 325. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.
	321	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on modified DESIGNCD 325. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.
	322	DESIGNCD 311. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 327. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3, 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.
	323	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 327. Only the first 5 points (trees $\geq$ 5 inches dbh) and first 3 1/300 acre plots (trees $\geq$ 1 and < 5 inches dbh) are remeasured.

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	325	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart, for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh and 10, 1/300 acre plots for seedlings and trees ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot center were coincident. Conditions were not mapped. Instead, points were rotated into forest or nonforest based on the condition at point center.
	326	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart, for trees ≥ 5 and < 17.0 inches dbh, 10 1/24 acre plots for trees ≥ 17.0 inches dbh, and 10, 1/300 acre plots for seedlings and trees ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot center were coincident. Conditions were mapped.
	327	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart, for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh and 10, 1/300 acre plots for seedlings and trees ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot center were coincident. Conditions were not mapped. Instead, points were rotated into forest or nonforest based on the condition at point center. Diameters were estimated with a model, but all dead and cut trees were recorded.
	328	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on DESIGNCD 311. All trees and saplings are remeasured.
[c]SRS	210	Other plot design installed by previous research stations within the 13-State Southern area not described by DESIGNCD 211-219.
	211	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart. Remeasure first 3 points of same design or new/replacement plot.
	212	Five variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart. Remeasure first 5 points of DESIGNCD 211 or new/replacement plot.
	213	Five variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 70 feet apart. Remeasure DESIGNCD 212.
	214	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 66 feet apart. Remeasure same design or new/replacement plot.
	215	Five variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 66 feet apart. Remeasure first 5 points of DESIGNCD 214 or new/replacement plot.
	216	Ten variable-radius, 37.5 BAF points, 66 feet apart. Remeasure DESIGNCD 215.
	217	Five point cluster plot, point 1 is 1/5th acre sawtimber plot and 1/10th acre poletimber plot, points 2-5 are 37.5 BAF prism points. No remeasurement.
	218	Remeasurement of DESIGNCD 217, point 1 only. Used only for change estimates.
	219	Three point, 2.5 BAF metric prism plot, points 25 meters apart. Remeasure same design or new/replacement plot.

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	220	Four 1/24 acre plots for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh and 4, 1/300 acre plots for seedlings and trees ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. The 1/24 acre and 1/300 acre plots have common centers. Conditions are mapped and boundaries may be within the plots. Remeasurement plot not described by 221-229.
	221	DESIGNCD 220. Remeasure same design or new/replacement plot.
	222	DESIGNCD 220. Overlaid on and remeasurement of DESIGNCD 212 or 213.
	223	DESIGNCD 220. Overlaid on and remeasurement of first 5 points of DESIGNCD 214 or 216.
	230	DESIGNCD 1. Remeasurement plot not described by DESIGNCD 231-239.
	231	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on and remeasurement of DESIGNCD 212 or DESIGNCD 213.
	232	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on and remeasurement of first 5 points of DESIGNCD 214 or 216.
	233	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on and remeasurement of DESIGNCD 220, 221, 222, or 223
	240	DESIGNCD 1. Collected in metric and converted to English in the database. Remeasurement not described by 241-249.
	241	DESIGNCD 1. Collected in metric and converted to English in the database. Remeasure same design or new/replacement plot.
	242	DESIGNCD 1. Overlaid on and remeasurement of DESIGNCD 219. Collected in metric and converted to English in the database.
	299	Other plot design not described in DESIGNCD 200-298.
[d]RMRS	403	One 1/10th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber and woodland tree species < 5.0 inches drc tallied on microplot.
	404	One 1/20th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber and woodland tree species < 5.0 inches drc tallied on microplot
	405	One 1/5th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber and woodland tree species < 5.0 inches drc tallied on microplot
	410	40 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; number of microplots = number of points installed. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	411	40 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; 3 microplots installed on points 1, 2, and 3. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot
	412	40 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; 3 microplots installed on points 1, 2, and 5. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot
	413	20 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; number of microplots = number of points installed. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	414	20 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; 3 microplots installed on points 1, 2, and 3. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	415	20 BAF variable-radius plots and 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots; 3 microplots installed on points 1, 2, and 5. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	420	One 1/10th acre fixed-radius plot and one centered 1/100th acre microplot. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	421	One 1/20th acre fixed-radius plot and one centered 1/100th acre microplot. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	422	One 1/5th acre fixed-radius plot and one centered 1/100th acre microplot. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	423	One 1/10th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	424	One 1/20th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
	425	One 1/5th acre fixed-radius plot divided into 4 quadrants and four 1/300th acre fixed-radius microplots. Timber tree species < 5.0 inches dbh; woodland tree species < 3.0 inches drc measured on microplot.
[d]PNWRS	501	DESIGNCD 1 with optional macroplot. Trees ≥ 24 inches dbh are tallied on macroplot.

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	502	DESIGNCD 1 with optional macroplot. Trees ≥ 30 inches dbh are tallied on macroplot.
	503	DESIGNCD 1 with optional macroplot. Trees ≥ 24 inches dbh are tallied on macroplot. Trees ≥ 32 inches dbh are tallied on one 1-hectare plot.
	504	DESIGNCD 1 with optional macroplot. Trees ≥ 24 inches dbh are tallied on macroplot. Trees ≥ 48 inches dbh are tallied on one 1-hectare plot.
	505	DESIGNCD 1 with optional macroplot. Trees ≥ 30 inches dbh are tallied on macroplot. Trees ≥ 48 inches dbh are tallied on one 1-hectare plot.
	550	Five 30.5 BAF points for trees ≥ 5 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; five 55.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; and five 7.7 foot fixed-radius plots for seedlings and saplings < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	551	Five 20 BAF points for trees ≥ 5 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; five 55.6 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; and five 9.7 foot fixed-radius plots for seedlings and saplings < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	552	Five 30 BAF points for trees ≥ 5 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; five 55.6 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; and five 7.9 foot fixed-radius plots for seedlings and saplings < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	553	Four 1/24 acre plots for live trees and four 58.9 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 11.8 inches dbh. Plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	554	Four 1/24 acre plots for live trees and four 58.9 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 19.7 inches dbh. Plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	555	Five 30.5 BAF points for trees ≥ 6.9 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; five 55.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; and five 10.8 foot fixed-radius plots for seedlings and saplings < 6.9 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped.
	556	Five 30.5 BAF points for trees ≥ 6.9 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; five 55.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; five 10.8 foot fixed-radius plots for saplings ≥ 5 inches and < 6.9 inches dbh; and the northeast quadrant of each of the five 10.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are not mapped.
	557	Five 40 BAF points for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh; and five 6.9 foot fixed-radius plots for saplings ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are not mapped.

Region	Design Code (DESIGNCD)	Definition
	558	Three 30.5 BAF points for trees ≥ 6.9 inches and < 35.4 inches dbh; three 55.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees ≥ 35.4 inches dbh; three 10.8 foot fixed-radius plots for saplings ≥ 5 inches and < 6.9 inches dbh; and the northeast quadrant of each of the three 10.8 foot fixed-radius plots for trees < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped, only condition class 1 measured. Overlaid on and remeasurement of same design.
	559	Four 40 BAF points for trees ≥ 5 inches dbh; and four 6.9 foot fixed-radius plots for saplings ≥ 1 and < 5 inches dbh. Point and plot centers are coincident. Conditions are mapped, only condition class 1 measured. Overlaid on and remeasurement of same design.
[a]NRS-NE, [b]NRS-NC, [c]SRS, [d]RMRS, [e]PNWRS	999	A plot record created to represent reserved or other nonsampled or undersampled areas where there were no ground plots; the plot has no design type; rather, it is a placeholder for area estimates. In all cases where DESIGNCD 999 plots are present, they are only used for estimates of area; they are not used in estimates of numbers of trees, volume or change (i.e., tree level estimates).

[a]North Research Station – previously Northeast
[b]North Research Station – previously North Central
[c]Southern Research Station
[d]Rocky Mountain Research Station
[e]Pacific Northwest Research Station

Other Acronyms and definitions:
BAF – basal area factor
drc – Diameter at root collar
Sawtimber-sized trees – softwoods ≥ 9 inches. dbh, hardwoods ≥ 11 inches dbh.
Poletimber-sized trees – softwoods ≥ 5 inches and < 9 inches dbh, hardwoods ≥ 5 inches and < 11 inches dbh

Appendix C. State, Survey Unit, and County Codes

State Code: 1	State Name: Alabama	State Abbreviation: AL	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwest-South

County code and county name

3	Baldwin	53	Escambia	129	Washington
39	Covington	97	Mobile		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwest-North

County code and county name

23	Choctaw	35	Conecuh	99	Monroe	131	Wilcox
25	Clarke	91	Marengo	119	Sumter		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southeast

County code and county name

1	Autauga	31	Coffee	67	Henry	109	Pike
5	Barbour	41	Crenshaw	69	Houston	113	Russell
11	Bullock	45	Dale	81	Lee	123	Tallapoosa
13	Butler	47	Dallas	85	Lowndes		
17	Chambers	51	Elmore	87	Macon		
21	Chilton	61	Geneva	101	Montgomery		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   West Central

County code and county name

7	Bibb	65	Hale	105	Perry
57	Fayette	75	Lamar	107	Pickens
63	Greene	93	Marion	125	Tuscaloosa

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   North Central

County code and county name

9	Blount	29	Cleburne	73	Jefferson	121	Talladega
15	Calhoun	37	Coosa	111	Randolph	127	Walker
19	Cherokee	43	Cullman	115	St. Clair	133	Winston
27	Clay	55	Etowah	117	Shelby		

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**:   North

County code and county name

33	Colbert	71	Jackson	83	Limestone	103	Morgan
49	DeKalb	77	Lauderdale	89	Madison		
59	Franklin	79	Lawrence	95	Marshall		

State Code: 2   **State Name:** Alaska   **State Abbreviation:** AK   **Region/Station Code:** 27

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Alaska

County code and county name			
13	Aleutians East Borough	170	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
16	Aleutians West Census Area	180	Nome Census Area
20	Anchorage Borough	185	North Slope Borough
50	Bethel Census Area	188	Northwest Arctic Borough
60	Bristol Bay Borough	201	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area
68	Denali Borough	220	Sitka Borough
70	Dillingham Census Area	232	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
90	Fairbanks North Star Borough	240	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area
100	Haines Borough	261	Valdez-Cordova Census Area
110	Juneau Borough	270	Wade Hampton Census Area
122	Kenai Peninsula Borough	280	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area
130	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	282	Yakutat Borough
150	Kodiak Island Borough	290	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area
164	Lake and Peninsula Borough		

State Code: 4   **State Name:** Arizona   **State Abbreviation:** AZ   **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

County code and county name					
3	Cochise	12	La Paz	21	Pinal
9	Graham	13	Maricopa	23	Santa Cruz
11	Greenlee	19	Pima	27	Yuma

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern

County code and county name					
1	Apache	7	Gila	17	Navajo
5	Coconino	15	Mohave	25	Yavapai

State Code: 5	State Name: Arkansas	State Abbreviation: AR	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   South Delta

County code and county name			
1 Arkansas	69 Jefferson	85 Lonoke	117 Prairie
17 Chicot	77 Lee	95 Monroe	
41 Desha	79 Lincoln	107 Phillips	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   North Delta

County code and county name			
21 Clay	37 Cross	75 Lawrence	123 St. Francis
31 Craighead	55 Greene	93 Mississippi	147 Woodruff
35 Crittenden	67 Jackson	111 Poinsett	

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwest

County code and county name			
3 Ashley	27 Columbia	59 Hot Spring	99 Nevada
11 Bradley	39 Dallas	61 Howard	103 Ouachita
13 Calhoun	43 Drew	73 Lafayette	109 Pike
19 Clark	53 Grant	81 Little River	133 Sevier
25 Cleveland	57 Hempstead	91 Miller	139 Union

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Ouachita

County code and county name			
51 Garland	105 Perry	125 Saline	149 Yell
83 Logan	113 Polk	127 Scott	
97 Montgomery	119 Pulaski	131 Sebastian	

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Ozark

County code and county name			
5 Baxter	33 Crawford	71 Johnson	129 Searcy
7 Benton	45 Faulkner	87 Madison	135 Sharp
9 Boone	47 Franklin	89 Marion	137 Stone
15 Carroll	49 Fulton	101 Newton	141 Van Buren
23 Cleburne	63 Independence	115 Pope	143 Washington
29 Conway	65 Izard	121 Randolph	145 White

State Code: 6	State Name: California	State Abbreviation: CA	Region/Station Code: 26

Survey Unit Code: 1 **Survey Unit Name**: North Coast

County code and county name

15	Del Norte	23	Humboldt	45	Mendocino	97	Sonoma

Survey Unit Code: 2 **Survey Unit Name**: North Interior

County code and county name

35	Lassen	89	Shasta	105	Trinity
49	Modoc	93	Siskiyou		

Survey Unit Code: 3 **Survey Unit Name**: Sacramento

County code and county name

7	Butte	33	Lake	63	Plumas	103	Tehama
11	Colusa	55	Napa	67	Sacramento	113	Yolo
17	El Dorado	57	Nevada	91	Sierra	115	Yuba
21	Glenn	61	Placer	101	Sutter		

Survey Unit Code: 4 **Survey Unit Name**: Central Coast

County code and county name

1	Alameda	69	San Benito	83	Santa Barbara	111	Ventura
13	Contra Costa	75	San Francisco	85	Santa Clara		
41	Marin	79	San Luis Obispo	87	Santa Cruz		
53	Monterey	81	San Mateo	95	Solano		

Survey Unit Code: 5 **Survey Unit Name**: San Joaquin

County code and county name

3	Alpine	29	Kern	47	Merced	107	Tulare
5	Amador	31	Kings	51	Mono	109	Tuolumne
9	Calaveras	39	Madera	77	San Joaquin		
19	Fresno	43	Mariposa	99	Stanislaus		

Survey Unit Code: 6 **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

County code and county name

25	Imperial	37	Los Angeles	65	Riverside	73	San Diego
27	Inyo	59	Orange	71	San Bernardino		

State Code: 8   **State Name:** Colorado   **State Abbreviation:** CO   **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern Front Range

County code and county name							
13	Boulder	39	Elbert	59	Jefferson	93	Park
19	Clear Creek	41	El Paso	65	Lake	119	Teller
35	Douglas	47	Gilpin	69	Larimer		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern Front Range

County code and county name							
15	Chaffee	27	Custer	55	Huerfano	101	Pueblo
23	Costilla	43	Fremont	71	Las Animas		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: West Central

County code and county name							
3	Alamosa	51	Gunnison	97	Pitkin	111	San Juan
21	Conejos	53	Hinsdale	105	Rio Grande	117	Summit
37	Eagle	57	Jackson	107	Routt		
49	Grand	79	Mineral	109	Saguache		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
7	Archuleta	45	Garfield	81	Moffat	91	Ouray
29	Delta	67	La Plata	83	Montezuma	103	Rio Blanco
33	Dolores	77	Mesa	85	Montrose	113	San Miguel

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern

County code and county name							
1	Adams	25	Crowley	75	Logan	115	Sedgwick
5	Arapahoe	31	Denver	87	Morgan	121	Washington
9	Baca	61	Kiowa	89	Otero	123	Weld
11	Bent	63	Kit Carson	95	Phillips	125	Yuma
17	Cheyenne	73	Lincoln	99	Prowers		

State Code: 9   **State Name:** Connecticut   **State Abbreviation:** CT   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Connecticut

County code and county name							
1	Fairfield	5	Litchfield	9	New Haven	13	Tolland
3	Hartford	7	Middlesex	11	New London	15	Windham

State Code: 10   **State Name:** Delaware   **State Abbreviation:** DE   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Delaware

County code and county name					
1	Kent	3	New Castle	5	Sussex

State Code: 11   **State Name:** District of Columbia   **State Abbrev.:** DC   **Region/Station Code:** 24

State Code: 12	State Name: Florida	State Abbreviation: FL	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

County code and county name			
1	Alachua	31	Duval	79	Madison	123	Taylor
3	Baker	35	Flagler	83	Marion	125	Union
7	Bradford	41	Gilchrist	89	Nassau	127	Volusia
19	Clay	47	Hamilton	107	Putnam		
23	Columbia	67	Lafayette	109	St. Johns		
29	Dixie	75	Levy	121	Suwannee		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwestern

County code and county name			
5	Bay	39	Gadsden	65	Jefferson	113	Santa Rosa
13	Calhoun	45	Gulf	73	Leon	129	Wakulla
33	Escambia	59	Holmes	77	Liberty	131	Walton
37	Franklin	63	Jackson	91	Okaloosa	133	Washington

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name			
9	Brevard	55	Highlands	93	Okeechobee	105	Polk
17	Citrus	57	Hillsborough	95	Orange	111	St. Lucie
27	DeSoto	61	Indian River	97	Osceola	115	Sarasota
49	Hardee	69	Lake	101	Pasco	117	Seminole
53	Hernando	81	Manatee	103	Pinellas	119	Sumter

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

County code and county name			
11	Broward	25	Dade	71	Lee	99	Palm Beach
15	Charlotte	43	Glades	85	Martin		
21	Collier	51	Hendry	87	Monroe		

State Code: 13	State Name: Georgia	State Abbreviation: GA	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeastern

County code and county name							
1	Appling	51	Chatham	161	Jeff Davis	251	Screven
3	Atkinson	65	Clinch	165	Jenkins	267	Tattnall
5	Bacon	69	Coffee	167	Johnson	271	Telfair
25	Brantley	91	Dodge	175	Laurens	279	Toombs
29	Bryan	101	Echols	179	Liberty	283	Treutlen
31	Bulloch	103	Effingham	183	Long	299	Ware
39	Camden	107	Emanuel	191	McIntosh	305	Wayne
43	Candler	109	Evans	209	Montgomery	309	Wheeler
49	Charlton	127	Glynn	229	Pierce		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwestern

County code and county name							
7	Baker	81	Crisp	173	Lanier	277	Tift
17	Ben Hill	87	Decatur	185	Lowndes	287	Turner
19	Berrien	93	Dooly	201	Miller	315	Wilcox
27	Brooks	99	Early	205	Mitchell	321	Worth
71	Colquitt	131	Grady	253	Seminole		
75	Cook	155	Irwin	275	Thomas		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name							
9	Baldwin	141	Hancock	211	Morgan	265	Taliaferro
21	Bibb	145	Harris	215	Muscogee	269	Taylor
23	Bleckley	153	Houston	225	Peach	273	Terrell
33	Burke	159	Jasper	231	Pike	289	Twiggs
35	Butts	163	Jefferson	235	Pulaski	293	Upson
37	Calhoun	169	Jones	237	Putnam	301	Warren
53	Chattahoochee	171	Lamar	239	Quitman	303	Washington
61	Clay	177	Lee	243	Randolph	307	Webster
73	Columbia	181	Lincoln	245	Richmond	317	Wilkes
79	Crawford	189	McDuffie	249	Schley	319	Wilkinson
95	Dougherty	193	Macon	259	Stewart		
125	Glascock	197	Marion	261	Sumter		
133	Greene	207	Monroe	263	Talbot		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: North Central

County code and county name							
11	Banks	97	Douglas	143	Haralson	219	Oconee
13	Barrow	105	Elbert	147	Hart	221	Oglethorpe
45	Carroll	113	Fayette	149	Heard	223	Paulding
59	Clarke	117	Forsyth	151	Henry	233	Polk
63	Clayton	119	Franklin	157	Jackson	247	Rockdale
67	Cobb	121	Fulton	195	Madison	255	Spalding
77	Coweta	135	Gwinnett	199	Meriwether	285	Troup
89	DeKalb	139	Hall	217	Newton	297	Walton

Georgia cont.

Georgia cont.

Survey Unit Code: 5		Survey Unit Name: Northern					
County code and county name							
15	Bartow	111	Fannin	213	Murray	295	Walker
47	Catoosa	115	Floyd	227	Pickens	311	White
55	Chattooga	123	Gilmer	241	Rabun	313	Whitfield
57	Cherokee	129	Gordon	257	Stephens		
83	Dade	137	Habersham	281	Towns		
85	Dawson	187	Lumpkin	291	Union		

State Code: 15   **State Name:** Hawaii   **State Abbreviation:** HI   **Region/Station Code: 26**

County code and county name					
1	Hawaii	5	Kalawao	9	Maui
3	Honolulu	7	Kauai		

State Code: 16   **State Name:** Idaho   **State Abbreviation:** ID   **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1		Survey Unit Name: Northern					
County code and county name							
9	Benewah	35	Clearwater	57	Latah	79	Shoshone
17	Bonner	49	Idaho	61	Lewis		
21	Boundary	55	Kootenai	69	Nez Perce		

Survey Unit Code: 2		Survey Unit Name: Southwestern					
County code and county name							
1	Ada	27	Canyon	73	Owyhee	87	Washington
3	Adams	39	Elmore	75	Payette		
15	Boise	45	Gem	85	Valley		

Survey Unit Code: 3		Survey Unit Name: Southeastern					
County code and county name							
5	Bannock	25	Camas	43	Fremont	65	Madison
7	Bear Lake	29	Caribou	47	Gooding	67	Minidoka
11	Bingham	31	Cassia	51	Jefferson	71	Oneida
13	Blaine	33	Clark	53	Jerome	77	Power
19	Bonneville	37	Custer	59	Lemhi	81	Teton
23	Butte	41	Franklin	63	Lincoln	83	Twin Falls

State Code: 17	State Name: Illinois	State Abbreviation: IL	Region/Station Code: 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southern

	County code and county name						
3	Alexander	69	Hardin	145	Perry	165	Saline
55	Franklin	77	Jackson	151	Pope	181	Union
59	Gallatin	87	Johnson	153	Pulaski	193	White
65	Hamilton	127	Massac	157	Randolph	199	Williamson

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Claypan

	County code and county name						
5	Bond	47	Edwards	101	Lawrence	163	St. Clair
13	Calhoun	49	Effingham	117	Macoupin	173	Shelby
23	Clark	51	Fayette	119	Madison	185	Wabash
25	Clay	61	Greene	121	Marion	189	Washington
27	Clinton	79	Jasper	133	Monroe	191	Wayne
33	Crawford	81	Jefferson	135	Montgomery		
35	Cumberland	83	Jersey	159	Richland		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Prairie

	County code and county name						
1	Adams	53	Ford	105	Livingston	149	Pike
7	Boone	57	Fulton	107	Logan	155	Putnam
9	Brown	63	Grundy	109	McDonough	161	Rock Island
11	Bureau	67	Hancock	111	McHenry	167	Sangamon
15	Carroll	71	Henderson	113	McLean	169	Schuyler
17	Cass	73	Henry	115	Macon	171	Scott
19	Champaign	75	Iroquois	123	Marshall	175	Stark
21	Christian	85	Jo Daviess	125	Mason	177	Stephenson
29	Coles	89	Kane	129	Menard	179	Tazewell
31	Cook	91	Kankakee	131	Mercer	183	Vermilion
37	DeKalb	93	Kendall	137	Morgan	187	Warren
39	De Witt	95	Knox	139	Moultrie	195	Whiteside
41	Douglas	97	Lake	141	Ogle	197	Will
43	DuPage	99	La Salle	143	Peoria	201	Winnebago
45	Edgar	103	Lee	147	Piatt	203	Woodford

State Code: 18	State Name: Indiana	State Abbreviation: IN	Region/Station Code: 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Lower Wabash

County code and county name

21	Clay	83	Knox	129	Posey	165	Vermillion
27	Daviess	101	Martin	133	Putnam	167	Vigo
51	Gibson	121	Parke	153	Sullivan		
55	Greene	125	Pike	163	Vanderburgh		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Knobs

County code and county name

13	Brown	61	Harrison	117	Orange	173	Warrick
19	Clark	71	Jackson	119	Owen	175	Washington
25	Crawford	93	Lawrence	123	Perry		
37	Dubois	105	Monroe	143	Scott		
43	Floyd	109	Morgan	147	Spencer		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Upland Flats

County code and county name

29	Dearborn	77	Jefferson	137	Ripley
41	Fayette	79	Jennings	155	Switzerland
47	Franklin	115	Ohio	161	Union

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern

County code and county name

1	Adams	45	Fountain	87	Lagrange	139	Rush
3	Allen	49	Fulton	89	Lake	141	St. Joseph
5	Bartholomew	53	Grant	91	La Porte	145	Shelby
7	Benton	57	Hamilton	95	Madison	149	Starke
9	Blackford	59	Hancock	97	Marion	151	Steuben
11	Boone	63	Hendricks	99	Marshall	157	Tippecanoe
15	Carroll	65	Henry	103	Miami	159	Tipton
17	Cass	67	Howard	107	Montgomery	169	Wabash
23	Clinton	69	Huntington	111	Newton	171	Warren
31	Decatur	73	Jasper	113	Noble	177	Wayne
33	De Kalb	75	Jay	127	Porter	179	Wells
35	Delaware	81	Johnson	131	Pulaski	181	White
39	Elkhart	85	Kosciusko	135	Randolph	183	Whitley

State Code: 19   **State Name:** Iowa   **State Abbreviation:** IA   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northeastern

	County code and county name						
5	Allamakee	31	Cedar	65	Fayette	105	Jones
11	Benton	37	Chickasaw	67	Floyd	113	Linn
13	Black Hawk	43	Clayton	75	Grundy	131	Mitchell
17	Bremer	45	Clinton	89	Howard	163	Scott
19	Buchanan	55	Delaware	97	Jackson	171	Tama
23	Butler	61	Dubuque	103	Johnson	191	Winneshiek

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southeastern

	County code and county name						
7	Appanoose	83	Hardin	121	Madison	177	Van Buren
15	Boone	87	Henry	123	Mahaska	179	Wapello
39	Clarke	95	Iowa	125	Marion	181	Warren
49	Dallas	99	Jasper	127	Marshall	183	Washington
51	Davis	101	Jefferson	135	Monroe	185	Wayne
53	Decatur	107	Keokuk	139	Muscatine	187	Webster
57	Des Moines	111	Lee	153	Polk		
77	Guthrie	115	Louisa	157	Poweshiek		
79	Hamilton	117	Lucas	169	Story		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwestern

	County code and county name						
1	Adair	47	Crawford	133	Monona	165	Shelby
3	Adams	71	Fremont	137	Montgomery	173	Taylor
9	Audubon	73	Greene	145	Page	175	Union
27	Carroll	85	Harrison	155	Pottawattamie	193	Woodbury
29	Cass	129	Mills	159	Ringgold		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northwestern

	County code and county name						
21	Buena Vista	63	Emmet	119	Lyon	161	Sac
25	Calhoun	69	Franklin	141	O'Brien	167	Sioux
33	Cerro Gordo	81	Hancock	143	Osceola	189	Winnebago
35	Cherokee	91	Humboldt	147	Palo Alto	195	Worth
41	Clay	93	Ida	149	Plymouth	197	Wright
59	Dickinson	109	Kossuth	151	Pocahontas		

State Code: 20   **State Name:** Kansas   **State Abbreviation:** KS   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

County code and county name							
5	Atchison	59	Franklin	117	Marshall	177	Shawnee
13	Brown	61	Geary	121	Miami	197	Wabaunsee
27	Clay	85	Jackson	131	Nemaha	201	Washington
41	Dickinson	87	Jefferson	139	Osage	209	Wyandotte
43	Doniphan	91	Johnson	149	Pottawatomie		
45	Douglas	103	Leavenworth	161	Riley		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeastern

County code and county name							
1	Allen	21	Cherokee	99	Labette	133	Neosho
3	Anderson	31	Coffey	107	Linn	205	Wilson
11	Bourbon	35	Cowley	111	Lyon	207	Woodson
15	Butler	37	Crawford	115	Marion		
17	Chase	49	Elk	125	Montgomery		
19	Chautauqua	73	Greenwood	127	Morris		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
7	Barber	71	Greeley	129	Morton	171	Scott
9	Barton	75	Hamilton	135	Ness	173	Sedgwick
23	Cheyenne	77	Harper	137	Norton	175	Seward
25	Clark	79	Harvey	141	Osborne	179	Sheridan
29	Cloud	81	Haskell	143	Ottawa	181	Sherman
33	Comanche	83	Hodgeman	145	Pawnee	183	Smith
39	Decatur	89	Jewell	147	Phillips	185	Stafford
47	Edwards	93	Kearny	151	Pratt	187	Stanton
51	Ellis	95	Kingman	153	Rawlins	189	Stevens
53	Ellsworth	97	Kiowa	155	Reno	191	Sumner
55	Finney	101	Lane	157	Republic	193	Thomas
57	Ford	105	Lincoln	159	Rice	195	Trego
63	Gove	109	Logan	163	Rooks	199	Wallace
65	Graham	113	McPherson	165	Rush	203	Wichita
67	Grant	119	Meade	167	Russell		
69	Gray	123	Mitchell	169	Saline		

State Code: 21 **State Name:** Kentucky **State Abbreviation:** KY **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1 **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern

County code and county name							
71	Floyd	119	Knott	133	Letcher	193	Perry
95	Harlan	131	Leslie	159	Martin	195	Pike

Survey Unit Code: 2 **Survey Unit Name**: Northern Cumberland

County code and county name							
19	Boyd	115	Johnson	165	Menifee	237	Wolfe
43	Carter	127	Lawrence	175	Morgan		
63	Elliott	135	Lewis	197	Powell		
89	Greenup	153	Magoffin	205	Rowan		

Survey Unit Code: 3 **Survey Unit Name**: Southern Cumberland

County code and county name							
13	Bell	65	Estill	125	Laurel	189	Owsley
25	Breathitt	109	Jackson	129	Lee	203	Rockcastle
51	Clay	121	Knox	147	McCreary	235	Whitley

Survey Unit Code: 4 **Survey Unit Name**: Bluegrass

County code and county name							
5	Anderson	67	Fayette	113	Jessamine	187	Owen
11	Bath	69	Fleming	117	Kenton	191	Pendleton
15	Boone	73	Franklin	137	Lincoln	201	Robertson
17	Bourbon	77	Gallatin	151	Madison	209	Scott
21	Boyle	79	Garrard	161	Mason	211	Shelby
23	Bracken	81	Grant	167	Mercer	215	Spencer
37	Campbell	97	Harrison	173	Montgomery	223	Trimble
41	Carroll	103	Henry	181	Nicholas	229	Washington
49	Clark	111	Jefferson	185	Oldham	239	Woodford

Survey Unit Code: 5 **Survey Unit Name**: Pennyroyal

County code and county name							
1	Adair	57	Cumberland	99	Hart	179	Nelson
27	Breckinridge	85	Grayson	123	Larue	199	Pulaski
29	Bullitt	87	Green	155	Marion	207	Russell
45	Casey	91	Hancock	163	Meade	217	Taylor
53	Clinton	93	Hardin	169	Metcalfe	231	Wayne

Survey Unit Code: 6 **Survey Unit Name**: Western Coalfield

County code and county name							
3	Allen	55	Crittenden	141	Logan	213	Simpson
9	Barren	59	Daviess	149	McLean	219	Todd
31	Butler	61	Edmonson	171	Monroe	225	Union
33	Caldwell	101	Henderson	177	Muhlenberg	227	Warren
47	Christian	107	Hopkins	183	Ohio	233	Webster

Survey Unit Code: 7 **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
7	Ballard	75	Fulton	139	Livingston	157	Marshall
35	Calloway	83	Graves	143	Lyon	221	Trigg
39	Carlisle	105	Hickman	145	McCracken		

| **State Code:** 22 | **State Name:** Louisiana | **State Abbreviation:** LA | **Region/Station Code:** 33 |

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: North Delta

County code and county name						
25	Catahoula	41	Franklin	83	Richland	
29	Concordia	65	Madison	107	Tensas	
35	East Carroll	67	Morehouse	123	West Carroll	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: South Delta

County code and county name							
1	Acadia	47	Iberville	77	Pointe Coupee	99	St. Martin
5	Ascension	51	Jefferson	87	St. Bernard	101	St. Mary
7	Assumption	55	Lafayette	89	St. Charles	109	Terrebonne
9	Avoyelles	57	Lafourche	93	St. James	113	Vermilion
23	Cameron	71	Orleans	95	St. John the Baptist	121	West Baton Rouge
45	Iberia	75	Plaquemines	97	St. Landry	125	West Feliciana

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwest

County code and county name							
3	Allen	39	Evangeline	59	La Salle	85	Sabine
11	Beauregard	43	Grant	69	Natchitoches	115	Vernon
19	Calcasieu	53	Jefferson Davis	79	Rapides		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeast

County code and county name							
33	East Baton Rouge	63	Livingston	103	St. Tammany	117	Washington
37	East Feliciana	91	St. Helena	105	Tangipahoa		

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwest

County code and county name							
13	Bienville	27	Claiborne	73	Ouachita	127	Winn
15	Bossier	31	De Soto	81	Red River		
17	Caddo	49	Jackson	111	Union		
21	Caldwell	61	Lincoln	119	Webster		

State Code: 23	State Name: Maine	State Abbreviation: ME	Region/Station Code: 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Washington

County code and county name

29 Washington			

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Aroostook

County code and county name

3 Aroostook			

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Penobscot

County code and county name

19 Penobscot			

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Hancock

County code and county name

9 Hancock			

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Piscataquis

County code and county name

21 Piscataquis			

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**: Capitol Region

County code and county name

11 Kennebec	13 Knox	15 Lincoln	27 Waldo

Survey Unit Code: 7   **Survey Unit Name**: Somerset

County code and county name

25 Somerset			

Survey Unit Code: 8   **Survey Unit Name**: Casco Bay

County code and county name

1 Androscoggin	5 Cumberland	23 Sagadahoc	31 York

Survey Unit Code: 9   **Survey Unit Name**: Western Maine

County code and county name

7 Franklin	17 Oxford		

State Code: 24   **State Name:** Maryland   **State Abbreviation:** MD   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name							
3	Anne Arundel	15	Cecil	29	Kent	41	Talbot
5	Baltimore	21	Frederick	31	Montgomery	43	Washington
11	Caroline	25	Harford	33	Prince George's	510	Baltimore city
13	Carroll	27	Howard	35	Queen Anne's		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

County code and county name					
09	Calvert	17	Charles	37	St. Mary's

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Lower Eastern Shore

County code and county name							
19	Dorchester	39	Somerset	45	Wicomico	47	Worcester

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name			
1	Allegany	23	Garrett

State Code: 25   **State Name:** Massachusetts   **State Abbreviation:** MA   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Massachusetts

County code and county name							
1	Barnstable	9	Essex	17	Middlesex	25	Suffolk
3	Berkshire	11	Franklin	19	Nantucket	27	Worcester
5	Bristol	13	Hampden	21	Norfolk		
7	Dukes	15	Hampshire	23	Plymouth		

State Code: 26   **State Name:** Michigan   **State Abbreviation:** MI   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern Upper Peninsula

County code and county name			
3 Alger	41 Delta	97 Mackinac	153 Schoolcraft
33 Chippewa	95 Luce	109 Menominee	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Western Upper Peninsula

County code and county name			
13 Baraga	53 Gogebic	71 Iron	103 Marquette
43 Dickinson	61 Houghton	83 Keweenaw	131 Ontonagon

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern Lower Peninsula

County code and county name			
1 Alcona	39 Crawford	101 Manistee	133 Osceola
7 Alpena	47 Emmet	105 Mason	135 Oscoda
9 Antrim	51 Gladwin	107 Mecosta	137 Otsego
11 Arenac	55 Grand Traverse	111 Midland	141 Presque Isle
17 Bay	69 Iosco	113 Missaukee	143 Roscommon
19 Benzie	73 Isabella	119 Montmorency	165 Wexford
29 Charlevoix	79 Kalkaska	123 Newaygo	
31 Cheboygan	85 Lake	127 Oceana	
35 Clare	89 Leelanau	129 Ogemaw	

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern Lower Peninsula

County code and county name			
5 Allegan	57 Gratiot	91 Lenawee	147 St. Clair
15 Barry	59 Hillsdale	93 Livingston	149 St. Joseph
21 Berrien	63 Huron	99 Macomb	151 Sanilac
23 Branch	65 Ingham	115 Monroe	155 Shiawassee
25 Calhoun	67 Ionia	117 Montcalm	157 Tuscola
27 Cass	75 Jackson	121 Muskegon	159 Van Buren
37 Clinton	77 Kalamazoo	125 Oakland	161 Washtenaw
45 Eaton	81 Kent	139 Ottawa	163 Wayne
49 Genesee	87 Lapeer	145 Saginaw	

State Code: 27   **State Name:** Minnesota   **State Abbreviation:** MN   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Aspen-Birch

County code and county name							
17	Carlton	71	Koochiching	137	St. Louis		
31	Cook	75	Lake				

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern Pine

County code and county name							
1	Aitkin	21	Cass	57	Hubbard	87	Mahnomen
5	Becker	29	Clearwater	61	Itasca	135	Roseau
7	Beltrami	35	Crow Wing	77	Lake of the Woods	159	Wadena

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central Hardwood

County code and county name							
3	Anoka	49	Goodhue	97	Morrison	141	Sherburne
9	Benton	53	Hennepin	109	Olmsted	145	Stearns
19	Carver	55	Houston	111	Otter Tail	153	Todd
25	Chisago	59	Isanti	115	Pine	157	Wabasha
37	Dakota	65	Kanabec	123	Ramsey	163	Washington
41	Douglas	79	Le Sueur	131	Rice	169	Winona
45	Fillmore	95	Mille Lacs	139	Scott	171	Wright

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Prairie

County code and county name							
11	Big Stone	67	Kandiyohi	103	Nicollet	143	Sibley
13	Blue Earth	69	Kittson	105	Nobles	147	Steele
15	Brown	73	Lac qui Parle	107	Norman	149	Stevens
23	Chippewa	81	Lincoln	113	Pennington	151	Swift
27	Clay	83	Lyon	117	Pipestone	155	Traverse
33	Cottonwood	85	McLeod	119	Polk	161	Waseca
39	Dodge	89	Marshall	121	Pope	165	Watonwan
43	Faribault	91	Martin	125	Red Lake	167	Wilkin
47	Freeborn	93	Meeker	127	Redwood	173	Yellow Medicine
51	Grant	99	Mower	129	Renville		
63	Jackson	101	Murray	133	Rock		

State Code: 28	State Name: Mississippi	State Abbreviation: MS	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Delta

County code and county name							
11	Bolivar	55	Issaquena	133	Sunflower	151	Washington
27	Coahoma	83	Leflore	135	Tallahatchie	163	Yazoo
51	Holmes	119	Quitman	143	Tunica		
53	Humphreys	125	Sharkey	149	Warren		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: North

County code and county name							
3	Alcorn	33	DeSoto	95	Monroe	139	Tippah
9	Benton	43	Grenada	97	Montgomery	141	Tishomingo
13	Calhoun	57	Itawamba	105	Oktibbeha	145	Union
15	Carroll	71	Lafayette	107	Panola	155	Webster
17	Chickasaw	81	Lee	115	Pontotoc	161	Yalobusha
19	Choctaw	87	Lowndes	117	Prentiss		
25	Clay	93	Marshall	137	Tate		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name							
7	Attala	75	Lauderdale	103	Noxubee	129	Smith
23	Clarke	79	Leake	121	Rankin	159	Winston
61	Jasper	99	Neshoba	123	Scott		
69	Kemper	101	Newton	127	Simpson		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: South

County code and county name							
31	Covington	47	Harrison	77	Lawrence	147	Walthall
35	Forrest	59	Jackson	91	Marion	153	Wayne
39	George	65	Jefferson Davis	109	Pearl River		
41	Greene	67	Jones	111	Perry		
45	Hancock	73	Lamar	131	Stone		

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwest

County code and county name							
1	Adams	29	Copiah	63	Jefferson	113	Pike
5	Amite	37	Franklin	85	Lincoln	157	Wilkinson
21	Claiborne	49	Hinds	89	Madison		

State Code: 29	**State Name:** Missouri	**State Abbreviation:** MO	**Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Eastern Ozarks

County code and county name			
17 Bollinger	65 Dent	179 Reynolds	221 Washington
23 Butler	93 Iron	181 Ripley	223 Wayne
35 Carter	123 Madison	187 St. Francois	
55 Crawford	149 Oregon	203 Shannon	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwestern Ozarks

County code and county name			
9 Barry	91 Howell	153 Ozark	215 Texas
43 Christian	119 McDonald	209 Stone	225 Webster
67 Douglas	145 Newton	213 Taney	229 Wright

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northwestern Ozarks

County code and county name			
15 Benton	85 Hickory	141 Morgan	185 St. Clair
29 Camden	105 Laclede	161 Phelps	
39 Cedar	125 Maries	167 Polk	
59 Dallas	131 Miller	169 Pulaski	

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Prairie

County code and county name			
1 Adair	53 Cooper	107 Lafayette	171 Putnam
3 Andrew	57 Dade	109 Lawrence	173 Ralls
5 Atchison	61 Daviess	111 Lewis	175 Randolph
7 Audrain	63 DeKalb	113 Lincoln	177 Ray
11 Barton	75 Gentry	115 Linn	195 Saline
13 Bates	77 Greene	117 Livingston	197 Schuyler
21 Buchanan	79 Grundy	121 Macon	199 Scotland
25 Caldwell	81 Harrison	127 Marion	205 Shelby
33 Carroll	83 Henry	129 Mercer	211 Sullivan
37 Cass	87 Holt	137 Monroe	217 Vernon
41 Chariton	95 Jackson	147 Nodaway	227 Worth
45 Clark	97 Jasper	159 Pettis	
47 Clay	101 Johnson	163 Pike	
49 Clinton	103 Knox	165 Platte	

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Riverborder

County code and county name			
19 Boone	73 Gasconade	143 New Madrid	189 St. Louis
27 Callaway	89 Howard	151 Osage	201 Scott
31 Cape Girardeau	99 Jefferson	155 Pemiscot	207 Stoddard
51 Cole	133 Mississippi	157 Perry	219 Warren
69 Dunklin	135 Moniteau	183 St. Charles	510 St. Louis city
71 Franklin	139 Montgomery	186 Ste. Genevieve	

State Code: 30	State Name: Montana	State Abbreviation: MT	Region/Station Code: 22

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northwestern

County code and county name							
29	Flathead	47	Lake	53	Lincoln	89	Sanders

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Eastern

County code and county name							
3	Big Horn	27	Fergus	71	Phillips	95	Stillwater
5	Blaine	33	Garfield	73	Pondera	97	Sweet Grass
9	Carbon	35	Glacier	75	Powder River	99	Teton
11	Carter	37	Golden Valley	79	Prairie	101	Toole
15	Chouteau	41	Hill	83	Richland	103	Treasure
17	Custer	51	Liberty	85	Roosevelt	105	Valley
19	Daniels	55	McCone	87	Rosebud	109	Wibaux
21	Dawson	65	Musselshell	91	Sheridan	111	Yellowstone
25	Fallon	69	Petroleum				

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Western

County code and county name							
39	Granite	61	Mineral	63	Missoula	81	Ravalli

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   West Central

County code and county name							
7	Broadwater	43	Jefferson	49	Lewis and Clark	77	Powell
13	Cascade	45	Judith Basin	59	Meagher	107	Wheatland

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwestern

County code and county name						
1	Beaverhead	31	Gallatin	67	Park
23	Deer Lodge	57	Madison	93	Silver Bow

State Code: 31   **State Name:** Nebraska   **State Abbreviation:** NE   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern

	County code and county name						
1	Adams	55	Douglas	99	Kearney	151	Saline
11	Boone	59	Fillmore	109	Lancaster	153	Sarpy
19	Buffalo	61	Franklin	119	Madison	155	Saunders
21	Burt	63	Frontier	121	Merrick	159	Seward
23	Butler	65	Furnas	125	Nance	163	Sherman
25	Cass	67	Gage	127	Nemaha	167	Stanton
27	Cedar	73	Gosper	129	Nuckolls	169	Thayer
35	Clay	77	Greeley	131	Otoe	173	Thurston
37	Colfax	79	Hall	133	Pawnee	175	Valley
39	Cuming	81	Hamilton	137	Phelps	177	Washington
41	Custer	83	Harlan	139	Pierce	179	Wayne
43	Dakota	87	Hitchcock	141	Platte	181	Webster
47	Dawson	93	Howard	143	Polk	185	York
51	Dixon	95	Jefferson	145	Red Willow		
53	Dodge	97	Johnson	147	Richardson		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

	County code and county name						
3	Antelope	33	Cheyenne	91	Hooker	123	Morrill
5	Arthur	45	Dawes	101	Keith	135	Perkins
7	Banner	49	Deuel	103	Keya Paha	149	Rock
9	Blaine	57	Dundy	105	Kimball	157	Scotts Bluff
13	Box Butte	69	Garden	107	Knox	161	Sheridan
15	Boyd	71	Garfield	111	Lincoln	165	Sioux
17	Brown	75	Grant	113	Logan	171	Thomas
29	Chase	85	Hayes	115	Loup	183	Wheeler
31	Cherry	89	Holt	117	McPherson		

| **State Code:** 32 | **State Name:** Nevada | **State Abbreviation:** NV | **Region/Station Code:** 22 |

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Nevada

County code and county name							
1	Churchill	11	Eureka	21	Mineral	33	White Pine
3	Clark	13	Humboldt	23	Nye	510	Carson City
5	Douglas	15	Lander	27	Pershing		
7	Elko	17	Lincoln	29	Storey		
9	Esmeralda	19	Lyon	31	Washoe		

| **State Code:** 33 | **State Name:** New Hampshire | **State Abbreviation:** NH | **Region/Station Code:** 24 |

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern

County code and county name					
3	Carroll	7	Coos	9	Grafton

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

County code and county name							
1	Belknap	11	Hillsborough	15	Rockingham	19	Sullivan
5	Cheshire	13	Merrimack	17	Strafford		

State Code: 34   **State Name:** New Jersey   **State Abbreviation:** NJ   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: New Jersey

County code and county name

1	Atlantic	13	Essex	25	Monmouth	37	Sussex
3	Bergen	15	Gloucester	27	Morris	39	Union
5	Burlington	17	Hudson	29	Ocean	41	Warren
7	Camden	19	Hunterdon	31	Passaic		
9	Cape May	21	Mercer	33	Salem		
11	Cumberland	23	Middlesex	35	Somerset		

State Code: 35   **State Name:** New Mexico   **State Abbreviation:** NM   **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwestern

County code and county name

1	Bernalillo	31	McKinley	45	San Juan	61	Valencia
6	Cibola	39	Rio Arriba	49	Santa Fe		
28	Los Alamos	43	Sandoval	55	Taos		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

County code and county name

7	Colfax	21	Harding	37	Quay	57	Torrance
19	Guadalupe	33	Mora	47	San Miguel	59	Union

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwestern

County code and county name

3	Catron	17	Grant	29	Luna	53	Socorro
13	Dona Ana	23	Hidalgo	51	Sierra		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeastern

County code and county name

5	Chaves	11	De Baca	25	Lea	35	Otero
9	Curry	15	Eddy	27	Lincoln	41	Roosevelt

State Code: 36	**State Name:** New York	**State Abbreviation:** NY	**Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1		**Survey Unit Name**: Adirondack	
County code and county name			
19 Clinton	33 Franklin	45 Jefferson	89 St. Lawrence

Survey Unit Code: 2		**Survey Unit Name**: Lake Plain	
County code and county name			
11 Cayuga	53 Madison	69 Ontario	117 Wayne
29 Erie	55 Monroe	73 Orleans	121 Wyoming
37 Genesee	63 Niagara	75 Oswego	123 Yates
51 Livingston	67 Onondaga	99 Seneca	

Survey Unit Code: 3		**Survey Unit Name**: Western Adirondack	
County code and county name			
35 Fulton	43 Herkimer	49 Lewis	65 Oneida

Survey Unit Code: 4		**Survey Unit Name**: Eastern Adirondack	
County code and county name			
31 Essex	41 Hamilton	113 Warren	

Survey Unit Code: 5		**Survey Unit Name**: Southwest Highlands	
County code and county name			
3 Allegany	9 Cattaraugus	13 Chautauqua	101 Steuben

Survey Unit Code: 6		**Survey Unit Name**: South-Central Highlands	
County code and county name			
7 Broome	23 Cortland	97 Schuyler	
15 Chemung	25 Delaware	107 Tioga	
17 Chenango	77 Otsego	109 Tompkins	

Survey Unit Code: 7		**Survey Unit Name**: Capitol District	
County code and county name			
1 Albany	57 Montgomery	91 Saratoga	115 Washington
21 Columbia	83 Rensselaer	93 Schenectady	

Survey Unit Code: 8		**Survey Unit Name**: Catskill-Lower Hudson	
County code and county name			
5 Bronx	59 Nassau	81 Queens	103 Suffolk
27 Dutchess	61 New York	85 Richmond	105 Sullivan
39 Greene	71 Orange	87 Rockland	111 Ulster
47 Kings	79 Putnam	95 Schoharie	119 Westchester

State Code: 37   **State Name:** North Carolina   **State Abbreviation:** NC   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southern Coastal Plain

	County code and county name						
17	Bladen	85	Harnett	125	Moore	163	Sampson
19	Brunswick	93	Hoke	129	New Hanover	165	Scotland
47	Columbus	101	Johnston	133	Onslow	191	Wayne
51	Cumberland	103	Jones	141	Pender		
61	Duplin	105	Lee	153	Richmond		
79	Greene	107	Lenoir	155	Robeson		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northern Coastal Plain

	County code and county name						
13	Beaufort	53	Currituck	95	Hyde	143	Perquimans
15	Bertie	55	Dare	117	Martin	147	Pitt
29	Camden	65	Edgecombe	127	Nash	177	Tyrrell
31	Carteret	73	Gates	131	Northampton	187	Washington
41	Chowan	83	Halifax	137	Pamlico	195	Wilson
49	Craven	91	Hertford	139	Pasquotank		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Piedmont

	County code and county name						
1	Alamance	59	Davie	119	Mecklenburg	167	Stanly
3	Alexander	63	Durham	123	Montgomery	169	Stokes
7	Anson	67	Forsyth	135	Orange	171	Surry
25	Cabarrus	69	Franklin	145	Person	179	Union
33	Caswell	71	Gaston	149	Polk	181	Vance
35	Catawba	77	Granville	151	Randolph	183	Wake
37	Chatham	81	Guilford	157	Rockingham	185	Warren
45	Cleveland	97	Iredell	159	Rowan	197	Yadkin
57	Davidson	109	Lincoln	161	Rutherford		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Mountains

	County code and county name						
5	Alleghany	39	Cherokee	111	McDowell	189	Watauga
9	Ashe	43	Clay	113	Macon	193	Wilkes
11	Avery	75	Graham	115	Madison	199	Yancey
21	Buncombe	87	Haywood	121	Mitchell		
23	Burke	89	Henderson	173	Swain		
27	Caldwell	99	Jackson	175	Transylvania		

State Code: 38   **State Name:** North Dakota   **State Abbreviation:**   ND   **Region/Station Code:** 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Eastern

County code and county name							
1	Adams	29	Emmons	57	Mercer	85	Sioux
3	Barnes	31	Foster	59	Morton	87	Slope
5	Benson	33	Golden Valley	61	Mountrail	89	Stark
7	Billings	35	Grand Forks	63	Nelson	91	Steele
9	Bottineau	37	Grant	65	Oliver	93	Stutsman
11	Bowman	39	Griggs	67	Pembina	95	Towner
13	Burke	41	Hettinger	69	Pierce	97	Traill
15	Burleigh	43	Kidder	71	Ramsey	99	Walsh
17	Cass	45	LaMoure	73	Ransom	101	Ward
19	Cavalier	47	Logan	75	Renville	103	Wells
21	Dickey	49	McHenry	77	Richland	105	Williams
23	Divide	51	McIntosh	79	Rolette		
25	Dunn	53	McKenzie	81	Sargent		
27	Eddy	55	McLean	83	Sheridan		

State Code: 39	State Name: Ohio	State Abbreviation: OH	Region/Station Code: 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   South-Central

County code and county name			
1 Adams	53 Gallia	87 Lawrence	145 Scioto
15 Brown	71 Highland	131 Pike	
25 Clermont	79 Jackson	141 Ross	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southeastern

County code and county name			
9 Athens	105 Meigs	127 Perry	167 Washington
73 Hocking	115 Morgan	163 Vinton	

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   East-Central

County code and county name			
13 Belmont	59 Guernsey	81 Jefferson	121 Noble
19 Carroll	67 Harrison	111 Monroe	157 Tuscarawas
31 Coshocton	75 Holmes	119 Muskingum	

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northeastern

County code and county name			
5 Ashland	55 Geauga	103 Medina	155 Trumbull
7 Ashtabula	77 Huron	133 Portage	169 Wayne
29 Columbiana	85 Lake	139 Richland	
35 Cuyahoga	93 Lorain	151 Stark	
43 Erie	99 Mahoning	153 Summit	

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwestern

County code and county name			
17 Butler	45 Fairfield	61 Hamilton	113 Montgomery
23 Clark	47 Fayette	89 Licking	129 Pickaway
27 Clinton	49 Franklin	97 Madison	135 Preble
37 Darke	57 Greene	109 Miami	165 Warren

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northwestern

County code and county name			
3 Allen	63 Hancock	107 Mercer	149 Shelby
11 Auglaize	65 Hardin	117 Morrow	159 Union
21 Champaign	69 Henry	123 Ottawa	161 Van Wert
33 Crawford	83 Knox	125 Paulding	171 Williams
39 Defiance	91 Logan	137 Putnam	173 Wood
41 Delaware	95 Lucas	143 Sandusky	175 Wyandot
51 Fulton	101 Marion	147 Seneca	

State Code: 40   **State Name:** Oklahoma   **State Abbreviation:** OK   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeast

County code and county name							
5	Atoka	29	Coal	79	Le Flore	127	Pushmataha
13	Bryan	61	Haskell	89	McCurtain		
23	Choctaw	77	Latimer	121	Pittsburg		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeast

County code and county name							
1	Adair	41	Delaware	97	Mayes	115	Ottawa
21	Cherokee	91	McIntosh	101	Muskogee	135	Sequoyah

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeast

County code and county name							
35	Craig	113	Osage	131	Rogers	145	Wagoner
37	Creek	117	Pawnee	143	Tulsa	147	Washington
105	Nowata	119	Payne				

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Southcentral

County code and county name							
19	Carter	81	Lincoln	95	Marshall	111	Okmulgee
27	Cleveland	83	Logan	99	Murray	123	Pontotoc
49	Garvin	85	Love	107	Okfuskee	125	Pottawatomie
63	Hughes	87	McClain	109	Oklahoma	133	Seminole
69	Johnston						

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwest

County code and county name							
9	Beckham	33	Cotton	57	Harmon	129	Roger Mills
11	Blaine	39	Custer	65	Jackson	137	Stephens
15	Caddo	43	Dewey	67	Jefferson	141	Tillman
17	Canadian	51	Grady	73	Kingfisher	149	Washita
31	Comanche	55	Greer	75	Kiowa		

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**: High Plains

County code and county name							
7	Beaver	45	Ellis	59	Harper	139	Texas
25	Cimarron						

Survey Unit Code: 7   **Survey Unit Name**: Great Plains

County code and county name							
3	Alfalfa	53	Grant	93	Major	151	Woods
47	Garfield	71	Kay	103	Noble	153	Woodward

State Code: 41	State Name: Oregon	State Abbreviation: OR	Region/Station Code: 26

Survey Unit Code: 0   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwest

County code and county name							
5	Clackamas	27	Hood River	53	Polk	71	Yamhill
7	Clatsop	47	Marion	57	Tillamook		
9	Columbia	51	Multnomah	67	Washington		

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: West Central

County code and county name							
3	Benton	39	Lane	41	Lincoln	43	Linn

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwest

County code and county name					
11	Coos	19	Douglas	33	Josephine
15	Curry	29	Jackson		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name					
13	Crook	31	Jefferson	55	Sherman
17	Deschutes	35	Klamath	65	Wasco
21	Gilliam	37	Lake	69	Wheeler

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Blue Mountains

County code and county name							
1	Baker	25	Harney	49	Morrow	61	Union
23	Grant	45	Malheur	59	Umatilla	63	Wallowa

State Code: 42   **State Name:** Pennsylvania   **State Abbreviation:** PA   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 0   **Survey Unit Name**: South Central

County code and county name							
43	Dauphin	61	Huntingdon	99	Perry		
55	Franklin	67	Juniata	109	Snyder		
57	Fulton	87	Mifflin	119	Union		

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
3	Allegheny	19	Butler	59	Greene	85	Mercer
5	Armstrong	39	Crawford	63	Indiana	125	Washington
7	Beaver	49	Erie	73	Lawrence	129	Westmoreland

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**: North Central/Allegheny

County code and county name							
23	Cameron	35	Clinton	81	Lycoming	117	Tioga
27	Centre	47	Elk	83	McKean	121	Venango
31	Clarion	53	Forest	105	Potter	123	Warren
33	Clearfield	65	Jefferson	113	Sullivan		

Survey Unit Code: 7   **Survey Unit Name**: Southwestern

County code and county name					
9	Bedford	21	Cambria	111	Somerset
13	Blair	51	Fayette		

Survey Unit Code: 8   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern/Pocono

County code and county name							
15	Bradford	79	Luzerne	103	Pike	131	Wyoming
25	Carbon	89	Monroe	107	Schuylkill		
37	Columbia	93	Montour	115	Susquehanna		
69	Lackawanna	97	Northumberland	127	Wayne		

Survey Unit Code: 9   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeastern

County code and county name							
1	Adams	41	Cumberland	77	Lehigh	133	York
11	Berks	45	Delaware	91	Montgomery		
17	Bucks	71	Lancaster	95	Northampton		
29	Chester	75	Lebanon	101	Philadelphia		

State Code: 44   **State Name:** Rhode Island   **State Abbreviation:** RI   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Rhode Island

County code and county name					
1	Bristol	5	Newport	9	Washington
3	Kent	7	Providence		

State Code: 45	State Name: South Carolina	State Abbreviation: SC	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern Coastal Plain

County code and county name							
3	Aiken	11	Barnwell	29	Colleton	53	Jasper
5	Allendale	13	Beaufort	35	Dorchester	63	Lexington
9	Bamberg	17	Calhoun	49	Hampton	75	Orangeburg

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northern Coastal Plain

County code and county name							
15	Berkeley	31	Darlington	51	Horry	69	Marlboro
19	Charleston	33	Dillon	55	Kershaw	79	Richland
25	Chesterfield	41	Florence	61	Lee	85	Sumter
27	Clarendon	43	Georgetown	67	Marion	89	Williamsburg

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Piedmont

County code and county name							
1	Abbeville	39	Fairfield	65	McCormick	83	Spartanburg
7	Anderson	45	Greenville	71	Newberry	87	Union
21	Cherokee	47	Greenwood	73	Oconee	91	York
23	Chester	57	Lancaster	77	Pickens		
37	Edgefield	59	Laurens	81	Saluda		

State Code: 46	State Name: South Dakota	State Abbreviation: SD	Region/Station Code: 23

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern

County code and county name							
3	Aurora	37	Day	71	Jackson	107	Potter
5	Beadle	39	Deuel	73	Jerauld	109	Roberts
7	Bennett	41	Dewey	75	Jones	111	Sanborn
9	Bon Homme	43	Douglas	77	Kingsbury	115	Spink
11	Brookings	45	Edmunds	79	Lake	117	Stanley
13	Brown	49	Faulk	83	Lincoln	119	Sully
15	Brule	51	Grant	85	Lyman	121	Todd
17	Buffalo	53	Gregory	87	McCook	123	Tripp
21	Campbell	55	Haakon	89	McPherson	125	Turner
23	Charles Mix	57	Hamlin	91	Marshall	127	Union
25	Clark	59	Hand	95	Mellette	129	Walworth
27	Clay	61	Hanson	97	Miner	135	Yankton
29	Codington	65	Hughes	99	Minnehaha	137	Ziebach
31	Corson	67	Hutchinson	101	Moody		
35	Davison	69	Hyde	105	Perkins		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
19	Butte	47	Fall River	81	Lawrence	103	Pennington
33	Custer	63	Harding	93	Meade	113	Shannon

State Code: 47	State Name: Tennessee	State Abbreviation: TN	Region/Station Code: 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: West

County code and county name							
17	Carroll	53	Gibson	95	Lake	157	Shelby
23	Chester	69	Hardeman	97	Lauderdale	167	Tipton
33	Crockett	75	Haywood	109	McNairy	183	Weakley
45	Dyer	77	Henderson	113	Madison		
47	Fayette	79	Henry	131	Obion		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: West Central

County code and county name							
5	Benton	81	Hickman	99	Lawrence	161	Stewart
39	Decatur	83	Houston	101	Lewis	181	Wayne
71	Hardin	85	Humphreys	135	Perry		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name							
3	Bedford	41	DeKalb	117	Marshall	159	Smith
15	Cannon	43	Dickson	119	Maury	165	Sumner
21	Cheatham	55	Giles	125	Montgomery	169	Trousdale
27	Clay	87	Jackson	127	Moore	187	Williamson
31	Coffee	103	Lincoln	147	Robertson	189	Wilson
37	Davidson	111	Macon	149	Rutherford		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Plateau

County code and county name							
7	Bledsoe	51	Franklin	133	Overton	153	Sequatchie
13	Campbell	61	Grundy	137	Pickett	175	Van Buren
35	Cumberland	115	Marion	141	Putnam	177	Warren
49	Fentress	129	Morgan	151	Scott	185	White

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: East

County code and county name							
1	Anderson	59	Greene	93	Knox	145	Roane
9	Blount	63	Hamblen	105	Loudon	155	Sevier
11	Bradley	65	Hamilton	107	McMinn	163	Sullivan
19	Carter	67	Hancock	121	Meigs	171	Unicoi
25	Claiborne	73	Hawkins	123	Monroe	173	Union
29	Cocke	89	Jefferson	139	Polk	179	Washington
57	Grainger	91	Johnson	143	Rhea		

State Code: 48   **State Name:** Texas   **State Abbreviation:** TX   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Southeast

County code and county name			
5 Angelina	241 Jasper	351 Newton	455 Trinity
71 Chambers	245 Jefferson	361 Orange	457 Tyler
185 Grimes	289 Leon	373 Polk	471 Walker
199 Hardin	291 Liberty	403 Sabine	473 Waller
201 Harris	313 Madison	405 San Augustine	
225 Houston	339 Montgomery	407 San Jacinto	

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeast

County code and county name			
1 Anderson	183 Gregg	365 Panola	459 Upshur
37 Bowie	203 Harrison	387 Red River	467 Van Zandt
63 Camp	213 Henderson	401 Rusk	499 Wood
67 Cass	315 Marion	419 Shelby	
73 Cherokee	343 Morris	423 Smith	
159 Franklin	347 Nacogdoches	449 Titus	

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Northcentral

County code and county name			
15 Austin	121 Denton	217 Hill	337 Montague
21 Bastrop	123 De Witt	223 Hopkins	349 Navarro
41 Brazos	139 Ellis	231 Hunt	367 Parker
51 Burleson	145 Falls	237 Jack	379 Rains
55 Caldwell	147 Fannin	251 Johnson	395 Robertson
77 Clay	149 Fayette	257 Kaufman	397 Rockwall
85 Collin	161 Freestone	277 Lamar	439 Tarrant
89 Colorado	175 Goliad	285 Lavaca	477 Washington
97 Cooke	177 Gonzales	287 Lee	497 Wise
113 Dallas	181 Grayson	293 Limestone	503 Young
119 Delta	187 Guadalupe	331 Milam	

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: South

County code and county name			
7 Aransas	157 Fort Bend	273 Kleberg	427 Starr
13 Atascosa	163 Frio	283 La Salle	469 Victoria
25 Bee	167 Galveston	297 Live Oak	479 Webb
39 Brazoria	215 Hidalgo	311 McMullen	481 Wharton
47 Brooks	239 Jackson	321 Matagorda	489 Willacy
57 Calhoun	247 Jim Hogg	323 Maverick	493 Wilson
61 Cameron	249 Jim Wells	355 Nueces	505 Zapata
127 Dimmit	255 Karnes	391 Refugio	507 Zavala
131 Duval	261 Kenedy	409 San Patricio	

Texas cont.

Texas cont.

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**: Westcentral

County code and county name

19	Bandera	99	Coryell	267	Kimble	385	Real
27	Bell	105	Crockett	271	Kinney	399	Runnels
29	Bexar	133	Eastland	281	Lampasas	411	San Saba
31	Blanco	137	Edwards	299	Llano	413	Schleicher
35	Bosque	143	Erath	307	McCulloch	425	Somervell
49	Brown	171	Gillespie	309	McLennan	429	Stephens
53	Burnet	193	Hamilton	319	Mason	435	Sutton
59	Callahan	209	Hays	325	Medina	453	Travis
83	Coleman	221	Hood	327	Menard	463	Uvalde
91	Comal	259	Kendall	333	Mills	465	Val Verde
93	Comanche	265	Kerr	363	Palo Pinto	491	Williamson
95	Concho						

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwest

County code and county name

3	Andrews	129	Donley	235	Irion	375	Potter
9	Archer	151	Fisher	253	Jones	381	Randall
11	Armstrong	153	Floyd	263	Kent	383	Reagan
17	Bailey	155	Foard	269	King	393	Roberts
23	Baylor	165	Gaines	275	Knox	415	Scurry
33	Borden	169	Garza	279	Lamb	417	Shackelford
45	Briscoe	173	Glasscock	295	Lipscomb	421	Sherman
65	Carson	179	Gray	303	Lubbock	431	Sterling
69	Castro	189	Hale	305	Lynn	433	Stonewall
75	Childress	191	Hall	317	Martin	437	Swisher
79	Cochran	195	Hansford	329	Midland	441	Taylor
81	Coke	197	Hardeman	335	Mitchell	445	Terry
87	Collingsworth	205	Hartley	341	Moore	447	Throckmorton
101	Cottle	207	Haskell	345	Motley	451	Tom Green
107	Crosby	211	Hemphill	353	Nolan	483	Wheeler
111	Dallam	219	Hockley	357	Ochiltree	485	Wichita
115	Dawson	227	Howard	359	Oldham	487	Wilbarger
117	Deaf Smith	233	Hutchinson	369	Parmer	501	Yoakum
125	Dickens						

Survey Unit Code: 7   **Survey Unit Name**: West

County code and county name

43	Brewster	141	El Paso	371	Pecos	461	Upton
103	Crane	229	Hudsbeth	377	Presidio	475	Ward
109	Culberson	243	Jeff Davis	389	Reeves	495	Winkller
135	Ector	301	Loving	443	Terrell		

State Code: 49 **State Name:** Utah **State Abbreviation:** UT **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1 **Survey Unit Name**: Northern

	County code and county name						
3	Box Elder	29	Morgan	43	Summit	51	Wasatch
5	Cache	33	Rich	45	Tooele	57	Weber
11	Davis	35	Salt Lake	49	Utah		

Survey Unit Code: 2 **Survey Unit Name**: Uinta

	County code and county name				
9	Daggett	13	Duchesne	47	Uintah

Survey Unit Code: 3 **Survey Unit Name**: Central

	County code and county name				
23	Juab	31	Piute	41	Sevier
27	Millard	39	Sanpete	55	Wayne

Survey Unit Code: 4 **Survey Unit Name**: Eastern

	County code and county name						
7	Carbon	15	Emery	19	Grand	37	San Juan

Survey Unit Code: 5 **Survey Unit Name**: Southwestern

	County code and county name				
1	Beaver	21	Iron	53	Washington
17	Garfield	25	Kane		

State Code: 50 **State Name:** Vermont **State Abbreviation:** VT **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 2 **Survey Unit Name**: Northern

	County code and county name						
5	Caledonia	11	Franklin	15	Lamoille	19	Orleans
9	Essex	13	Grand Isle	17	Orange	23	Washington

Survey Unit Code: 3 **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

	County code and county name				
1	Addison	7	Chittenden	25	Windham
3	Bennington	21	Rutland	27	Windsor

State Code: 51   **State Name:** Virginia   **State Abbreviation:**   VA   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**:   Coastal Plain

	County code and county name						
1	Accomack	85	Hanover	119	Middlesex	193	Westmoreland
25	Brunswick	87	Henrico	127	New Kent	199	York
33	Caroline	93	Isle Of Wight	131	Northampton	550	Chesapeake city
36	Charles City	95	James City	133	Northumberland	650	Hampton city
41	Chesterfield	97	King And Queen	149	Prince George	700	Newport News city
53	Dinwiddie	99	King George	159	Richmond	800	Suffolk city
57	Essex	101	King William	175	Southampton	810	Virginia Beach city
73	Gloucester	103	Lancaster	181	Surry		
81	Greensville	115	Mathews	183	Sussex		

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southern Piedmont

	County code and county name						
7	Amelia	37	Charlotte	111	Lunenburg	145	Powhatan
11	Appomattox	49	Cumberland	117	Mecklenburg	147	Prince Edward
19	Bedford	67	Franklin	135	Nottoway		
29	Buckingham	83	Halifax	141	Patrick		
31	Campbell	89	Henry	143	Pittsylvania		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northern Piedmont

	County code and county name						
3	Albemarle	61	Fauquier	109	Louisa	157	Rappahannock
9	Amherst	65	Fluvanna	113	Madison	177	Spotsylvania
13	Arlington	75	Goochland	125	Nelson	179	Stafford
47	Culpeper	79	Greene	137	Orange		
59	Fairfax	107	Loudoun	153	Prince William		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**:   Northern Mountains

	County code and county name						
5	Alleghany	43	Clarke	139	Page	171	Shenandoah
15	Augusta	45	Craig	161	Roanoke	187	Warren
17	Bath	69	Frederick	163	Rockbridge		
23	Botetourt	91	Highland	165	Rockingham		

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southern Mountains

	County code and county name						
21	Bland	71	Giles	167	Russell	195	Wise
27	Buchanan	77	Grayson	169	Scott	197	Wythe
35	Carroll	105	Lee	173	Smyth		
51	Dickenson	121	Montgomery	185	Tazewell		
63	Floyd	155	Pulaski	191	Washington		

Virginia cont.

Virginia cont.

Cities aggregated into other counties

City Code and City name	Associated County code and County name		City Code and City name	Associated County code and County name	
510	Alexandria city	59 Fairfax	683	Manassas city	153 Prince William
515	Bedford city	19 Bedford	685	Manassas Park city	153 Prince William
520	Bristol city	191 Washington	690	Martinsville city	89 Henry
530	Buena Vista city	163 Rockbridge	710	Norfolk city	550 Chesapeake City
540	Charlottesville city	3 Albemarle	720	Norton city	195 Wise
560	Clifton Forge city	5 Allegheny	730	Petersburg city	53 Dinwiddie
570	Colonial Heights city	41 Chesterfield	730	Petersburg city	149 Prince George
580	Covington city	5 Allegheny	735	Poquoson city	199 York
590	Danville city	143 Pittsylvania	740	Portsmouth city	550 Chesapeake City
595	Emporia city	81 Greensville	750	Radford city	121 Montgomery
600	Fairfax city	59 Fairfax	760	Richmond city	41 Chesterfield
610	Falls Church city	59 Fairfax	760	Richmond city	87 Henrico
620	Franklin city	175 Southampton	770	Roanoke city	161 Roanoke
630	Fredericksburg city	177 Spotsylvania	775	Salem city	161 Roanoke
640	Galax city	35 Carroll	780	South Boston city	83 Halifax
640	Galax city	77 Grayson	790	Staunton city	15 Augusta
660	Harrisonburg city	165 Rockingham	820	Waynesboro city	15 Augusta
670	Hopewell city	149 Prince George	830	Williamsburg city	95 County of James City
678	Lexington city	163 Rockbridge	840	Winchester city	69 Frederick
680	Lynchburg city	31 Campbell			

State Code: 53   **State Name:** Washington   **State Abbreviation:** WA   **Region/Station Code:** 26

Survey Unit Code: 5   **Survey Unit Name**:   Puget Sound

County code and county name							
29	Island	35	Kitsap	55	San Juan	61	Snohomish
33	King	53	Pierce	57	Skagit	73	Whatcom

Survey Unit Code: 6   **Survey Unit Name**:   Olympic Peninsula

County code and county name					
9	Clallam	31	Jefferson	67	Thurston
27	Grays Harbor	45	Mason		

Survey Unit Code: 7   **Survey Unit Name**:   Southwest

County code and county name					
11	Clark	41	Lewis	59	Skamania
15	Cowlitz	49	Pacific	69	Wahkiakum

Survey Unit Code: 8   **Survey Unit Name**:   Central

County code and county name					
7	Chelan	37	Kittitas	47	Okanogan
17	Douglas	39	Klickitat	77	Yakima

Survey Unit Code: 9   **Survey Unit Name**:   Inland Empire

County code and county name							
1	Adams	19	Ferry	43	Lincoln	71	Walla Walla
3	Asotin	21	Franklin	51	Pend Oreille	75	Whitman
5	Benton	23	Garfield	63	Spokane		
13	Columbia	25	Grant	65	Stevens		

State Code: 54   **State Name:** West Virginia   **State Abbreviation:** WV   **Region/Station Code:** 24

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

	County code and county name						
1	Barbour	31	Hardy	65	Morgan	91	Taylor
3	Berkeley	33	Harrison	71	Pendleton	93	Tucker
7	Braxton	37	Jefferson	75	Pocahontas	97	Upshur
23	Grant	41	Lewis	77	Preston	101	Webster
27	Hampshire	57	Mineral	83	Randolph		

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Southern

	County code and county name						
5	Boone	39	Kanawha	59	Mingo	89	Summers
15	Clay	45	Logan	63	Monroe	109	Wyoming
19	Fayette	47	McDowell	67	Nicholas		
25	Greenbrier	55	Mercer	81	Raleigh		

Survey Unit Code: 4   **Survey Unit Name**: Northwestern

	County code and county name						
9	Brooke	35	Jackson	69	Ohio	99	Wayne
11	Cabell	43	Lincoln	73	Pleasant	103	Wetzel
13	Calhoun	49	Marion	79	Putnam	105	Wirt
17	Doddridge	51	Marshall	85	Ritchie	107	Wood
21	Gilmer	53	Mason	87	Roane		
29	Hancock	61	Monongalia	95	Tyler		

State Code: 55	State Name: Wisconsin	State Abbreviation: WI	Region/Station Code: 23

Survey Unit Code: 1 **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

County code and county name			
37 Florence	69 Lincoln	83 Oconto	125 Vilas
41 Forest	75 Marinette	85 Oneida	
67 Langlade	78 Menominee	115 Shawano	

Survey Unit Code: 2 **Survey Unit Name**: Northwestern

County code and county name			
3 Ashland	13 Burnett	95 Polk	113 Sawyer
5 Barron	31 Douglas	99 Price	119 Taylor
7 Bayfield	51 Iron	107 Rusk	129 Washburn

Survey Unit Code: 3 **Survey Unit Name**: Central

County code and county name			
1 Adams	53 Jackson	81 Monroe	141 Wood
17 Chippewa	57 Juneau	97 Portage	
19 Clark	73 Marathon	135 Waupaca	
35 Eau Claire	77 Marquette	137 Waushara	

Survey Unit Code: 4 **Survey Unit Name**: Southwestern

County code and county name			
11 Buffalo	49 Iowa	93 Pierce	121 Trempealeau
23 Crawford	63 La Crosse	103 Richland	123 Vernon
33 Dunn	65 Lafayette	109 St. Croix	
43 Grant	91 Pepin	111 Sauk	

Survey Unit Code: 5 **Survey Unit Name**: Southeastern

County code and county name			
9 Brown	39 Fond du Lac	71 Manitowoc	117 Sheboygan
15 Calumet	45 Green	79 Milwaukee	127 Walworth
21 Columbia	47 Green Lake	87 Outagamie	131 Washington
25 Dane	55 Jefferson	89 Ozaukee	133 Waukesha
27 Dodge	59 Kenosha	101 Racine	139 Winnebago
29 Door	61 Kewaunee	105 Rock	

State Code: 56   **State Name:** Wyoming   **State Abbreviation:** WY   **Region/Station Code:** 22

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Western

County code and county name							
13	Fremont	23	Lincoln	35	Sublette	39	Teton
17	Hot Springs	29	Park	37	Sweetwater	41	Uinta

Survey Unit Code: 2   **Survey Unit Name**: Central and Southeastern

County code and county name							
1	Albany	9	Converse	21	Laramie	31	Platte
3	Big Horn	15	Goshen	25	Natrona	33	Sheridan
7	Carbon	19	Johnson	27	Niobrara	43	Washakie

Survey Unit Code: 3   **Survey Unit Name**: Northeastern

County code and county name					
5	Campbell	11	Crook	45	Weston

State Code: 72   **State Name:** Puerto Rico   **State Abbreviation:** PR   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Puerto Rico

County code and county name							
1	Adjuntas	41	Cidra	79	Lajas	119	Rio Grande
3	Aguada	43	Coamo	81	Lares	121	Sabana Grande
5	Aguadilla	45	Comerio	83	Las Marias	123	Salinas
7	Aguas Buenas	47	Corozal	85	Las Piedras	125	San German
9	Aibonito	49	Culebra	87	Loiza	127	San Juan
11	Anasco	51	Dorado	89	Luquillo	129	San Lorenzo
13	Arecibo	53	Florida	91	Manati	131	San Sebastian
15	Arroyo	54	Fajardo	93	Maricao	133	Santa Isabel
17	Barceloneta	55	Guanica	95	Maunabo	135	Toa Alta
19	Barranquitas	57	Guayama	97	Mayaguez	137	Toa Baja
21	Bayamon	59	Guayanilla	99	Moca	139	Trujillo Alto
23	Cabo Rojo	61	Guaynabo	101	Morovis	141	Utuado
25	Caguas	63	Gurabo	103	Naguabo	143	Vega Alta
27	Camuy	65	Hatillo	105	Naranjito	145	Vega Baja
29	Canovanas	67	Hormigueros	107	Orocovis	147	Vieques
31	Carolina	69	Humacao	109	Patillas	149	Villalba
33	Catano	71	Isabela Municipio	111	Penuelas	151	Yabucoa
35	Cayey	73	Jayuya	113	Ponce	153	Yauco
37	Ceiba	75	Juana Diaz	115	Quebradillas		
39	Ciales	77	Juncos	117	Rincon		

State Code: 78   **State Name:** U.S. Virgin Islands   **State Abbreviation:** VI   **Region/Station Code:** 33

Survey Unit Code: 1   **Survey Unit Name**: Virgin Islands

County code and county name					
10	St. Croix Island	20	St. John Island	30	St. Thomas Island

Appendix D. Forest Type Codes And Names

Code	Forest type / type group	Code	Forest type / type group
100	**White / red / jack pine group**	**260**	**Fir / spruce / mountain hemlock group**
101	Jack pine	261	White fir
102	Red pine	262	Red fir
103	Eastern white pine	263	Noble fir
104	Eastern white pine / eastern hemlock	264	Pacific silver fir
105	Eastern hemlock	265	Engelmann spruce
		266	Engelman spruce / subalpine fir
120	**Spruce / fir group**	267	Grand fir
121	Balsam fir	268	Subalpine fir
122	White spruce	269	Blue spruce
123	Red spruce	270	Mountain hemlock
124	Red spruce / balsam fir	271	Alaska yellow-cedar
125	Black spruce		
126	Tamarack	**280**	**Lodgepole pine group**
127	Northern white-cedar	281	Lodgepole pine
140	**Longleaf / slash pine group**	**300**	**Hemlock / Sitka spruce group**
141	Longleaf pine	301	Western hemlock
142	Slash pine	304	Western redcedar
		305	Sitka spruce
160	**Loblolly / shortleaf pine group**		
161	Loblolly pine	**320**	**Western larch group**
162	Shortleaf pine	321	Western larch
163	Virginia pine		
164	Sand pine	**340**	**Redwood group**
165	Table Mountain pine	341	Redwood
166	Pond pine	342	Giant sequoia
167	Pitch pine		
168	Spruce pine	**360**	**Other western softwoods group**
		361	Knobcone pine
180	**Pinyon / juniper group**	362	Southwest white pine
181	Eastern redcedar	363	Bishop pine
182	Rocky Mountain juniper	364	Monterey pine
183	Western juniper	365	Foxtail pine / bristlecone pine
184	Juniper woodland	366	Limber pine
185	Pinyon / juniper woodland	367	Whitebark pine
		368	Misc. western softwoods
200	**Douglas-fir group**		
201	Douglas-fir	**370**	**California mixed conifer group**
202	Port-Orford-cedar	371	California mixed conifer
220	**Ponderosa pine group**	**380**	**Exotic softwoods group**
221	Ponderosa pine	381	Scotch pine
222	Incense-cedar	382	Australian pine
223	Jeffrey pine / Coulter pine / bigcone Douglas-fir	383	Other exotic softwoods
224	Sugar pine	384	Norway spruce
		385	Introduced larch
240	**Western white pine group**		
241	Western white pine	**400**	**Oak / pine group**
		401	Eastern white pine / northern red oak / white ash

Code	Forest type / type group	Code	Forest type / type group
402	Eastern redcedar / hardwood	**900**	**Aspen / birch group**
403	Longleaf pine / oak	901	Aspen
404	Shortleaf pine / oak	902	Paper birch
405	Virginia pine / southern red oak	904	Balsam poplar
406	Loblolly pine / hardwood		
407	Slash pine / hardwood	**910**	**Alder / maple group**
409	Other pine / hardwood	911	Red alder
		912	Bigleaf maple
500	**Oak / hickory group**		
501	Post oak / blackjack oak	**920**	**Western oak group**
502	Chestnut oak	921	Gray pine
503	White oak / red oak / hickory	922	California black oak
504	White oak	923	Oregon white oak
505	Northern red oak	924	Blue oak
506	Yellow-poplar / white oak / northern red oak	925	Deciduous oak woodland
507	Sassafras / persimmon	926	Evergreen oak woodland
508	Sweetgum / yellow-poplar	931	Coast live oak
509	Bur oak	932	Canyon live oak / interior live oak
510	Scarlet oak		`
511	Yellow-poplar	**940**	**Tanoak / laurel group**
512	Black walnut	941	Tanoak
513	Black locust	942	California laurel
514	Southern scrub oak	943	Giant chinkapin
515	Chestnut oak / black oak / scarlet oak		
519	Red maple / oak	**950**	**Other western hardwoods group**
520	Mixed upland hardwoods	951	Pacific madrone
		952	Mesquite woodland
600	**Oak / gum / cypress group**	953	Cercocarpus woodland
601	Swamp chestnut oak / cherrybark oak	954	Intermountain maple woodland
602	Sweetgum / Nuttall oak / willow oak	955	Misc. western hardwoods woodland
605	Overcup oak / water hickory		
606	Atlantic white-cedar	**980**	**Tropical hardwoods group**
607	Baldcypress / water tupelo	981	Sable palm
608	Sweetbay / swamp tupelo / red maple	982	Mangrove
		989	Other tropical
700	**Elm / ash / cottonwood group**		
701	Black ash / American elm / red maple	**990**	**Exotic hardwoods group**
702	River birch / sycamore	991	Paulownia
703	Cottonwood	992	Melaleuca
704	Willow	993	Eucalyptus
705	Sycamore / pecan / American elm	995	Other exotic hardwoods
706	Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash		
707	Silver maple / American elm	999	Nonstocked
708	Red maple / lowland		
709	Cottonwood / willow		
722	Oregon ash		
800	**Maple / beech / birch group**		
801	Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch		
802	Black cherry		
803	Cherry / ash / yellow-poplar		
805	Hard maple / basswood		
807	Elm / ash / locust		
809	Red maple / upland		

Appendix E. Administrative National Forest Codes And Names

Region	Code	National Forest/Grassland/Area	Region	Code	National Forest/Grassland/Area
Region 1	102	Beaverhead	**Region 4**	401	Ashley
	102	Beaverhead-Deerlodge [now combined]		402	Boise
				403	Bridger-Teton
	103	Bitterroot		405	Caribou
	104	Idaho Panhandle		406	Challis
	105	Clearwater		407	Dixie
	108	Custer		408	Fishlake
	109	Deerlodge		409	Humboldt
	110	Flathead		410	Manti-La Sal
	111	Gallatin		412	Payette
	112	Helena		413	Salmon
	114	Kootenai		413	Salmon-Challis [now combined]
	115	Lewis and Clark		414	Sawtooth
	116	Lolo		415	Targhee
	117	Nez Perce		415	Caribou-Targhee [now combined]
	120	Cedar River NGL (National Grassland)		417	Toiyabe
	121	Little Missouri NGL		417	Humboldt-Toiyabe [now combined]
	122	Sheyenne NGL		418	Uinta
	124	Grand River NGL		419	Wasatch-Cache
	199	Other NFS Areas		420	Desert Range Experiment Station
				499	Other NFS Areas
Region 2	202	Bighorn	**Region 5**	501	Angeles
	203	Black Hills		502	Cleveland
	204	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison		503	Eldorado
	206	Medicine Bow		504	Inyo
	206	Medicine Bow-Routt [now combined]		505	Klamath
	207	Nebraska		506	Lassen
	209	Rio Grande		507	Los Padres
	210	Arapaho-Roosevelt		508	Mendocino
	211	Routt		509	Modoc
	212	Pike and San Isabel		510	Six Rivers
	213	San Juan		511	Plumas
	214	Shoshone		512	San Bernadino
	215	White River		513	Sequoia
	217	Cimarron NGL		514	Shasta-Trinity
	218	Commanche NGL		515	Sierra
	219	Pawnee NGL		516	Stanislaus
	220	Oglala NGL		517	Tahoe
	221	Buffalo Gap NGL		519	Lake Tahoe Basin
	222	Fort Pierre NGL		599	Other NFS Areas
	223	Thunder Basin NGL			
	299	Other NFS Areas	**Region 6**	601	Deschutes
				602	Fremont
				603	Gifford Pinchot
Region 3	301	Apache-Sitgreaves		604	Malheur
	302	Carson		605	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
	303	Cibola		606	Mt. Hood
	304	Coconino		607	Ochoco
	305	Coronado		608	Okanogan
	306	Gila		609	Olympic
	307	Kaibab		610	Rogue River
	308	Lincoln		611	Siskiyou
	309	Prescott		612	Siuslaw
	310	Santa Fe		614	Umatilla
	312	Tonto		615	Umpqua
	399	Other NFS Areas		616	Wallowa-Whitman
				617	Wenatchee

Region	Code	National Forest/Grassland/Area	Region	Code	National Forest/Grassland/Area
	618	Willamette		899	Other NFS areas
	620	Winema			
	621	Colville	**Region 9**	902	Chequamagon
	622	Columbia River Gorge NSA		903	Chippewa
	650	Crooked River National Grassland		904	Huron-Manistee
	699	Other NFS Areas		905	Mark Twain
				906	Nicolet
Region 8	801	NFS in Alabama		907	Ottawa
	802	Daniel Boone		908	Shawnee
	803	Chattahoochee-Oconee		909	Superior
	804	Cherokee		910	Hiawatha
	805	NFS in Florida		911	Hoosier
	806	Kisatchie		918	Wayne
	807	NFS in Mississippi		919	Allegheny
	808	George Washington		920	Green Mountain
	809	Ouachita		921	Monongahela
	810	Ozark and St. Francis		922	White Mountain
	811	NFS in North Carolina		999	Other NFS areas
	812	Francis Marion-Sumter			
	813	NFS in Texas	**Region 10**	1004	Chugach
	814	Jefferson		1005	Tongass
	816	Caribbean		1099	Other NFS Areas

Appendix F. Tree Species Codes, Names, And Occurrences

Major groups (MAJGRP) are (1) pines, (2) other softwoods, (3) soft hardwoods, and (4) hard hardwoods. The 48 species groups (SPGRPCD) can be found in appendix G.

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
							Occurrence by Research Station		
0010	fir spp.	*Abies spp.*	6	2	X	X			X
0011	Pacific silver fir	*Abies amabilis*	12	2			X		
0012	Balsam fir	*Abies balsamea*	6	2	X	X			X
0014	Santa Lucia fir or bristlecone fir	*Abies bracteata*	12	2			X		
0015	white fir	*Abies concolor*	12	2	X		X	X	
0016	Fraser fir	*Abies fraseri*	9	2	X	X			X
0017	grand fir	*Abies grandis*	12	2			X	X	
0018	corkbark fir	*Abies lasiocarpa*	12	2				X	
0019	subalpine fir	*Abies lasiocarpa*	12	2			X	X	
0020	California red fir	*Abies magnifica*	12	2			X	X	
0021	Shasta red fir	*Abies shastensis*	12	2			X	X	
0022	noble fir	*Abies procera*	12	2			X	X	
0040	white-cedar spp.	*Chamaecyparis spp.*	9 E, 24 W	2		X	X		
0041	Port-Orford-cedar	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	24	2			X		
0042	Alaska yellow-cedar	*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*	24	2			X		
0043	Atlantic white-cedar	*Chamaecyparis thyoides*	9	2		X			X
0050	cypress	*Cupressus spp.*	24	2			X		
0051	Arizona cypress	*Cupressus arizonica*	24	2			X	X	X
0052	Baker or Modoc cypress	*Cupressus bakeri*	24	2			X		
0053	Tecate cypress	*Cupressus forbesii*	24	2			X		
0054	Monterey cypress	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	24	2			X		
0055	Sargent cypress	*Cupressus sargentii*	24	2			X		
0056	MacNab's cypress	*Cupressus macnabiana*	9 E, 24 W	2			X		
0057	redcedar / juniper spp.	*Juniperus spp.*	9 E, 23 W	2	X	X			X
0058	Pinchot juniper	*Juniperus pinchotii*	23	2				X	
0059	redberry juniper	*Juniperus coahuilensis*	23	2				X	X
0061	Ashe juniper	*Juniperus ashei*	9	2	X				X
0062	California juniper	*Juniperus californica*	23	2			X	X	
0063	alligator juniper	*Juniperus deppeana*	23	2				X	X
0064	western juniper	*Juniperus occidentalis*	24	2			X	X	
0065	Utah juniper	*Juniperus osteosperma*	23	2			X	X	
0066	Rocky Mountain juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*	9 E, 23 W	2	X		X	X	X
0067	southern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	9	2					X
0068	eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	9	2	X	X		X	X
0069	oneseed juniper	*Juniperus monosperma*	23	2				X	X
0070	larch spp.	*Larix spp.*	9	2	X	X			
0071	tamarack (native)	*Larix laricina*	9 E, 24 W	2	X	X	X		
0072	subalpine larch	*Larix lyallii*	24	2			X	X	
0073	western larch	*Larix occidentalis*	19	2			X	X	
0081	incense-cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	20	2			X	X	
0090	spruce spp.	*Picea spp.*	6	2	X	X			X
0091	Norway spruce	*Picea abies*	9	2	X	X			X
0092	Brewer spruce	*Picea breweriana*	18	2			X		
0093	Engelmann spruce	*Picea engelmannii*	9 E, 18 W	2	X		X	X	

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
							Occurrence by Research Station		
0094	white spruce	*Picea glauca*	6 E, 18 W	2	X	X	X	X	X
0095	black spruce	*Picea mariana*	6 E, 18 W	2	X	X	X		X
0096	blue spruce	*Picea pungens*	9 E, 18 W	2	X	X		X	X
0097	red spruce	*Picea rubens*	6	2		X			X
0098	Sitka spruce	*Picea sitchensis*	17	2			X		
0100	pine spp.	*Pinus spp.*	9 E, 24 W	1	X	X	X		
0101	whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*	24	1			X	X	
0102	Rocky Mountain bristlecone pine	*Pinus aristata*	24	1				X	
0103	knobcone pine	*Pinus attenuata*	24	1			X		
0104	foxtail pine	*Pinus balfouriana*	24	1			X	X	
0105	jack pine	*Pinus banksiana*	5	1	X	X			
0106	common or two-needle pinyon	*Pinus edulis*	23	1			X	X	X
0107	sand pine	*Pinus clausa*	3	1					X
0108	lodgepole pine	*Pinus contorta*	21	1	X		X	X	
0109	Coulter pine	*Pinus coulteri*	24	1			X		
0110	shortleaf pine	*Pinus echinata*	2	1	X	X			X
0111	slash pine	*Pinus elliottii*	1	1					X
0112	Apache pine	*Pinus engelmannii*	24	1				X	
0113	limber pine	*Pinus flexilis*	24	1	X		X	X	X
0114	southwestern white pine	*Pinus strobiformis*	24	1				X	
0115	spruce pine	*Pinus glabra*	3	1					X
0116	Jeffrey pine	*Pinus jeffreyi*	11	1			X	X	
0117	sugar pine	*Pinus lambertiana*	14	1			X	X	
0118	Chihuahua pine	*Pinus leiophylla*	24	1				X	
0119	western white pine	*Pinus monticola*	15	1			X	X	
0120	bishop pine	*Pinus muricata*	24	1			X		
0121	longleaf pine	*Pinus palustris*	1	1					X
0122	ponderosa pine	*Pinus ponderosa*	9 E, 11 W	1	X		X	X	X
0123	Table Mountain pine	*Pinus pungens*	3	1		X			X
0124	Monterey pine	*Pinus radiata*	24	1			X		
0125	red pine	*Pinus resinosa*	4	1	X	X			X
0126	pitch pine	*Pinus rigida*	3	1		X			X
0127	gray pine or California foothill pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	24	1			X		
0128	pond pine	*Pinus serotina*	3	1		X			X
0129	eastern white pine	*Pinus strobus*	4	1	X	X			X
0130	Scotch pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	3 E, 24 W	1	X	X	X	X	X
0131	loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*	2	1	X	X			X
0132	Virginia pine	*Pinus virginiana*	3	1	X	X			X
0133	singleleaf pinyon	*Pinus monophylla*	23	1			X	X	
0134	border pinyon	*Pinus discolor*	23	1				X	
0135	Arizona pine	*Pinus arizonica*	11	1				X	
0136	Austrian pine	*Pinus nigra*	9	1	X	X		X	X
0137	Washoe pine	*Pinus washoensis*	24	1			X	X	
0138	four-leaf pine or Parry pinyon pine	*Pinus quadrifolia*	24	1			X		
0139	Torrey pine	*Pinus torreyana*	24	1			X		
0140	Mexican pinyon pine	*Pinus cembroides*	23	1				X	X
0142	Great Basin bristlecone pine	*Pinus longaeva*	24	1			X	X	
0143	Arizona pinyon pine	*Pinus monophylla*	23	1				X	

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	Occurrence by Research Station				
					NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
0144	Honduras pine	*Pinus elliottii*	9 E, 24 W	1					X
0200	Douglas-fir spp.	*Pseudotsuga spp.*	9 E, 10 W	2	X		X		
0201	bigcone Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*	10	2			X		
0202	Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	9 E, 10 W	2	X	X	X	X	
0211	redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	16	2			X		
0212	giant sequoia	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	24	2			X		
0220	baldcypress spp.	*Taxodium spp.*	9 E, 24 W	2	X	X			X
0221	baldcypress	*Taxodium distichum*	8	2	X	X			X
0222	pondcypress	*Taxodium ascendens*	8	2					X
0230	yew spp.	*Taxus spp.*	9 E, 24 W	2	X		X		
0231	Pacific yew	*Taxus brevifolia*	24	2			X	X	
0232	Florida yew	*Taxus floridana*	9 E, 24 W	2					X
0240	Thuja spp.	*Thuja spp.*	9 E, 24 W	2	X		X		
0241	northern white-cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	9	2	X	X			X
0242	western redcedar	*Thuja plicata*	22	2			X	X	
0250	Torreya (nutmeg) spp.	*Torreya spp.*	9 E, 24 W	2			X		
0251	California torreya (nutmeg)	*Torreya californica*	24	2			X		
0252	Florida torreya (nutmeg)	*Torreya taxifolia*	9	2					X
0260	hemlock spp.	*Tsuga spp.*	7	2	X				X
0261	eastern hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	7	2	X	X			X
0262	Carolina hemlock	*Tsuga caroliniana*	7	2					X
0263	western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*	13	2			X	X	
0264	mountain hemlock	*Tsuga mertensiana*	24	2			X	X	
0299	Unknown dead conifer	*Tree evergreen*	9 E, 24 W	2	X	X	X	X	X
0300	acacia spp.	*Acacia spp.*	41 E, 48 W	3			X		
0303	sweet acacia	*Acacia farnesiana*	43 E, 48 W	3				X	X
0304	catclaw acacia	*Acacia greggii*	43 E, 48 W	3			X	X	X
0310	maple spp.	*Acer spp.*	31	4	X	X			X
0311	Florida maple	*Acer barbatum*	31	4					X
0312	bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	47	3			X		X
0313	boxelder	*Acer negundo*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X	X	X
0314	black maple	*Acer nigrum*	31	4	X	X			X
0315	striped maple	*Acer pensylvanicum*	43	3	X	X			X
0316	red maple	*Acer rubrum*	32	3	X	X			X
0317	silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	32	3	X	X			X
0318	sugar maple	*Acer saccharum*	31	4	X	X			X
0319	mountain maple	*Acer spicatum*	43	4	X	X			X
0320	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	31	4	X	X			X
0321	Rocky Mountain maple	*Acer glabrum*	43 E, 48 W	4	X		X		
0322	bigtooth maple	*Acer grandidentatum*	48	4			X	X	
0323	chalk maple	*Acer leucoderme*	31	4					X
0330	buckeye, horsechestnut spp.	*Aesculus spp.*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0331	Ohio buckeye	*Aesculus glabra*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0332	yellow buckeye	*Aesculus flava*	43	3	X	X			X
0333	California buckeye	*Aesculus californica*	41 E, 47 W	3			X		
0334	Texas buckeye	*Aesculus glabra*	41	3	X				X
0336	red buckeye	*Aesculus pavia*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0337	painted buckeye	*Aesculus sylvatica*	41 E, 47 W	3		X			X
0341	ailanthus	*Ailanthus altissima*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		X
0345	mimosa, silktree	*Albizia julibrissin*	43	3	X				X
0350	alder spp.	*Alnus spp.*	41 E, 47 W	3	X		X		

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRPP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
							Occurrence by Research Station		
0351	red alder	*Alnus rubra*	45	3			X	X	X
0352	white alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*	47	3			X	X	
0353	Arizona alder	*Alnus oblongifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3		X			
0355	European alder	*Alnus glutinosa*	41 E, 47 W	3	X				X
0356	serviceberry spp.	*Amelanchier spp.*	43 E, 48 W	4	X	X			X
0357	common serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*	43 E, 48 W	4	X				
0358	roundleaf serviceberry	*Amelanchier sanguinea*	43 E, 48 W	4	X				
0360	Madrone spp.	*Arbutus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		
0361	Pacific madrone	*Arbutus menziesii*	47	4			X	X	
0362	Arizona madrone	*Arbutus arizonica*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		
0367	pawpaw	*Asimina triloba*	43	3	X	X			X
0370	birch spp.	*Betula spp.*	41	4	X	X			X
0371	yellow birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	30	4	X	X			X
0372	sweet birch	*Betula lenta*	42	4	X	X			X
0373	river birch	*Betula nigra*	41	3	X	X			X
0374	water birch	*Betula occidentalis*	41 E, 47 W	3	X		X		X
0375	paper birch	*Betula papyrifera*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X	X	
0377	Virginia roundleaf birch	*Betula uber*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0378	northwestern paper birch	*Betula x utahensis*	47	3			X		
0379	gray birch	*Betula populifolia*	41	3	X	X			X
0381	chittamwood,gum bumelia	*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*	43	4	X				X
0391	American hornbeam, musclewood	*Carpinus caroliniana*	43	4	X	X			X
0400	hickory spp.	*Carya spp.*	29	4	X	X			X
0401	water hickory	*Carya aquatica*	29	4	X				X
0402	bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	29	4	X	X			X
0403	pignut hickory	*Carya glabra*	29	4	X	X			X
0404	pecan	*Carya illinoinensis*	29	4	X	X		X	X
0405	shellbark hickory	*Carya laciniosa*	29	4	X	X			X
0406	nutmeg hickory	*Carya myristiciformis*	29	4					X
0407	shagbark hickory	*Carya ovata*	29	4	X	X			X
0408	black hickory	*Carya texana*	29	4	X				X
0409	mockernut hickory	*Carya alba*	29	4	X	X			X
0410	sand hickory	*Carya pallida*	29	4	X	X			X
0411	scrub hickory	*Carya floridana*	29 E, 47 W	4					X
0412	red hickory	*Carya ovalis*	29 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0413	southern shagbark hickory	*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*	29 E, 47 W	4					X
0420	chestnut spp.	*Castanea spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0421	American chestnut	*Castanea dentata*	43	3	X	X			X
0422	Allegheny chinkapin	*Castanea pumila*	43	3	X	X			X
0423	Ozark chinkapin	*Castanea pumila*	43	3	X				X
0424	Chinese chestnut	*Castanea mollissima*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0431	giant chinkapin,golden chinkapin	*Chrysolepis chrysophylla*	47	3			X		
0450	catalpa spp.	*Catalpa spp.*	42	4	X	X			X
0451	southern catalpa	*Catalpa bignonioides*	43	4	X				X
0452	northern catalpa	*Catalpa speciosa*	41	3	X	X			X
0460	hackberry spp.	*Celtis*	41	3	X	X			X
0461	sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*	41	3	X	X			X
0462	hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*	41	3	X	X			X
0463	netleaf hackberry	*Celtis laevigata*	41	3	X				X

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
							Occurrence by Research Station		
0471	eastern redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	43	3	X	X			X
0475	curlleaf mountain-mahogany	*Cercocarpus ledifolius*	48	4			X	X	
0481	yellowwood	*Cladrastis kentukea*	43	4	X	X			X
0490	dogwood spp.	*Cornus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		
0491	flowering dogwood	*Cornus florida*	42	4	X	X			X
0492	Pacific dogwood	*Cornus nuttallii*	47	4			X	X	
0500	hawthorn spp.	*Crataegus spp.*	43	4	X	X			X
0501	cockspur hawthorn	*Crataegus crus-galli*	43	4	X	X			X
0502	downy hawthorn	*Crataegus mollis*	43	4	X	X			X
0503	Brainerd's hawthorn	*Crataegus brainerdii*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0504	pear hawthorn	*Crataegus calpodendron*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0505	fireberry hawthorn	*Crataegus chrysocarpa*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0506	broadleaf hawthorn	*Crataegus dilatata*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0507	fanleaf hawthorn	*Crataegus flabellata*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0508	oneseed hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0509	scarlet hawthorn	*Crataegus pedicellata*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
5091	Washington hawthorn	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
5092	fleshy hawthorn	*Crataegus succulenta*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
5093	dwarf hawthorn	*Crataegus uniflora*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0510	eucalyptus spp.	*Eucalyptus spp.*	42 E, 47 W	4			X	X	X
0511	Tasmanian bluegum	*Eucalyptus globulus*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		
0512	river redgum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		
0513	grand eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus grandis*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		X
0514	swampmahogany	*Eucalyptus robusta*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0520	persimmon spp.	*Diospyros spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0521	common persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*	42	4	X	X			X
0522	Texas persimmon	*Diospyros texana*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0531	American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	33	4	X	X			X
0540	ash spp.	*Fraxinus spp.*	36	3	X	X	X		X
0541	white ash	*Fraxinus americana*	36	4	X	X			X
0542	Oregon ash	*Fraxinus latifolia*	47	4			X		
0543	black ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	36	3	X	X			X
0544	green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	36 E, 47 W	4	X	X		X	X
0545	pumpkin ash	*Fraxinus profunda*	36	3	X	X			X
0546	blue ash	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	36	4	X	X			X
0547	velvet ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	47	4				X	X
0548	Carolina ash	*Fraxinus caroliniana*	36	4					X
0549	Texas ash	*Fraxinus texensis*	36 E, 47 W	3					X
0550	honeylocust spp.	*Gleditsia spp.*	42 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		
0551	waterlocust	*Gleditsia aquatica*	42	4	X				X
0552	honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	42	4	X	X		X	X
0555	loblolly-bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*	41	3					X
0561	Ginkgo, maidenhair tree	*Ginkgo biloba*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0571	Kentucky coffeetree	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	42	4	X	X			X
0580	silverbell spp.	*Halesia spp.*	43	3	X	X			X
0581	Carolina silverbell	*Halesia carolina*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0582	two-wing silverbell	*Halesia diptera*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0583	little silverbell	*Halesia parviflora*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0591	American holly	*Ilex opaca*	42 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		X
0600	walnut spp.	*Juglans spp.*	41 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X	X	X
0601	butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	41	3	X	X			X

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SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
						Occurrence by Research Station			
0602	black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	40	4	X	X	X	X	X
0603	northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	47	4			X		
0604	southern California black walnut	*Juglans californica*	47	4			X		
0605	Texas walnut	*Juglans microcarpa*	41 E, 47 W	4	X				X
0606	Arizona walnut	*Juglans major*	43 E, 47 W	4			X		
0611	sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	34	3	X	X			X
0621	yellow-poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	39	3	X	X			X
0631	tanoak	*Lithocarpus densiflorus*	47	4			X		
0641	Osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*	43	4	X	X			X
0650	magnolia spp.	*Magnolia spp.*	41	3	X	X			X
0651	cucumbertree	*Magnolia acuminata*	41	3	X	X			X
0652	southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	41	3		X			X
0653	sweetbay	*Magnolia virginiana*	43	3		X			X
0654	bigleaf magnolia	*Magnolia macrophylla*	43	4		X			X
0655	mountain or Fraser magnolia	*Magnolia fraseri*	41	3		X			X
0657	pyramid magnolia	*Magnolia pyramidata*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0658	umbrella magnolia	*Magnolia tripetala*	41 E, 47 W	3		X	X		X
0660	apple spp.	*Malus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X	X	X
0661	Oregon crab apple	*Malus fusca*	47	4			X		
0662	southern crabapple	*Malus angustifolia*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0663	sweet crabapple	*Malus coronaria*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0664	prairie crabapple	*Malus ioensis*	43 E, 47 W	4	X				
0680	mulberry spp.	*Morus spp.*	42	4	X	X		X	X
0681	white mulberry	*Morus alba*	42	4	X	X			X
0682	red mulberry	*Morus rubra*	42	4	X	X			X
0683	Texas mulberry	*Morus microphylla*	42 E, 47 W	4					X
0684	black mulberry	*Morus nigra*	43 E, 47 W	4		X			X
0690	tupelo spp.	*Nyssa spp.*	35 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0691	water tupelo	*Nyssa aquatica*	35	3	X				X
0692	Ogeechee tupelo	*Nyssa ogeche*	43	4					X
0693	blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	35	3	X	X			X
0694	swamp tupelo	*Nyssa biflora*	35	3	X	X			X
0701	eastern hophornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*	43	4	X	X			X
0711	sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboreum*	43	4	X	X			X
0712	paulownia, empress-tree	*Paulownia tomentosa*	41	3	X	X			X
0720	bay spp.	*Persea spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3		X			X
0721	redbay	*Persea borbonia*	41	3					X
7211	avocado	*Persea americana*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0722	water-elm, planertree	*Planera aquatica*	43	3	X				X
0729	Sycamore spp.	*Platanus spp.*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0730	California sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	47	3			X		
0731	American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	41	3	X	X	X	X	X
0732	Arizona sycamore	*Platanus wrightii*	41 E, 47 W	3			X		
0740	cottonwood and poplar spp.	*Populus*	37 E, 44 W	3	X	X			X
0741	balsam poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	37 E, 44 W	3	X	X		X	X
0742	eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	37 E, 44 W	3	X	X		X	X
0743	bigtooth aspen	*Populus grandidentata*	37	3	X	X			X
0744	swamp cottonwood	*Populus heterophylla*	37	3	X	X			X
0745	plains cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	37 E, 44 W	3	X			X	

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	Occurrence by Research Station				
					NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
0746	quaking aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	37 E, 44 W	3	X	X	X	X	X
0747	black cottonwood	*Populus balsamifera*	37 E, 44 W	4	X		X	X	
0748	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	37 E, 44 W	4			X	X	X
0749	narrowleaf cottonwood	*Populus angustifolia*	37 E, 44 W	3	X			X	X
0752	silver poplar	*Populus alba*	37	3	X				X
0753	Lombardy poplar	*Populus nigra*	37 E, 44 W	3	X	X	X		
0755	mesquite spp.	*Prosopis spp.*	48	4					X
0756	western honey mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*	48	4			X	X	X
0757	velvet mesquite	*Prosopis velutina*	48	4			X	X	X
0758	screwbean mesquite	*Prosopis pubescens*	48	4			X	X	X
0760	cherry and plum spp.	*Prunus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		X
0761	pin cherry	*Prunus pensylvanica*	43	3	X	X			X
0762	black cherry	*Prunus serotina*	41	3	X	X			X
0763	chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		X
0764	peach	*Prunus persica*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0765	Canada plum	*Prunus nigra*	43	4	X				
0766	American plum	*Prunus americana*	43	4	X	X			X
0768	bitter cherry	*Prunus emarginata*	47	4			X		
0769	Allegheny plum	*Prunus alleghaniensis*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0770	Chickasaw plum	*Prunus angustifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0771	sweet cherry, domesticated	*Prunus avium*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0772	sour cherry, domesticated	*Prunus cerasus*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0773	European plum, domesticated	*Prunus domestica*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0774	Mahaleb plum, domesticated	*Prunus mahaleb*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0800	oak--deciduous spp.	*Quercus spp.*	42 E, 48 W	4	X	X	X		X
0801	California live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	46	4			X		
0802	white oak	*Quercus alba*	25	4	X	X			X
0803	Arizona white oak	*Quercus arizonica*	48	4				X	X
0804	swamp white oak	*Quercus bicolor*	25	4	X	X			X
0805	canyon live oak	*Quercus chrysolepis*	46	4			X		
0806	scarlet oak	*Quercus coccinea*	28	4	X	X			X
0807	blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*	46	4			X		
0808	Durand oak	*Quercus sinuata*	25	4					X
0809	northern pin oak	*Quercus ellipsoidalis*	28	4	X	X			X
0810	Emory oak	*Quercus emoryi*	48	4				X	X
0811	Engelmann oak	*Quercus engelmannii*	46	4			X		
0812	southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*	28	4	X	X			X
0813	cherrybark oak	*Quercus pagoda*	26	4	X	X			X
0814	Gambel oak	*Quercus gambelii*	48	4				X	X
0815	Oregon white oak	*Quercus garryana*	46	4			X		
0816	scrub oak	*Quercus ilicifolia*	43	4		X			X
0817	shingle oak	*Quercus imbricaria*	28	4	X	X			X
0818	California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*	46	4			X		
0819	turkey oak	*Quercus laevis*	43	4					X
0820	laurel oak	*Quercus laurifolia*	28	4		X			X
0821	California white oak	*Quercus lobata*	46	4			X		
0822	overcup oak	*Quercus lyrata*	27	4	X	X			X
0823	bur oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*	25	4	X	X		X	X
0824	blackjack oak	*Quercus marilandica*	28	4	X	X			X
0825	swamp chestnut oak	*Quercus michauxii*	25	4	X	X			X

| SPCD | COMMON_NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | SPGRPCD | MAJGRP | Occurrence by Research Station | | | | |
					NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
0826	chinkapin oak	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	25 E, 46 W	4	X	X		X	X
0827	water oak	*Quercus nigra*	28	4	X	X			X
0828	Nuttall oak	*Quercus buckleyi*	28	4	X				X
0829	Mexican blue oak	*Quercus oblongifolia*	48	4				X	
0830	pin oak	*Quercus palustris*	28	4	X	X			X
0831	willow oak	*Quercus phellos*	28	4	X	X			X
0832	chestnut oak	*Quercus prinus*	27	4	X	X			X
0833	northern red oak	*Quercus rubra*	26	4	X	X			X
0834	Shumard oak	*Quercus shumardii*	26	4	X	X			X
0835	post oak	*Quercus stellata*	27	4	X	X			X
0836	Delta post oak	*Quercus similis*	27	4					X
0837	black oak	*Quercus velutina*	28	4	X	X			X
0838	live oak	*Quercus virginiana*	27	4					X
0839	interior live oak	*Quercus wislizeni*	46	4			X		
0840	dwarf post oak	*Quercus margarettiae*	27	4	X				X
0841	dwarf live oak	*Quercus minima*	27	4					X
0842	bluejack oak	*Quercus incana*	43	4					X
0843	silverleaf oak	*Quercus hypoleucoides*	48	4				X	X
0844	Oglethorpe oak	*Quercus oglethorpensis*	27	4					X
0845	dwarf chinakapin oak	*Quercus prinoides*	43	4	X				X
0846	gray oak	*Quercus grisea*	48	4				X	X
0847	netleaf oak	*Quercus rugosa*	43 E, 48 W	4				X	
0850	oak – evergreen spp.	*Quercus spp.*	48	4				X	X
0852	sea torchwood	*Amyris elemifera*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0853	pond-apple	*Annona glabra*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0854	gumbo limbo	*Bursera simaruba*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0855	sheoak spp.	*Casuarina spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0856	gray sheoak	*Casuarina glauca*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0857	belah	*Casuarina lepidophloia*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0858	camphor tree	*Cinnamomum camphora*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0859	Florida fiddlewood	*Citharexylum fruticosum*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0860	citrus spp.	*Citrus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0863	tietongue, pigeon-plum	*Coccoloba diversifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0864	soldierwood	*Colubrina elliptica*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0865	longleaf geigertree	*Cordia sebestena*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0866	carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0873	red stopper	*Eugenia rhombea*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0874	butterbough, inkwood	*Exothea paniculata*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0876	Florida strangler fig	*Ficus aurea*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0877	wild banyantree, shortleaf fig	*Ficus citrifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0882	beeftree, longleaf blolly	*Guapira discolor*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0883	manchineel	*Hippomane mancinella*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0884	false tamarind	*Lysiloma latisiliquum*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0885	mango	*Mangifera indica*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0886	Florida poinsontree	*Metopium toxiferum*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0887	fishpoison tree	*Piscidia piscipula*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0888	octopus tree, schefflera	*Schefflera actinophylla*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0890	false mastic	*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0891	white bully, willow bustic	*Sideroxylon salicifolium*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0895	paradisetree	*Simarouba glauca*	43 E, 47 W	3					X

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
0896	Java plum	*Syzygium cumini*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0897	tamarind	*Tamarindus indica*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0901	black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	42 E, 47 W	4	X	X	X		X
0902	New Mexico locust	*Robinia neomexicana*	48	4				X	X
0906	Everglades palm, paurotis-palm	*Acoelorraphe wrightii*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0907	Florida silver palm	*Coccothrinax argentata*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0908	coconut palm	*Cocos nucifera*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0909	royal palm spp.	*Roystonea spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0912	cabbage palmetto	*Sabal palmetto*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0913	key thatch palm	*Thrinax morrisii*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0914	Florida thatch palm	*Thrinax radiata*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0915	other palms	*Family Arecaceae not listed above*	43 E, 47 W	3					X
0919	western soapberry	*Sapindus saponaria*	43	4	X				X
0920	willow spp.	*Salix spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		X
0921	peachleaf willow	*Salix amygdaloides*	43	3	X				X
0922	black willow	*Salix nigra*	41	3	X	X	X		X
0923	Bebb willow	*Salix bebbiana*	43 E, 47 W	3	X				
0924	Bonpland willow	*Salix bonplandiana*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0925	coastal plain willow	*Salix caroliniana*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0926	balsam willow	*Salix pyrifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			
0927	white willow	*Salix alba*	41	3	X	X			X
0928	Scouler's willow	*Salix scouleriana*	41 E, 47 W	3	X		X		
0929	weeping willow	*Salix sepulcralis*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X
0931	sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*	41	3	X	X			X
0934	mountain-ash spp.	*Sorbus spp.*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			X
0935	American mountain-ash	*Sorbus americana*	43	4	X	X			X
0936	European mountain-ash	*Sorbus aucuparia*	43	4		X			X
0937	northern mountain-ash	*Sorbus decora*	43 E, 47 W	4	X	X			
0940	West Indian mahogany	*Swietenia mahagoni*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0950	basswood spp.	*Tilia spp.*	38	3	X	X			X
0951	American basswood	*Tilia americana*	38	3	X	X			X
0952	white basswood	*Tilia americana* var. *heterophylla*	38	3	X	X			X
0953	Carolina basswood	*Tilia americana* var. *caroliniana*	38	3	X				X
0970	elm spp.	*Ulmus*	41	3	X	X			X
0971	winged elm	*Ulmus alata*	41	4	X	X			X
0972	American elm	*Ulmus americana*	41 E, 47 W	3	X	X		X	X
0973	cedar elm	*Ulmus crassifolia*	41	3	X				X
0974	Siberian elm	*Ulmus pumila*	41 E, 47 W	3	X			X	X
0975	slippery elm	*Ulmus rubra*	41	3	X	X			X
0976	September elm	*Ulmus serotina*	41	3	X				X
0977	rock elm	*Ulmus thomasii*	42	4	X	X			X
0981	California-laurel	*Umbellularia californica*	47	4			X		
0982	Joshua tree	*Yucca brevifolia*	43 E, 47 W	3			X		
0986	black-mangrove	*Avicennia germinans*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0987	buttonwood mangrove	*Conocarpus erectus*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0988	white-mangrove	*Laguncularia racemosa*	43 E, 47 W	4					X
0989	American mangrove	*Rhizophora mangle*	43	4					X
0990	desert ironwood	*Olneya tesota*	43 E, 48 W	4			X		

Occurrence by Research Station

SPCD	COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPGRPCD	MAJGRP	Occurrence by Research Station				
					NCRS	NERS	PNWRS	RMRS	SRS
0991	saltcedar	*Tamarix spp.*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		
0992	melaleuca	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	41 E, 47 W	3					X
0993	chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*	43	4	X	X			X
0994	Chinese tallowtree	*Triadica sebifera*	43	4					X
0995	tungoil tree	*Vernicia fordii*	43	4					X
0996	smoketree	*Cotinus obovatus*	43	4	X				X
0997	Russian-olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	43	3	X				X
0998	unknown dead hardwood	*Tree broadleaf*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X	X		X
0999	other or unknown live tree	*Tree unknown*	43 E, 47 W	3	X	X			X

Appendix G. Tree Species Group Codes

Species group name	Code
Softwood species groups	
Eastern softwood species groups	
Longleaf and slash pines	1
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	2
Other yellow pines	3
Eastern white and red pines	4
Jack pine	5
Spruce and balsam fir	6
Eastern hemlock	7
Cypress	8
Other eastern softwoods	9
Western softwood species groups	
Douglas-fir	10
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	11
True fir	12
Western hemlock	13
Sugar pine	14
Western white pine	15
Redwood	16
Sitka spruce	17
Engelmann and other spruces	18
Western larch	19
Incense-cedar	20
Lodgepole pine	21
Western redcedar	22
Western woodland softwoods	23
Other western softwoods	24
Hardwood species groups	
Eastern hardwood species groups	
Select white oaks	25
Select red oaks	26
Other white oaks	27
Other red oaks	28
Hickory	29
Yellow birch	30
Hard maple	31
Soft maple	32
Beech	33
Sweetgum	34
Tupelo and blackgum	35
Ash	36
Cottonwood and aspen	37
Basswood	38
Yellow-poplar	39
Black walnut	40
Other eastern soft hardwoods	41
Other eastern hard hardwoods	42
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	43
Western hardwood species groups	
Cottonwood and aspen	44
Red alder	45
Oak	46
Other western hardwoods	47
Western woodland hardwoods	48

Appendix H. Damage Agent codes for PNW

Damage Agent is a 2-digit code with values 01 to 91. For Agent and Severity 1, 2 and 3: the agent and severity codes indicate the type of agents that were present on a tree and describe their severity. Several damaging agents are automatically of highest importance and should be coded before any other agents; these agents are grouped as Class I Agents. Class I insects, diseases, or physical injuries can seriously affect vegetation. Failure to account for these agents can result in large differences in predicted outcomes for tree growth, survival, vegetative composition and structure. Class II agents can be important in local situations; recording their incidence and severity provides valuable information for those situations. Class II agents are recorded when present but only after all Class I agents.

Agents and their severity ratings are grouped by broad category. Each category has a general agent and specific agents listed. The general codes should be used if there is any question as to the identity of the specific damaging agent.

Class I Agents

	Agents			Severity	
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Bark beetles:					
	01	General /other bark beetle	1	Unsuccessful current attack	
	02	Mountain pine beetle	2	Successful current attack	
	03	Douglas-fir beetle	3	Last year's successful attack	
	04	Spruce beetle	4	Older dead	
	05	Western pine beetle	5	Top kill	
	06	Pine engraver beetle			
	07	Fir engraver beetle			
	08	Silver fir beetle			
	09	Red turpentine beetle			
	26	Jeffrey pine beetle			

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Defoliators:			0	No detectable defoliation	
	10	General/other	1	Up to 33% of foliage (old and new missing/affected	
	11	Western blackheaded budworm			
	12	Pine butterfly	2	34 to 66% of foliage missing/affected	
	13	Douglas-fir tussock moth			
	14	Larch casebearer	3	67 to 100% of foliage missing/affected	
	15	Western spruce or Modoc budworm			
	16	Western hemlock looper			
	17	Sawflies			
	18	Needles and sheath miners			
	19	Gypsy moth			

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Root diseases:					
	60	General/other	1	Tree is a live tally tree within 30 ft of a tree or stump that has a root disease to which the tally tree is susceptible	
	61	Annosus root disease			
	62	Armillaria root disease			
	63	Black stain root disease			
	65	Laminated root rot			
	66	Port-Orford-cedar root disease	2	Live tally tree with signs or symptoms diagnostic for root disease such as characteristic decay, stain, ectotrophic mycelia, mycelial	

Class I Agents

	Agents			Severity	
			3	fans, conks or excessive resin flow at the root collar. No visible crown deterioration. Live tally tree with signs or symptoms diagnostic for root disease such as characteristic decay, stain, ectotrophic mycelia, mycelial fans, conks, or excessive resin flow at the root collar. Visible crown deterioration such as thinning chlorotic foliage, reduced terminal growth, and/or stress cones.	

	Code	Agent	Code	Severity	
White pine blister rust:	36	White pine blister rust	1	Branch infections located more than 2.0 ft from tree bole.	
			2	Branch infections located 0.5 to 2.0 ft from bole.	
			3	Bole infections present, Or: branch infections within 0.5 ft of bole	

	Code	Agent	Code	Severity	
Sudden oak death (tanoak, coast live oak, black oak):	1	Sudden Oak Death symptoms	1	Bleeding present on bole	
			2	Bleeding present on bole and adjacent mortality present	
			3	Laboratory confirmed Sudden Oak Death	

Class II Agents

Agents			Severity		
Code	**Agent**		**Code**	**Severity**	
Other insects:					
20	General		1	Bottlebrush or shortened leaders, 0-2 forks on the tree's stem, Or: less than 20% of the branches affected, Or: <50% of the bole has visible larval galleries.	
21	Shoot moths				
22	Weevils				
23	Wood borers				
24	Balsam wooly adelgid (aphid)				
25	Sitka spruce terminal weevil		2	3 or more forks on the tree's bole, Or: 20% or more of the branches are affected, Or: the terminal leader is dead, Or: ≥50% of the bole as visible larval galleries.	

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Stem-branch cankers:					
	33	Diplodia blight	1	Branch infections present. <50% of the crown affected	
	40	General/other	2	Branch infections present. ≥50% of the crown affected, Or: any infection on the bole.	
	41	Western gall rust (Pipo, Pico)			
	42	Commandra blister rust (Pipo)			
	43	Stalactiform rust (Pico)			
	44	Atropellis canker (Pinus spp.)			
	45	Cytospoa or Phomopsis (Psme, Abies spp.)			

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Pitch canker:					
	32	Pitch canker (CA Pinus spp.)	1	no bole canker + < 10 infected branch tips	
			2	no bole canker + ≥ 10 infected branch tips	
			3	1 or more bole cankers + < 10 infected branch tips	
			4	1 or more bole cankers + ≥ 10 infected branch tips	

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**	
Stem decays:	46	General/other	1	1 conk on the stem or present at ground level	
	47	Red ring rot (P. pini)	2	2 or more conks separated by < 16 ft on bole	
	48	Indian paint rot (E. tinctorium)	3	2 or more conks separated by ≥ 16 ft on bole	
	49	Brown cubical rot (P. schweinitzii)	4	No conks. Visible decay in the interior of the bole	

Class II Agents

Agents			Severity	
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Special agents:				
	50	Suppression		No severity rating
	51	Excessively deformed sapling		
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Foliar pathogens:				
	55	General/other	1	<20% of foliage affected, Or: <20% of crown in brooms
	56	Rhabdocline (only on Psme)		
	57	Elytroderma (only on Pipo)	2	≥20% of foliage affected, Or: >20% of crown in Picea, and Juoc - Gymnosporagium) brooms.
	58	Broom rusts (only on Abies)		
	59	Swiss needle cast (only on Psme)		
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Animal agents:				
	70	Animal; general/unknown	1	<20% of the crown is affected. Bole damage is restricted to less than half of circumference.
	71	Mountain beaver		
	72	Livestock	2	≥20% of the crown is affected. Bole damage to half or more of circumference.
	73	Deer or elk		
	74	Porcupines		
	75	Pocket gophers, squirrels, mice, voles, rabbits, hares		
	76	Beaver		
	77	Bear		
	78	Human (not logging)		
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Weather agents:				
	80	Weather; general/unknown	1	<20% of the crown is affected.
	81	Windthrow or wind breakage	2	≥20% of the crown is affected, Or: any damage to the bole.
	82	Snow/ice bending or breakage		
	83	Frost damage on shoots		
	84	Winter desiccation		
	85	Drought/moisture deficiency		
	86	Sun scald		
	87	Lightning		
	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Physical injury:				
	90	Other; general/unknown	1	<20% of the crown is affected.
	91	Logging damage	2	≥20% of the crown is affected, Or: any damage to the bole.
	92	Fire; basal scars or scorch		

Class II Agents

	Agents			Severity
	93	Improper planting		
	94	Air pollution or other chemical damage		

	Code	**Agent**	**Code**	**Severity**
Physical defect:				
	95	Unspecified physical defect	0	Severity is not rated
	96	Broken/missing top		
	97	Dead top		
	98	Forks and crooks (only if caused by old top out or dead top)		
	99	Checks/bole cracks		

Appendix I. FIA Inventories by State, Year, and Type

State code	State name	Date(s) of available periodic inventory data	Initiation of annual inventory
1	Alabama	1990, 2000	2001
2	Alaska	1998	2004
4	Arizona	1985, 1999	2001
5	Arkansas	1995	2000
6	California	1994	2001
8	Colorado	1984	2002
9	Connecticut	1985, 1998	2003
10	Delaware	1986, 1999	2004
12	Florida	1987, 1995	2003
13	Georgia	1989, 1987	1998
16	Idaho	1991	2004
17	Illinois	1985, 1998	2001
18	Indiana	1986, 1998	1999
19	Iowa	1990	1999
20	Kansas	1981, 1994	2001
21	Kentucky	1988	1999
22	Louisiana	1991	2001
23	Maine	1995	1999
24	Maryland	1986, 1999	2004
25	Massachusetts	1985, 1998	2003
26	Michigan	1980, 1993	2000
27	Minnesota	1977, 1990	1999
28	Mississippi	1994, 2006	
29	Missouri	1989	1999
30	Montana	1989	2003
31	Nebraska	1983, 1994	2001
32	Nevada	1989	2004 [1]
33	New Hampshire	1983, 1997	2002
34	New Jersey	1987, 1999	2004
35	New Mexico	1987, 1999	
36	New York	1993	2002
37	North Carolina	1984, 1990, 2002	2003
38	North Dakota	1980, 1995	2001
39	Ohio	1991	2001
40	Oklahoma	1989 (central/west), 1993 (east)	
41	Oregon	1992, 1999	2001
42	Pennsylvania	1989	2000
44	Rhode Island	1985, 1998	2003
45	South Carolina	1986, 1993	1999
46	South Dakota	1980, 1995	2001

State code	State name	Date(s) of available periodic inventory data	Initiation of annual inventory
47	Tennessee	1989, 1999	2000
48	Texas	1992	2001
49	Utah	1993	2000
50	Vermont	1983, 1997	2003
51	Virginia	1984, 1992	1998
53	Washington	1991, 2001	2002
54	West Virginia	1989, 2000	2004
55	Wisconsin	1983, 1996	2000
56	Wyoming	1984, 2000	
72	Puerto Rico		2001
78	US Virgin Islands	2004	

[1] insufficient funding to continue after 2005