

A CRASH COURSE ON FOREST INVENTORY

Cruising your forested land



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WHAT IS AN INVENTORY

- Systematic collection of data on forest resources (and/or risks and hazards) within a given area
- Sampling conducted by plot surveys
- Process called Cruising



PURPOSE OF AN INVENTORY

- Helps determine your management objectives
 - Timber resources, wildlife, recreation, water quality, carbon storage, fire, forest health, etc.
- Forest composition and structure
- Stand Characteristics
- Tree Measurements
 - Trees Per Acre (TPA)
 - Basal Area (BA)
 - Volume of species
 - Productivity of site (Site Quality)
- Non timber resources



HOW TO CONDUCT AN INVENTORY



TOOLS OF FORESTRY

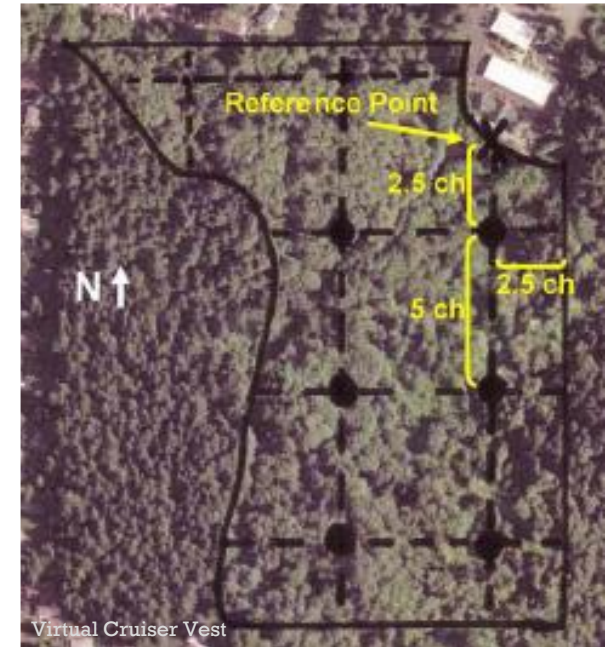
- Cruiser vest
- Compass
- Survey tape
- DBH tape (calipers)
- Hypsometer
- Clinometer
- Range finder
- Prisms
- Angle gauge
- Increment borer

DATA COLLECTED

- Stand characteristics
 - Slope, aspect, elevation, etc.
- Non timber resources (infrastructure, water courses, wildlife habitat, cultural sites, etc.)
- Tree species
- DBH (diameter at breast height, 4.5 ft or 1.3 m)
- Height
- Live Crown Ratio
- Symptoms of biotic (insects/disease) or abiotic (windthrow) damage
- Dendrochronology (tree age)

SAMPLING DESIGN

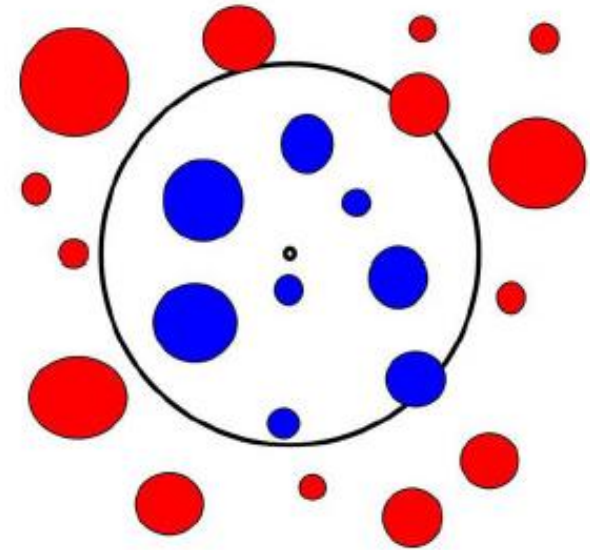
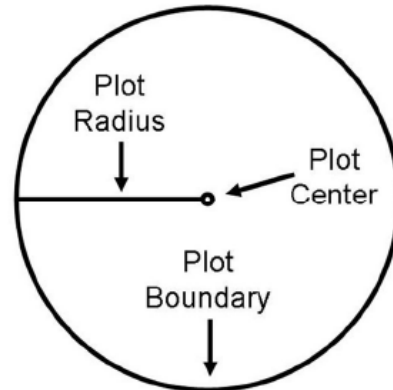
- Stratified – divide site into stands with similar forest structure
- Systematic – gridded plots points evenly spaced across sites
- Random – starting point based on convenience
- Sample 2–5% of the stand
 - (Ex. 10 acre stand, at least two 1/10th acre plots)



FIXED AREA PLOTS

- Plot size depends on many factors (i.e. time and effort, stand structure, etc.)
- At least 1 plot for every 10 acres
- ≥ 5 trees/plot

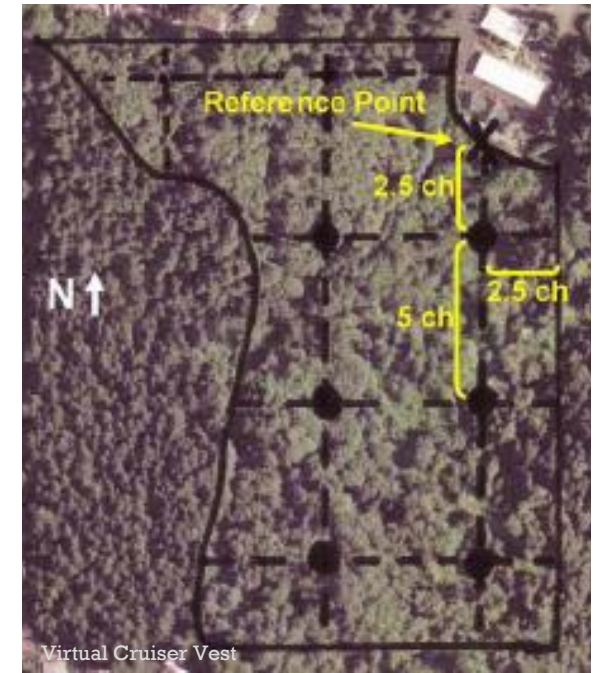
Plot Size (acres)	Radius (ft)
1/5	52.7
1/10	37.2
1/20	26.3
1/30	21.5
1/40	18.6
1/50	16.7



- Note: Can also use variable plots

ESTABLISHING PLOTS

- Space plots out so they do not overlap or edge of stand
- Paper maps, use scale bar and ruler to find plot locations
 - Use survey tape or pacing to find approx. location of plots centers
- Mapping software (i.e. Avenza), drop points on map
 - Navigate using GPS
- A chain as a unit of measurement commonly obs. in forestry
 - Originated 15th century in agriculture, used in US surveying, 1700's
 - 1 chain = 66 ft, 80 chains = 1 mile, 1 acre = 10 sq chains (furlong)



STAND DATA CALCULATIONS

- Trees per Acre (TPA)
 - Basic measure of stand density
 - $TPA = total\ trees \times expansion\ factor$
 - Expansion factor = denominator of plot size / # of plots
 - Ex. 25, 1/10th acre plots = 10/25 = 0.4 expansion factor
- Basal Area (BA, ft²)
 - Function of number of trees and size of trees
 - Measure of competition for resources b/n trees
 - $Tree\ BA = 0.005454 \times DBH^2$
 - $Tree\ BA/acre = Tree\ BA \times expansion\ factor$
 - $Total\ BA/acre = sum\ of\ Tree\ BA/acre$
- Optional: Separate into size classes

Basal Area (ft ² / acre)			Trees Per Acre			Size Breakdown (Live)		
Species	Live	Dead	Species	Live	Dead	Trees Per Acre		
Redwood	472.3	0.2	Redwood	70.0	10.0	DBH	Live	Dead
Douglas-fir	58.9	0.2	Douglas-fir	50.0	10.0	1	0	0
Tanoak	10.7	21.8	Tanoak	10.0	10.0	2	20	20
Madrone	0.0	0.0	Madrone	0.0	0.0	3	0	0
CA Bay	0.0	0.0	CA Bay	0.0	0.0	4	0	0
Bigleaf Maple	0.0	0.0	Bigleaf Maple	0.0	0.0	6	0	0
Alder	0.0	0.0	Alder	0.0	0.0	8	0	0
White Oak	0.0	0.0	White Oak	0.0	0.0	10	0	0
Live Oak	0.0	0.0	Live Oak	0.0	0.0	12	30	0
Black Oak	141.6	0.0	Black Oak	30.0	0.0	14	10	0
Pine Spp	0.0	0.0	Pine Spp	0.0	0.0	16	0	0
Other Softwood	0.0	0.0	Other Softwood	0.0	0.0	18	20	0
Other Hardwood	0.0	0.0	Other Hardwood	0.0	0.0	20	10	10
SUM	683.5	22.3	SUM	160.0	30.0	22	0	0
		705.7			190.0	24	10	0
						26	10	0
						28	0	0
						30	10	0
						32	0	0
						34	0	0
						36	10	0
						38	10	0
						40	10	0
						42	0	0
						44	0	0
						46	0	0
						48	0	0
						50	10	0
						SUM	150	30

Mean BA	3.999232	# of sampled trees	19.00
Number of Plots in Stand	1.00	Plot Size (1/x)	10

STAND DATA CALCULATIONS

- Site quality
 - Measure of how productive a site is
 - Site Index
 - Determined from dominant/co-dom. tree ht. and tree age
 - Site index curves
 - Specific to each species
 - Site Class (Class I–V)
 - Class I – highly productive, growing on rich soil, access to moisture, protected from wind; e.g. alluvial sites at low elevation
 - Class V – poor soils, droughty climates; e.g. upper edge of elevational range
 - NRCS Web Soil Survey

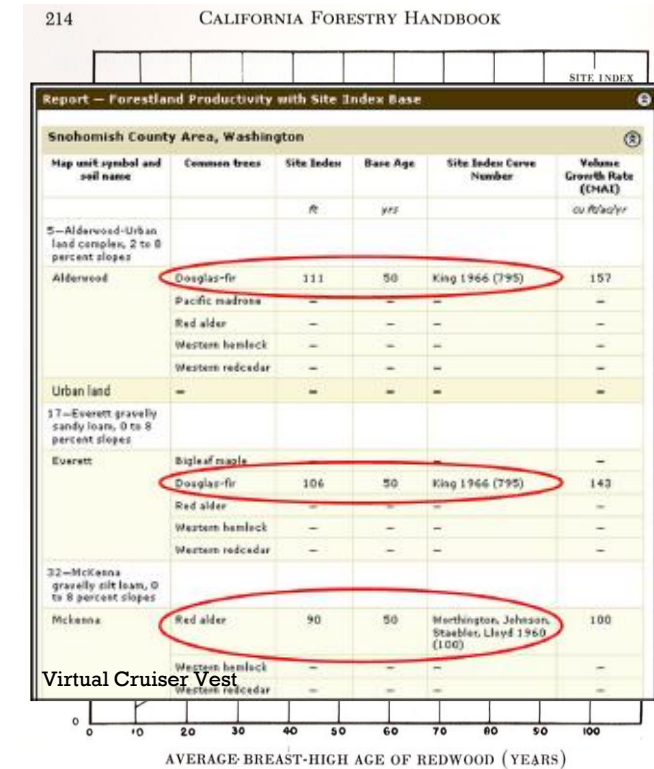


Figure A-1. Site index values of dominant redwood by height and breast-high age classes.

U.C., Lindquist and Palley, 1963

EXERCISE

- Find plot center
- Collect tree data for each plot

Directions		# of Plots	Species Codes	
2			rw	Redwood
3	First, enter the number of plots measured in the stand here =>	2	df	Douglas-fir
4	Then enter the size of the plot here =>	1/10	to	Tanoak
5			cl	California Bay Laurel
6			ma	Madrone
7	Next, fill out the columns in the 'Data' tab using the stand data collected. Instructions for what the columns mean have been given below, and labels for the species codes are listed in the only other table on this page. Super easy.		bm	Big Leaf Maple
8			ra	Red Alder
9			or	Oregon White Oak
10			bo	California Black Oak
11			lo	Live Oak
12	Plot_ID	Insert plot ID number for tracking purposes. This does not affect calculations	vo	Valley Oak
13			pi	Pine Species
14	Tree Count	Number of trees in the individual record. No problem if there are multiple similar records (i.e. 2 records of 18" DF)	oh	Other Hardwood
15			os	Other Softwood
16	History	Living trees receive a 1. Dead trees receive a 6.	bl	Blue Oak
17				
18	Species	Insert the species code for the listed species based on the table included on this page		
19				
20	DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Insert this as a whole number. If listed on plot cards with decimal, round numbers down at the 0.1 inch mark.		
21				
22	HT	Record height if included. This spreadsheet does not currently utilize height in any direct calculation, as of version 1. However height can be used to focus stand tables.		
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I
1	Plot_ID	Tree_Count	History	Species	DBH (in)	Ht (ft)	Notes	
2	1.00	1.00	1.00 df		34.10			
3		2.00	1.00 df		21.30			
4		1.00	1.00 rw		45.00			
5		1.00	1.00 bo		26.50			
6		1.00	1.00 ma		18.00			
7		2.00	6.00 df		40.00			
8		1.00	6.00 bo		20.10			
9		1.00	1.00 rw		57.50			
10		1.00	1.00 df		23.00			
11		1.00	1.00 ma		25.60			
12		1.00	1.00 bo		35.60			
13		1.00	1.00 bo		14.50			
14		1.00	6.00 rw		2.00			
15		1.00	1.00 df		12.00			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1													
2		Basal Area (ft ² / acre)					Trees Per Acre				Size Breakdown (Live)		
3		Species	Live	Dead			Species	Live	Dead		Trees Per Acre		
4		Redwood	298.9	0.2			Redwood	20.0	10.0		DBH	Live	Dead
5		Douglas-fir	162.7	174.5			Douglas-fir	50.0	20.0		1	0	0
6		Tanoak	0.0	0.0			Tanoak	0.0	0.0		2	0	10
7		Madrone	54.5	0.0			Madrone	20.0	0.0		3	0	0
8		CA Bay	0.0	0.0			CA Bay	0.0	0.0		4	0	0
9		Bigleaf Maple	0.0	0.0			Bigleaf Maple	0.0	0.0		6	0	0
10		Alder	0.0	0.0			Alder	0.0	0.0		8	0	0
11		White Oak	0.0	0.0			White Oak	0.0	0.0		10	0	0
12		Live Oak	0.0	0.0			Live Oak	0.0	0.0		12	10	0
13		Black Oak	127.4	26.4			Black Oak	30.0	10.0		14	0	0
14		Pine Spp	0.0	0.0			Pine Spp	0.0	0.0		16	10	0
15		Other Softwood	0.0	0.0			Other Softwood	0.0	0.0		18	10	0
16		Other Hardwood	0.0	0.0			Other Hardwood	0.0	0.0		20	0	0
17		SUM	643.6	201.1			SUM	120.0	40.0		22	20	10
18			844.7					160.0			24	10	0
19											26	10	0
20											28	10	0
21		Mean BA	7.781505			# of sampled trees					30	0	0
22						16.00					32	0	0
23											34	0	0
24											36	20	0
25											38	0	0
26		Number of Plots in Stand				Plot Size (1/x)					40	0	20
27			1.00				10				42	0	0
28											44	0	0
29											46	10	0
30											48	0	0
31											50	10	0
32											SUM	120	40
33													