**Forest Tent Impact Survey – Point Data**

Instructions:

1. Count all stems in 10 BAF prism plot except dead a long time (bark sloughing, branches missing).
2. Rate dieback as percent of live crown present before defoliation.
3. Rate canopy position at time of defoliation.
4. Tally five points per stand.

The stand number, point number, and date all need to be recorded at the top of each data sheet. Tree DBH, sawlog (to nearest 8’), pulplog (to nearest 4’), species, dieback, and canopy position all need to be recorded for each tree. General information should be recorded if possible, forest type, stock levels, damage, site and soil information, reproduction data, and years since last thinning should all be recorded on the data sheet.

**Forest Type Codes**

11 – Asp,. W. Birch

20 – W. Pine, R. Oak, W. Ash

21 – W. Pine

22 – W. Pine

23 – Hemlock

25 – Sug. Maple, Beech, Y. Bir.

27 – Sug. Maple

31 – R. Spruce

33 – Spruce-Fir

37 – W. Cedar

39 – Ash, Elm, R. Maple

54 – R. Oak, Basswood, W. Ash

0 – Open

**(CP) Canopy Position Codes**

1 – Dominant-Codominant

2 – Suppressed

**(DK) Dieback**

0 - Healthy

1 - < 25%

2 - 25-50 %

3 - 50-75%

4 - > 75%

5 – Dead

**Stocking Level**

0 – nonstocked

1 – Seed sapling poor

2 – Seed sapling med

3 – Seed sapling well

4 – Poletimber poor

5 – Poletimber med

6 – Poletimber well

7 – Sawtimber poor

8 – Sawtimber med

9 – Sawtimber well

**Forest Tent Impact Survey – Stand Data**

Instructions:

1. Stand acreage number and category will be provided.
2. If stand falls in a sugarbush, note, and select another point.
3. Determine site quality for maple based on site index at center point.

On each data sheet record the USGS Quadrant the stand falls within, the stands acreage, the stand number, the date, the forest type, and the stocking level.

In section 1, record the number of years the stand has been defoliated and the number of years since the last defoliation. In section 2, record the slope and aspect of the stand. In section 3, determine the site quality:

1. 1 site I (60 cu. ft/yr.), 2 site II (50 cu. ft/yr.), 3 site III (40 to 50 cu. ft/yr.), 4 site IV (less than 50).
2. Determined by; 1 measurement, 2 soils, 3 est., 4 other.

In section 4, collect the soil characteristics:

1. Moisture movement through soil: 1 poorly drained, 2 moderately well drained, 3 well drained.
2. Surface characteristics: 1 ledgy, 2 moderately stony, 3 very stony, 4 sandy, 5 wet, 6 undulating, 7 smooth.
3. Soil Depth; 1 shallow to bedrock, 2 shallow to hardpan, 3 moderate, 4 deep.
4. Stand Geography; 1 steep side hill, 2 moderate side hill, 3 rolling, 4 swamp, 5 mtn. top, 6 plateaus, 7 cove, 8 flat.

In section 5, record the defoliation confidence, which is determined by, known information, records, and best guess. In section 6, record the elevation in hundreds of feet. In section 7, record the years since thinning (99 = unthinned). In section 8, record the stand category as control, defoliation, or dieback. On the bottom of the sheet record the plot crew, general information sheet completed by, notes, the grid coordinates, town, and owner (if known) of the stand.

**Procedure for Point Selection – Hardwood Survey**

Instructions:

1. Fifteen 7 ½ - min quads had known dieback from FTC Forty-three. 15 – min quads had FTC defoliation but no known dieback.
2. 5 randomly selected dieback quads (3 – S; 2 – N), 10 Randomly selected defoliation quads (4 – S; 6 – N).
3. Outline defoliation and dieback areas. Select the number of plots in each quad proportional to affected area with quad. 40 dieback points (24 – S, 16 – N), 40 defoliation points (16 – S, 24 – N), 20 control points (10 – S, 10 – N). Defoliation points are from non-dieback areas in dieback quads as well as defoliated quads. Control points will be located in state lands where possible.