SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION TIMBER INVENTORY INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

To relate tree-level habitat information to small mammal data, a timber inventory is done at all transect line small mammal trap stations. Since there are 24 stations on each of six lines, a total of 144 stations are measured (see "Small Mammal Trapping Instructions' Figure 4-6). The area of the plot at each station is $200m^2$, defined by a 7.98m radius around the red plastic stake. A two-person crew completes the measurements on each plot.

The following measurements are taken:

- All TI trees (S:9.5cm DBH) are measured and recorded by species, DBH class, and condition (see Data Sheet Components below for definitions).
- All REG trees (S:1.5cm and <9.5cm) are counted by species.
- All logs >10cm diameter are tallied by species and decomposition class, and measured for length and average diameter.
- All stumps are measured for basal diameter.
- Vegetation coverage estimates are made.
- Light is measured using a ceptometer.

Procedure: Trees, Logs, and Stumps

1. Record date, observers, weather, and trap station number on the data sheet (Figure 3-13). Trap station number is recorded in the left margin where the new data

ponents). The information is called out to the

Basal Dia: Measure the diameter of the stump at 25m above the ground and

Procedure: Light Measurements

Ceptometer readings are taken at each transect trap station as close to the time of the inventory as possible. A reading should be taken in each of the four cardinal directions at a height of 1m. These four readings are averaged to a single reading for each station. Take a checklist of trap stations and record the memory number of the stored data point at each station. See "Light Measurements with a Ceptometer" for more detail on the use of the ceptometer.

Evaluation

These methods seem to work well, but we have not done enough analyses to be able to evaluate them thoroughly. The selection of these variables was based on other small mammal habitat studies. These measurements should allow us to document both temporal changes and differences between sites. Most of the

Figure 3–13. Small mammal trap station tree inventory data sheet

HOLT RESEARCH FOREST
SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION TREE INVENTORY

Date 10SEP86 Observers FNIWL PTT Weather Clear, Cool

STA #	Trees ≥9.5cm DBH						Trees<9.5		Logs			Stumps
	Spec	DBH	CND	Spec	DBH	CND	Spec	#	Dia	Length	Class	Basal Dia
HK33	Nearest			3	12	0	—		14	4	3.3	12
	Distance			.5m			—			1.8m		6.4m
	6	11	0	6	16	1	7	9	11	3	4.4	14
	7	12	1	7	14	0	6	2				16
	7	10	0	7	11	0						
HK32	Nearest			9	32	0	—			None		None
	Distance				1.4m		—					
	7	22	0	7	21	1	1	5				
	7	29	0	5	12	0	7	3				
	1	15	0	1	14	0	5	1				
	1	26	0									
HK31	Nearest			5	22	1	—		13	7	2.2	None
	Distance				1.1m		—			2.1m		
	5	11	0	2	11	0	1	3	20	3	1.4	
	5	19	0	2	14	1	3	7				
	1	12	0	3	11	0	4	2				
	6	15	0									
HK13	Nearest			3	11	0	—			None		None
	Distance				4m							

Figure 3–14. Small mammal trap station coverage estimates data sheet.

HOLT RESEARCH FOREST
SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION COVERAGE ESTIMATES

Date 11 SEP 90 Observers JWW Weather fog, cool

Page 1 of 6 Line 3

STA	GRND	% Coverage	% Evergreen	Dominant Species
		Height class[a]	Height class	Height class

Figure 3–15. Small mammal trap station coverage estimates data sheet, p. 2.

HOLT RESEARCH FOREST
SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION COVERAGE ESTIMATES

Date 11SEP90 Observers JWW Weather fog, cool

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STA	GRND	% Coverage Height class[a]				% Evergreen Height class				Dominant Species Height class			
#	COV	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
E31	100 dl	20	40	10	10	1	1	1	10	245	–	–	–
E32	90 dl 10 slash	20	40	10	1	1	1	20	1	–	12	–	–
E33	90 dl 10 slash	10	20	10	20	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
F11	80 dl 20 moss	10	1	20	30	10	1	20	20	–	–	–	2
F12	90 dl 10 moss	20	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	–	3	–	–
F13	100 dl	10	1	10	20	1	1	1	10	–	–	–	2