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

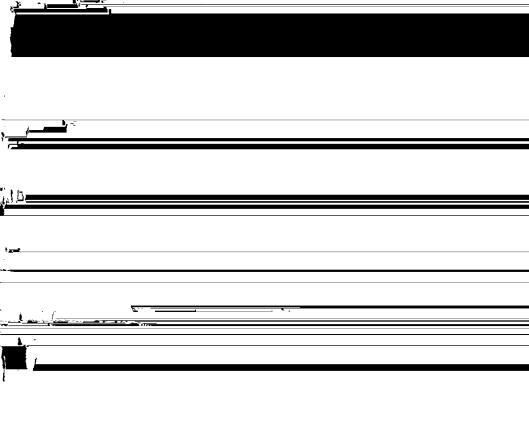


Figure 3-13. Small mammal trap station tree inventory data sheet

HOLT RESEARCH FOREST SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION TREE INVENTORY

Data INSFPALA	Obacwa	LAIMI	TTT	117 . 41	Clean	Coal

STA	Trees ≥9.50 Spec DBH CND S							Trees<9.5		Logs	1	Stumps	
#	Spec	DBH	CND	Spec	DBH	CND	Spec #		Dia	Length	Class	Basal Dia	
HK33	Near	est		3	12	0	_	_	14	4	3.3	14	
	Vistance			.51		,				1.8m		6.4m	
	6	(1	J	6	16	-	7	Ŋ	и	3	ゴ	14	
	7	12	ı	7	14	0	6	2				16	
	7	10	O	7	11	0							
4K32	Nec	erest		9	32	0	-			None		None	
	Dist	an <i>t</i> e			1.4m			_					
	7	22	0	7	21	1	1	 2					
	7	24	0	5	12	U	7	•: 3					
	1	15	O	ı	14	O	5	ı					
	ı	26	0										
1K31	Nea	rest		5	22	١			13	7	2.2	None	
	Dist	ance			l·l m		_	_		2.1m			
	5	11	0	2	11	0	-	•:3	10	3	¥ 1.		
	5	19	0	2	14	+	3	77					
	. 1	12	0	3	11	0	4	2					
	6	15	0										
41413	Nca	rest		3	11	0				None		Nonc	
		tance			4m								

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

HOLT RESEARCH FOREST SMALL MAMMAL TRAP STATION COVERAGE ESTIMATES

Date <i>[SEP 9</i>	O Observers JW	Weather_	fog, cool	
Page of_	6	Line3	•	
STA GRND	% Coverage Height class*	% Evergreen Height class	Dominant Species Height class	
SIA GRIVD	neight class	Tieight 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 115EP90 Observers JWW Weather fog, cool
Page 2 of 6 Line 4

		% Coverage				% Evergreen				Dominant Species				
STA	GRND	<u> </u>	Height class				Height class				Height class			
#	cov	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
E31	100 d1	ZO	40	10	10	1	1	1	10	245	_	=	_	
E32	105/05/	20	40	10	1	1	1	20	1	_	12	-	_	
E33	90d1 105/05h	10	20	10	20	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	_	
F11	80 d l	10	1	20	30	10	1	20	7.0	-	_	-	Z	
F12	90 d1	20	0	1	1	10	1	1	1	_	3	-	-	
F13	10001	0	1	10	70	ı	1	1	10	-	_	-	Z	
-	10-11			,	1							_		