

## S-10 MAPPING INSTRUCTIONS

### Introduction

S-IOs are 10m-wide strips which run the length of the "E" and "I" blocks (see Figure 3-1). Both the north and south boundaries of the S-IOs are marked at 5m intervals by numbered red or orange flags. The numbering begins at 0 on the west side of the study area (3E1 & 3I3) and ends at 600 on the east side of the study area (8E2 & 8I4). Mapping is conducted from west to east.

Mapping S-10s allows us to better understand the dynamics of the forest, particularly the role of regeneration trees within the

tt i 0 3 T c ( ( n ) T j 0 . 1 2 9 T w 0 . 3 9 3 T c ( i n t ) T j 0 T c (



### Evaluation

This method is similar to the method used for tree mapping and was similarly successful. The mortality rate among these trees, however, is much higher, so the turnover and ingrowth rate are more rapid and subsequently, more care must be used to ensure that

all trees are mapped.

To make overlaying quadrat maps of TI trees and S-10 maps of REGEN trees more accurate, it might be useful to include 4-5 TI trees per quadrat in the S-10 inventory. This essentially would allow

*Figure 3-4. S-10 mapping data sheet.*