

**FOREST CANOPY HEALTH: USE OF A STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD**

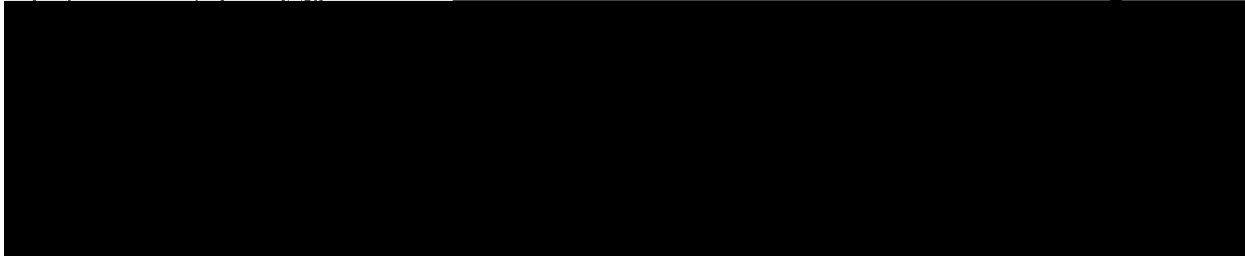


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**ABSTRACT**

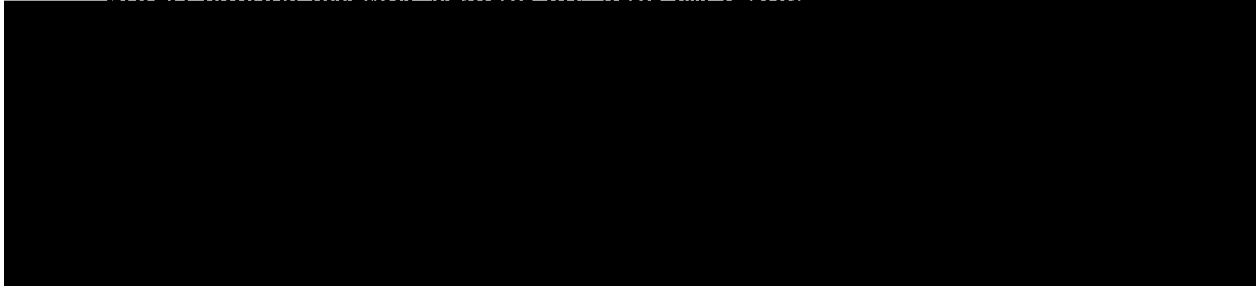


In 1993, canopy photos were taken for the same forest health monitoring plots as



**INTRODUCTION**

Forest canopy assessments related to tree health have historically been obtained



## METHODS

Methods were the same as used in 1991 and 1992, except that the number of

### Photography

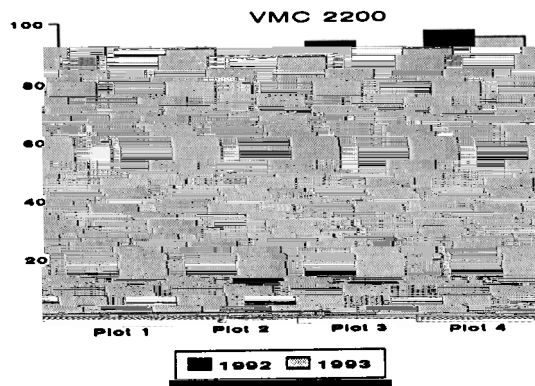
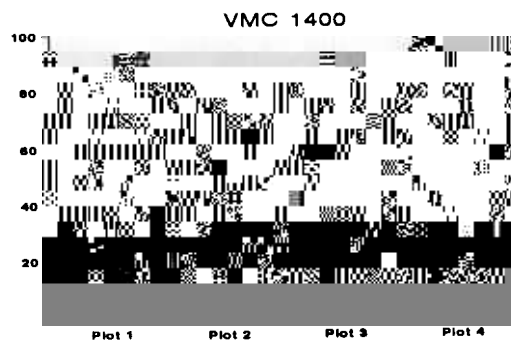
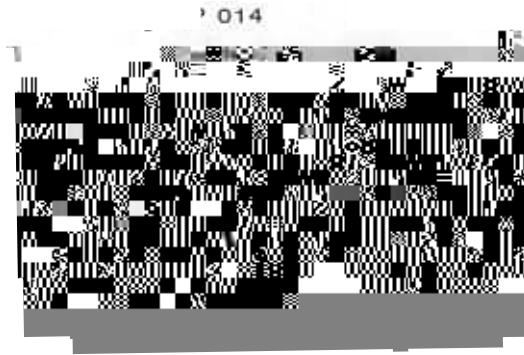
Using a 35mm camera with a 17mm wide angle lens, Ektachrome slides (IS0200) were taken beneath tree crowns by orienting the camera vertically over 73 permanent points established within the following northern hardwood forest health monitoring sites in Underhill, Vermont:

1. North American Mill Point (NAMR 010) Point Mill Forest, Champlain National Monument
2. Forest Health Monitoring (VMC1400) at BMDG 01 Point
3. Forest Health Monitoring (VMC2200) at Underhill State Park - 24 points.

With certain modifications, field procedure was based on a method developed by

The camera, equipped with a right-angle view finder, was mounted on a tripod

setting one's full stop over and over full stop in [redacted]



In contrast, the VMC 2200 site at an elevation of 2200 feet had an average

[REDACTED]

Sugar maple foliage transparency ratings (a percent of light on the ground)

[REDACTED]

## FUTURE PLANS

The forest health monitoring photo points will continue to be photographed

[REDACTED]

## CONTEXT

The VMC 2200 site is a part of the VMC 2200 site, which is a part of the

[REDACTED]

## REFERENCES

Curtis, L. & R.S. Kelley. 1993. Forest Canopy Photography: A Guide to Field Methods and Image Analysis. A Joint VT-App. For. Station and State of VT Publication

[REDACTED]

Fargione, Michael J., 1985, an estimation procedure for determining canopy

[REDACTED]