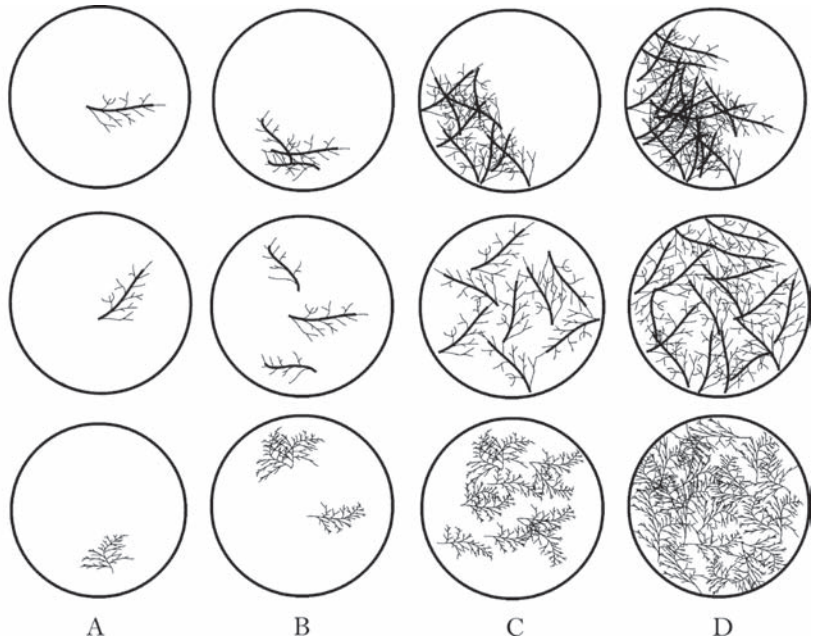

Figure HT-7—Cover illustrations showing levels of dead vegetation. Each circle represents a 6-ft diameter sampling area. Thick lines represent pieces 1 inch diameter and thin lines 0.25 inch diameter. The cover in columns A, B, C, and D is 1, 3, 10, and 20 percent, respectively.

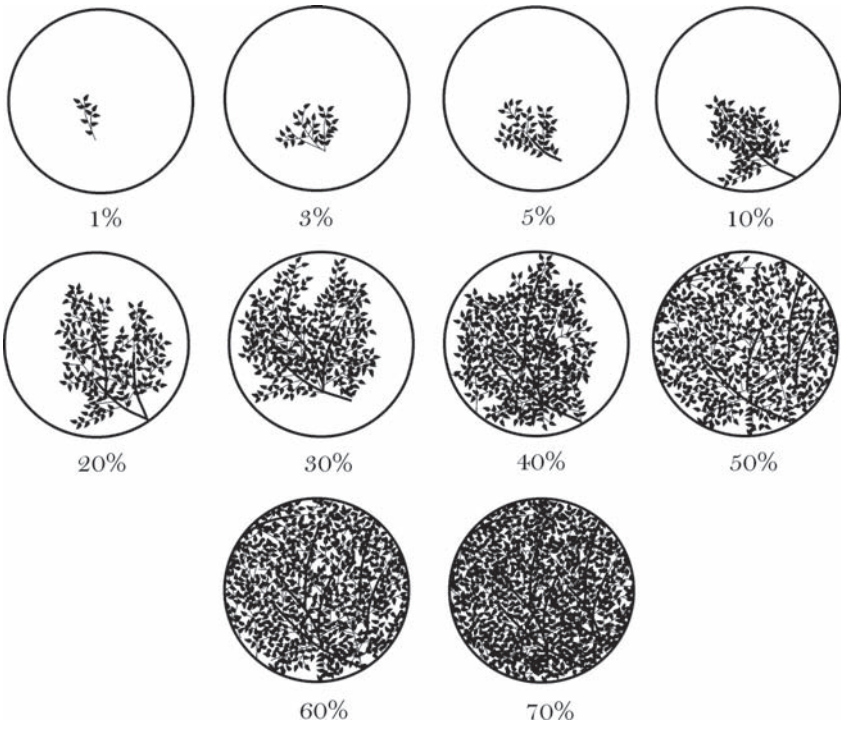

Figure HT-8—Cover of live vegetation on a 6-ft diameter sampling area. Percent cover is indicated below each illustration.

Estimating the cover of multiple entities makes the estimation task more difficult because you have to mentally separate each entity. It is easiest to first make an estimate of the total vertically projected cover on the sampling area, and then estimate cover of the entities from greatest cover to least cover. Figure HT-9 shows two entities, woody and nonwoody vegetation, being sampled on the same sampling area. First, the total cover (A) would be estimated, then nonwoody cover (B), and finally, woody cover (C). Because of overlap between entities, the sum of the entities may be greater than the total cover and may sum to be greater than 100 percent.