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"O-map/way method-taxa": A sampling method for complete plant taxa inventories in large forests in the moderate/colline zone using orienteering maps or maps of a similar quality V.2

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1 Works for me dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.6xbhfin

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ABSTRACT

1. Making **3 complete seasonal inspection rounds** (feb/mar; may/jun; aug/sep) in the same year, ideally carried out by one person, in the forest target area using an **orienteering map** or a map of similar quality (in paper or in an electronic device; ideally at a scale of 1: 5 000) with additional means, such as GPS, compass and recording devices, so that **every accessible place on the target area is screened for new taxa.**
2. **Screening in a first step for new taxa along all accessible ways** in the target area, recording these by determining them directly or later (photo and/or plant material), recording localisation of them by GPS (and optionally by sketching in the orienteering map) and noting optionally their abundance and state. The maximum distance from the way for recording can be e.g. 3 m for herbaceous plants, 10 m for at least 1 m high shrubs and 20 m for at least 2 m high trees and including all taxa which can clearly be recognized from the way. Sketching in the inspection track in the orienteering map.
3. **Screening in a second step for new taxa by meandering in 5-20 m broad loops in the accessible subareas between all ways** (not including taxa already recorded by screening along ways) **and other lines visible on the orienteering map and/or in nature**, **so that every accessible place can be searched for new taxa**. Recording of taxa and additional notes are done as given above for taxa along ways.

This sampling method can possibly also be applied to complete plant taxa inventories in large forests **in other zones** using orienteering maps or maps of similar quality.**"O-map/way method-taxa":**
A sampling method for complete plant taxa inventories in large forests in the moderate/colline zone using orienteering maps or maps of a similar quality
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EXTERNAL LINK

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1 Making 3 complete seasonal inspection rounds (feb/mar; may/jun; aug/sep) in the same year, ideally carried out by one person, in the forest target area using an orienteering map or a map of similar quality (in paper or in an electronic device; ideally at a scale of 1: 5 000) with additional means, such as GPS, compass and recording devices, so that every accessible place on the target area is screened for new taxa.

2 Screening in a first step for new taxa along all accessible ways in the target area, recording these by determining them directly or later (photo and/or plant material), recording localisation of them by GPS (and optionally by sketching in the orienteering map) and noting optionally their abundance and state. The maximum distance from the way for recording can be e.g. 3 m for herbaceous plants, 10 m for at least 1 m high shrubs and 20 m for at least 2 m high trees and including all taxa which can clearly be recognized from the way. Sketching in the inspection track in the orienteering map.

3 Screening in a second step for new taxa by meandering in 5-20 m broad loops in the accessible subareas between all ways (not including taxa already recorded by screening along ways) and other lines visible on the orienteering map and/or in nature, so that every accessible place can be searched for new taxa. Recording of taxa and additional notes are done as given above for taxa along ways.

4 This sampling method can possibly also be applied to complete plant taxa inventories in large forests in other zones using orienteering maps or maps of similar quality.

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