

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program: Quality Control Form



Project Label:

PCAP

Plot No: 1048

Date Sampled: 07/15/15

Lead: LANCE

Comment required if item answer is NO

Parking/Access outside of Park Boundaries:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	If yes, write details in Comments section below
Field journals completed	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Site sketch made on 1:3000 map?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Check cover page	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
X-axis Bearing of plot recorded	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
GPS coords. Recorded	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
North direction recorded	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Photographs taken?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Relocated Pins Mapped	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Plot No., Date agreement on all pages?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Header data completed all pages?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Cover classes recorded in all intensive modules	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Browse Level By Species	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Woody stem quality control check	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Check every line and cross check with the Tree Cover Sheet
Invasive plant quality control check	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	N/A
Ash trees mapped	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	N/A
Completed Forest Pest/Pathogen Datasheet	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Cover by Strata? (confirm cover type)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Soil samples collected with matching plot #.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	N/A
Cross check 2010 information	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Highlight any changes from 2010 information
Vouchers labeled on datasheet with initials and number	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Vouchers labeled on collection bag	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Pink flags removed	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Data sheet QA before leaving site?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Common equipment returned to tub.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Data sheets scanned?		Enter date to left
Final data sheets scanned?		Enter date to left
Buffer Widths measured?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Web Soil Survey	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Voucher Location	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Refrigerator <input type="radio"/> N	
(# vouchers collected)	Press (#)	Enter number to left
ACL 372- 374	Drier	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
	Identified	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
	Mounted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
	Thrown away	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N

GRTS point verification: Is plot sampleable?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Original GRTS point is sampleable
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Original GRTS point lands in a non-sampleable area (fill in category below)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Point falls in a water (i.e. river, lake)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Managed mowed area (i.e. golf course, picnic area, right-of-way)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Paved area (i.e. parking lot, road)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe to sample (i.e. steep slope)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Additional Comments:

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D

O

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial system and for providing a clear audit trail. The document also notes that this practice is essential for identifying and preventing fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting process, from the initial entry of data into the system to the final review and approval of the records. The document also provides examples of how these procedures should be applied in various situations.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the accounting system in providing information to management. It explains how the system can be used to generate reports that help managers make informed decisions about the organization's performance. The document also notes that the system can be used to identify areas where the organization is overperforming or underperforming.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the security of the accounting system. It emphasizes that this is crucial for protecting the organization's financial data from unauthorized access or theft. The document also provides recommendations for how to ensure the security of the system, such as using strong passwords and regularly updating the software.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of training staff on the accounting system. It explains that this is crucial for ensuring that all staff members are able to use the system correctly and to understand the importance of maintaining accurate records. The document also provides recommendations for how to provide training, such as through workshops or one-on-one sessions.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of regularly reviewing the accounting system. It explains that this is crucial for ensuring that the system is still meeting the organization's needs and for identifying any areas where the system may need to be updated or improved. The document also provides recommendations for how to conduct these reviews, such as by having a dedicated team responsible for this task.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the accounting system. It emphasizes that this is crucial for protecting the organization's financial data from unauthorized access or disclosure. The document also provides recommendations for how to ensure confidentiality, such as by using secure communication channels and limiting access to the system to only those who need it.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the accuracy of the accounting system. It explains that this is crucial for ensuring that the organization's financial data is reliable and that the system is able to provide accurate information to management. The document also provides recommendations for how to ensure accuracy, such as by using double-entry accounting and regularly reconciling the system with external records.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the integrity of the accounting system. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring that the system is able to provide a clear audit trail and that all transactions are properly recorded. The document also provides recommendations for how to ensure integrity, such as by using secure storage for the data and regularly backing up the system.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the transparency of the accounting system. It explains that this is crucial for ensuring that the organization's financial data is accessible to all stakeholders and that the system is able to provide a clear view of the organization's performance. The document also provides recommendations for how to ensure transparency, such as by using open-source accounting software and regularly publishing financial reports.

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program - Background Data Sheet

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Project Label: PCAP	
Project Name: 025C2015	
Pilot Name: Genesee G	
Pilot No.: 1048	
<input type="checkbox"/> Level 4 (no nested corners sampled) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level 5 (nested corners sampled)	
Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 07/15/2015	
End date (if > 1 day): 1	
Party: A. Lance	Role: Pilot leader
D. Sweet	Post Asst.
R. Eagle	Crew
E. Knouss	Crew
* Roles: Co-leader, Asst. Guide, Observer, Taxonomist, etc. Plot NOT SAMPLED: <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Perm. water <input type="checkbox"/> Paved <input type="checkbox"/> Slope <input type="checkbox"/> Safety	
SAMPLING QUALITY*	
Effort Level: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very thorough	subjective evaluation of how much effort put into sampling. Hurried plots may still provide good data
<input type="checkbox"/> Accurate	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hurried	
TAXONOMIC ACCURACY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> high	<input type="checkbox"/> low
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vascular	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bryo	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lichen	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a
TAXONOMIC STANDARD	
Authority: G&C	Pub Date: 1998

Minimum required fields in Bold and Underlined

LOCATION	
State: OH	County: Cuyahoga
Quadrangle: Chagrin Falls	
Local Place Names: Quarry Rock Picnic Area	
Landowner: CMP	
Data Confidentiality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public data <input type="checkbox"/> Private Data	
Check one: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuzz 100m <input type="checkbox"/> Fuzz 250m <input type="checkbox"/> Fuzz 500m	
Reason: If data not public why?	
Source of coordinates: <input type="checkbox"/> MAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS	
Coordinate system: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lat/Long <input type="checkbox"/> UTM <input type="checkbox"/> StatePlane	Coord. Units: <input type="checkbox"/> deg <input type="checkbox"/> deg min <input type="checkbox"/> m <input type="checkbox"/> ft
Datum: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD83/WGS84 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD27	
GPS location in plot x=0 to 5, y=-1, 0, +1): x = 0 y = 0 (base of plot x=0, y=0)	
Latitude: 41.41319	
Longitude: 81.41325	
Coord. Accuracy: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> m <input type="checkbox"/> ft	
GPS File Name: 1048A	
Plot size for cover data: 1 (hectares)	
X-axis Bearing of plot: 315 °	
Depth: (1-5): 4	
Intensive modules: 2, 3, 8, 9	(EDIT IF MODIFIED)
Camera No.: 3	
Photo Nos.: 137	
Plot placement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRTS <input type="checkbox"/> Representative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Random <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Random <input type="checkbox"/> Transect component	
<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic (grid) <input type="checkbox"/> Capture specific feature <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

*Definitions and values in CM PCAP FOM v. 1.0 and CVS Field Guide

Layout → 2x5

Location → Park at Quarry Rock Picnic Area; follow stone path up hill, then proceed through hemlocks to plot.

Rationale → GRTS, PCAP re-sample

Veg. Characteristics → A successional red maple stand with lots of hardwood regeneration (oak, maple, beech, sweet birch, etc.)

Large amount of dead spicebush throughout mods 1, 2, and 3. →

NOTES: Include Layout (any unusual shape details), Location (directions and landscape content), Rationale (why here), and Veg Characterization (description of community, dominants, strata, BROWSE). Additional notes in space on back.

OVER

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program - Background Data Sheet

Project Name: 02502015

Plot No.: 1048

Project Label: PCAP

Page 2 of 2

MODIFIED NATURESERVE CLASS*

CODE (on separate form):

W-01 (d)

Fit= Conf=

COMMUNITY NAME:

Atypical Succession Forest (Red Maple)

HOMOGENEITY

☒ Homogeneous
 ☐ Compositional trend across the plot

☐ Conspicuous inclusions
 ☐ Irregular/pattern mosaic

DISTURBANCES

type*	severity**	yrs ago	% of plot	description
Human	M	0	100%	trash
Natural				
Fire				
Cut				
Animal	MH	0	100%	browse
Other				

**L=low, ML=med low, M=med, MH=med high, H=high, VH=very high

Current Land Use: PARK

Former Land Use: UNKNOWN

HYDROLOGIC REGIME*

☒ Upland (seldom flooded)
 ☐ Intermittently/seasonally saturated (seldom flooded)
 ☐ Permanently/Semipermanent saturated (dry <1/yr, seldom flooded)
 ☐ Occasionally flooded (<1/yr)
 ☐ Temporarily flooded

☐ Intermittently flooded
 ☐ Semipermanently flooded
 ☐ Permanently flooded
 ☐ Tidal/Seiche flooded daily
 ☐ Tidal/Seiche flooded monthly
 ☐ Tidal/Seiche flooded irregular (e.g. wind, storms)
 ☐ Unknown

SALINITY*

☐ Saltwater
 ☐ Brackish
 ☐ Fresh
 ☒ Upland (n/a)

(by default unless plot is a wetland)

Additional notes & diagrams: (Representativeness of plot to the stand, successional status, maturity, etc.)

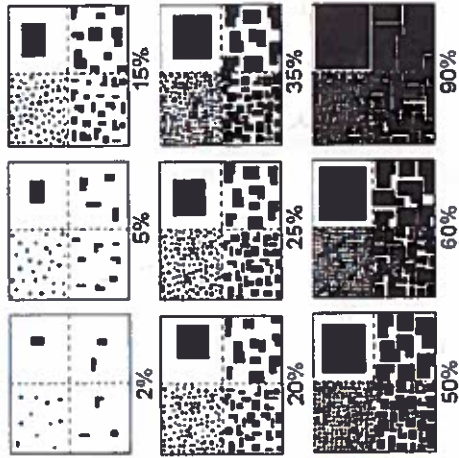
This area now receives a profusion of light on the forest floor, bringing in a number of gap species (Rubus, poisoning, etc.)

Numerous invasive species present: buckthorn, burning bush, multiflora rose, barberry, etc.

Canada mayflower and Dogwood's sp. are dominant members of herb layer.

EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

The following graphic can be used by various data elements to convey "Amount" or "Quantity". NOTE: Within any given box, each quadrant contains the same total area covered, just different sized objects.



BROWSE RATING NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

LOW OR NONE: there is no measurable browse line AND there are very few or no plants 1-m nested quadrat and intensive module. In general, low values relate to less than 10 percent, by numbers of stems browsed.

MEDIUM LOW values include evidence of browse at about 10 percent of the stems with no significant impact to plant reproduction evident. In this rating, plants are browsed but preferential species are observed to be reproducing in numbers that appear normal or near-normal in comparison to low browse areas. For example, trilliums may flower and fruit, but jewelweed and arrowwood viburnum exhibit browse.

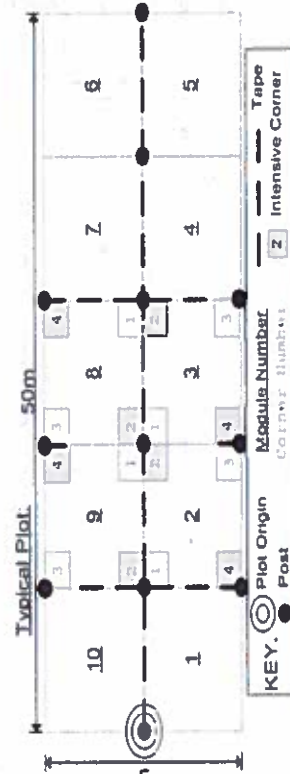
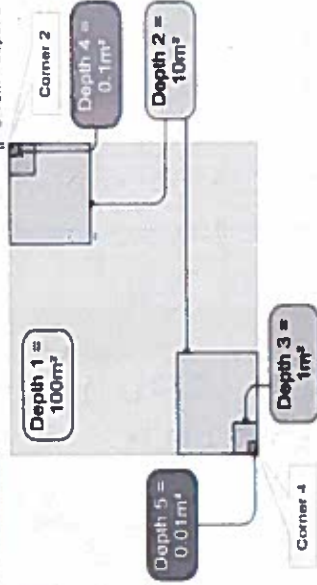
MEDIUM: browse affects greater than 10 percent and less than 25 percent of stems in the 1 m² nested quadrat and intensive module. A browse line is usually not evident or obvious for all classes and species of vegetation, but careful examination may show preferential browse and/or browse lines for some species of plants.

MEDIUM HIGH values include evidence of a browse line and 25 percent of stems browsed with very little vegetation regeneration evident. In this rating, for some species of plants, reproduction does not appear to occur or it is very severely limited.

HIGH: greater than 25 percent of the stems of plants in the 1 m² nested quadrat and intensive module AND a browse line is evident.

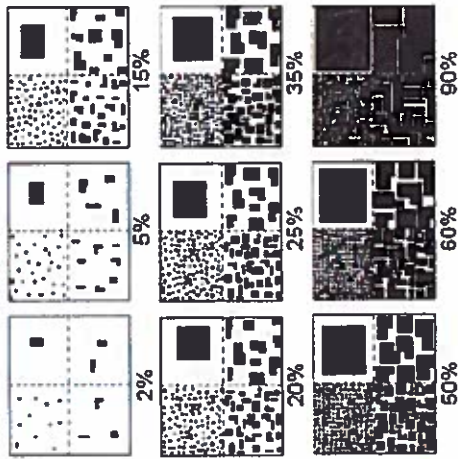
VERY HIGH values include extensive browse conditions, where the browse line is very evident AND almost all seedlings and herbs are severely browsed or missing. Browse line may be 5 to 6 feet in height with no or little green growth beneath.

Nested Corners



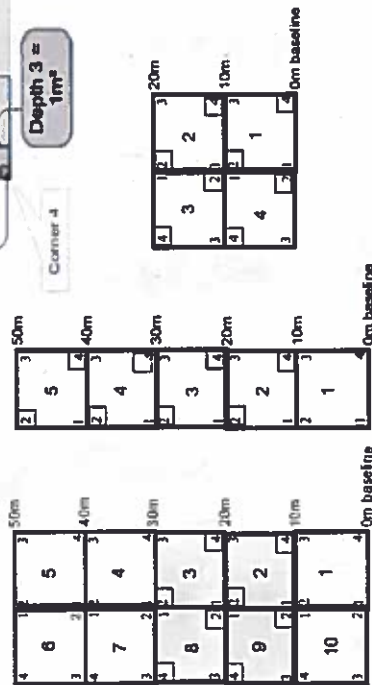
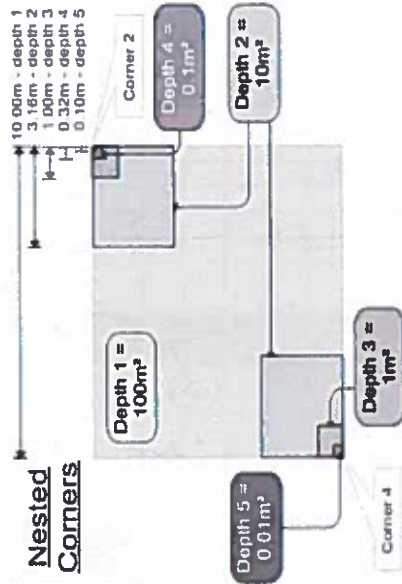
EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

The following graphics can be used to visually estimate the amount of cover. NOTE: Within any given box, each quadrant contains the same total area covered. Just different sized objects.



cover class	% cover	midpoint
1	solitary or few	0.0001
2	0-1%	0.005
3	1-2%	0.015
4	2-5%	0.035
5	5-10%	0.075
6	10-25%	0.175
7	25-50%	0.375
8	50-75%	0.625
9	75-95%	0.850
10	95-100%	0.975

Nested Corners



BROWSE RATING NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

LOW OR NONE: there is no measurable browse line AND there are very few or no plants 1-m nested quadrat and intensive module. In general, low values relate to less than 10 percent, by numbers of stems browsed.

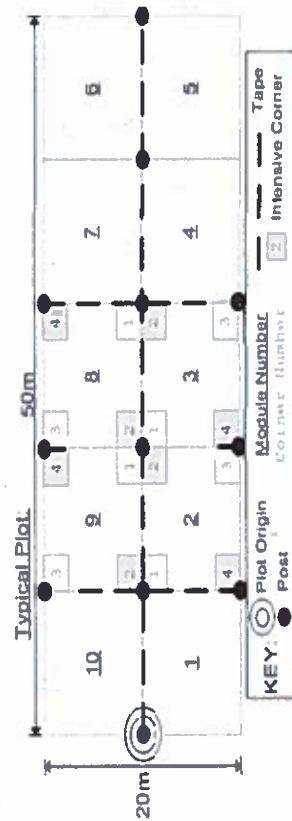
MEDIUM LOW values include evidence of browse at about 10 percent of the stems with no significant impact to plant reproduction evident. In this rating, plants are browsed but preferential species are observed to be reproducing in numbers that appear normal or near-normal in comparison to low browse areas. For example, trilliums may flower and fruit, but jewelweed and arrowwood viburnum exhibit browse.

MEDIUM: browse affects greater than 10 percent and less than 25 percent of stems in the 1 m2 nested quadrat and intensive module. A browse line is usually not evident or obvious for all classes and species of vegetation, but careful examination may show preferential browse and/or browse lines for some species of plants.

MEDIUM HIGH values include evidence of a browse line and 25 percent of stems browsed with very little vegetation regeneration evident. In this rating, for some species of plants, reproduction does not appear to occur or it is very severely limited.

HIGH: greater than 25 percent of the stems of plants in the 1 m2 nested quadrat and intensive module AND a browse line is evident.

VERY HIGH values include extensive browse conditions, where the browse line is very evident AND almost all seedlings and herbs are severely browsed or missing. Browse line may be 5 to 6 feet in height with no or little green growth beneath.



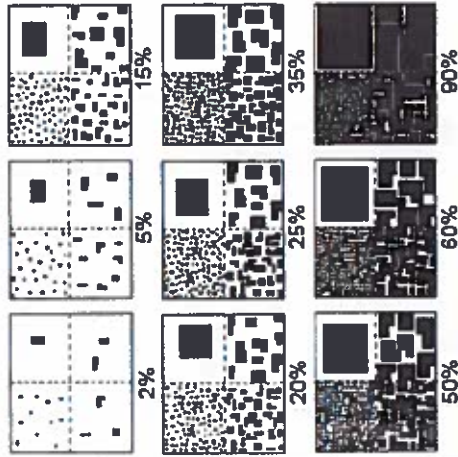
Page 3 of 3

Plot area (ha): 1

[illegible]

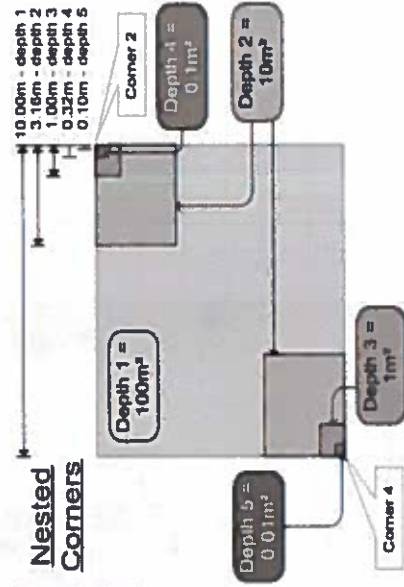
EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

The following graphic can be used to various data resources to convey "Amount" or "Quality". NOTE: Within any given box, each quadrant contains the same total area covered, but different sized objects.



cover class	% cover	mid point
1	solitary or few	0.0001
2	0-1%	0.005
3	1-2%	0.015
4	2-5%	0.035
5	5-10%	0.075
6	10-25%	0.175
7	25-50%	0.375
8	50-75%	0.625
9	75-85%	0.850
10	95-100%	0.975

Nested Corners



BROWSE RATING NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

LOW OR NONE: there is no measurable browse line AND there are very few or no plants 1-m nested quadrat and intensive module. In general, low values relate to less than 10 percent, by numbers of stems browsed.

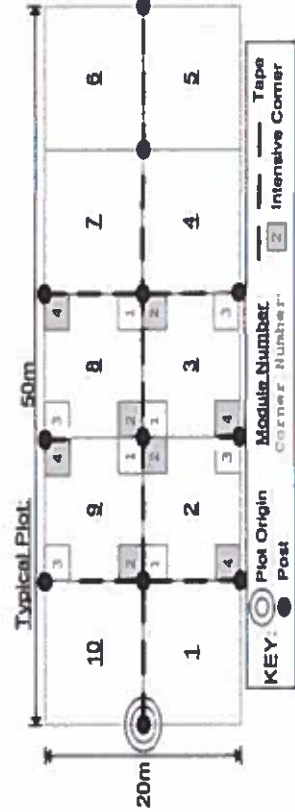
MEDIUM LOW values include evidence of browse at about 10 percent of the stems with no significant impact to plant reproduction evident. In this rating, plants are browsed but preferential species are observed to be reproducing in numbers that appear normal or near-normal in comparison to low browse areas. For example, trilliums may flower and fruit, but jewelweed and arrowwood viburnum exhibit browse.

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MEDIUM HIGH values include evidence of a browse line and 25 percent of stems browsed with very little vegetation regeneration evident. In this rating, for some species of plants, reproduction does not appear to occur or it is very severely limited.

HIGH: greater than 25 percent of the stems of plants in the 1 m2 nested quadrat and intensive module AND a browse line is evident.

VERY HIGH values include extensive browse conditions, where the browse line is very evident AND almost all seedlings and herbs are severely browsed or missing. Browse line may be 5 to 6 feet in height with no or little green growth beneath.



Page 1 of 1

Natural Resource Management FORM NR/2010-02a

% COVER		Presence of tree species (X)		mod	mod	mod	mod	mod	R
Strata - Cov. entire plot		Species		c		Voucher #		R	
T	Br								

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet

Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 02SC2015

Plot No.: 1048

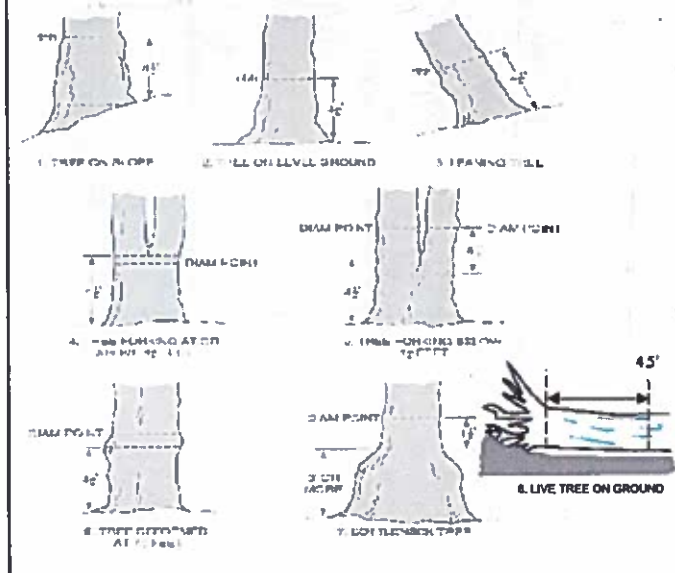
Page: 1 of 4



Explain subsample (additional room on back):

mod #	species	c	voucher#	# stems 0-1.4m browsed	% sub or super sample	# shrub clumps	size class (cm) woody stems > 1.4m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Standing dead																	
1	Berberis thunbergii																	
1	Acer rubrum																	
1	Prunus serotina																	
1	Fagus grandifolia																	
1	Betula penta																	
1	Acer rubrum																	
1	Lindera benzoin																	
1	Rubus flagellaris																	
1	Fraxinus pensylvanica																	
1	Morus sp.																	
1	Rosa multiflora																	
2	Standing dead																	
2	Acer rubrum																	
2	Prunus serotina																	
2	Berberis thunbergii																	
2	Prunus cerasus																	
2	Lindera benzoin																	
2	Euglyptus alacutus																	
2	Fagus grandifolia																	
2	Fraxinus pennsylvanica																	
2	Rubus pennsylvanicus																	
2	Morus sp.																	
3	Standing dead																	

DBH Measurement Rules



Woody Stem Deer Browse

Record the number of stems/plants between 0.5-1.0 meters tall that exhibit evidence of this years deer browse.

Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



2



3



4



5

ASH CANOPY CONDITION

1. **Healthy, full canopy:** A healthy ash canopy is normally thinner than many other trees such as maple.
2. **Thinning canopy:** There aren't as many leaves as there ought to be, but all top branches exposed to sunlight have leaves.
3. **Dieback:** Canopy is thinning and some top branches exposed to sunlight are dead (have no leaves). Lower branches, not exposed to sunlight, die naturally and are not considered.
4. **>50% Dieback:** The canopy has less than half of the leaves that should be there and/or half of the top branches are dead.
5. **Dead canopy:** No leaves remain in the canopy portion of the tree. It still counts as a 5 even if there are epicormic sprouts below the canopy (lowest branch) on the trunk.



A

B

C

D

E

ASH CANOPY BREAKUP CONDITION (for dead trees):

(If an ash receives a score of 5 (dead) under canopy condition it must also receive a breakup condition rank as described below)

- A: All main branches contain fine twigs (newly dead).
- B: Over 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- C: Less than 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- D: Stem still standing and tertiary main branches present.
- E: Central stem still standing.

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet

Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 02

Plot No.: 1048

Page: 2

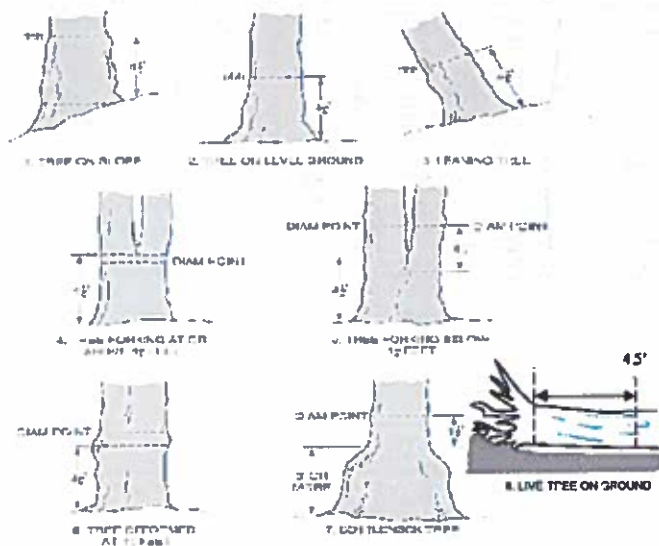
of



Explain subsample (additional room on back):

mod #	species	c	voucher#	# stems 0-1.4m or super sample	% sub shrubs clumps	size class (cm)	1 0-1	2 1-2.5	3 2.5-4.5	4 4.5-10	5 10-15	6 15-20	7 20-25	8 25-30	9 30-35	10 35-40	11 >40 (record each tree)
3	Acer rubrum																40.8
3	Fagus grandifolia																
3	Lindera benzoin																
3	Betula lenta																
3	Fraxinus pennsylvanica																
3	Viburnum acerifolium																
3	Prunus serotina																
3	Fraxinus pennsylvanica																
4	Standing dead																
4	Berberis thunbergii																
4	Acer rubrum																
4	Liriodendron tulipifera																
4	Fagus grandifolia																
4	Lindera benzoin																
4	Smilax hispida																
5	Standing dead																
5	Fagus grandifolia																
5	Lindera benzoin																
5	Acer rubrum																43.6,
5	Acer rubrum																42.4
5	Standing dead																40.2
5	Fagus grandifolia																46.7
5	Lindera benzoin																
5	Crataegus																

DBH Measurement Rules



Woody Stem Deer Browse

Record the number of stems/plants between 0.5-1.0 meters tall that exhibit evidence of this years deer browse.

Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



2



3



4



5

ASH CANOPY CONDITION

1. **Healthy, full canopy:** A healthy ash canopy is normally thinner than many other trees such as maple.
2. **Thinning canopy:** There aren't as many leaves as there ought to be, but all top branches exposed to sunlight have leaves.
3. **Dieback:** Canopy is thinning and some top branches exposed to sunlight are dead (have no leaves). Lower branches, not exposed to sunlight, die naturally and are not considered.
4. **>50% Dieback:** The canopy has less than half of the leaves that should be there and/or half of the top branches are dead.
5. **Dead canopy:** No leaves remain in the canopy portion of the tree. It still counts as a 5 even if there are epicormic sprouts below the canopy (lowest branch) on the trunk.



A

B

C

D

E

ASH CANOPY BREAKUP CONDITION (for dead trees):

(If an ash receives a score of 5 (dead) under canopy condition it must also receive a breakup condition rank as described below)

- A: All main branches contain fine twigs (newly dead).
- B: Over 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- C: Less than 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- D: Stem still standing and tertiary main branches present.
- E: Central stem still standing.

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet

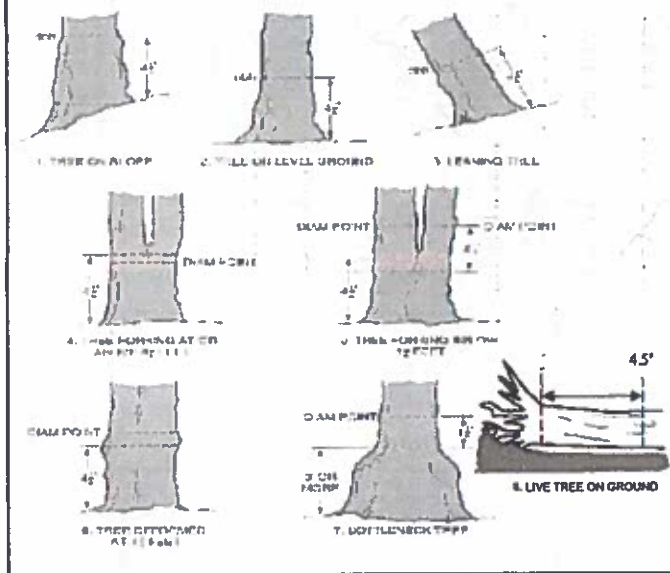


Project Label: PCAP Project Name: 22SC 2015 Plot No.: 1048 Page: 3 of 4

Explain subsample (additional room on back):

mod #	species	c	voucher#	# stems 0-1.4m or super sample	% sub sample	# shrub clumps	size class (cm) woody stems > 1.4m	1 0-1	2 1-2.5	3 2.5-5	4 5-10	5 10-15	6 15-20	7 20-25	8 25-30	9 30-35	10 35-40	11 >40 (record each tree)
6	Acer Saccharum																	
7	Standing dead																	
7	Shindera benzoin																	
7	Acer rubrum																	
7	Fagus grandifolia																	
8	Fagus grandifolia																	
8	Prunus serotina ^{serotina}		ACL-374															
8	Standing dead																	
8	Acer rubrum																	
8	Lindera benzoin																	
8	Corydonum alatum																	
8	Fraxinus viridis ^{viridis}																	
9	Standing dead																	
9	Acer rubrum																	
9	Lindera benzoin																	
9	Parthenocissus quinquefolia																	
9	Rosa multiflora																	
9	Fraxinus viridis ^{viridis}																	
9	Toxicodendron radicans																	
9	Prunus serotina																	
10	Acer rubrum																	
10	Standing dead																	
10	Toxicodendron radicans																	
10	Shindera benzoin																	

DBH Measurement Rules



Woody Stem Deer Browse

Record the number of stems/plants between 0.5-1.0 meters tall that exhibit evidence of this years deer browse.

Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



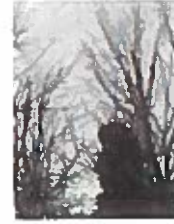
2



3



4



5

ASH CANOPY CONDITION

1. **Healthy, full canopy:** A healthy ash canopy is normally thinner than many other trees such as maple.
2. **Thinning canopy:** There aren't as many leaves as there ought to be, but all top branches exposed to sunlight have leaves.
3. **Dieback:** Canopy is thinning and some top branches exposed to sunlight are dead (have no leaves). Lower branches, not exposed to sunlight, die naturally and are not considered.
4. **>50% Dieback:** The canopy has less than half of the leaves that should be there and/or half of the top branches are dead.
5. **Dead canopy:** No leaves remain in the canopy portion of the tree. It still counts as a 5 even if there are epicormic sprouts below the canopy (lowest branch) on the trunk.



A

B

C

D

E

ASH CANOPY BREAKUP CONDITION (for dead trees):

(If an ash receives a score of 5 (dead) under canopy condition it must also receive a breakup condition rank as described below)

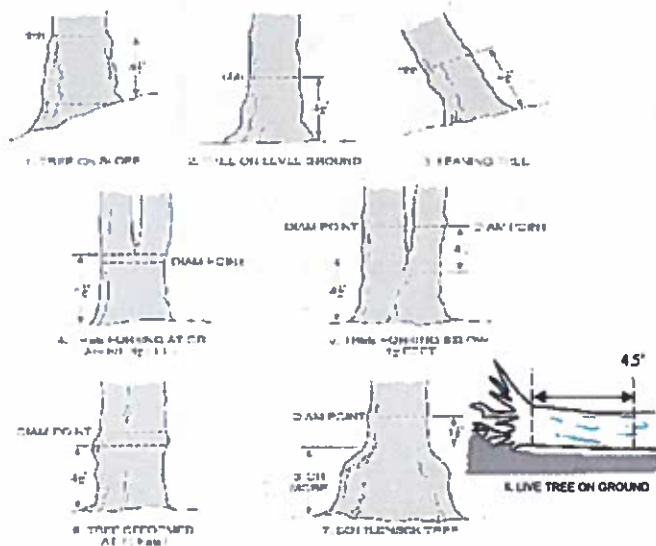
- A: All main branches contain fine twigs (newly dead).
- B: Over 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- C: Less than 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- D: Stem still standing and tertiary main branches present.
- E: Central stem still standing.

Claveland Mechanics

1

Natural Resources Management FORM NR/2010-03a

DBH Measurement Rules



Woody Stem Deer Browse

Record the number of stems/plants between 0.5-1.0 meters tall that exhibit evidence of this years deer browse.

Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



2



3



4



5

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2. **Thinning canopy:** There aren't as many leaves as there ought to be, but all top branches exposed to sunlight have leaves.
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A

B

C

D

E

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(If an ash receives a score of 5 (dead) under canopy condition it must also receive a breakup condition rank as described below)

- A: All main branches contain fine twigs (newly dead).
- B: Over 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- C: Less than 50% of main branches have fine twigs.
- D: Stem still standing and tertiary main branches present.
- E: Central stem still standing.

Tree ID	Species	DBH (cm)	HT @ DBH	Ash condition	*Dead condition	# Exit holes	Epicormic present	Woodpecker holes
1	NOASH							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								

ASH ONLY



*** Change interval module numbers when necessary

Baseline	9	8
2		3

Map all ash trees ≥ 10cm in each module using Tree ID number

* If Ash Condition scores 5 (dead) provide breakup score (A-E)
Count EAB exit holes 1.25m2 x 21.5m
Woodpecker and epicormic marked present (1) or absent (0)

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program: Invasive Species Survey


Tier 1: Early detection/ Rapid response		Presence				GPS	Presence X: yes
		NE	SE	SW	NW		
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese stiltgrass						
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine						
Cynanchum louiseae (vine)	Black Swallow-wort						
Butomus umbellatus (wetland)	Flowering Rush						
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant Hogweed						
Tier 2: Assess as Needed		# of Plants				comments	# of Plants 1: 1-10 2: 11-50. 3: 51-100 4: 101-1,000 5: >1,000
		NE	SE	SW	NW		
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple						
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven						
Lonicera japonica (vine)	Japanese Honeysuckle						
Lythrum salicaria (wetland)	Purple Loosestrife						
Aegopodium podagraria (G-cover)	Bishop's Goutweed						
Celastrus orbiculatus (vine)	Asian Bittersweet						
Torilis sp.	Hedgeparsley						
Conium maculatum	Poison Hemlock						
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn (shrub)						
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry (shrub)						
Alnus glutinosa	European Alder						
Dipsacus laciniatus	Cut-leaf Teasel						
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive (shrub)						
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle (shrub)						
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper						
Tier 3: Presence is of Interest		# of Plants				comments	# of Plants 1: 1-10 2: 11-50. 3: 51-100 4: 101-1,000 5: >1,000
		NE	SE	SW	NW		
Convallaria majalis (G-cover)	Lily of the Valley						
Coronilla varia (G-cover)	Crown Vetch						
Eleutherococcus pentaphyllus	Five-leaf Aralia (shrub)						
Pachysandra terminalis (G-cover)	Japanese Pachysandra						
Philadelphus coronarius	Mock Orange (shrub)						
Pulmonaria officinalis (G-cover)	Lungwort						
Rubus phoenicolasius	Wineberry						
Iris pseudacorus (wetland)	Yellow Flag Iris						
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem						
Viburnum opulus var. opulus	European Cranberry (shrub)						
Viburnum plicatum	Doublefile Viburnum (shrub)						
Tier 4: Widespread and abundant		Presence				comments	# of Plants 1: 1-10 2: 11-50. 3: 51-100 4: 101-1,000 5: >1,000
		NE	SE	SW	NW		
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard						
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet (shrub)						
L. morrowii, L. tatarica	Bush Honeysuckles (shrub)						
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass						
Phragmites australis (wetland)	Phragmites						
Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed						
Frangula alnus	Glossy Buckthorn (shrub)						
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose (shrub)						
Typha angustifolia, T. x glauca	Cattails (wetland)						
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle						
Dipsacus fullonum	Common Teasel						
Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Rocket						
Vinca minor (G-cover)	Periwinkle						

Note: For Ground-cover plants record "stem #" but in comment field describe # of colonies and patch size (S,M, L)

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Forest Pest and Pathogens Data Sheet



Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 02SC 2015

Plot No.: 1048

Page: 1 of 1

mod #	species	voucher#	# shrub clumps	size class (cm) woody stems >1m										
				1 0-<1	2 1-<2.5	3 2.5-<5	4 5-<10	5 10-<15	6 15-<20	7 20-<25	8 25-<30	9 30-<35	10 35-<40	11 >40 (record each tree)
1	Fagus grandifolia			..	.									
2	Fagus grandifolia													
3	Fagus grandifolia			..										
4	Fagus grandifolia			.										
5	Fagus grandifolia			.	.	.								
6	Fagus grandifolia										
7	Fagus grandifolia			.	.	.								
8	Fagus grandifolia										
9														
10														

* IF EVIDENCE OF PEST OR PATHOGEN RECORD TOTAL SPECIES POPULATION IN THE PLOT EVEN THE NOT INFECTED

Strata	# of stem infected	Severity (H,M, or L)
Tree (size class 3 or above)		
Shrub (size class 2 or below including shrub clumps)		

NO disease between veins, but 100% of TISH all had the brown dots on lvs.

* Write None Present if no evidence:

Beech (Fungus)	Asian Longhorned Beetle
Hemlock (HWA)	Other Pest or Pathogen
Walnut (Thousand Canker)	

Severity
High = more than 50% of leaf/needle cover exhibiting symptoms
Medium = Less than 50% of leaf/needle cover exhibiting symptoms
Low = Only a few leaves or branches are exhibiting symptoms

STANDING BIOMASS (required for emergent wetlands) collected in 0.1m clip plots (3x32 cm) from corner 1 and 3 in each intensive module. Required for VIBI-E score calculation. C7=check when collected

Module #	C7	Corner	Corner

CLASSIFICATION

FTI = accuracy of Fit and Confidence

Hydroscorable class (WETLANDS ONLY)

<input type="checkbox"/> DEPRESSION	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Beaver <input type="checkbox"/> Human	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> RIVERINE <input type="checkbox"/> Headwater <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstem <input type="checkbox"/> Channel	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> SLOPE (ground water hydrology or on a physical slope)	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> FRINGING <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Lake	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> COASTAL (specify subclass)	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> BOG (specify: moderately, weakly, ombrotrophic)	Fit=	Conf=

Other EPA VIBI Plant Community Class (WETLANDS ONLY)

<input type="checkbox"/> FOREST <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp forest <input type="checkbox"/> bog forest <input type="checkbox"/> forest seep	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENT <input type="checkbox"/> marsh <input type="checkbox"/> wet meadow <input type="checkbox"/> open bog	Fit=	Conf=
<input type="checkbox"/> SHRUB <input type="checkbox"/> shrub swamp <input type="checkbox"/> tall sh. bog <input type="checkbox"/> tall sh. fen	Fit=	Conf=

MICROTOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE COUNTS - Intensive modules only

Features for microhabitat features. Select one or select two and average the score. NOTE: If mud falls on a slope automatically gets ranked based on steepness (1-3) to begin + any features present
 Slope 1 = slight elevational grade across module (N/S) Slope 2 = falls on slope ~20° Slope 3 = maximum steepness that can be safely sampled ~45°

- Feature is absent or functionally absent from the wetland
- Feature is present in the wetland in very small amounts or if more common, of low quality
- Feature is present in moderate amounts, but not of highest quality, or in small amounts of highest quality
- Feature is present in moderate or greater amounts and of highest quality

Module #	corner	C.W.D. - count for pieces with minimum 1m length					
		no. of tussocks	no. of hummocks (Tip-1/m)	no. macro. depressions	C.W.D. (2-12 cm)	C.W.D. (12-40cm)	C.W.D. >40 cm
		depth 3 1x1m	depth 2 3.1x3.1cm	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m
23	1	0	0	2	24	1	0
28	1	0	0	2	24	3	0
31	1	0	0	2	18	0	4

NOTE: tussock and hummocks are counted in BOTH needed quadrat corners but counts are aggregated.

McNAB INDICES (degrees) + (or up - for down)

FILLED OUT USING OUR PROGRAM - DO NOT FILL OUT IN FIELD

Aspect	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
+45 degrees								
+90 degrees								
+135 degrees								
+180 degrees								
+225 degrees								
+270 degrees								
+315 degrees								

LFI is angle of plot to the horizon. TSI is angles formed by local slopes. For TSI measure angle from recorder eye to eye of person standing ~10 m away.

Landform Index (question within landscape)
 Terrain Shape Index (like microtopographic shape)

CROWN COVER (DENSITOMETER) Make 4 readings per module facing N, S, E, W. Place dot count in corresponding space. (4 dots per grid square)

Module	N	S	E	W
2	2	2	1	4
3	2	1	3	4
8	1	2	1	3
9	1	2	1	3

COVER BY STRATA

STRATUM	GENERAL FORM
Tree (generally >5 m)	Tree (overstory), very tall shrubs*, liana, epiphyte)
Shrub (generally 0.5 to 5 m)	Tree (sapling), shrub, liana, epiphyte)
Herb (Field)	Herb, dwarf-shrub**, tree (seedling***)
Floating	Floating
Aquatic (submerged)	Submerged

*Very tall shrubs are sometimes included in the tree stratum
 **Can also include seedlings of shrubs, i.e. all shrubs <0.5m
 ***Tree seedlings are often defined as up to 1.4 m height or as <2.5 cm DBH in which case they would span the herb and shrub layers.

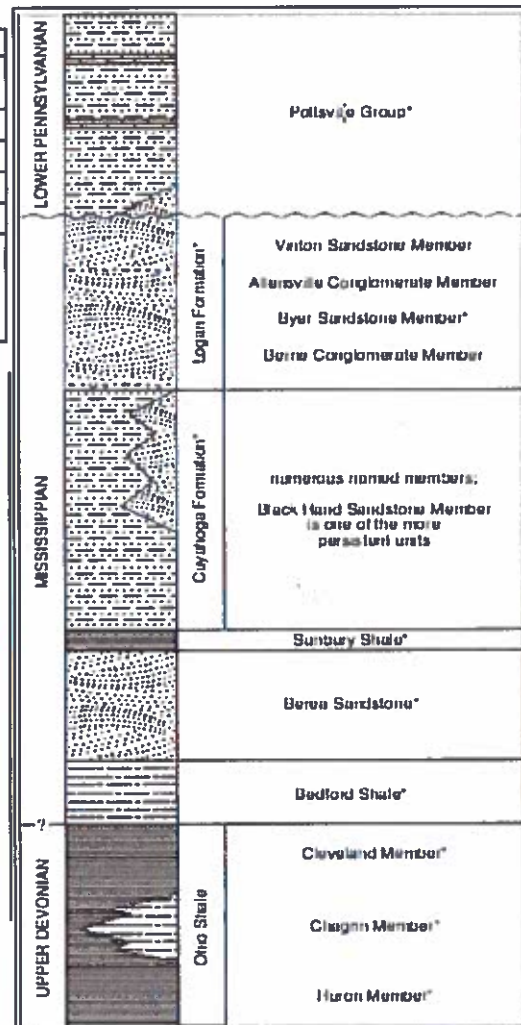
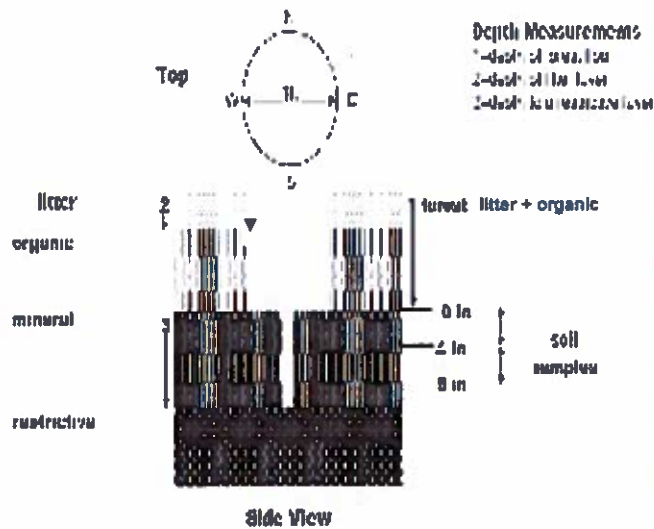


FIGURE 3-23.—Generalized section of Upper Devonian, Mississippian, and Lower Pennsylvanian formations in northeastern Ohio. Asterisks indicate units that are fossiliferous. This composite section represents about 400 meters of rock exposed across the area. The section is not to scale, but the thicknesses indicated are proportional. The term "Waverly" is used in the older literature to refer to Mississippian rocks in Ohio. Some geologists use the European term "Carboniferous," which encompasses the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods of the U.S. Many units have been named within the Cuyahoga Formation, but most units are local and cannot be traced over great distances. The Black Hand Member is a spectacular massive sandstone that is fairly widespread but discontinuous. See Hyde (1953), Horner (1960), and Collins (1979) for more information on Mississippian rocks in Ohio. See figure 3-16 for explanation of rock types.

SOIL PIT DESCRIPTION: Excavate 20 cm plug with shovel. Describe using Munsell chart, visual exam, texture, and odor.

SOIL SAMPLES: Standard procedure: collect a soil sample of the top 10 cm of soil from center of each intensive module and composite the sample

Soil pit module # _____ (one per entire plot)

5 cm	matrix color	
	moist color	
	texture	
	oxid roots	Y N
	texture*	
	redox features**	Y N
	hydr. cond.***	I S M D
20 cm	matrix color	
	moist color	
	oxid roots	Y N
	texture*	
	redox features**	Y N
	hydr. cond.***	I S M D

Soil Collection Module/Plots (A, B, C)	A
--	---

2.3.9 campsite

Web Soil Survey Information:

Soil Series/Type:

Soil Series Source: Ohio Soil Survey

Landform type:

Depth to root layer:

Parent Material:

Drainage*

☐ Excessively dr. ☐ Somewhat excessively dr.

☐ Well drained ☐ Moderately well dr.

☐ Somewhat poorly dr. ☐ Very poorly dr.

☐ Impermeable surface

SOIL DEPTH MEASUREMENT: Measure to the nearest 0.1 cm in center of intensive modules. If >30.5 cm, record as >30

module	1 liter+ organic depth (cm)	2 liter water depth (cm)	depth sat soil (cm)
1	1.4	0.3	
2	1.3	0.2	
3	2.0	0.5	
4	3.5	1.6	

EARTH SURFACE & GROUND COVER

Underlying Earth Surface*	Ground Cover	percent
Gravel - 100%	percent	percent
Humus	Coarse Woody Debris***	12%
Mineral Soil	Fine Woody Debris****	5%
Gravel-Cobble*	Litter	40%
Boulder**	Duff (Ferm + Humus)	1%
Bedrock	Bryophyte-Lichen	2%
* Gravel-Cobble = 1/16-10"	Water	1%
** Boulder = > 10 in	Bare Soil	1%
*** > 5 cm in diameter	Road/Trail	1%
**** < 5 cm in diameter	Other	1%

TRAIL INFORMATION:

Trail type and cover for each	%Cover
Type	
All Purpose	
Bridle	
Hiking sanctioned	
Bowleg unsanctioned	
Gravel	
Deer	

COVER BY STRATA

estimate using midpoints of 5, ex: 3, 8, 13

Strata	Height Range (in)	Total Cover (%)
Tree	5	93%
Shrub	1.5-5	33%
Herb	0-1.5	93%
(Floating)*		
(Aquatic)*		

* rooted and floating or slightly emerged

** submersed, most plant mass below surface

SEE BACK OF PAGE FOR TYPICAL STRATA DESCRIPTIONS. STRATA CAN VARY BY COVER TYPE.

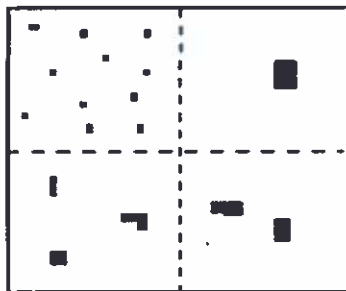
STAND SIZE

- ☐ >600 x plot size
- ☐ > 100 x plot size
- ☐ 10-100 x plot size
- ☒ 3-10 x plot size
- ☐ 1-3 x plot size
- ☐ < plot size

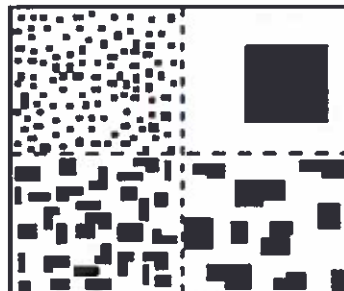
2- no worms, middens, or castings
3- no worms or excrement
4- no worms or excrement present

PERCENT MOTTLES (USE CLASS CODES):

Class	Code	Criteria: % of Surface Area Covered
Few	f	< 2
Common	c	2 to < 20
Many	m	≥ 20



2%



20%

SOIL TEXTURE: Record the code for the soil texture of the 5 cm and 20 cm layers. To estimate texture, collect a soil sample from the appropriate layer and moisten it with water to the consistency of modeling clay/wet newspaper; the sample should be wet enough that all of the particles are saturated but excess water does not freely flow from the sample when squeezed. Attempt to roll the sample into a ball. If the soil will not stay in a ball and has a grainy texture, the texture is either sandy or coarse sandy. If the soil does form a ball, squeeze the sample between your fingers and attempt to form a self-supporting ribbon. Samples which form both a ball and a ribbon should be coded as clayey; samples which form a ball but not a ribbon should be coded as loamy.

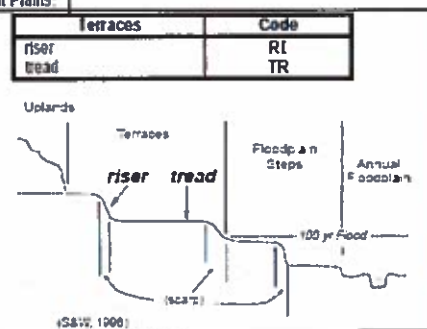
- 0= Organic
- 1= Loamy
- 2= Clayey
- 3= Sandy
- 4= Coarse Sand
- 9= Not measured - make plot note

Geomorphic Component - Three-dimensional descriptors of parts of landforms or microfeatures that are best applied to areas. Unique descriptors are available for Hills, Terraces, Mountains, and Flat Plains e.g., (for Hills) *nose slope* or *NS*.

Hills	Code	NASIS
interfluve	IF	IF
head slope	HS	HS
nose slope	NS	NS
side slope	SS	SS
base slope	—	BS

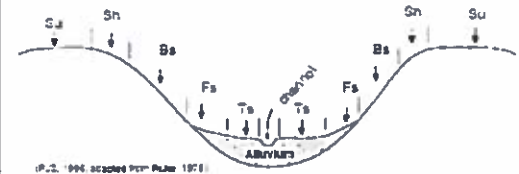


(P.J.S. 1992; adapted from R.L. 1972)



Hillslope - Profile Position (Hillslope Position in PDP) - Two-dimensional descriptors of parts of line segments (i.e., slope position) along a transect that runs up and down the slope: e.g., *backslope* or *BS*. This is best applied to transects or points, not areas.

Position	Code
summit	SU
shoulder	SH
backslope	BS
footslope	FS
toeslope	TS



HYDROLOGIC REGIME Modified from Grossman et al 1998. (Frequency and duration of flooding.)

UPLAND: Not a wetland. Very rarely flooded.

INTERMITTENTLY/SEASONALLY SATURATED: Dry at least once per year. Surface water is seldom present, but substrate is saturated to surface for extended periods during the growing season.

PERMANENTLY/SEMPERMANENTLY SATURATED: Dry less than once per year. Surface water is seldom present, but substrate is saturated to surface for extended periods during the growing season. Equivalent to Cowardin's Saturated modifier.

OCCASIONALLY FLOODED: Surface water can be present for brief periods during growing season, but not in most years. Often characterizes flood-plain upper terraces.

TEMPORARILY FLOODED: Surface water present for brief periods during growing season, but water table usually lies well below soil surface. Often characterizes flood-plain levees and lower terraces. Equivalent to Cowardin's Temporary modifier.

INTERMITTENTLY FLOODED: Substrate is usually exposed, but surface water can be present for variable periods without detectable seasonal periodicity. Inundation is not predictable to a given season and is dependent upon highly localized rain storms. This modifier was developed for use in the arid West for water regimes of Playa lakes, intermittent streams, and dry washes but can be used in other parts of the U.S. where appropriate. This modifier can be applied to both wetland and non-wetland situations. Equivalent to Cowardin's Intermittently Flooded modifier.

SEMPERMANENTLY FLOODED (exposed <1/year): Surface water persists throughout the growing season in most years. Land surface is normally saturated when water level drops below soil surface. Includes Cowardin's Intermittently Exposed and Semipermanently Flooded modifiers.

PERMANENTLY FLOODED: Water covers the land surface at all times of the year in all years. Equivalent to Cowardin's "permanently flooded".

UNKNOWN: The hydrologic regime cannot be determined from the available information.