

## CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program: Quality Control Form



Project Label: \_\_\_\_\_

PCAP

Plot No: 1017

Date Sampled: 6/24-6/25

Lead: LANCE

Comment required if item answer is NO

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

## Additional Comments:

2015 Collect Sam's Soils



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# CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program - Background Data Sheet

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Project Label:	PCAP
Project Name:	02NC2015
Plot Name:	Plot of Two Trails
Plot No.:	1017
<input type="checkbox"/> Level 4 (no nested corners sampled) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level 5 (nested corners sampled)	
Date (mm/dd/yyyy):	6/24/2015
End date (if > 1 day):	6/25/2015
Party:	Role**
A. Lance	Plot leader
S. Eysenbach	Bot.
M. Geitgey	Bot. Asst.
T. Cochran	Crew
E. Knauss	Crew
** Roles: Co-leader, Asst., Guide, Observer, Taxonomist, etc.	
Plot NOT SAMPLED:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Perm. water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paved <input type="checkbox"/> Slope <input type="checkbox"/> Safety	
SAMPLING QUALITY*	
Effort Level:	subjective evaluation of how much effort put into sampling. Hurried plots may still provide good data
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very thorough	
<input type="checkbox"/> Accurate	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hurried	
TAXONOMIC ACCURACY	
<input type="checkbox"/> high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moderate <input type="checkbox"/> low <input type="checkbox"/> not simpl	
vascular:	n/a
bryo:	
lichen:	
TAXONOMIC STANDARD	
Authority:	G&C Pub Date: 1998

LOCATION	
State:	OH County: LAKE
Quadrangle:	
Local Place Names:	Sunset Lane/Buttermilk Pkwy
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"/> TMAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS
Coordinate system:	Coord. Units
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lat/Long <input type="checkbox"/> UTM <input type="checkbox"/> StatePlane	<input type="checkbox"/> deg <input type="checkbox"/> deg min
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> m <input type="checkbox"/> ft
Datum:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD83/WGSS84 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD27
GPS location in plot x=0 to 5, y=-1.0, +1):	
x = 0 y = +1 (base of plot x=0, y=0)	
Latitude:	41.57051
Longitude:	81.43229
Coord. Accuracy:	m <input type="checkbox"/> ft 1.3 +-
GPS File Name:	1017A
Plot size for cover data:	1 (hectares)
X-axis Bearing of plot:	[216]°
Depth: (1-5):	4
Intensive modules:	2, 3, 8, 9 (EDIT IF MODIFIED)
Camera No.:	3
Photo Nos.:	092
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	

**PARKWAY**

\*Canopy Gap over mod 2

Layout → 2x5

Location → Plot is approx. 30 m north of Buttermilk Pkwy. Two trails run directly through the plot.

Rationale → GRTS, PCAP re-sample

Veg. Characteristics → Canopy is diverse, with red oak, red maple, sugar maple, beech, and hickory all present. Lots of shagbark hickory as well. The planted pines are near the end of their life and

BEACH disease noted on shrub layer trees approx. 20 m north on the foot trail through plot.

ISR1044 TRAIL

FOOT TRAIL

OVER

CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program - Background Data Sheet

Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 02NCE2015

Plot No.: 1017

Page 2 of 2

MODIFIED NATURESERVE CLASS\*

CODE (on separate form):

Fit= Conf=

COMMUNITY NAME:

Mixed Forest

HOMOGENEITY

☒ Homogeneous
 ☐ Compositional trend across the plot
 ☐ Conspicuous inclusions
 ☐ Irregular/pattern mosaic

DISTURBANCES

type*	severity**	hrs ago	% of plot	description
Human	VH	50	35%	trails
Natural	M	0	100%	planted pine die-back
Fire				
Cut				
Animal	H	0	100%	browse
Other				

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

Current Land Use: PARK - RECREATION

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

SALINITY\*

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

(by default unless plot is a wetland)

are in the process of dying back. Lots of young beech and hemlock present in the shrub layer. Sparse herb layer with lots of species introduced at the trail's edges. A nice moss mat encompasses the side line of mounds 8, 9.

Large canopy gap in mound 2. This area is also very wet.

1bCM PCAP Background Data Sheet Page 2, ver 2.xls last revised 5/29/2012 ceh

Natural Resources Management FORM NR/2010-01b



## Page 1 of 3

Plot no.: 1017

Plot area (ha): 2.1



## Cleveland Metroparks

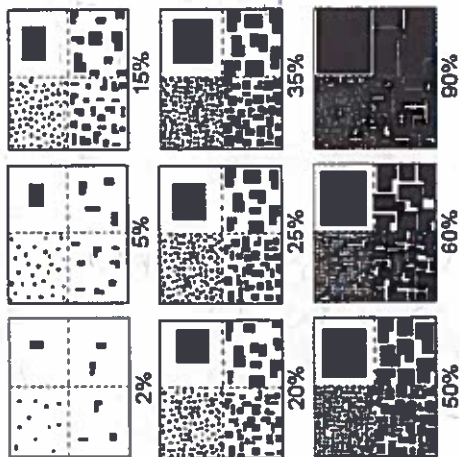
**Br = Browse Level. Use cover classes to describe amount of browse per species over entire plot**

Strata - Cov. entire plot

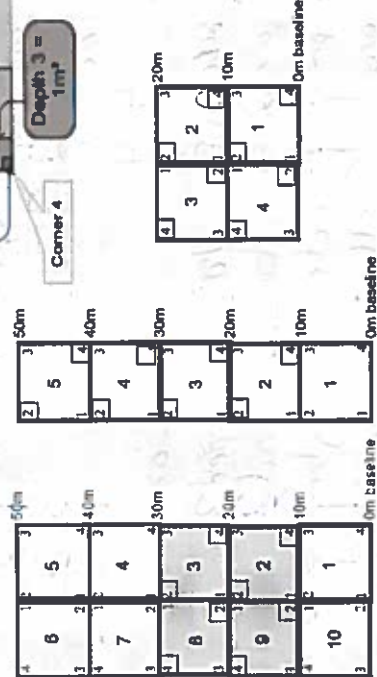
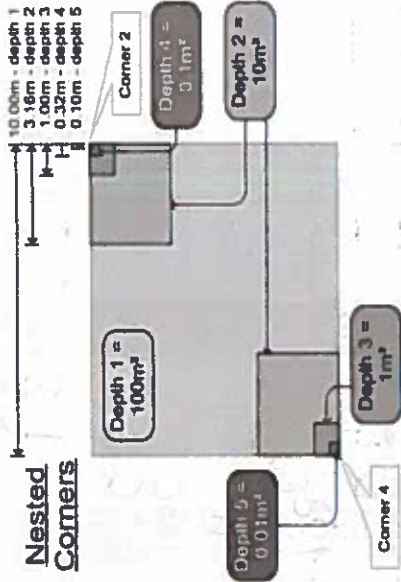
[illegible]

# EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

The following graphic can be used on 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.



## 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.

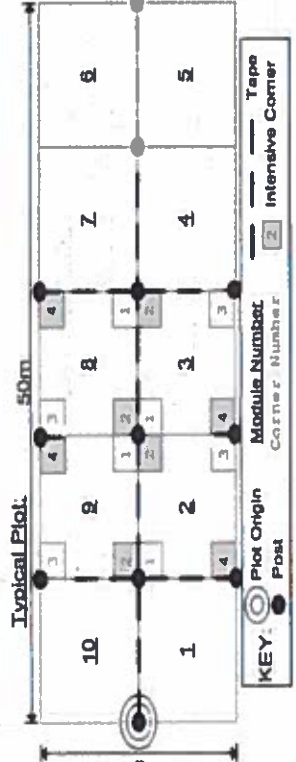
**MEDIUM LOW** values include evidence of browse at about 10 percent of the stems with no significant impact to plant reproduction evident. In this rating, plants are browsed but preferential species are observed to be reproducing in numbers that appear normal or near-normal in comparison to low browse 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.

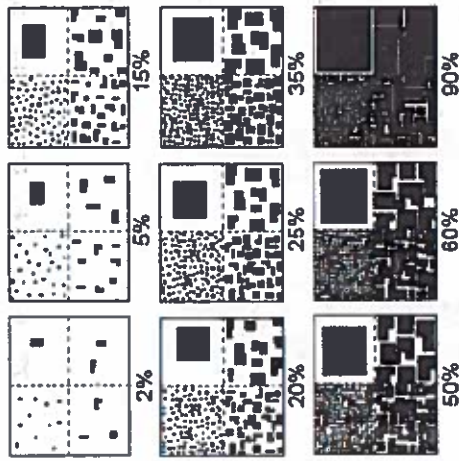




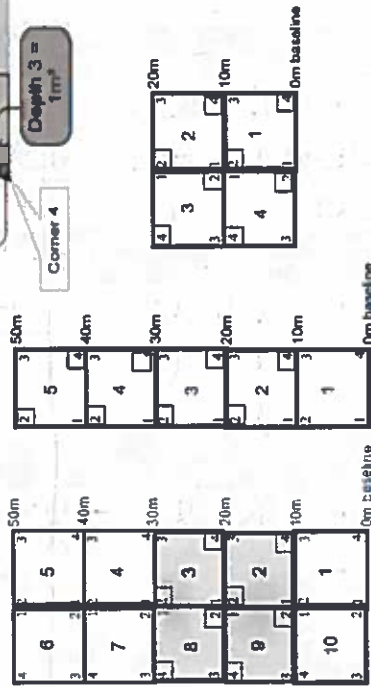
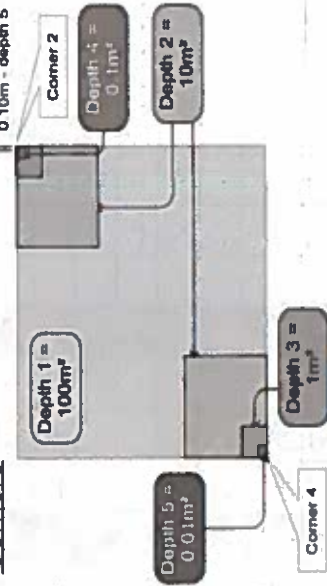


# EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

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



## Nested Corners



# BROWSE RATING NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

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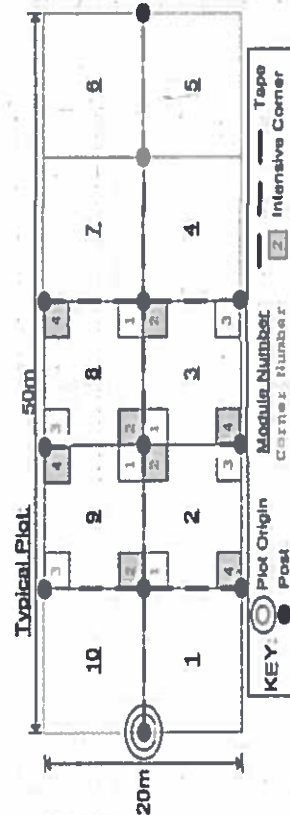
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## Page 3 of 3

Plot no.: 1017

Plot area (ha):



## Cleveland Metroparks

**Br = Browse Level.** Use cover classes to describe amount of browse per species over entire plot

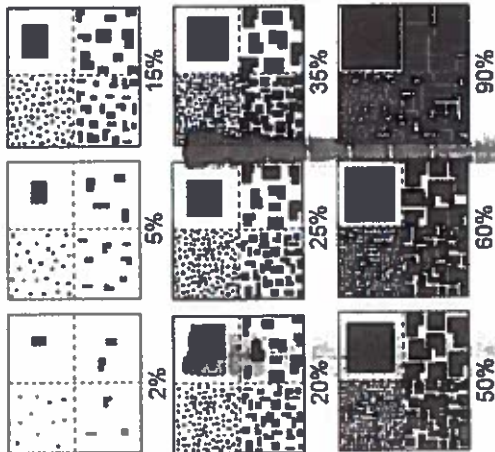
Strata - Cov. entire plot

[illegible]

Dropa  
verna

# EXAMPLES OF PERCENT OF AREA COVERED

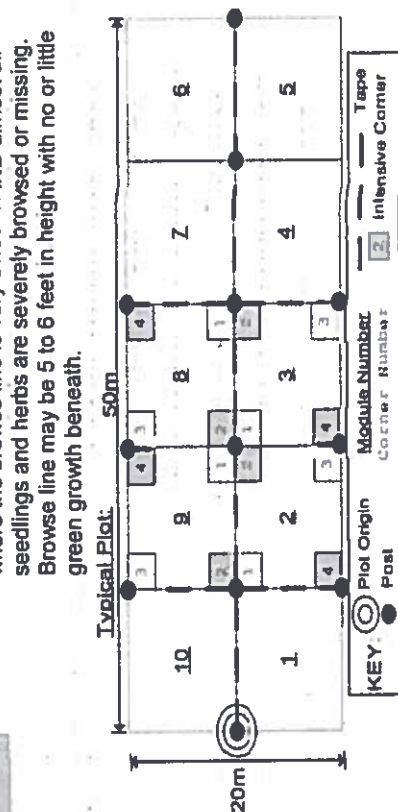
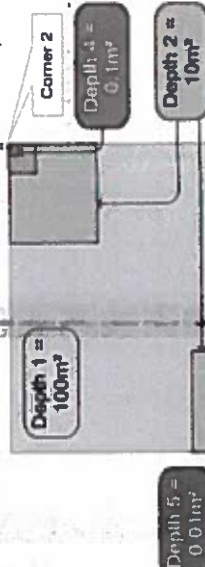
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# Nested Corners









Page      of     

Plot no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Plot no.: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

# CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet



Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 22NC1015

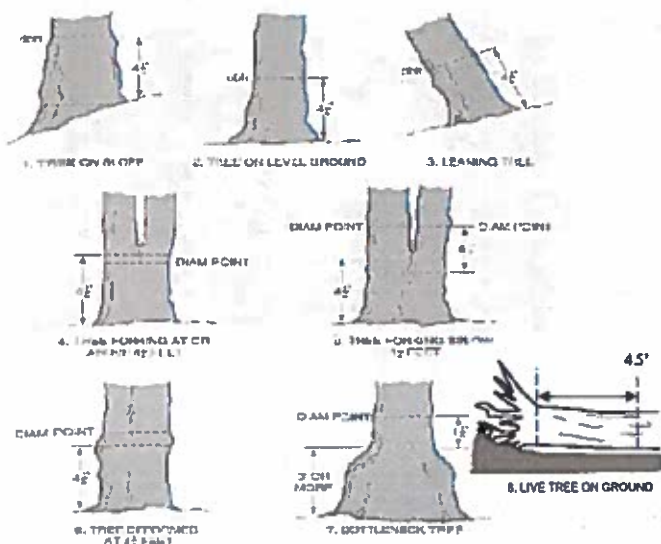
Plot No.: 1017

Page: 1 of 4

Explain subsample (additional room on back):

mod #	species	c	voucher#	# stems 0-1.4m browed	% 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	Fraxinus sp.						1												
1	Fagus grandifolia																		
1	Acer saccharum																		
1	Magnolia acuminata																		
1	Fernius pennsylvanica																		
1	Carya ovata																		50.1
1	Vitis sp.																		
1	Viburnum acerifolium																		
1	Fraxinus sp. seedling																		
2	Acer saccharum																		42.4
2	Carya ovata																		
2	standing dead																		
2	Quercus rubra																		
2	Pinus strobus																		
2	Acer rubrum																		
2	Fraxinus sp. seedling																		
2	Smilax rotundifolia																		
2	Viburnum acerifolium																		
3	Smilax rotundifolia																		
3	Acer rubrum																		
3	Acer rubrum																		
3	standing dead																		
3	Carya ovata																		
3	Acer saccharum																		

### 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.

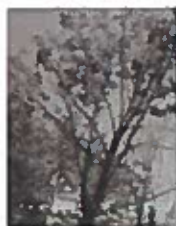
Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



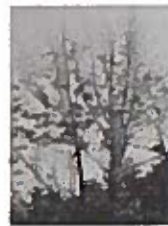
1



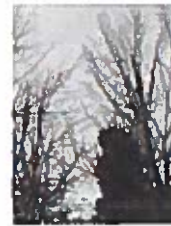
2



3



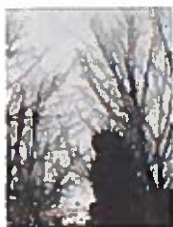
4



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.



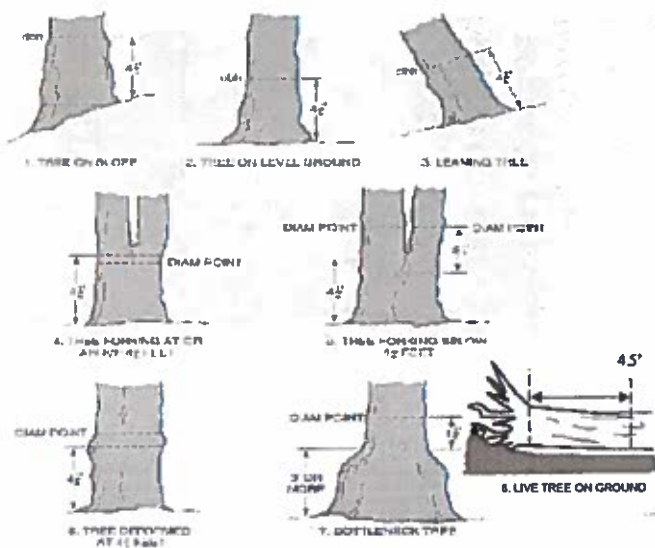
**Cleveland Metropolitan**

Page: \_\_\_\_\_ of 5

02NLC2015

# Natural Resources Management FORM

### 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.

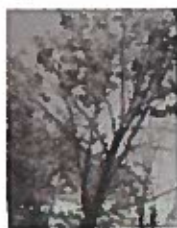
Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



2



3



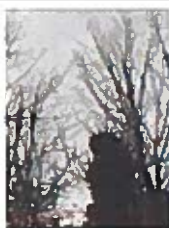
4



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.
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D

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# CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet

Project Label: PCAP

Project Name: 02N2015

Plot No.: 1017

Page: 3 of 4

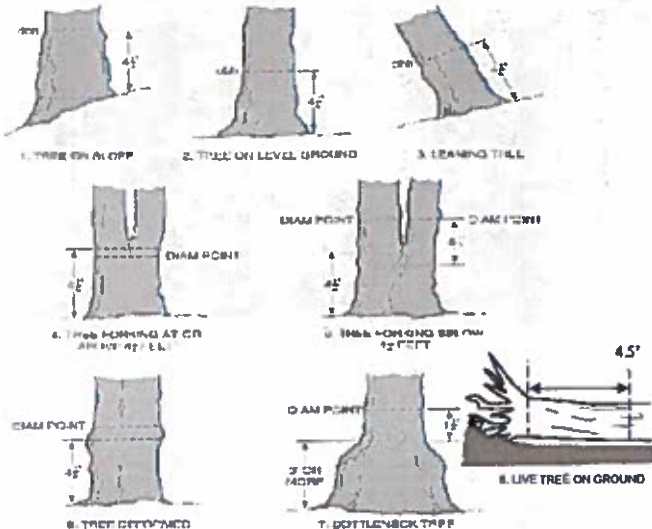


Explain subsample (additional room on back):

Plot #	Species	C	voucher#	# stems 0-1.4m browed	% sub or super sample	# shrub clumps	size class (cm) woody stems > 1.4m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Standing dead																	
6	Smilax latifolia			5														
6	Fraxinus sp. seedling			4														
6	Acer sp. seedling			1														
7	Fagus grandifolia																	
7	Larx laricina																	
7	Standing dead																	
7	Acer rubra																	43.5
7	Acer saccharum																	
8	Thuja canadensis																	
7	Fraxinus sp. seedling			3														
7	Smilax rotundifolia			1														
8	Toxicodendron latifolium			1														
8	Larx laricina																	
8	Acer saccharum																	
8	Pinus serotina																	
8	Ostrya virginiana																	
8	Fagus grandifolia																	
8	Acer rubra																	65.3
8	Fraxinus sp. seedling			3														
8	Phoradendron latifolium			1														
9	Pinus nigra																	43.2
9	Acer saccharum																	
9	Fagus grandifolia																	



### 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



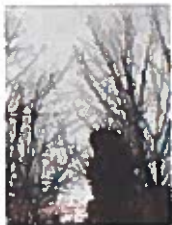
4



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.
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A

B

C

D

E

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- E: Central stem still standing.

**Cleveland Motors Inc.**

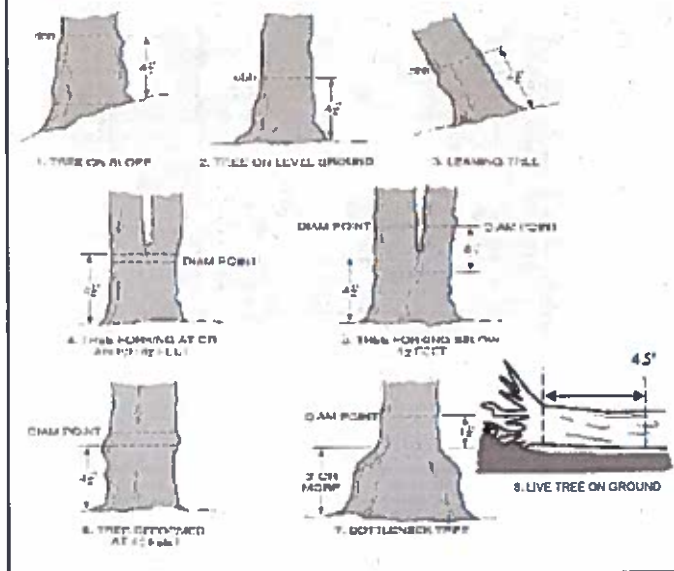
Plot No.: 1017

Page: 4 of 4

Combin  
QRE  
7-30-15

3aCM PCAP Natural Woody Stem Data Sheet ver 2.0.xls last revised 5/29/2012 jim

### DBH Measurement Rules



### Woody Stem Deer Browse

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Record using the tally system from 1 to 10



1



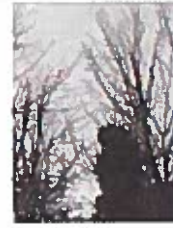
2



3



4



5

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- 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):

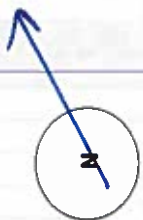
(If an ash receives a score of 5 (dead) under canopy condition It must also receive a breakup condition rank as described below)

- 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.



Tree ID	Species	Dead	Voucher #	DBH (cm)	HT (m)	Ash condition	Dead condition	# Exit holes	Epicormic present	Woodpecker holes
1	None present									
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										

\* If Ash Condition scores 5 (dead) provide breakup score (A-E)  
Count EAB exit holes 1.25m<sup>2</sup> x 21.5m  
Woodpecker and epicormic marked present (1) or absent (0)



\*\*\* Change intensive module numbers when necessary

Baseline	9	8
2	3	

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

**CLEVELAND METROPARKS Plant Community Assessment Program: Invasive Species Survey**


Tier 1: Early detection/ Rapid response		Presence				GPS
		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
		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
		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
		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					

**Presence**

X: yes

**# of Plants**

1: 1-10

2: 11-50.

3: 51-100

4: 101-1,000

5: &gt;1,000

**# of Plants**

1: 1-10

2: 11-50.

3: 51-100

4: 101-1,000

5: &gt;1,000

**# of Plants**

1: 1-10

2: 11-50.

3: 51-100

4: 101-1,000

5: &gt;1,000

**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: CANCA2015

Plot No: 1017

Page: 1 of 1

Explain subsample (additional room on back):

mod #	species	voucher#	% sub or super sample	# 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															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															

NONE PRESENT

Strata	Total % Cover
Tree	
Shrub	
Herbaceous	

* Write None Present if no evidence:	
-Beech (Fungus)	-Asian Longhorned Beetle
-Hemlock (HWA)	-Other Forest Pest or Pathogen
-Walnut (Thousand Canker)	

\* Disease on Fagus discovered approx. 20 m outside of plot, pictures 03 093, 094 document this. \*





STANDING BIOMASS (required for emergent wetlands) collected in 0.1m clip plots (32x32 cm) from corners 1 and 3 in each intensive module. Required for VIBI-E score calculation. Checksheet when collected

Module #	C7	Corner	Corner

### CLASSIFICATION

FTI = excellent, F Fit and Confidence

Hydrogeomorphic class (WETLANDS ONLY):

DEPRESSION

IMPOUNDMENT ☐ Beaver ☐ Human

RIVERINE ☐ Headwater ☐ Mainstem ☐ Channel

SLOPE (ground water by drainage or on a physical slope)

FRINGING ☐ Reservoir ☐ Natural Lake

COASTAL (specific, subtidal)

BOG (strongly, moderately, weakly, ombrotrophic)

Other EPA VIBI Plant Community Class (WETLANDS ONLY):

FOREST ☐ Swamp forest ☐ bog forest ☐ forest seep

EMERGENT ☐ marsh ☐ wet meadow ☐ open bog

SHRUB ☐ shrub swamp ☐ tall sh. bog ☐ tall sh. fen

### MICROTOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE COUNTS - Intensive modules only

Plots for microhabitat features. Select one or select two and average the score. NOTE: If most falls on a slope automatically gets ranked based on steepness (1-2) to begin - very 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°

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

C.W.D. = count for pieces with minimum 1m length

module	center	no. of tussocks	no. of hummocks	no. micro. depressions	depth 1 (2-12 cm)	depth 1 (12-40cm)	depth 1 >40 cm	microhab. interspers.	microhab. SLOPE
		depth 3 1x1m	depth 2 3.6x3.16m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m	depth 1 10x10m
1	0	0	0	2	16	5	0	2	1
2	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	2	1

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

1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
4	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1

### MCNAB INDICES (degrees) + for up - for down

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

AL aspect	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
FTI								
TSI								

FTI is angle of plot to the horizon. TSI is angle formed by local slope. For TSI measure angle from recorder eye to top of person standing -10 m away

Landform Index (position within landscape)  
Terrain Shape Index (late microtopographic shape)

CROWN COVER (DIMENSIONLESS) Male-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
1	15	1	3	17
2	6	1	6	2
3	0	2	1	0
4	0	4	1	1

# 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.

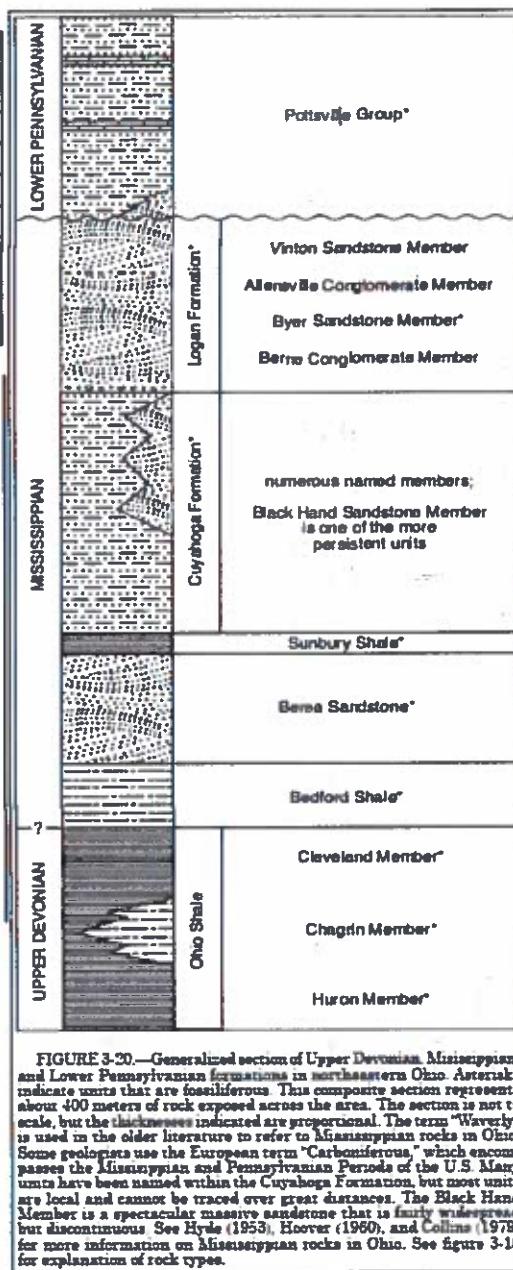
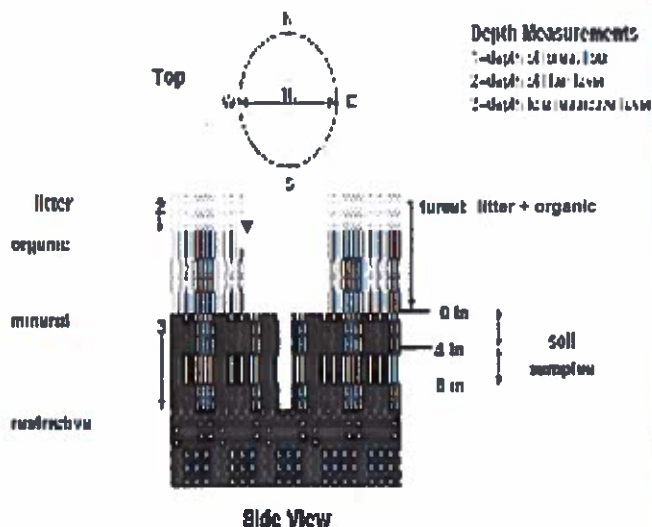


FIGURE 3-20.—Generalized section of Upper Devonian, Mississippian, and Lower Pennsylvanian formations in northeastern Ohio. Asterisks indicate units that are fossiliferous. This composite section represents about 400 meters of rock exposed across the area. The section is not to scale, but the thicknesses 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), Hoover (1980), and Collins (1979) for more information on Mississippian rocks in Ohio. See figure 3-18 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	
	%moist	
	oxid roots	Y N
	texture*	
	redox features**	Y N
	hydr. cond.***	I S M D
20 cm	matrix color	
	moist color	
	%moist	
	oxid roots	Y N
	texture*	
	redox features**	Y N
	hydr. cond.***	I S M D

\* refer to texture classes on reverse side  
 \*\* e.g. hydrogen sulfide odor, gleying, etc.  
 \*\*\* Circle one:  
 I=undrained S=saturated M=moist D=dry  
 (Notes: include evidence of earthworms (worms, castings, middens)

2-Worms present  
 3-Worms present  
 7-Worms present  
 9-Castings present

Soil Collection Module	Horizon (A, B, C)
2.5 g. core pushed	A
Soil Survey Information:	
Soil Series/Type:	
Soil Series Source:	Ohio Soil Survey
Landform type:	
Depth to root layer:	
Parent Material:	
DRAINAGE:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessively dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat excessively
<input type="checkbox"/> Well drained	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well dr.
<input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly dr.
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 depth (cm)	water depth (cm)	depth sat soil (cm)
1	0.3	0.3	0	0
2	0.3	0.3	0	0
3	0.3	0.3	0	0
4	0.3	0.3	0	0
5	0.3	0.3	0	0
6	0.3	0.3	0	0
7	0.3	0.3	0	0
8	0.3	0.3	0	0
9	0.3	0.3	0	0

EARTH SURFACE & GROUND COVER			
Underlying Earth Surface*	Ground Cover	percent	percent
Grass = 100%	percent	(Each ≤ 100%)	
Hieracium	—	Coarse Woody Debris***	10%
Mineral Soil	65%	Fine Woody Debris****	6%
Gravel-Cobble*	35%	Litter	60%
Boulder**	—	Duff (Ferm + Humus)	60%
Bedrock	—	Bryophyte-Lichen	7%
* Gravel-Cobble = 1/16-10"	Water		0%
** Boulder = > 10 in	Bare Soil		2%
*** > 5 cm in diameter	Root/Twig		35%
**** < 5 cm in diameter	Other		

**COVER BY STRATA**  
 estimate using midpoints of 5, ex: 3, 8, 13 %

Strata	Height Range (in)	Total Cover (%)
Tree	5 - 15	83%
Shrub	0.5 - 1.5	38%
Herb	0 - 0.5	33%
(Floating)*	—	
(Aquatic)*	—	

\* rooted and floating or slightly emerged  
 \*\* submerged, most plant mass below surface

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

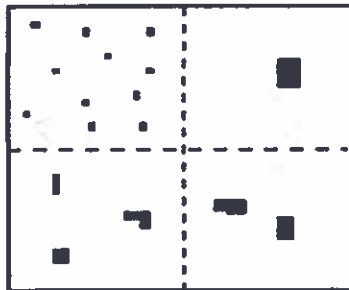
TRAIL INFORMATION:	
module type and cover for each	
Type	% Cover
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Purpose	25%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hiking	10%
<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycling sanctioned	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycling unsanctioned	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deer	

**STAND SIZE**

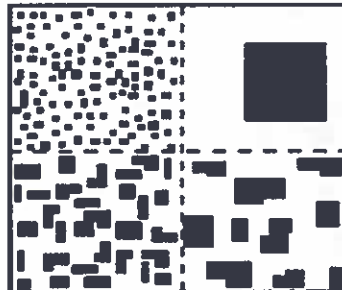
- ☐ >600 x plot size
- ☐ > 100 x plot size
- ☐ 10-100 x plot size
- ☒ 1-10 x plot size
- ☐ 1-3 x plot size
- ☐ < plot size

**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.

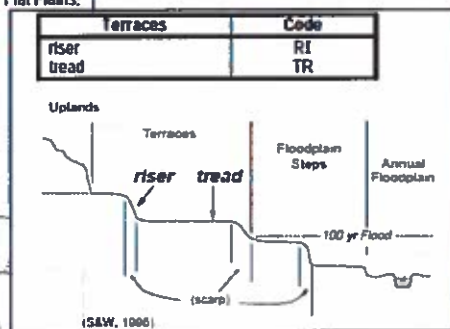
- 0= Organic
- 1= Loamy
- 2= Clayey
- 3= Sandy
- 4= Coarse Sand
- 9= Not measured - make plot note

**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
interfluvial	IF	IF
head slope	HS	HS
nose slope	NS	NS
side slope	SS	SS
base slope	—	BS



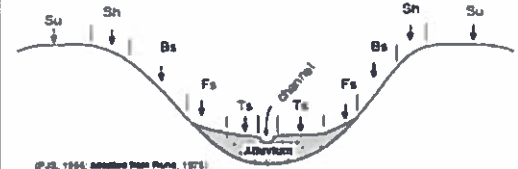
(P.J.S., 1990; adapted from Rulke, 1975)



(SAW, 1990)

**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



(P.J.S., 1990; modified from Rulke, 1975)

**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/SEMI-PERMANENTLY 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.

**SEMI-PERMANENTLY 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.