2003 Siuslaw Veg Layer Metadata

Vegetation - Typed by photo interpretation (piveg)

Metadata also available as

Frequently-anticipated questions:

What does this data set describe?

Title: Vegetation - Typed by photo interpretation (piveg)
Abstract:

This is a photo-interpreted vegetation layer that is more detailed and done to higher more consistent standard than the forestwide vegetation layer (vege). Forest land is typed to a 5 acre minimum for federal and state ownership, 20 acre for private.

Supplemental_Information:

The photo interperting was done by Will Koenitzer, and people trained by Will Koenitzer, to maintain consistancy. Photo interpreted from 1:12000 aerial photos flown 1989 - 1995.

1. **How should this data set be cited?**

   Forest, Siuslaw National , and Will Koenitzer, Photo interepreter, 2 June 2003, Vegetation - Typed by photo interpretation (piveg).

   Online Links:

   - \\ds.fs.fed.us\EFS\\fs\reference\gis\r06_siu\data\veg

Other_Citation_Details:
Typing Specification document: /fsapps/fsother/gis/dictionary/datafiles/vegtyping.html

2. **What geographic area does the data set cover?**

West_Bounding_Coordinate: -124.241506
East_Bounding_Coordinate: -123.537250
North_Bounding_Coordinate: 45.380861
South_Bounding_Coordinate: 43.681001

3. **What does it look like?**

File:///j:/fsfiles/ref/library/gis/siu/piveg/map.gif (GIF)

4. **Does the data set describe conditions during a particular time period?**

Beginning_Date: 1989
Ending_Date: 1995
Currentness_Reference: ground condition

5. **What is the general form of this data set?**

Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: vector digital data

6. **How does the data set represent geographic features?**
   a. **How are geographic features stored in the data set?**

      This is a Vector data set. It contains the following vector data types (SDTS terminology):

      - Complete chain (51102)
      - Label point (17320)
      - GT-polygon composed of chains (17383)
      - Point (1936)
      - Label point (0)

   b. **What coordinate system is used to represent geographic features?**

      The map projection used is Albers Conical Equal Area.

      Projection parameters:

Standard_Parallel: 43.000000
Standard_Parallel: 48.000000
Longitude_of_Central_Meridian: -120.000000
Latitude_of_Projection_Origin: 34.000000
False_Easting: 600000.000000
False_Northing: 0.000000

Planar coordinates are encoded using coordinate pair
Abscissae (x-coordinates) are specified to the nearest 0.000000
Ordinates (y-coordinates) are specified to the nearest 0.000000
Planar coordinates are specified in meters

The horizontal datum used is North American Datum of 1983.
The ellipsoid used is Geodetic Reference System 80.
The semi-major axis of the ellipsoid used is 6378137.000000.
The flattening of the ellipsoid used is 1/298.257222.

7. **How does the data set describe geographic features?**

veg.pat
FID
Internal feature number. (Source: ESRI)
Frequency of measurement: As needed

Sequential unique whole numbers that are automatically generated.

Shape
Feature geometry. (Source: ESRI)

Coordinates defining the features.

AREA
Area of feature in internal units squared. (Source: ESRI)

Positive real numbers that are automatically generated.

PERIMETER
Perimeter of feature in internal units. (Source: ESRI)

Positive real numbers that are automatically generated.

VEG#
Internal feature number. (Source: ESRI)

Sequential unique whole numbers that are automatically generated.

VEG-ID
User-defined feature number. (Source: ESRI)
PHOTO_NO
The number of the photo the polygon was digitized from.
STAND_TAG
Unique number to identify the stand and link it to the database.

5 digit integers

LAY_TYPE

Layer type classification

Value	Definition
MGD	Manged stand
NAT	Natural stand
XAD	Forest Service administration site
XAG	Agricultural (excluding orchard and pastures)
XBR	Brush
XBT	Buildings in forested areas
XCT	Campgrounds in forested settings
XME	Natural occuring meadows, grasslands
XPA	Pastures (irrigated and non-irrigated)
XRE	Residential, other than forested settings
XRN	Natural occuring rock, cliffs, talus
XRP	Rock pit, quarry
XRT	Residential areas in forested settings
XSA	Sand
XTL	Transmission lines
XWA	Lakes, Bodies of water covering more then 10 acres
XWL	Wetlands
XWP	Ponds, Bodies of water covering 10 acres or less
XWS	Streams, Rivers

YR_ORIG

Year of Origin (planted)

4 digit integer representing a year

TOT_CLOS

The total percent crown closure of all layers. should equal the sum of crown closure for layers 1 - 3.

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

L1_CLOS

Percent crown closure for the layer

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

L1_SZCL

The size class of the layer

Value	Definition
1	Seedlings <1.0" dbh and <4.5' tall
2	Seedlings/saplings mixed
3	Saplings 1.0-4.9" dbh 4.5-20' tall
4	Saplings/poles mixed
5	Poles 5.0-8.9" dbh and >20'
6	Poles/small mixed
7	Small trees 9.0-20.1" dbh
8	Small/medium mixed
9	Medium trees 21.0-31.9" dbh
10	Medium/large mixed
11	Large trees 32.0-47.9" dbh
12	Large/giant mixed
13	Giant trees 48.0" or greater dbh

L1_SPP1

The most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L1_SPP2

The second most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce

PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L1_SPP3

The third most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L1_CLUMP

Clumpiness describes the overall geometry of the layer. A layer is clumpy if the stocking is medium to high within clumps and low to absent over 50% of the area occupied by the layer. A ragged canopy layer is a good candidate for a clumpy classification.

Value	Definition
N	No, not clumpy
Y	Yes, clumpy

L1_SNAG

Code indicating the percentage of snags in the layer.

Value	Definition
0	Less than 10% snags compared to the total trees in the layer
1	10% to 50% (usually caused by fire or pest)
2	More than 50% (fire or pest)

L2_CLOS

Percent crown closure for the layer

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

L2_SZCL

The size class of the layer

Value	Definition
1	Seedlings <1.0" dbh and <4.5' tall
2	Seedlings/saplings mixed
3	Saplings 1.0-4.9" dbh 4.5-20' tall
4	Saplings/poles mixed
5	Poles 5.0-8.9" dbh and >20'
6	Poles/small mixed
7	Small trees 9.0-20.1" dbh
8	Small/medium mixed
9	Medium trees 21.0-31.9" dbh
10	Medium/large mixed
11	Large trees 32.0-47.9" dbh
12	Large/giant mixed
13	Giant trees 48.0" or greater dbh

L2_SPP1

The most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L2_SPP2

The second most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce

PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L2_SPP3

The third most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L2_CLUMP

Clumpiness describes the overall geometry of the layer. A layer is clumpy if the stocking is medium to high within clumps and low to absent over 50% of the area occupied by the layer. A ragged canopy layer is a good candidate for a clumpy classification.

Value	Definition
N	No, not clumpy
Y	Yes, clumpy

L2_SNAG

Code indicating the percentage of snags in the layer.

Value	Definition
0	Less than 10% snags compared to the total trees in layer
1	10% to 50% (usually caused by fire or pest)
2	More than 50% (fire or pest)

L3_CLOS

Percent crown closure for the layer

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

L3_SZCL

The size class of the layer

Value	Definition
1	Seedlings <1.0" dbh and <4.5' tall
2	Seedlings/saplings mixed
3	Saplings 1.0-4.9" dbh 4.5-20' tall
4	Saplings/poles mixed
5	Poles 5.0-8.9" dbh and >20'
6	Poles/small mixed
7	Small trees 9.0-20.1" dbh
8	Small/medium mixed
9	Medium trees 21.0-31.9" dbh
10	Medium/large mixed
11	Large trees 32.0-47.9" dbh
12	Large/giant mixed
13	Giant trees 48.0" or greater dbh

L3_SPP1

The most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L3_SPP2

The second most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce

PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L3_SPP3

The third most common species in the layer.

Value	Definition
ABPR	noble fir
ACMA	bigleaf maple
ALRU	red alder
PICO	shore pine
PISI	Sitka spruce
PSME	Douglas-fir
THPL	Western red-cedar
TSHE	Western hemlock
TREE	unknown tree species
TREED	Unknown deciduous tree species
TREEC	Unknown conifer tree species

L3_CLUMP

Clumpiness describes the overall geometry of the layer. A layer is clumpy if the stocking is medium to high within clumps and low to absent over 50% of the area occupied by the layer. A ragged canopy layer is a good candidate for a clumpy classification.

Value	Definition
N	No, not clumpy
Y	Yes, clumpy

L4_CLOS

Percent crown closure for the layer

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

L5_CLOS

Percent crown closure for the layer

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	100

REMNANTS

The presence or absence of large remnant trees.

Value	Definition
N	No, remnants not present
Y	Yes, remnants present

REM_DIST
How the remnants are distributed.

Value	Definition
C	Remnants are clustered
E	Remnants are evenly distributed

Who produced the data set?

1. **Who are the originators of the data set?** (may include formal authors, digital compilers, and editors)
   - Siuslaw National Forest
   - Will Koenitzer, Photo interepreter
2. **Who also contributed to the data set?**
3. **To whom should users address questions about the data?**

   USDA Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest
   c/o Stu Johnston
   Silviculturist
   PO Box 1148
   Corvallis, OR 97339
   USA

   541-750-7000 (voice)
   541-750-7234 (FAX)

   Hours_of_Service: 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Why was the data set created?

To provide better information on non-commercial and riparian stand conditions, for use in Watershed Analysis.

How was the data set created?

1. **From what previous works were the data drawn?**

   (source 1 of 1)
   Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
   Source_Scale_Denominator: 12000

2. **How were the data generated, processed, and modified?**

   Date: 1902 (process 1 of 2)

Original coverage was created by appending individual watersheds in 2000. More data was appended in 2003.

Person who carried out this activity:

Diane Rainsford
USDA Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest
GIS Coordinator
4077 Research Way
Corvallis, OR 97333
USA

541-750-7060 (voice)
541-750-7234 (FAX)

Hours_of_Service: 8:00 am - 8:00 pm
(process 2 of 2)
Dataset copied.

Data sources used in this process:

- i:\fsfiles\ref\library\gis\siu\piveg

3. **What similar or related data should the user be aware of?**

, Unknown.

How reliable are the data; what problems remain in the data set?

1. **How well have the observations been checked?**
2. **How accurate are the geographic locations?**
3. **How accurate are the heights or depths?**
4. **Where are the gaps in the data? What is missing?**

The coverage is planned to be completed for the whole forest in 2004.

5. **How consistent are the relationships among the observations, including topology?**

All photo typing was done by the same 2 people over several years. They used the same standards and methods to type all the watersheds.

How can someone get a copy of the data set?

Are there legal restrictions on access or use of the data?
Access_Constraints: None
Use_Constraints: None

1. **Who distributes the data set?** (Distributor 1 of 1)

USDA Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest
GIS Coordinator
PO Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97339
USA

541-750-7000 (voice)
541-750-7234 (FAX)

Hours_of_Service: 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

2. **What's the catalog number I need to order this data set?**

   Downloadable Data

3. **What legal disclaimers am I supposed to read?**
4. **How can I download or order the data?**
   - **Availability in digital form:**

     Data format: ARCE Size: 35.108
     Media you can order: CD-ROM

   - **Cost to order the data:**

Who wrote the metadata?

Dates:
Last modified: 04-Nov-2009
Last Reviewed: March 2002
To be reviewed: Unknown

Metadata author:

USDA Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest
GIS Coordinator
PO Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97339
USA

541-750-7000 (voice)
541-750-7234 (FAX)

Hours_of_Service: 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Metadata standard:
FGDC Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata (FGDC-STD-001-1998)
Metadata extensions used:

- <http://www.esri.com/metadata/esriprof80.html>
