

LINE TRANSECT - FOREST LAND COUNT

(Instructions on Page 2)

COMPANY		Permit No.	
Sampled by		Date	
No. Acres	Tree or Shrub Species	Date Planted	

	MIL - ACRE PLOT							COUNTABLE TREES					
Transect	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SUM x	(x-0)	(x-0)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
		•								SUM			<u>† – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –</u>
ss = 3(x-0)	# plo	ots for s0 c	of 0.50 =	10(s/.50))								
										0			1
$s0 = \rho n(i)$	<u>ss</u> n-1)	:	s = ρ	$(\frac{ss}{n-1})$									

STOCKING: Total _____ + ___/acre

Recommendation:	

Instructions

- 1. The Mil-acre plot form may be used separately for ground cover and tree count. **If you are using this form for ground cover, complete only to the sum.**
- 2. Use uniformly spaced circular Mil-acre plots for most sampling transects are acceptable.
- 3. Run sample lines across seedling rows.
- 4. Divide length of sample line by the number of plots desired to obtain distance between plots.
- 5. Use permit maps to indicate direction of seedling rows, lay out sample lines, and calculate distance between plots.
- 6. Tally up to 2 seedlings per plot if the 2 seedlings area t least 4 feet apart. (Mil-acre stick is 3.725 feet long, which is close enough to use.)
- 7. Minimum sample size: 50 plots up to 5 acres. 100 plots for all tracts in excess of 5 acres.
- 8. Maximum sample size: 200 plots (or 20 transects).
- 9. Acceptable standard error: Estimate of the number of seedlings per acre minus 400, or 50 seedlings per acre; whichever is larger. (Examples -)
 - a) If the estimate is 750/acre, the standard error can be anything up to \pm 350/acre (750-400).
 - b) If the estimate is 200/acre, the standard error can be anything up to \pm 200/acre (200-400).
 - c) If the estimate is 430/acre, the standard error can be anything up to \pm 50/acre (430-400 is less than 50, the smallest standard error required.)

Definitions:

- 0 = Mean or average
- ss = sum of squares = sum of squared deviations from the mean = 3(x-0)

 $s0 = Standard error = \frac{ss}{\rho n(\overline{n-1})}$

s = Standard Deviation = $\rho \frac{ss}{n-1}$

Number of plots needed for a standard error of .50 = 10(s/.50) = 10(2s)