

## FIELD PLOT FORM

TRACT N° PAGE  11. IDENTIFICATIONMUNICIPALITY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: X    ,   Y    ,  DATE SLOPE  %ELEVATION (m)  BEGINNING TIME ENDING TIME NAME OF THE PERSON FILLING OUT THIS FORM:    
  
  
2. CLASIFICATION OF THE PLOTLAND USE CLASSIFICATION   TOTAL VEGETATION COVER   TREE COVER   FOREST TYPE 

GROUND VEGETATION STRUCTURE COVER

TREE CLASSES N° SPATIAL PATTERNING 

0=Not wooded; 1=Uniform; 3= Scattered in clumps; 4= Scattered in strips; 5= Mosaic pattern; 6=Irregular; 7=Individuals; 8=Openings; 9=Others.

Vegetation structures	Code
Medium sized trees, bushes and woody plants (3 m < H.t. < 5 m)	
High shrubs (1,5 m < H.t. < 3 m)	
Medium shrubs (0,5 m < H.t. < 1,50 m)	
Low shrubs (0,05 m < H.t. < 0,5 m)	
Shrubs close to ground level (0,02 m < H.t. < 0,05 m)	
Forbland (Herbaceous, H.t. > 1m)	
Fern cover	
Herbaceous plant cover	

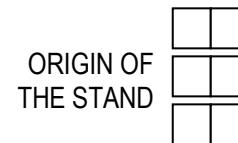
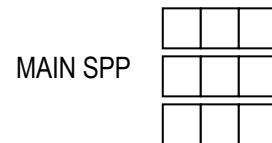
SPECIES COMPOSITION 

1=Pure stands; 2=Mixed stand; 3=Stratified Mixture; 9=Others.

MAIN SPP     
    
  DENSITY    
   
 STAGE   
  

The sum of canopy covers could be more tan 100, considering overlapping. Code 0=no presence in the plot;  
 1=Rare species. Cover near zero; 2=Scattered plants. CC ≤1%; 3=Low number of plants. CC 1-5%;  
 4=Intermediate n° of plants. CC 5-10%; 5=High number of plants. CC 10-25%; 6=CC 25-50%; 7=CC 50-75%; 8=CC >75%.

1=Seedling or small sapling;  
 2=Thicket; 3=Pole wood (10-20 cm Ø); 4=High forest (>20 cm Ø); 9=Other.

3. STAND STRUCTURE MEASUREMENTS (R= 25m)

1=Primary forests; 2=Forest with assisted natural regeneration; 3=Forest plantation for production; 4=Forest plantation for conservation; 9=Others.

1=Even-aged; 2= Even-aged stand (same age class);  
3=Two-aged stands; 4=Uneven-aged stand; 9=Other.

1=Natural; 2=Planted; 1=High forest; 2=Coppice with  
3=Second growth; 9=Other. standards; 3=Coppice forest; 9=Other.

1=Seed; 2=Plantation; 3=Sprouts o suckers; 4=Combination of seed and sprouts; 5= Combination of seed and plantation; 6=Combination of plantation and strain stump (eucalyptus); 9=Other.

DISTRIBUTION 1

DISTRIBUTION 2

DISTRIBUTION 3

4. DENDROMETRY

Ratio: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº	°	Dist. (m)	Spp.	Dbh (cm)	U	F	H.t.base	H.t.crown	H.t.top	Dist.2	Crown cover (cm)	Partic	Health		
													Agent	I	E
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
1	0														
1	1														
1	2														
1	3														
1	4														
1	5														

**Utility Class**

1=Healthy tree, optimally shaped, without signs of old age, able to provide many valuable products, not dominated and with excellent long-term possibilities; 2= Healthy tree, vigorous, not dominated, without signs of old age, with some conformation defects and able to provide valuable products; 3= Tree not wholly healthy and vigorous, or a bit old or partly dominated, with many conformation defects, but still capable of providing some valuable products; 4= Diseased and weak tree or old, with many defects of conformation, only capable of providing secondary products, 5 = Tree very sick, weak or old, with poor conformation and scarce and of little value; 6 = Dead tree but not rotted and still able to provide some useful good; 9 = Other.

**Form class**

1=Fusiform stem, no branches, low taper, fine bark, round cross-section, more than 6 m long and dbh > 20 cm; 2= Fusiform stem, able for logging, no branches, longitude around 4 m; 3= Small fusiform stems, with dbh <75mm and lower than 4 m height, and belonging to one of the following species: 07, 12, 16, 23, 41-49, 55-57, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74, 75, 79 y 94; 5=Trees that their stem is either bent, damage or has too many branches. 6=Pruned trees with all their crown removed and belonging to one of the following species: 41-43, 55, 56, 71, 72 y 94; 9=Other.

**Health-Agent:** 100=No injuries observed; 200=Unknown causes; 300=Unknown biotic damage agents; 310=Fungus; 311=Insects; 312= Mistletoe and similar; 313=Epiphytes; 314=Wild animals; 315=Cattle; 316=Dominance; 320=Anthropic; 321=Logging; 322=Humans in general; 400= Unknown abiotic damage agents; 410=Snow; 411=Wind; 412=Drought; 413=Thunderbolt; 414=Frosts; 415=Hail; 421=Fire; 422=Rock fall; 423=Erosion; 900=Other.

**Health-I:** 1=Small; 2=Medium; 3=Big; 9=Other.

**Health-E:** 1=Bark; 2=Leafs; 3=Branches; 4=timber or stem; 5=Fruits; 6=Flowers; 7=Growing guide; 8=Crown; 9>All the tree; 900=Tree.

## REGENERATION (R= 10m)

**Type:** 1=Sowing or seedling; 2=Plantation; 3=Basal shoots or root sprouts; 4=Unknown; 5=Uncertain; 6=Combined; 9=Other.

**Heights:** 1=Individuals<30 cm; 2=Between 30-130cm; 3=Height >130cm and Ø<sub>n</sub><2,5cm; 4=Height >130cm and Ø<sub>n</sub> between 2,5 and 7,5.

**Den.:** 1=Low. From 1 to 4 individuals in the plot; 2=Moderate. From 5 to 15 individuals; 3=High. More than 15 individuals; 9=Other.

## 5. SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM

## REGENERATION FELLING

Two empty square boxes for drawing.

### Type of regeneration felling

0= Not observed; 1= Observed.

0=Not observed; 1=Clear cutting; 2=Group selection; 3=Shelterwood; 4=Uneven-aged system; 9=Others.

## FOREST COVER IMPROVEMENT TREATMENTS

1

0=Not observed; 1=Weeding (grass-cutting, brush-cutting, brush-out, etc.).  
2=Cleaning; 3=Thinning; 4=Pruning; 9=Others.

## GROUND IMPROVEMENT TREATMENTS

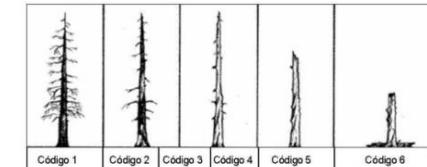
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0=Not observed; 1=Manual dibbling; 2=Mechanical dibbling; 3=Ripping; 4=Mounding; 5=Terracing; 9=Others.

## 6. DEAD WOOD (R=15m)

### LD (log descomposition):

- 1 Bark intact, presence of twigs (<3 cm), intact texture.
- 2 Intact bark, absence of twigs, intact to partly soft texture.
- 3 Traces of bark, absence of twigs, hard texture, large pieces.
- 4 Bark absent, absence of twigs, small, soft blocky texture.
- 5 Bark absent, absence of twigs, soft and powdery texture..
- 6 Bark absent, absence of twigs and due to its descomposition level, hollows
- 9 Still live, felled in a very short time.



	Species	LD	Nº	Medium diameter (cm)	Average height (m)
Standing dead small trees					
Downed dead small trees					

8. SOIL

STONINESS

1=Without stones; 2=Low stony; 3=Stony; 4=Very stony; 5=Ruby; 9=Other.

TEXTURE

1=Sandy. Impossible to make cylinders; 2=Loam. Possible to make thick cylinders; 3=Clay. Possible to make cylinders of 5 mm diameter; 9=Other.

WATER REGIME

1=Dry; 2=Humid; 3=Permanently wet; 4=Waterlogged; 9=Other.

SOIL REACTION (pH)

Soil sample No: \_\_\_\_\_

9. MICRO-SITES

Date of Collection / /

Time : :

SOIL TIPOLOGY

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GROUND COVER PERCENTAGE (R=25m)

	Surface (%)	
Bedrock		
Stones		
Bare soil		
Organic matter		
Lichen and moss cover		
Fern cover		
Herbaceous plant cover		
Shrub		
Mulch		
Peat bog		
Seeds		
Waterlogged		
Pavement (human)		
Terraces		
Other infrastructures developed by humans		

The sum of the percentages must be = 100.

	Observed
Accumulations of branches	
Hollowness (diameter>20cm)	
Anthill	
Mole burrow	
Burrows	
Caves	
Nests	
Others	

	Long (dm)	Wide (dm)	Nº	Dmin (m)
Walls				
Bushes				
Roads				
Terraces				

	Codes
Presence of cattle or apiculture	

CODES: HORSES (MH1); COWS (MH2); SHEEPS (MH3); GOATS (MH4); PIGS (MH5); BEEHIVES/BEES (MH6); OTHERS (MH7).

11. RISKS

SOIL EROSION

EROSION MANIFESTATIONS 

1=Not observed; 2=There is a small amount of erosion, exposed tree roots; 3=Presence of parallel gullies <20 cm depth; 4=V-Shaped gullies; 5=Stream bank erosion; 6=Mass movements; 9=Other.

FIRES

FUEL TYPE  LEAF LITTER, GRASS, MOSS  
AND LICHEN THICKNESS  PRESENCE OF REGENERATION 

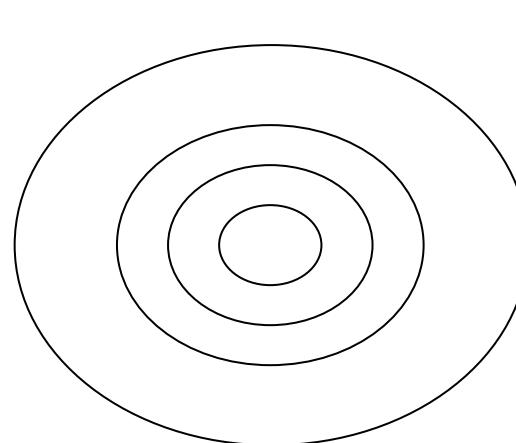
0= No regeneration observed; 1=Natural regeneration observed.

EFFECTIVENESS OF REGENERATION 

1=Low; 2=Normal; 3=High; 9=Other.

14. PLOT PHOTOGRAPHS

FOTO ID  PHOTO 1   BEARING   PHOTO 2   BEARING   PHOTO 3   BEARING

15. OBSERVATIONS12. PLOT OVERVIEW MAP13. REFERENCE ITINERARY

DESCRIPTION .....

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LOCATION ACCESS ESTABLISHMENT