

FOR 2542 – Forest Measurement and Inventory
Sample Design
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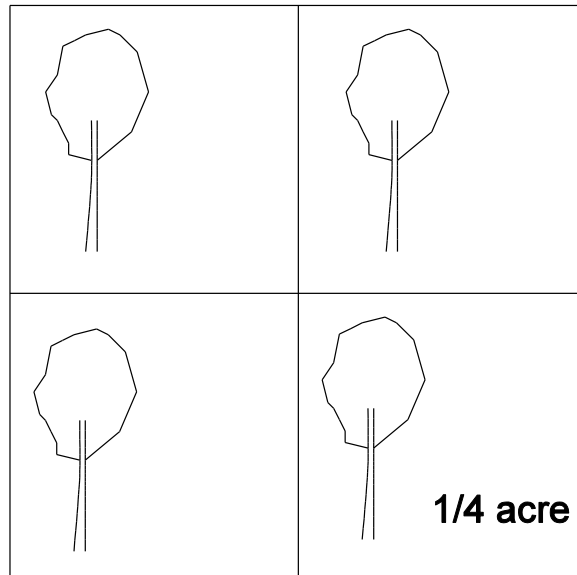
There are two basic methods of sampling commonly used in forestry, fixed area plots and variable point samples. Fixed area plots are simply a fixed area that is selected within which all trees are measured. Variable point samples have with no specific area. Each sample tree represents a fixed **basal area** per acre.

| Plot type | Reasons to select |
|------------------------|---|
| Fixed Area Plots | Estimation of trees per acre Estimation of diameter distributions Repeat measurements |
| Variable point samples | Volume estimation Basal area estimation Temporary plots |

Fixed Area Plot Sampling

In fixed area plot sampling, we assume that the plot area is representative in the remainder of the area of interest. Usually statistics about the stand are reported on the standard unit of measure (e.g., acres in English units and hectares in metric units). The consequence of the above assumption is that if, for example, we measure one tree in a 1/4 acre plot we assume that there are four trees just like the one we measured per acre.

1 acre

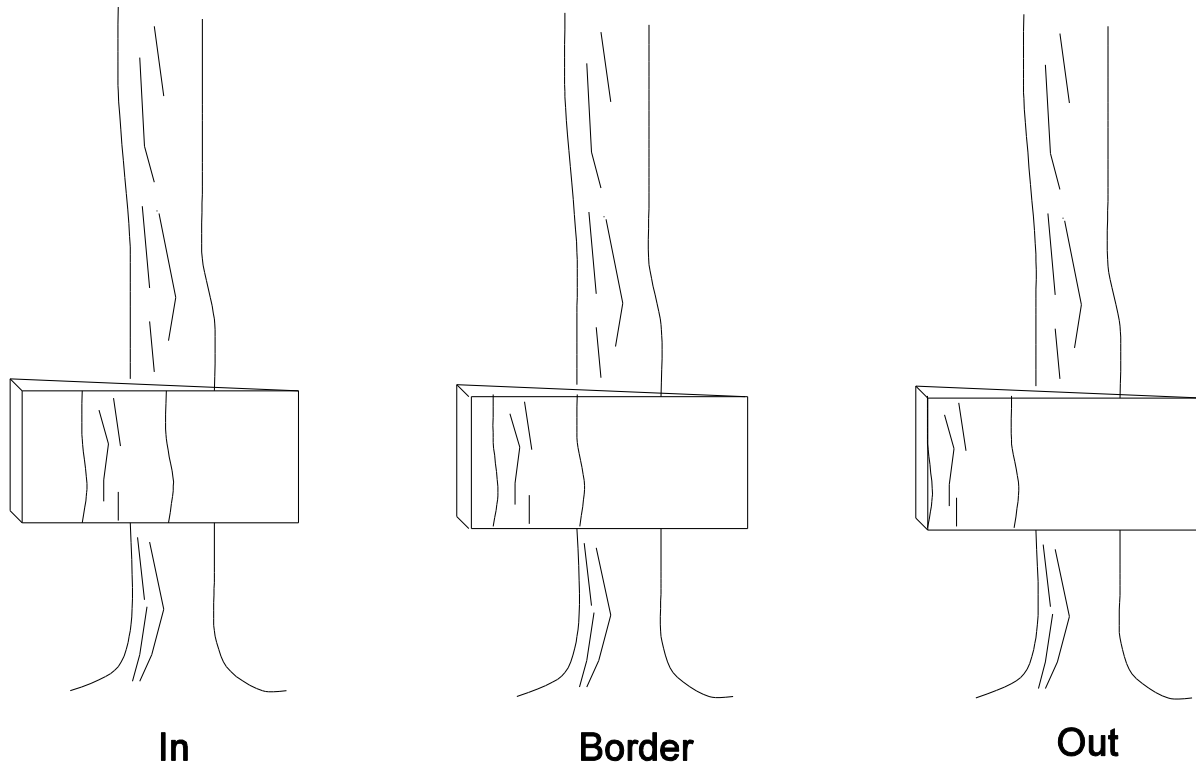


This kind of sampling is the easiest to calculate as the expansion factor or TPA multiplier is the reciprocal of acre fraction. In this method, we spend most of the time measuring the tree sizes that are most frequent in the stand. Commonly, small trees are most frequent in forest so this method will give you a better picture of the numbers and size of small trees.

Variable Point Sampling

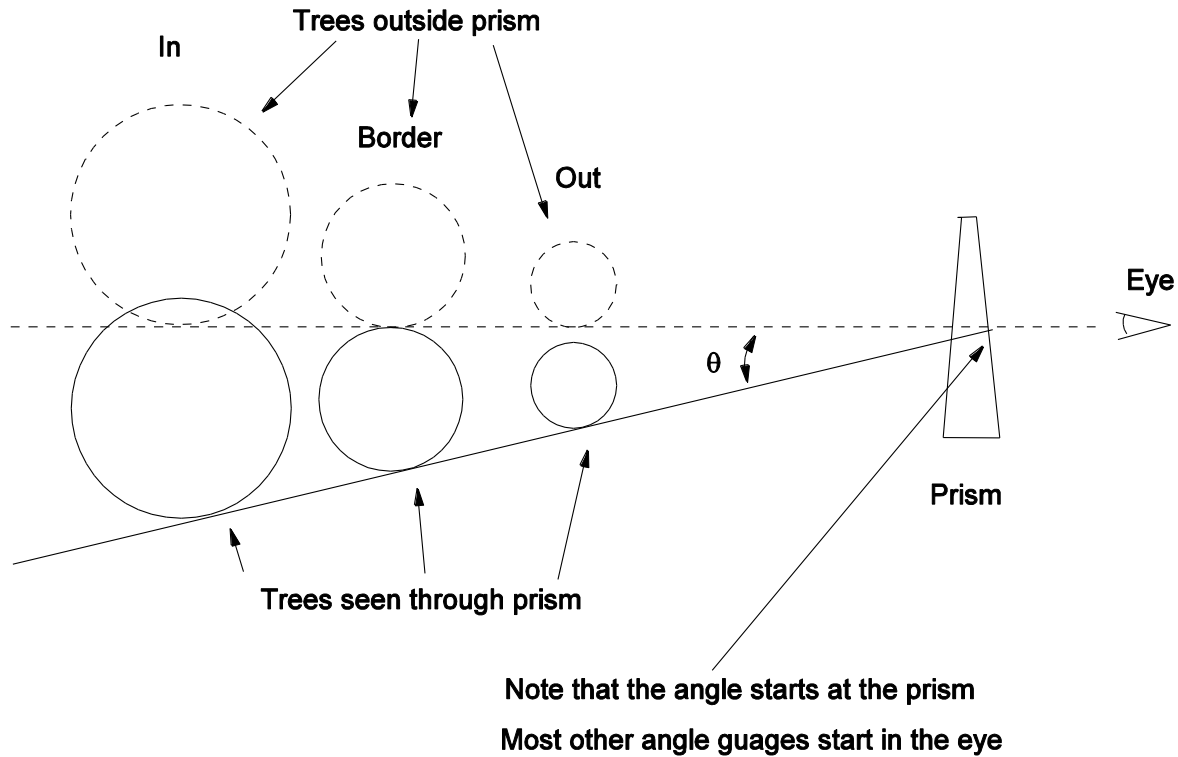
Point sampling or variable plot sampling is based on the idea that every tree size has a different size plot all centered on a point. The plot extent is usually measured with a angle gauge. The angle gauge can be mechanical (e.g., angle spanning gauges), optical (e.g., prisms), or a combination (e.g., relaskop).

The following figure illustrates how a prism is used on level ground to determine if a tree is in or out of the plot. Border trees can greatly influence the statistics collected from the sample so it is recommended to measure all border trees and compare against a limiting distance table. This table can be calculated using the formula for plot radius below and a spreadsheet. Limiting distances are measured from plot center to the center of the tree.

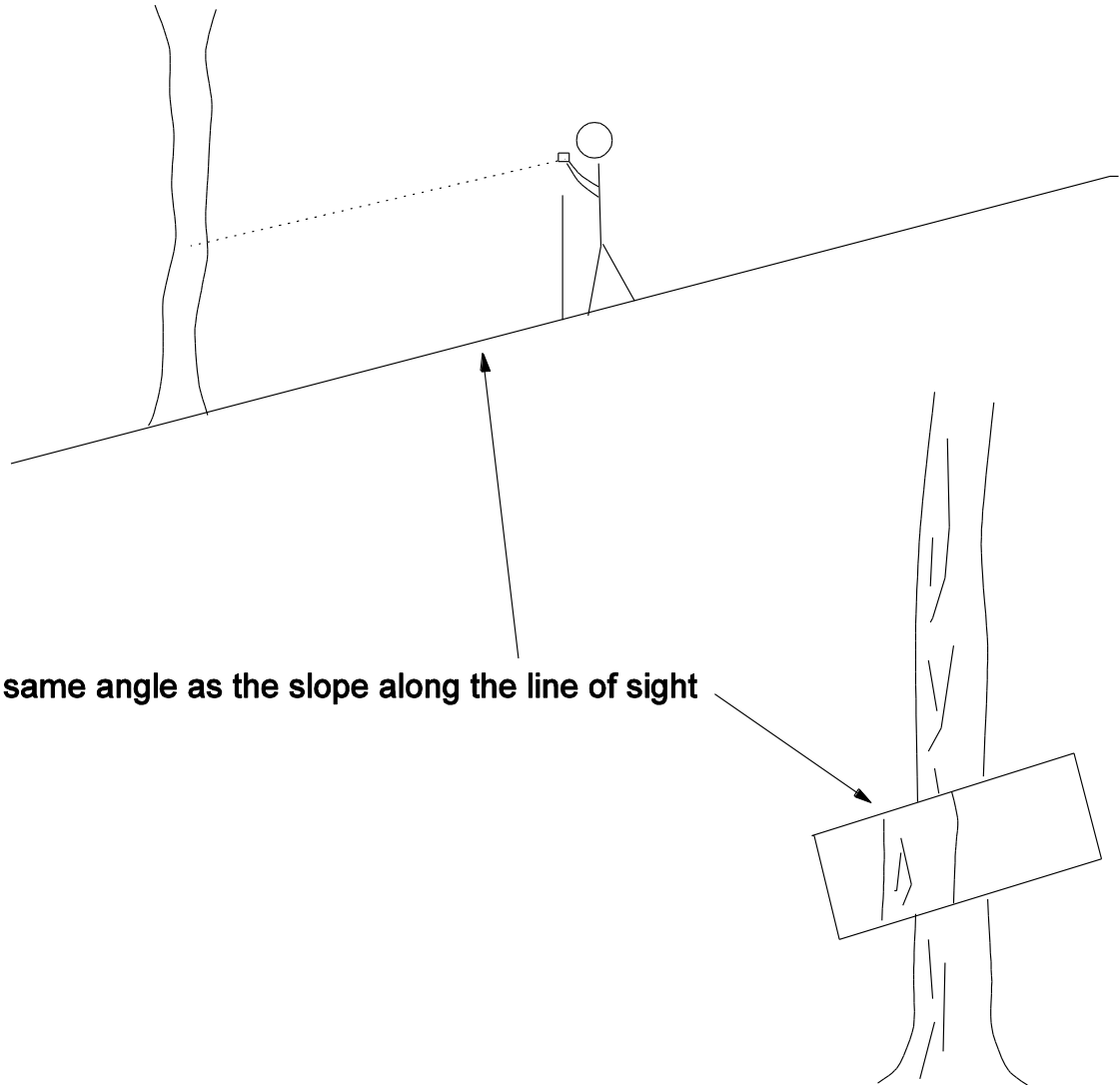


The following diagram illustrates what the prism is doing and how the image is displaced by the prism. Please note that the apexes of different angle gauges are different. The apex should be

held over plot center. With optical gauges the apex is the device it self. With mechanical gauges, it is your eye.



If using an angle gauge on a slope you must correct for the slope in the direction you are looking. That means up and down slope you correct, looking side slope you do not correct. The way to slope correct with a prism is by turning the prism at an angle parallel to the slope along which you are looking. Again, when in doubt, measure the distance to the tree and compare to a table of limiting distances.



Correct to same angle as the slope along the line of sight

Formulas in English units

The following formulas are most of the formulas needed when doing normal horizontal point sampling. A more complete set is available in Husch (2003).

| Variable | English Formula |
|-------------|--|
| Gauge angle | $k = \frac{D}{12R} = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ |
| Plot radius | $R = \frac{D}{12k} = \frac{33\sqrt{10} \cdot D}{12\sqrt{F}}$ |
| Plot area | $A = \pi R^2 = \pi \left(\frac{D}{12k} \right)^2$ |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Trees per acre | $TPA = \frac{43560}{A} = \frac{10,890k^2}{0.005454D^2} = \frac{F}{BA} = \frac{E}{D^2}$ |
| Basal Area Factor | $F = BA(TPA) = 10,890k^2$ |
| Expansion constant | $E = \frac{F}{0.005454}$ |

Source: Husch et al. 1993.

Formulas in metric units

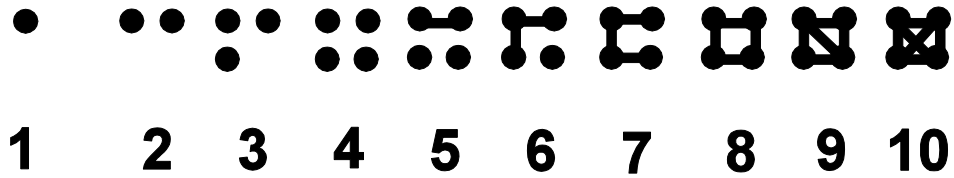
These are the same formulas only the constants have been change for use with metric units.

| Variable | Metric Formula |
|--------------------|---|
| Gauge angle | $k = \frac{D}{100k} = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ |
| Plot radius | $R = \frac{D}{100k} = \frac{D}{2\sqrt{F}}$ |
| Plot area | $A = \pi R^2 = \pi \left(\frac{D}{100k} \right)^2$ |
| Trees per acre | $TPA = \frac{10000}{A} = \frac{2,500k^2}{0.00007854D^2} = \frac{F}{BA} = \frac{E}{D^2}$ |
| Basal Area Factor | $F = BA(TPA) = 2500k^2$ |
| Expansion constant | $E = \frac{F}{0.00007854}$ |

Source: Husch et al. 1993.

Tally marking method

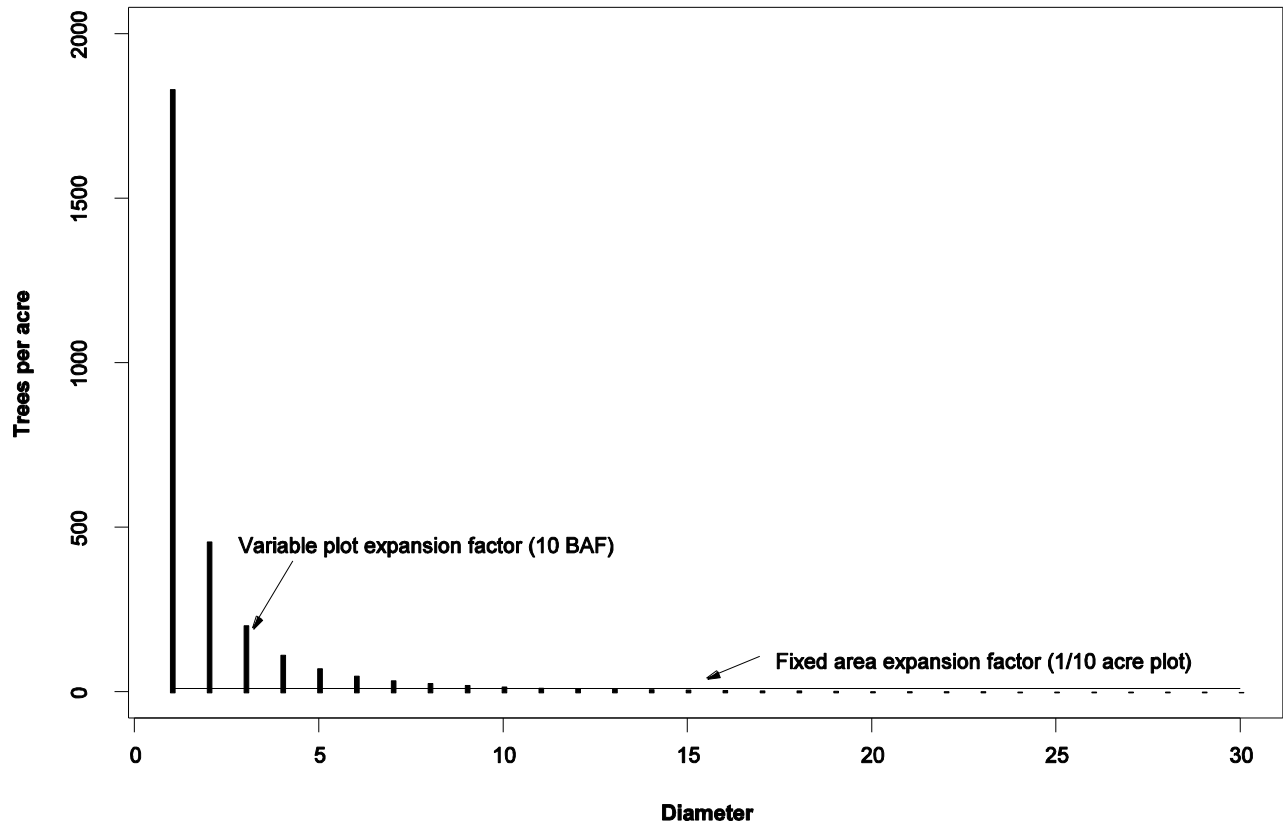
The following is a commonly used method of marking counts by class for quick cruises. These marks are cumulative and can be made in a rather small area allowing the tally of a entire inventory on a single page.



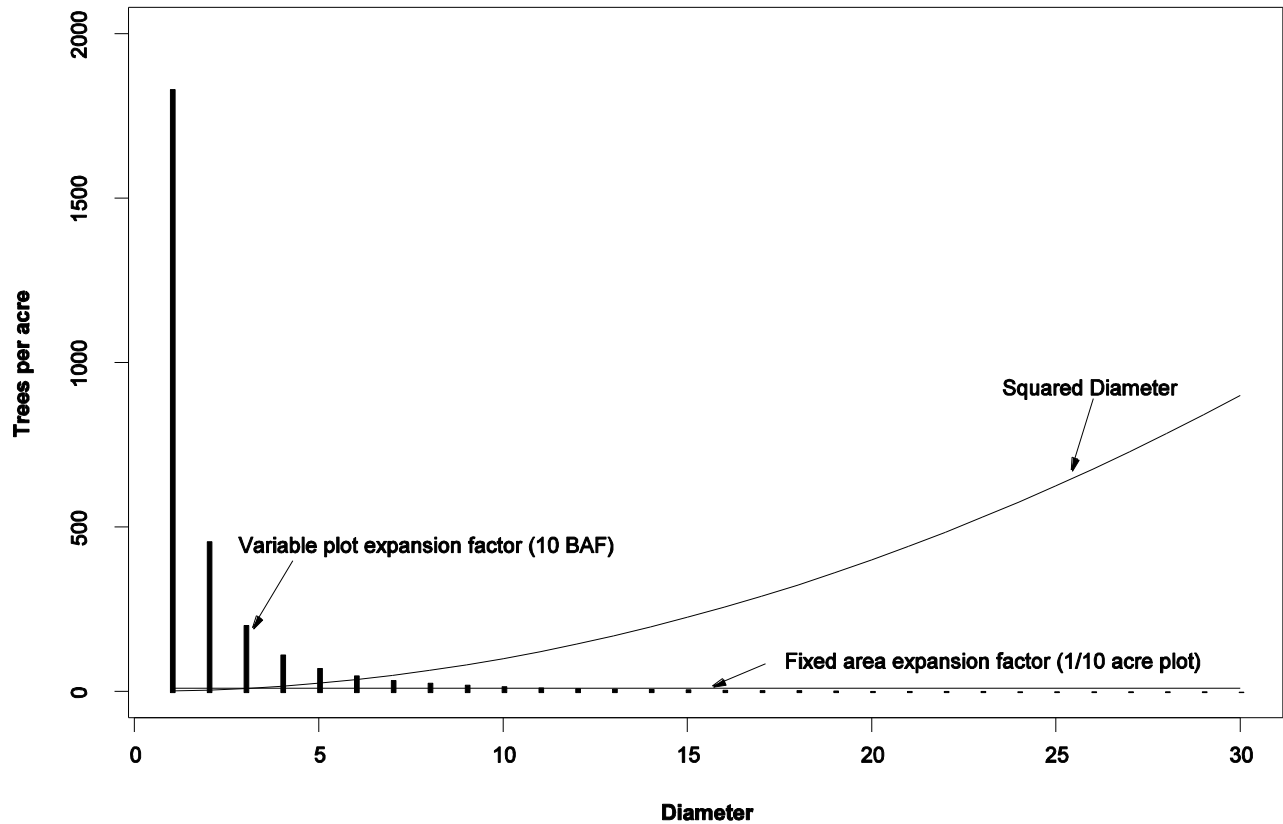
The following is an example of how to use the tally system.

| DBH | Logs | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-------|---|
| | 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 |
| 10 | ∴ | ☒ | ☒ | |
| 11 | ☒ ∴ | ☒ ∴ | ☒ ☐ | |
| 12 | ☒ | ☒ ∴ | ∴ | |
| 13 | ☒ ∴ | ☒ ☒ ☐ | | |
| 14 | ∴ | ☒ ☒ ∴ | | |
| 15 | ☐ | ∴ | | |

Why select a plot type?

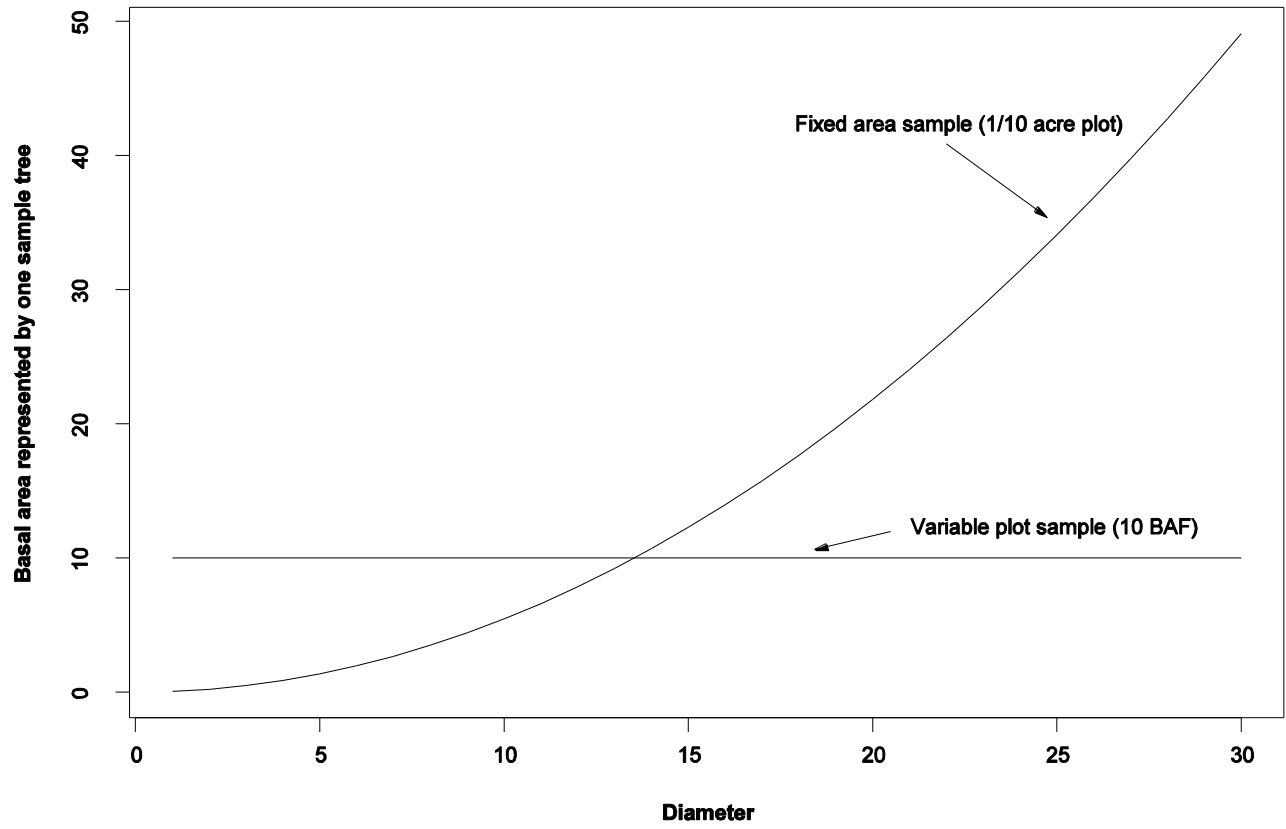


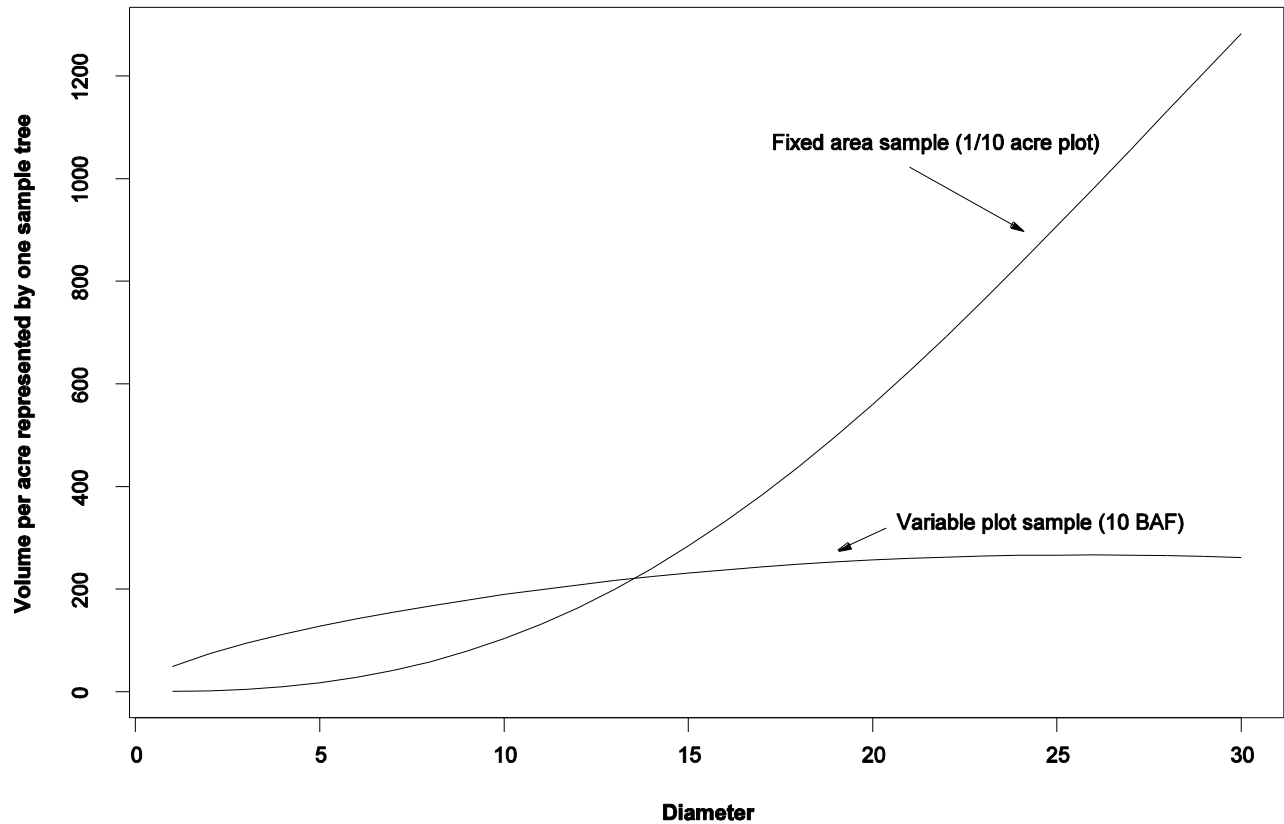
The first consideration is to compare the Fixed Area Plot and Variable Point Sample expansion factors (the trees per acres represented by one sample tree.) The following figure plots the trees per acre represented by one tree of the specified diameter. Consider this as the effect of missing a tree that should be included or including a tree that should not be sampled. Note in variable point sampling one 1-inch tree represents 1833 trees per acre. Also note that on variable point sample large trees represent many fewer trees per acre than a 1/10 acre fixed are plot. Now consider that you are more interested in size that the number of trees. Basal area is related to squared diameter by a constant. So I have plotted the squared diameter on the same figure. You will note that the trees per acre represented by one tree on a variable point sample are smallest where the squared diameter is the largest.



Let us consider the effect of combining size and number of trees. In the following graph I have plotted the basal area represented by one tree of a given diameter in the two sampling methods. If your objective is to sample basal area there seems to be less chance of error using the variable point sample method. Also note that one 30-inch tree in a 1/10 acre fixed area plot can represent as 49 ft²/acre.

Most sampling designs in forestry are optimized to estimate volume. This graph illustrates the effect on volume when considering the effect of including or excluding trees with these two sample methods. From this graph you can see that variable point sampling will usually make a 260 board foot error for including or excluding a sample tree. Where a 30-inch tree in a fixed area plot can represent 1282 board feet per acre in the Missouri Ozarks.





From this you can see that variable point sample have advantages in estimating basal area or volume but is quite poor at estimating tree per acre or diameter distributions. Fixed area plots have basically the reverse advantages and disadvantages. Fixed area plot also have many advantages when developing plots that will be measured repeatedly such as a Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI).

References

Husch, B., T. W. Beers and J. A. Kershaw. 2003. Forest Mensuration. Fourth Edition. *John Wiley and Son, Hoboken, New Jersey* 443 p.