

CALENDAR DESCRIPTION

FOREST MENSURATION III

FOR 203-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

PHILOSOPHY/GOALS: To provide the student with a firm foundation in forest sampling.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT: Student assessment is based on:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Projects and assignments | 55% |
| 2. Tests | 40% |
| 3. Attendance | 5% |

Tests and projects are assigned a numerical grade; letter grades have the following numerical equivalent:

- A = 80-100%
- B = 70-79%
- C = 60-69%

Pass mark is 60%

Test marks are cumulative. A student with an accumulated average of less than 60% in the tests will be required to write a final test on the entire semester.

Projects and assignments are assessed on the basis of accuracy (computations) and neatness (proper format and drafting skills).

An "I" grade means the work is incomplete or unsatisfactory. It must be corrected and returned.

Projects and assignments handed in after the "due date" will be penalized by loss of marks up to a maximum of 10% per day.

FOR 203-4

REF. NO.	TOPIC NO.	OBJECTIVES
2967.04	1	<p><u>SAMPLING IN FORESTRY</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Point-Sampling</u></p> <p>State two major differences between fixed-area and variable-area sampling units.</p> <p>State the advantages and disadvantages of point-sampling.</p> <p>Describe the procedure to be taken when a borderline tree is encountered.</p> <p>Calculate the Limiting Distance for a tree of given diameter.</p> <p>State three factors which determine if a tree is to be included in the sample.</p> <p>Define Basal Area Factor (BAF) and develop the general equation.</p> <p>Calculate BAF values.</p> <p>Given, the ratio between the tree diameter and its distance from the point, determine the Plot Radius Factor (PRF).</p> <p>Given, the BAF of a wedge prism, determine its PRF.</p> <p>Define the term Tree Factor (TF) and compute TF values for fixed-area and variable-area sample units.</p> <p>Name the sources of error in point-sampling.</p> <p>Explain how to correct for sloping ground when using the wedge prism. Explain how this correction works.</p>

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REF NO.

TOPIC NO.

OBJECTIVES

Given, a map and a set of instructions, locate sample points in the field and determine, by the use of a wedge prism, an accurate tree count by species.

Measure sample trees and obtain an average stand age and height.

Compile field data (diameter and species) into stand and stock tables using the Tree Factor Concept.

Using the field data (tree count, stand age, and height) and Norman Yield Tables (Plonski), determine:

site class
actual basal area per hectare
stocking factor
actual volume & CAI per hectare

Name four methods for measuring site.

State the limitations of site index.

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ii) Types of Forest Inventories

Name and describe two basic types of forest inventories used in Canada.

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iii) Forest Inventory Design

List the general and specific factors to consider in the design of a forest inventory.

Plan the inventory: -

- calculate the required sample size for a given sampling system and intensity
- locate sample units on a map

Apply sampling techniques in the field.

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REF. NO. TOPIC NO.

OBJECTIVES

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Prepare a cruise report to include statistical analysis: -

- sample mean
- standard deviation
- standard error of the mean
- confidence limits
- required sample size

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THE MEASUREMENT OF TREE GROWTH

Name and describe five ways of expressing tree growth.

Name and describe three field methods for measuring past growth and predicting future growth.

Define the following terms: -

Periodic Increment (P.I.)
Periodic Annual Increment (P.A.I.)
Current Annual Increment (C.A.I.)
Mean Annual Increment (M.A.I.)

Calculate average PAI from increment cores.

Determine past growth from stem analysis.

Describe the relationship between P.A.I. and M.A.I.

Describe three stages in the pattern of tree height growth.

Determine a future stand table using the stand-table projection method for predicting future growth.

Express rate of growth as a percentage value.