

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)
MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend.

C-9: T-1

Cluster Name and Transect No.

Salmon Forest Copper cr. Ranger District Short Cr. Allotment

8-3-56 Date Dwight Smith, Roger McCormack, Alan Smith By

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Putr	Putr ^{D-3}
P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P	L
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			Putr	Putr					
P	P	L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
P	P	P	P	P ²	P	P	P	L	L
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
					Putr		Putr	Putr ^M	Putr
P	P	L	P	L	L	-	P	P	L
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
L	P	P	P	P ²	P	P	P	P	P
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
P	L	R	P	P	P	P	P	L	P
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
L	L	P	P	P	L	P	P	Basa	P
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
P	Eriz	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES
NOT RECORDED (Include
undesirable invaders
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Aasp	Putr
1	17	1
2	13	3
3	14	5
4	15	3
5	13	2
6	15	2 1/2
7	13	2 1/2
8	15	2 1/2
9	16	3
10	12	3
Total	143	27 1/2
Av. Max.	14.3	2.75

Tape Height at Stakes:

0' - at top of Stake
52.5 - 6 1/2 Below
97.5 -

	SYMBOL	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
BARE SOIL	-	1	
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	78 (List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100 acre
ROCK	R	6	Deer 9
LITTER	L	18 Basa - (1)	Elk
MOSS	M	Eriz - (1)	Other 2
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		Putr. - (3)	Bighorn
	Total	Putr. - (5)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX	5		Indicators
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX	4		Others
GROUND COVER INDEX	21		Brte - 9
Overstory	3		Unknown annual - 2
Understory	2		

General Instructions

List overstory species at the top of each block and circle symbol when it is a dead portion of a living shrub.

Age Classes of Browse Plants^{1/}

Form Classes of Browse Plants^{1/}

	Class	
	1	All available, little or no hedging
S - seedling	2	" " moderately hedged
Y - young plant	3	" " closely hedged
M - mature	4	Largely available, little or no hedging
D - decadent	5	" " moderately hedged
	6	" " closely hedged
	7	Mostly unavailable
	8	Unavailable

On game ranges classify all browse hits up to 5 feet as M3, D6, S1, Y2, etc. Tally in block directly behind browse species as "ArtrM2", etc.

Pellet Group Counts

Plot size should be 1/100 acre, or a multiple of same, using the tape as the plot center line. Alternative dimensions that may be used are:

Width: 6.6 feet or 79.2 inches or 6 feet or 72 inches
(3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)
and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre
0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

13 pellet groups per day for deer
13 " " " " " " elk (tentative estimate)
12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

[Empty rectangular box for notes]

^{1/}Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

C-9 : T-2
Cluster Name and Transect No.

Salmon Forest Ranger District Coppel Cr. Short Cr. Allotment

8-3-56 Date By

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	P	R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
P	L	Agsp	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L	L	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	L
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
P	P	P	P	P ³	P	P	P	P	P
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P	P	L	L	P	L	P	R	P	P
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Phaz	P	Phaz	P	L	P	P ³	P	P	P
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Putr	Putr ^{D3}	Putr	Putr	Putr	Putr	Putr	Putr	Putr	
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	P
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
P	P	P	P	P	P	Letz	P	P	P
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
P	P	P	R	P	P	P	P	P	Letz
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
L	P	-	L	P	P	P	P	P	P

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES
NOT RECORDED (Include
undesirable invaders
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp	Putr
1	18	3
2	11	3
3	14	2 1/2
4	15	5
5	13	5
6	11	3
7	15	5
8	20	3 1/2
9	12	2
10	16	2
Total	145	34
Av. Max.	14.5	3.4

Tape Height at Stakes:
-1' - 14" below stake
49.5' - 25' above stake
99.5' - Stake height

	SYMBOL	SPECIES
BARE SOIL	-	1
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	71
ROCK	R	3
LITTER	L	20
MOSS	M	
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		5
Total		100
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		
GROUND COVER INDEX		28
Overstory		7
Understory		6

SYMBOL	SPECIES	number of hits
-	Agsp	1
P	Phaz	2
L	Letz	2
M	Artr	3
	Putr	4
	Putr	4

PELLET GROUP COUNT	Plot Size
Deer	15/100 are
Elk	0
Other	

ANNUALS (List by Species)	
Indicators	
Others	
Brte	7
unknown annual	2

General Instructions

List overstory species at the top of each block and circle symbol when it is a dead portion of a living shrub.

Age Classes of Browse Plants ^{1/}

Form Classes of Browse Plants ^{1/}

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	6	" " closely hedged
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(3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)
and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre
0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

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- 12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

^{1/}Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)
MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend.

C-9: T-3
Cluster Name and Transect No.

Salmon
Forest

Copper C.
Ranger District

Short C.
Allotment

8-3-57
Date By

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Agsp	P	Feid
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Putr	Putr	
L	Eriz	Agsp	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
P	R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Putr	38	39
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Putr	Putr								Putr
L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Putr	Putr	Putr							
P	R	P	P	R	P	P	P	P	P
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
P	P	P	P	P	Amaz	P	P	Putr	Putr
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
P	P	Amaz	P	Eriz	P	P	P	P	P

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES
NOT RECORDED (Include
undesirable invaders
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp	Putr
1	13	3
2	14	2
3	13	26
4	16	14
5	13	3
6	15	5
7	13	46
8	17	4
9	15	3
10	13	3
Total	146	31 1/2
Av. Max.	14.6	3.15

Tape Height at Stakes:
0' - 11 3/4" below stake
49.5' 5" " "
99.5' 9 1/4" " "

	SYMBOL	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
BARE SOIL	-		
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	84 (List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100 acres
ROCK	R	3	Deer 7
LITTER	L	6	Elk 1
MOSS	M		Other 3
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		Agsp - : (2)	Bighorn
Total		Feid - : (1)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		Eriz - : (2)	Indicators 5
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		Amaz - : (2)	Others
GROUND COVER INDEX		Putr - 6	Brte - 5
Overstory		(Putr) - 5	Unknown annual - 2
Understory			

Salmon (Forest) Coppera (Ranger Dist.) C-10: T-1 (Cluster Name and Transect No.) _____ (Examiner) 8-3-57 (Date)

Species Putr.		Species Artr		Species		Species		Species	
Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches
8'4"-10'7"	27								
38'8"-38'11"	3								
47'10"-50'9"	35 (65)								
T-2 6'11"-6'9"	77 (77)	5'4"-5'7"	35 (35)						
T-3 17'8"-19'6"	22								
49'11"-53'11"	48 (70)								
TOTAL									

*For trees and shrubs up to 5 feet above the ground.

G(W)
MANAGEMENT

Condition and Trend

SUMMARY FOR

Putr.

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

							: Availability :		Degree of Hedging					
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total		1	4	2	5	3	6
Classes:	Classes:					Total	Number	Percent	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1						1	5	100	1	20	xx	xx	xx	xx
2					2	xx			xx	2	40	xx	xx	
3					2	xx			xx	xx	xx	2	40	
4									Notes: (Key Species)					
5														
6														
7														
8														
Age Total				3	2									100%
Percent				60	40	100%	xxx	xxx						

SUMMARY FOR

Artr.

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

							: Availability :							
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total		1	4	2	5	3	6
Classes:	Classes:	S	Y	M	D	Total	Number	Percent	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1							1	100			xx	xx	xx	xx
2					1	xx			xx	1	100	xx	xx	
3						xx			xx	xx	xx			
4									Notes: (Key Species)					
5														
6														
7														
8														
Age Total						1								100%
Percent						100	100%	xxx	xxx					

(R-4 1953)

G(W)

MANAGEMENT

Condition and Trend

SUMMARY FOR _____

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

: Availability :							Degree of Hedging						
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total	: 1 4 : 2 5 : 3 6					
Classes	Classes	:	:	:	:	Total	Number	Percent	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %		
1									xx	xx	xx	xx	
2									xx	xx		xx	xx
3									xx	xx	xx	xx	
4									Notes: (Key Species)				
5													
6													
7													
8													
Age Total									100%				
Percent							100%	xxx	xxx				

SUMMARY FOR _____

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

: Availability :													
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total	: 1 4 : 2 5 : 3 6					
Classes	Classes	S	Y	M	D	Total	Number	Percent	No. : %	No. : %	No. : %		
1									xx	xx	xx	xx	
2									xx	xx		xx	xx
3									xx	xx	xx	xx	
4									Notes: (Key Species)				
5													
6													
7													
8													
Age Total									100%				
Percent							100%	xxx	xxx				

(R-4 1953)

3-STEP METHOD FOR MEASURING TREND IN RANGE CONDITION

Step III - Photo Record

Forest Salmon Ranger District Copper Cr. Date 8-3-56
Allotment Short Cr. Type Asp. - pine
Transect No. C19 T-1 Camera Height 41" Photo By McCormack

Transect No. 3. Camera Height 41"



Preliminary Score Card
VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type Agsp - Pute Soil Type granitic Cluster No. 9

Check only indicators which apply

Composition*

Adj. Point
Rating Rating**

- (a) **Better perennial herbaceous plants abundant. Palatable browse species represented in normal amount. Age classes represented for better perennial herbaceous plants and browse. Secondary forage plants inconspicuous or scarce. E
- (b) Better plants, including desirable browse species, moderately abundant to abundant. Secondary plants may be moderately abundant. Low value or worthless plants scarce. G
- (c) Secondary plants may be conspicuous and abundant. Better grasses and weeds may be scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally below normal. Low value or worthless plants may be abundant. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may form a third or more of the plant cover. (F)
- (d) Better grasses and weeds scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally scarce, hedged and highlined. Secondary grasses and weeds may be moderately abundant to scarce. Less desirable shrubs and weeds may form half or more of the plant cover. P
- (e) Low value or annual plants abundant to scarce. Better and secondary plants scarce or absent from the cover. The better plants, if present, occurring as relics or confined to brush clumps out of reach of grazing animals. Palatable shrubs, if present, are hedged and highlined. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may make up 90 percent of the plant cover. VP

Vigor*

- (a) Palatable perennial plants high in vigor. Grasses with numerous seed stalks. Abundant production of foliage. Palatable browse with profuse flowers or fruits. E
- (b) Palatable perennial plants are vigorous. Grasses usually have numerous seed stalks. Foliage production is normal - plants well formed and not stunted. Crowns of palatable browse species loose and open. G

* Relate to cluster summary.
 ** To be assigned.

VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply

Adj. Point
Rating Rating**

Vigor (cont'd)

- (c) Vigor of palatable plants may be fair to good. Palatable perennial grasses may have fewer seed stalks, be shorter, and have fewer leaves. Palatable browse species may have fewer flowers or fruits and show moderate hedging. F
- (d) Palatable plants generally are low in vigor and slow to develop in the spring.. They may be spindly or stunted in growth. Seed stalks of palatable grasses few in number and short. Flowers and fruits scarce on palatable browse. Up to 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Plants with partially dead root crowns. Palatable grasses may have a pale yellowish color P
- (e) Both the better and secondary plants generally lacking in vigor - spindly, poorly formed, sickly looking. Better plants may be present as relics. More than 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Dead root crowns commonly present. VP

Density*

- (a) Plant density and forage density index normal for the soil and site. (Optimum density for the site). E
- (b) Plant density index normal but forage density index below normal for the soil and site. Density of palatable browse species normal for the site G
- (c) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively high but below normal. Density of palatable browse species may be below normal for the site. F
- (d) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively low. Density of palatable browse species below normal for the site. P or VP
- (e) Plant density index very low for site P or VP

Other Indicators

Classification of Vegetation Condition (Circle one)

Excellent Good Fair Poor Very Poor

* Relate to cluster summary.
**To be assigned.

Preliminary Score Card
TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

Excellent and Good Condition

Check only indicators
which apply*

- | | Posi-
tive | Nega-
tive |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. Grasses robust with numerous leaves, seed stalks tall and numerous, leaves a healthy green color. Forage plants, including palatable browse, reproducing vigorously and a variety of age classes present. | () | |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. Low vigor in plants is shown by the pale, sickly color of foliage, few seed stalks produced by grasses, dead branches and few annual twigs on browse, shallow or scant root systems of normally deep-rooted plants, and absence of seedlings. | | () |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper | () | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper | | () |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. | () | |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined. Dead and dying hedged plants present. Dead branches generally indicate that shrub is dying | | () |

Fair Condition Class

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. | () | |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. | | () |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. | () | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. | | () |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. | () | |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined | | () |
| 4a. Better forage plants ** invading and readily available to grazing animals. Better forage plants growing in the openings between shrubs. | () | |
| List plants: | | |
| 4b. Lack of reproduction of young plants of better species. Absence of seedlings or young plants of both palatable and unpalatable plant species may indicate that the micro-climate is unfavorable for germination or seedling survival. If seedlings and young plants of unpalatable plants are present and those of palatable plants are absent, it may be assumed that grazing is too severe for palatable plants to become established. Downward trend is indicated. | | () |

*Point rating to be assigned.

**Perennial plants which are part of the original vegetation and climax for the site. Generally they are good soil binders and deep rooted.

TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Fair Condition Class (cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply

- 5a. Invasion of unpalatable plants. Invasion by unpalatable or poor forage plants is an indicator of downward trend ()
- List plants:

Poor Condition Class

- 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. ()
- 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. (✓)
- 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper ()
- 2b. Utilization of key species exceed proper (✓)
- 3a. Several years' regrowth from hedged browse. At least two or more years' regrowth should be in evidence to establish the fact of upward trend in forage condition. The age of regrowth may be established by a count of the annual growth rings ()
- 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined (✓)
- 4a. Invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. Invasion must be positive, i.e., a variety of age classes must be represented in addition to seedling reproduction. Better forage plants may be invading in stands of unpalatable plants or on bare ground lacking vegetation. Invasion by these perennials into openings between shrubs is a good indication of upward trend. List plants ()
- 4b. No invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. (✓)
- 5a. Invasion on erosion pavement. Invasion and establishment of perennial plants on erosion pavement is a good indication of upward trend. The basal parts of invading plants will be flush with the ground surface if soil erosion has stopped. List plants. ()
- 5b. No invasion on erosion pavement. (✓)
- 6a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Generally a well dispersed litter layer accompanies a well dispersed vegetal cover. ()
- 6b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Litter scarce and poorly dispersed. (✓)

Very Poor Condition Class

- 1a. Invasion or thickening of any species characteristic of better range condition. List plants. ()
- 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. ()
- 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. ()

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Vegetation Condition (circle one)

Up Down Not Apparent
 (R-4 1954) A-18

Preliminary Score Card
SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

- | <u>Current Erosion on Site</u> | <u>Check only indicators which apply</u> |
|---|--|
| | Adj. Rating Point Rating* |
| (a) No evidence of soil loss or accelerated erosion, topsoil layer intact | E |
| (b) Topsoil stable and in place. No evidence of current accelerated erosion. Some topsoil may have been lost in the past but the soil is now stabilized. Small patches of erosion pavement may be present as a result of past erosion | G |
| (c) Slight erosion. Patches of erosion pavement may occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Subsoil may be exposed in spots. | F |
| (d) Moderate erosion. Extensive patches of erosion pavement occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Active gullies of local origin may be present. The subsoil may be frequently exposed. | P |
| (e) Severe erosion. Topsoil losses are generally heavy, subsoil extensively exposed. Active gullies may be frequent and deep. Gravelly soils usually have a complete erosion pavement | VP |

Condition of Litter on Site

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Normal well dispersed accumulation of plant litter and humus | E |
| (b) Plant litter accumulated from several years' growth of perennial plants is present. Litter well dispersed and provides good soil protection | G |
| (c) Accumulations of plant litter are generally confined to areas protected by shrubs or tree growth. Much of the space between plants consists of bare ground. Litter cover is not adequate to protect the soil surface between plants. | F |
| (d) No accumulations of plant litter. Litter poorly dispersed, scarce, generally insufficient to protect the soil | P |
| (e) Plant litter generally absent or scarce; if abundant it will consist of annual or unpalatable plant parts | VP |

Check only indicators which apply

Erosion Hazard Index for Site⁽¹⁾

	Adj. Rating	Point Rating
Negligible	E	
Low	G	
Medium	F	
High	P	
Extreme	VP	

Other Indicators

Classification of Soil Stability Condition (circle one)

Excellent Good Fair Poor Very Poor

(1) Relate to cluster summary.

Preliminary Score Card
TREND IN SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

Check only indicators which apply*

Posi- Nega-
 tive tive

Good and Excellent Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year ()
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year ()
- 2a. No visible accelerated erosion ()
- 2b. Erosion occurring ()
- 3a. No trampling displacement ()
- 3b. Trampling displacement occurring ()

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year ()
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plant. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year (✓)
- 2a. Gullies, if present healed. Gullies which originate on the area are stabilized by the growth of perennial vegetation on both sides and bottom. The sidewalls will be rounded in appearance. The presence of vegetation in gully bottoms is not by itself a reliable indicator of improved range condition. It may be highly misleading if used without a careful appraisal of conditions on the area drained ()
- 2b. Gullies, if present, active. Established gullies that are raw and actively cutting. This type of gully may vary from a few inches to several feet in depth. ()
- 3a. Rill marks stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 3b. Rill marks present. They often appear during storms but may be obliterated later depending on depth of cutting (✓)

*Point rating to be assigned.

Check only indicators
which apply

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition (cont.)

Posi- Nega-
tive tive

- 4a. Alluvial deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 4b. Alluvial deposits not stabilized. Recent deposits may partially cover the basal portions of established plants. Recent deposits usually may be distinguished from old ones by the absence of perennial vegetation on the deposit (✓)
- 5a. Healed terraces. Stabilized terraces characterized by sloping sides clothed with vegetation and no exposed live roots. Tops of terraces invaded and occupied by perennial plants ()
- 5b. Active terraces. Active terraces have more or less steep sides, show evidence of sliding soil, exposed live roots, and are not stabilized by vegetation (✓)
- 6a. Sloping-sided soil remnants. Soil remnants with sloping sides, or sides clothed with mosses, lichens or higher plants. Plant roots covered by soil. Space between soil remnants being occupied by perennial plants ()
- 6b. Steep-sided soil remnants. Soil pedestals capped by rocks or pebbles may be found following storms. They are usually of recent origin. They are characterized by almost vertical sides and often with exposed roots of the plants holding remnants of the soil (✓)
- 7a. Wind-scoured depressions stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 7b. Wind-scoured depressions between plants. In extreme cases the soil surface is merely a series of such shallow depressions separated by low ridges of vegetation. If the surface of the depression is scoured or etched, rapid downward trend is indicated ()
- 8a. Wind deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 8b. Recent wind deposits. Recent wind deposits show little if any discoloration of the surface material by organic matter and no decomposition of buried plant parts ()
- 9a. Trampling displacement insignificant ()
- 9b. Trampling displacement noticeable (✓)
- 10. Exposed plant crowns or roots. Soil loss taking place currently as shown by exposed crowns or roots appearing on young, deep-rooted perennial plants , (✓)

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Soil Stability (circle one)

Up Down Not Apparent