Regeneration plot (6-ft. radius plot)

**Black cherry:** Count all seedlings ≥2 inches tall with 2 normal-sized leaves. Stems > 1 foot tall are counted twice.

**Yellow-poplar:** Same as black cherry. Ignore if oak site index <65.

**Other desirables:** Same as black cherry. Maples must pass the tug test. (NOTE: For hickory and walnut, count all stems meeting established oak criteria – Stems meeting competitive oak criteria are counted twice.)

**Competitive Oak:** Stump sprouts or stems >3 feet tall OR with a root collar diameter (RCD) >0.75 inches. Weight count by site index (see table, right).

**Established Oak:** Count all stems 0.5~3 feet tall OR with RCD 0.25~0.75 inches.

**New Oak:** Count all stems <0.5 foot tall and a RCD <0.25 inches.

**Aggregate Oak Height (Optional):** Sum of the height of all oak seedlings on a milacre plot, recorded in ½ foot increments.

**Conifers:** Count any hemlock, pine, or spruce seedling with 2 whorls OR 0.5-1 foot tall. Stems w/ ≥3 whorls or >1 foot tall are counted twice.

**Saplings:** 2 stems 1-2" dbh or 1 stem 3-5" dbh of a younger age class. Record species code.

**Residuals:** Good quality stems 6-10 inches dbh that are the same age as main canopy and will be retained after final harvest. Record species code.

**Tall woody interference:** Undesirable species more than 6’ tall rooted in or near the plot. Record species code of the dominant stem.

**Interference Plot (26-foot radius plot)**

**Low Woody Interference:** Visually group foliage of shrubs and undesirable trees less than 6’ tall together. Estimate cover by 5% increments. Record percent cover and code of the dominant species.

**Fern (bracken, hay-scented, New York):** Estimate percent cover by 5% increments. For other fern species, report half the cover. If >50% coverage, record in 10% increments.

**Grass and Sedge:** Estimate percent cover by 5% increments. Record 1% even if only a trace of grass or sedge is present.

**Grapevine:** Record the number of grapevines rooted in the plot.

**Site limitations:** Record if present anywhere on the plot. 1= poor drainage, 2= rocky/thin soil, 3= thick duff.

**Deer Impact Level:** Assessed in plots and between plots. One Value assigned to the entire stand.

1) No impact – found only inside well-maintained woven-wire deer-exclosure fences


3) Moderate impact – desirable regeneration present but with little height variability. Herbaceous plants rare. No stump sprouts. Non-preferred browse and browse-resilient plant species are noticeably common and widespread

4) High impact – desirable regeneration rare to absent. Non-preferred and browse-resilient vegetation limited in height growth by deer browsing.

5) Very high impact – desirable regeneration absent. Abundance of non-preferred vegetation is also reduced by browsing, browse-resilient plants show signs of heavy repeated browsing and a browse line is readily evident.

AGS = desirable species that contain at least one grade 3 log or will in the future, likely to persist another 15 years.

UGS = trees that do not contain at least one grade 3 or better log and never will, or are not likely to persist another 15 years.
SILVAH QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Non-native Invasive Species: Record presence on any understory plot or presence in or near the stand in the comments section of the tally form. Some species of particular interest include:

**Trees:**

- Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus spp.*)
- Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)

**Shrubs:**

- Bush honeysuckles (*Lonicera spp.*) SILVAH recognizes Amur, Tartarian or generic bush honeysuckle species
- Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
- Autumn or Russian olive (*Elaeagnus spp.*)

**Forbs/Grasses:**

- Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
- Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

**Vines:**

- Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
- Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum, P. sachalinense*)
- Japanese stillgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)

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