

Monitoring Transect Data Form—Native Perennial Grass Density (number/meter²)

Samplers: _____ Recorder: _____

Property Name: _____ Date: _____ Plot ID: _____

GPS Datum: _____ GPS Coordinates: _____ Transect Length: 25m

Transect Bearing: _____ Site Slope %: _____ Site Aspect: _____

Quad #	Quadrat Size (number)		
	1/4m	1/2m	1m
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
total			
mean			

Vegetation Description

Vegetation Alliance Name _____

Size of Stand-- <1 acre ____ 1-5 acres ____ >5 acres ____

Adjacent Alliance Names _____

Common Plant Species:

Density = the number of individuals (of a single species or defined group of species) in a defined area; applications to herbaceous plants usually refer to any standing live plant, with a proper definition for individual (identity can be difficult in sod-forming grasses and mass-growth forms).

Measurement Method (Native Perennial Grass Density):

1. Select sampling area and number of sampling units; randomly or systematically select the sampling units, and their center points.
2. For each sample unit, find the central point of the sampling unit; establish a permanent marker at that point; randomly or systematically select a compass direction, and lay out a 25 meter tape marking the transect with stakes to hold the tape taught.
3. Walking on the downhill (or left) side, place a quadrat of the selected size (or nested sizes) on the uphill (or right) side starting with the 0-1m interval.
4. Record the total number of native perennial grass individuals (>5cm apart) of all age-classes with rooted basal cover >50% inside each quadrat; avoid double counting of individuals between quadrats.