

Stem Collection Field Instructions

When recording a new stem (recruit)...

Assign it a new stem ID and a new tag ID if it is a new organism.

Record the X and Y coordinates, species, POM, DBH, and status on a blank stem sheet.

Please add how you identified the species of the stem into the *Notes* column.

Either local or scientific names are acceptable.

If you cannot identify the species of a new stem...

Take a sample of the leaves, fruit, seeds, or flowers and record the sample number in the *Voucher Taken* column.

If a stem has no tag...

Check the ground to see if the tag has fallen off. Use the location of the stem against the data sheets to determine if it has already been recorded in another census. If no tag or record can be found, record it as a recruit.

If the POM is not 1.3m....

Record the new POM in the *POM* column and the associated DBH in the *DBH* column.

Record the DBH at 1.3m in the *Notes* column with reason why a POM 1.3m is not viable (e.g. wound, swelling, bark loss, or branch).

If the stem is wounded...

Put a check in the *Wounded* column. Then in the *Notes* column, record the percentage of cambium exposed (i.e. the bark missing). This should be estimated on 4 sides of the stem, from the ground to 2 m height. Also, record the presence / absence of bracket fungus in the *Notes* column.

If the stem is resprouting....

Give the stem a new tag, and check if there is an existing tag on that tree and record the tag ID in *Notes*.

If a stem is dead...

Mark the stem as dead (**D**) in the *Status* column and record the *Mode*, *Cause of Damage*, and *Decay* to the best of your ability.

Record the presence / absence of bracket fungus and the percentage of cambium exposed in the *Notes* column.

If a stem is missing...

Do your best to locate the stem using the information on the data sheets.

If the stem cannot be located, record it as either vanished (**V**) or presumed dead (**X**) in the *Mode* column.

Status	Mode	Cause of Damage
A = Alive	U = Uprooted	N = Neighbouring tree
	P = Snapped	E = Elephant
R = Stem dead but base resprouting	B = Broken (or cut)	F = Fire
	S = Standing	H = Human (cut or ringbarked)
	L = Leaning	L = Lightning
D = Stem and base dead	F = Fallen	M = Termites
	V = Vanished	W = Wind
	Q = Can't tell	Q = Can't tell
	X = Presumed dead	O = Other (describe in notes)

Decay

Place a number (1-5) in the Decay column based on the table below.

Class	Structure	Wood texture	Wood colour	Branches and twigs
1	Sound, firm	Intact, no rot	Original colour	Branches with fine twigs present
2	Heartwood sound, sapwood a bit decayed	Sapwood partly soft. Wood cannot be pulled apart by hand.	Original colour	Branches with some fine twigs present with peeling bark
3	Heartwood sound, log supports its weight	Large hard pieces of sapwood can be pulled apart by hand	Red-brown, or original colour	Large branches with no fine twigs, branches do not pull out by hand
4	Heartwood rotten, log does not support its weight	Soft, small, blocky pieces. Heartwood is soft.	Red-brown, light brown, grey-brown	Large branches pull out easily by hand
5	No structural integrity, no longer maintains shape	Very soft, powdery when dry.	Red-brown, dark brown	Branches not present