Technical Report No. 150 DETAILED VEGETATION MAPPING OF THE IBP PAWNEE SITE

J. C. Shaver and H. G. Fisser

Plant Science Division

University of Wyoming

Laramie, Wyoming

GRASSLAND BIOME

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

rage
itle Page
able of Contents
bstract
ntroduction
bjectives
ethods of Procedure
esults and Discussion
iterature Cited
ppendix A. Samples of LAI Point Hit Data
ppendix B. Summary of Data
ppendix C. List of Species Encountered

ABSTRACT

The Pawnee Site rangelands, although relatively uniform and dominated by blue grama, exhibit phytosociological variation resulting from soil, moisture, relief, and grazing treatment influences upon vegetation. The spatial modelling effort of the Grassland Biome program requires a detailed vegetation map with definitive type units no larger than 0.1 ha (10 m \times 10 m). To this end, three forms of remote sensing imagery were utilized: panchromatic photographs at a scale of 1:5800 and color and infrared prints at a slightly smaller scale. Utilizing mirror and lens stereoscopes, first-order delineations were applied to the panchromatic photographs with further detail added following comparison to the color and infrared prints. Type lines were drawn on the black-and-white prints based on photographic tone, texture, pattern, topographic location, and color variations observable on the three imagery forms. Through a secondary photographic procedure the type lines were transferred to a topographic base map with a scale of 1:4800. Ground truth data were based on Leaf Area Indices (LAI) derived from point hits utilizing a motorized point frame with a movable pin.

INTRODUCTION

The IBP Pawnee Site, located northeast of Nunn, Colorado, is a grassland area dominated primarily by blue grama. This grassland, though relatively uniform, exhibits phytosociological variations due to differences in soil, moisture, relief, and intensity of grazing. The spatial modelling effort of the Grassland Biome program requires a detailed vegetation map of the area in order to define herbaceous variation.

OBJECTIVES

The initial objective of this project was to develop a detailed vegetation map of the Pawnee Site based on areas delineated by differences observable in aerial photographs. This map includes all of Sec. 23 and the $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ Sec. 15, i.e., the heavy, medium, and light summer-grazed pastures. Also included on the map are areas which lie outside these three pastures but within the boundaries of the Central Basin Watershed. This includes parts of $W_{\frac{1}{2}}$ Sec. 24, $NW_{\frac{1}{4}}$ Sec. 15, $NE_{\frac{1}{4}}$ of Sec. 22, $SW_{\frac{1}{4}}$ of Sec. 14, and portions of Sec. 9, 10, and 13. The half section that the IBP headquarters is located upon ($S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ Sec. 21) is also included in the map (Fig. 1).

The second objective required that each type area, delineated by lines representing observable photographic differences, be defined in terms of vegetational components and area occupied within the study unit. The herbaceous character of each type was to be defined in terms of Leaf Area Index (LAI) values derived by sampling with a point frame. Type areas were to be determined in hectares.

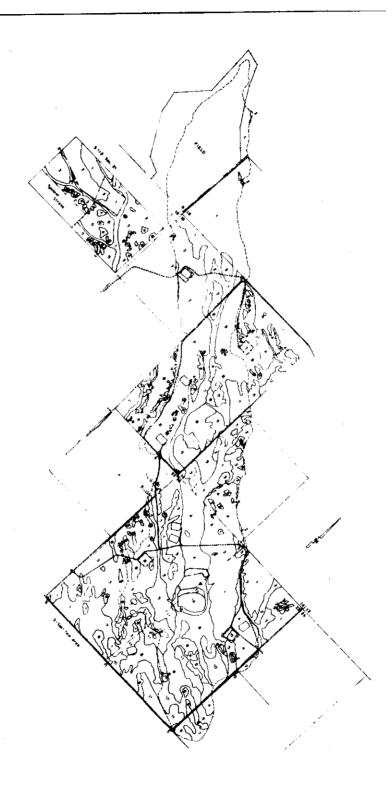


Fig. 1. Vegetational type map of the Central Basin Watershed and the Pawnee Site headquarters. See Appendix B for the details of the plant species in each numbered type.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Aerial Photo Mapping

Vegetational types were delineated for the area to be mapped using panchromatic aerial photographs having a scale of 1:5800. Color and infrared prints with a slightly smaller scale were compared and contrasted with the panchromatic photos. This was done to complement the interpretation of the latter and to aid in making final decisions of where type lines should be drawn.

Aerial photo interpretation through stereoscopic observation of paired stereo photographs is a precise operation. It requires well-trained and conscientious personnel with comprehensive technical knowledge as well as the time, capability, and intent to successfully and accurately utilize the art of stereoscopic observation in order to interpret and identify differences on the photographs which represent variations in the area photographed. A trained, skillful interpreter is often able to delineate, through a stereoscopic observation of aerial photographs, differences and variations not observable on the ground.

The primary tools used by the aerial photo interpreter for observational study of photographs are the mirror and lens stereoscope. The mirror stereoscope provides the viewer with a large viewable area and little magnification from which the first-order designations of site variations are derived. The lens stereoscope, with 2 to 4 power magnification, provides a much smaller field of view from which the greatest detail is observable.

According to Avery (1968), factors useful in photo interpretation are topographic location, texture, pattern, shape, size, tone, and shadow. Essentially topographic location, texture, pattern, and tone were used for determination of type delineations in the Pawnee Site aerial photographs.

Additional information was available through the study of color and infrared imagery. This was most useful for the delineation of types resulting from site characteristics causing differences in productivity, but not necessarily composition. These variations were often easily observable on the color or infrared photographs, but were almost undistinguishable on the black and white.

The type lines representing delineation of areas with herbaceous variation, as derived by interpretation of visible differences when viewed by stereoscopic inspection, were drawn with red pencil directly onto the panchromatic photographic prints. Transferring these lines to the map with a scale of 1 inch = 400 ft required a secondary photographic process. Using a 35-mm camera and color film, pictures were taken of each pasture or study area unit, the largest of which occupied no more than 130 ha. The camera was positioned at a distance from the aerial photograph such that the specific unit to be photographed was centered in the viewfinder and occupied only one-fourth to one-third of the subsequent colored slide. The restriction was necessary to reduce, as much as possible, the influence of photographic displacement and distortion upon the imagery of the slides.

To transfer the type lines to the base line map, the slides were projected onto the appropriate portion of the wall-mounted map. The projector was mounted on a tripod for locating the position which would align at least three of the pasture corners or location points from the projected slide image onto the identical location points on the base line map. Type lines were then drawn onto the map within the area encompassed by the location points. If only three location points were identically aligned for a rectangular pasture unit, the type lines were drawn only on one-half

of that unit prior to repositioning the projector to align a fourth corner point and two previously aligned points.

Line matching resulting from the projecter repositioning was sufficiently accurate to locate type lines with errors no greater than 1 to 2 m. On the ground, comparison with identifiable check-point locations were also able to show very little, if any, line-position error.

Vegetational Type Definition

Data for computation of LAI were collected during the summer of 1971 using a motorized point frame with a movable pin developed by Dr. Dennis Knight of the University of Wyoming. The frame settings were distributed over each type using restricted random and systematic selection procedures with 10 pin points read at each frame setting. For each pin, the species and number of plant contacts with the pin point were recorded on a tape recorder. At the end of each day the data were transferred from the recorder to data sheets. The number of points recorded in each type varied from 400 to 600 depending on the density of vegetation within the type, fewer points being recorded as the density increased.

Measurement of LAI, using the method of Warren-Wilson (Wilson, 1963), requires data collection of point contacts with the pin oriented at three angles: 8°, 32.5°, and 65°. The LAI is then calculated by entering the number of average hits per pin (f) for each of the three angles in the formula:

LAI =
$$.089f_{8^{\circ}} + .462f_{32.5^{\circ}} + .453f_{65^{\circ}}$$

Early work by Dr. Dennis Knight suggested that a single angle setting could be used on the Pawnee Grassland and that LAI could be computed by

insertion of a modifying constant into the formula (Knight, personal communication). Dr. Knight indicated that Leaf Area Index could be computed from data obtained with a pin setting of 32.5° when the average number of hits per pin is multiplied by the constant 0.87 in the formula:

Near the end of the summer period it was noted that the point frames had inadvertently been constructed such that the leg settings for the 32.5° and 65° angles had been reversed. Since the point data had already been obtained from the majority of the type areas with the pin at the 65° angle and insufficient time was available for complete resampling, a secondary subsampling was conducted with the pin at 32.5°. In addition to the point contact data which were obtained in each type area with the pin set at 65°, three areas were selected within which replicate data were obtained with the pin set at 32.5°. These data were obtained for blue grama, buffalo grass, and the total of all species. The mean of all taxa among the three type areas sampled was then used as a conversion coefficient for the computation of LAI. The conversion coefficient (C), with "Rf" representing the average number of hits per pin obtained from the three type areas sampled both by the 65° pin and 32.5° pin setting, is given by:

$$c = \frac{Rf_{32.5}^{\circ}}{Rf_{65}^{\circ}}$$

Computation of LAI values on the remainder of the type areas was subsequently made using the following equation:

LAI = (C)
$$(f_{65}^{\circ})(0.87)$$

Appendix A includes a sample of recorded point contact data. The sampling adequacy, in terms of numbers of points (N_F) required to effectively estimate LAI, was determined using:

$$N_{F} = S_{\overline{X}_{F}} < .10\overline{X}_{F}$$

where X_F represents the sampled number of point contacts of blue grama per frame of 10 pin recordings, and S is the standard error of the mean of herbaceous contacts per frame. Sampling was considered adequate only when sufficient point contact data had been obtained such that S was less than 10% of the mean hits per frame. The number of frames required varied from 40 to 60 within a type area.

Following the sampling season, some of the original type lines were modified due to inconsistencies between what appeared on the photos and what could actually be observed on the ground. In some cases, types were so heterogenous that more complete breakdowns of the types were abandoned in favor of less error in delineation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The accompanying map shows the vegetation type areas which were determined by photo analysis and field work. LAI data are presented in the tables in Appendix B. Using the procedure described earlier, the

correction coefficient utilized for computation of LAI was determined to be 2.110. The LAI values were determined for blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis) and buffalo grass (Buchloe dactyloides) and for the total of all species. Other species were so seldom encountered with the sampling procedure used that an accurate estimate of LAI was not possible. An analysis of variance has yet to be conducted on the data; however, there are certain differences which stand out when reviewing the data.

Total LAI in the light-grazed pasture varies from .7435 in type no. 2 to .4956 in type no. 8. Blue grama LAI for these two areas is .5738 and .2019, respectively. It is apparent from this that blue grama makes up a larger portion of the total vegetation cover in type no. 2 than in type no. 8. In the heavy-grazed pasture, type no. 12 shows the LAI for buffalo grass to be .9958. This is also the total value since this was the only species recorded in that type. In contrast, type no. 7 had a value of .3916 for total LAI with no buffalo grass present. An example from the medium-grazed pasture shows that blue grama and buffalo grass in type no. 9 have identical LAI values of .1652. The total LAI for this area is .4865. Type no. 6, adjacent to type no. 9, has LAI values for blue grama, buffalo grass, and the total of all the species as follows: .2800, .0918, and .6012. Type no. 9 is a southwest-facing ridge top and is therefore drier and less productive than type no. 6 which is the drainage area just below it.

When comparing the vegetation map with the soils map and with the topography map of the area, it can be noted that vegetational types and densities interrelate closely with soil variation as well as relief.

There does not seem to be much correlation between LAI and grazing treatment.

A method other than the point contact method of measuring LA! could have provided a more accurate estimate of the vegetation parameters sought in this project. This is especially true when the species causing observed photographic imagery differences in the vegetation were some of the very minor species which were often missed by point contact sampling. Where the point frame was not an adequate sampling method to detect these differences in the minor species, some other procedures involving area and/or density measures could well have been utilized to effectively provide rapid estimation of these taxa.

LITERATURE CITED

- Avery, T. E. 1968. Interpretation of aerial photographs. 2nd ed. Burgess Publ. Co., Minneapolis. 324 p.
- Wilson, J. W. 1963. Estimation of foliage denseness and foliage angle by inclined point quadrats. Aust. J. Bot. 11:95-105.

APPENDIX A

SAMPLES OF LAI POINT HIT DATA

Leaf Area Index point contact data collected in 1971 at the Pawnee Site are Grassland Biome data set A2U00QB. An example of the data follows.

APPENDIX A

Type #1 Light-grazed pasture.

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Φ Ŋ 123 9 σ ∞ 6 7 4 1 2 2 σ Φ 123456 5 7 8 9 12345 Species BOGR BUDA BOGR BUDA BUDA CAEL BOGR BUDA Bogr PSTE BUDA CAFI CAEL BOGR ARLO BOGR CAEL BUDA BOGR OPPO BUDA CAFI 13-16 17-20 25-28 9-12 21-24 Set 2-8 1-4

APPENDIX A

Type #1 Medium-grazed pasture.

9 10 ω 'n 2 φ ∞ 2 9 12345 9 10 ∞ 1234567 5 σ ∞ 123456 Species OPPO BOGR BUDA ARLO ARFR AGSM SPCO BOGR EREF AGSM VUOC BAOP BUDA EREF CAEL BOGR VUOC ARLO AGSM EREF OPPO BOGR ARLO SIHY 9-12 13-16 Set 5-8 1-4

APPENDIX A

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1 2 10 σ ω 9 4 m 7 10 ത ∞ 9 2 4 m 9 σ ω Type #1 Heavy-grazed pasture. 4 5 123 Species BOGR BUDA SPCO BOGR SPC0 BUDA BOGR CAEL VUOC BOGR CAEL BOGR CAEL BOGR OPPO BUDA CAEL VUOC BOGR BUDA CAEL 21-24 25-28 13-16 9-12 17-20 Set 5-8

APPENDIX A

Type #1 SW½ Sec. 10; NW½ Sec. 16; and E½ Sec. 9.

Set	Species	12345678910	12345678910	12345678910	12345678910
1-4	BOGR AGSM VUOC	BOGR 1 1 - 1 - 1 AGSM	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1
5-8	BOGR VUOC BUDA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9-12	BOGR AFRF AGSM	- 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
13-16		2 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 - 1
17-20	BOGR ARLO SPCO	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 — 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1	- + 1 - 1 - + 1 - 1 - + 1
21-24	BOGR BUDA OPPO	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

APPENDIX A

Type #5 St Sec. 21; 32.54 Frame Setting.

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Set	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24
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APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF DATA

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 1. Light-grazed pasture.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$(N = 400)^{a/}$	ARLO3	5	.0125	
(., .,,,	BOGR2	5 25	.0625	.1148
	BUDA	74	. 1850	. 339
	CAEL2	74 5 3 1	.0125	
	CAFI	3	.0075	
	OPP0	ĺ	.0025	
	PSTE3	1	.0025	
	7	114	. 2850	.523
(N = 400)	AGSM	3	.0075	
	ARFR4	3 3 5 4	.0075	
	ARLO3	5	.0125	
	BAOP		.0100	
	BOGR2	125	. 3125	. 573
	BUDA		.0075	.013
	CAEL2	3 7	.0175	
	CHNA2	2	.0050	
	OPP0	2	.0050	
	PLPAG	1	.0025	
	SPCO	3	.0075	
	SPCR	1	.0025	
	VUOC	3	.0075	
	13	3 162	. 4050	. 743
(N = 600)	ARFR4	4	.0067	
	ARL03	13	.0217	
	BAOP	1	.0017	
	BOGR2	119	. 1983	. 361
	CAEL2	17	.0283	
	CAFI	1	.0017	
	CHNA2	5 6	.0083	
	EREF	6	.0100	
	GUSA2	7	.0117	
	LEDE	2	.0033	
	0PP0	13	.0217	
	PSTE3	1	.0017	
	SIHY	5	.0083	
	SPCO	5 9	.0150	
-	STCO4	10	.0167	
	THTR2	1	.0017	
	VUOC	$\frac{3}{225}$.0050	
	17	225	.3750	.688

a/ N = the total number of pins used

2.F

APPENDIX B
Appendix Table 1 (continued).

Type No.	. Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
(N = 600) ARLO3	12	.0200	· · ·
•	BAOP	2	.0033	
	BOGR2	116	. 1933	. 3549
	BUDA	25	.0417	.0766
	CAEL2	17	.0283	,
	CHNA2	1	.0017	
	MUT02	5	.0083	
	SCPA	5 2	.0033	
	SPCO	- 9	.0150	
	VUOC	9 4	.0067	
	10	193	.3217	. 5906
(N = 400)) ARFR4	19	.0475	
(,,	ARL03	10	.0250	
	BOGR2	84	.2100	. 3855
	CAEL2	14	.0350	. , , ,
	CHNA2	1	.0025	
	GAC05	2	.0050	
	HEVI	5	.0125	
	LEDE	5 2	.0050	
	MUTO2	1	.0025	
	0PP0	9	.0225	
	SPCO	1	.0025	
	STC04	1		
	THTR2	•	.0025 .0075	
	13	3 152	.3800	. 6976
(N = 500)) ARL03	8	.0160	
	BOGR2	109	.2180	. 4002
	CAEL2	16	.0320	
	CHNA2		.0060	
	EREF	3 1	.0020	
	GUSA2	3	.0060	
	LARE	3 1	.0020	
	LEDE	1	.0020	
	OPPO	4	.0080	
	SPCO		.0100	
	SPCR	5 1	.0020	
	THTR2	i	.0020	
	VUOC	i.	.0080	
	13	157	.3140	.5764
(N = 400)) AGSM	1	.0025	
	ARFR4	1	.0025	

APPENDIX B
Appendix Table 1 (continued).

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
7 (N = 400)	BOGR2	96	.2400	. 4406
, (CAEL2	11	.0275	
	OECO	1	.0025	
	SPCO	1	.0025	
	THTR2	6	.0150	
	7	117	. 2925	.5370
8 (N = 500)	AGSM	3	.0060	
	ARFR4	13	.0260	
	ARL03	5	.0100	
	ASBI	1	.0020	
	BOGR2	55	.1100	.2019
	CAEL2	13	.0260	
	CHNA2	2	.0040	
	EREF	2	.0040	
	OPP0	11	.0220	
	PSTE3	3	.0060	
	SIHY	1	.0020	
	SPC0	2	.0040	
	STC04	22	.0440	
	VUOC	2	.0040	
	14	135	.2700	. 4956

APPENDIX B

(continued)

Appendix	Table	2.	Medium-grazed	pasture.
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Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$1 (N = 400)^{a/}$	AGSM	12	.0300	
1 (11 11 110)	AFRF4	5	.0125	
	ARLO3	16	.0400	
	BAOP	2	.0050	
	BOGR2	91	.2275	.4176
	BUDA	5	.0125	.0230
	CAEL2	5 5	.0125	.0250
	EREF	21	.0525	
	OECO2	1	.0020	
	0PP0	8	.0200	
	SIHY		.0020	
	SPCO	1		
		2 6 175	.0050	
	<u>vuoc</u>	176	.0150 1.375	0021
	13	1/5	.4375	.8031
2 (N = 400)	AGSM	3	.0075	
	ARFR4	15	.0375	
	ARLO3	5	.0125	
	BOGR2	14	.0350	.0643
	BUDA	91	.2275	.4176
	CAEL2	36	.0900	,
	HEVI	22	.0550	
	LYJU	2	.0050	
	OPPO	1	.0025	
	SPCO	4	.0100	
	VUOC	2	.0050	
	11	1 <u>95</u>	.4875	. 8949
3 (N = 400)	AGSM	9	.0225	
(ARFR4	20	.0500	
	ARLO3	- - 4	.0100	
	BOGR2	61	.1525	. 2800
	BUDA	3	.0075	.0137
	CAEL2	17	.0425	.0157
	CHNA2	1	.0025	
	OPPO	2	.0050	
	SPCO	15		
	9	1 <u>5</u> 132	<u>.0375</u>	60.0
	3	132	. 3300	.6058
4 (N = 400)	ARL03	7	.0175	
	BOGR2	36	.0900	. 1652
	BUDA	70	. 1750	.3213
	CAEL2	19	.0475	
	CAFI	1	.0025	

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B
Appendix Table 2 (continued).

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
4 (N = 400)	GACO5	1	.0025	
	LIPU	1	.0025	
	OPPO	2	.0050	
	SPCO	5	.0125	
	9	2 <u>5</u> 142	. 3550	.6517
5 (N = 400)	AGSM	2	.0050	
	ARFR4	1	.0025	
	ARLO3	2	.0050	
	BOGR2	36	.0900	. 1652
	BUDA	42	. 1050	. 1928
	CAEL2	16	.0400	
	GUSA2	3	.0075	
	MUT02	3 1	.0025	
	OPP0	3	.0075	
	SPCO	ĺ	.0025	
	VUOC	1	.0025	
	11	108	.2700	. 4956
6 (N = 400)	ARFR4	1	.0025	
•	ARLO3	16	.0400	
	BOGR2	61	. 1525	.2800
	BUDA	20	.0500	.0918
	CAEL2	8	.0200	
	EREF	1	.0025	
	GUSA2	2	.0050	
	HEV I	1	.0025	
	LEDE	1	.0025	
	MUTO2		.0225	
	OPPO	7	.0175	
	SOSE4	9 7 3	. 00 75	
	SPCO	ĺ	.0025	
	13	131	. 3275	.6012
7 (N = 600)	AGSM	1	.0017	
	ARFR4	12	.0200	
	ARL03	4	.0067	
	ASSP6	2	.0033	
	BOGR2	70	.1167	. 2142
	BUDA	61	. 1016	. 1865
	CAEL2	19	.0317	
	HEVI	18	.0300	
	LEDE	1	.0017	
	SOSE4	1	.0017	

 $\label{eq:APPENDIX B} \mbox{Appendix Table 2 (continued).}$

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
7 (N = 600)	SPCO	9	.0150	
, , ,	VUOC	2	.0033	
	12	$\frac{2}{200}$.3333	.6119
8 (N = 600)	AGSM	1	.0017	
,	ARLO3	6	.0100	
	BAOP	3	.0050	
	BOGR2	126	.2100	. 3855
	BUDA	4	.0067	.0123
	CAEL2	11	.0183	
	LEDE	1	.0017	
	MUT02	5	.0083	
	OPPO	5 2 2	.0033	
	SPC0	2	.0033	
	SPCR	3 164	<u>.0050</u>	
	11	164	.2733	. 5017
(N = 400)	ARLO3	4	.0100	
	BOGR2	36	.0900	. 1652
	BUDA	36	.0900	. 1652
	CAEL2	11	.0275	
	CAFI	2	.0050	
	EVNU	1	.0025	
	HEVI	11	.0275	
	OPPO	3	.0075	
	PLPAĢ	1	.0025	
	SOSE4	1	.0025	
	10	106	. 2650	. 4865
0 (N = 400)	AGSM	9	.0225	
	BOGR2	13	.0325	.0597
	BUDA	118	. 2950	.5416
	CAEL2	18	. 0450	
	CIAR4	1	.0025	
	PLPAG	1	.0025	
	RACO3	1	.0025	
	SOSE 4	17	.0425	
	SPCO	2 6	.0050	
	vuoc	-6	.0150	
	10	186	.4650	. 8536
1 (N = 400)	AGSM	15	.0375	
	BOGR2	36	.0900	. 1652
	BUDA	6 <u>3</u>	. 1575	. 2891
	CAEL2	7 2	.0175	
	CHNA2	2	.0050	

APPENDIX B Appendix Table 2 (continued).

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
11 (N = 400)	DIST	1	.0100	
(,	FRDI	ĺ	.0025	
	SOSE4	1	.0025	
	VUOC	2	.0050	
	9	$\frac{2}{131}$. 3275	. 60 12
12 (N = 400)	ARFR4	5	.0125	
,	ARLO3	16	.0400	
	ASMI 10	1	.0025	
	ASTA	1	.0025	
	BAOP	5	.0125	
	BOGR2	49	. 1225	. 2249
	BUDA	11	.0275	.0505
	CAEL2	5	.0125	
	CAFI	5 3 3 1	.0075	
	EREF	3	.0075	
	GACO5	1	.0025	
	GUSA2	2	.0050	
	HEVI	20	.0500	
	LIPU	1	.0025	
	LYJU	1	.0025	
	STC04	1	.0025	
	THTR2	2	.0050	
	17	127	.3175	.5828

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APPENDIX B
(continued)

Appendix Table 3. Heavy-grazed pasture.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
1 $(N = 600)^{a/}$	ARL03	4	.0067	
	BOGR2	144	. 2400	. 4406
	BUDA	32	.0533	.0979
	CAEL2	11	.0183	
	CAFI	2	.0033	
	OPPO	9	.0150	
	SPC0	9 3 1	.0050	
	STC04		.0017	
	VUOC	8	.0133	
	9	214	.3567	.6548
2 (N = 400)	ARL03	1	.0025	
	BOGR2	67	. 1675	. 3075
	BUDA	90	.2250	.4131
	CAEL2	14	.0350	
	MUTO2	3	.0075	
	0P P0	1	.0025	
	SPCO	6	.0150	
	VUOC	4	<u>.0100</u>	
	8	186	.4650	. 85 36
3 (N = 400)	ARLO3	1	.0025	
	BOGR2	69	. 1725	.3167
	BUDA	53	. 1325	. 2433
	CAEL2	1	.0025	
	CAFI	2	.0050	
	MAVI3	1	.0025	
	OPP0	2	.0050	
	SPC0	<u>†</u>	.0025	
	8	130	. 3250	. 5966
4 (N = 400)	BOGR2	101	.2525	. 4635
	BUDA	5 6	.0125	.0230
	CAEL2		.0150	
	EREF	1	.0025	
	OPPO	4	.0100	
	SPCO	5	.0125	
	<u>vuoc</u>	5 8 130	.0200	
	7	130	. 3250	. 5966

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B Appendix Table 3 (continued).

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
5 (N = 400)	BUDA	138	. 3450	.6334
	CAEL2	19	.0475	.0872
	ELAC4	10	.0250	.007.
	VUOC		.0175	
	4	$\frac{7}{174}$.4350	. 7986
6 (N = 600)	AGSM	13	.0217	
	BUDA	17	.0283	.0519
	CAEL2	6	.0100	
	ELAC4	196	. 3266	
	JUT0_	<u>8</u>	<u>.0133</u>	
	5	240	.4000	. 7343
7 (N = 600)	ELAC4	45	.0750	
	FRDI	17	.0283	
	<u>JUTO</u> 3	66	.1100	
	. 3	128	.2133	. 3916
3 (N = 600)	BOGR2	37	.0616	.1131
	BUDA	139	.2316	. 4252
	CAEL2	23	.0380	_
	CIAR4	4	.0067	
	SPCR	1	.0017	
	vuoc	14	.0233	
	6	218	. 3633	.6669
(N = 600)	ARLO3	6	.0100	
	BOGR2	47	.0783	. 1437
	BUDA	72	. 1200	. 2203
	CAEL2	4	<u>.0067</u>	
	4	129	.2150	- 3947
0 (N = 500)	ARLO3	1	.0020	
	BOGR2	93	. 1860	. 3415
	BUDA	43 9 3 11	.0860	. 1579
	CAEL2	9	.0180	
	HEVI	3	.0060	
	OPPO	11	.0220	
	S0SE4	1 2 <u>3</u> 166	.0020	
	SPC0	2	.0040	
	<u>vuoc</u>	3	.0060	
	9	166	. 3320	.6094
1 (N = 400)	ARLO3	_3	.0075	
	BOGR2	71	.1775	. 3258
	CAEL2	11	.0275	

APPENDIX B

Appendix	Table	3	(continued).
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Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
11 (N = 400)	ERCA	2	.0050	
, ,	EREF	2 6 5 1	.0150	
	OPPO	5	.0125	
	PSTE3	1	.0025	
	SOSE4	2 4	. 0050	
	Si (20	4	.0100	
	SPCR	4	.0100	
	VUOC	6_	.0150	
	11	115	.2875	.5277
12 (N = 400)	BUDA	217	.5425	.9959
,	1	217 217	.5425	-9959
13 (N = 600)	BUDA	57	.0950	. 1744
	CHDI	7	.0117	
	DEPI	20	.0333	
	FRDI	24	.0400	
	SCPA	_ 1	<u>.0017</u>	
		109	71816	. 3334
14 (N = 600)	BUDA	3 7 48	.0050	.0092
•	DEPI	7	.0117	
	FRDI	48	.0800	
	POAV	<u>3</u>	.0050	
	4	61	.1017	. 1867
15 (N = 400)	ARL03	3	.0075	
	BOGR2	113	.2825	.5186
	BUDA	5 7	.0125	.0230
	CAEL2		.0175	
	OPP0	1	.0025	
	SPCO	3	.0075	
	6	132	.3300	.6058

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 4. W¹/₂ Sec. 24.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$1 (N = 400) \frac{a}{}$	ARLO3	5	.0125	7
,	BOGR2	120	.3000	.5507
	BUDA	6	.0150	.0276
	CAEL2	10	.0250	.02,0
	OPP0	5	.0125	
	SPCO	3	.0075	
	6	3 149	.3725	.6838
2 (N = 400)	AGSM	4	.0100	
	ARL03	9	.0225	
	BOGR2	52	.1300	.2386
	BUDA	90	.2250	.4131
	CAEL2	6	.0150	-
	ER E F	2	.0050	
	GUSA2	4	.0100	
	MUT02	1	.0025	
	OPPO	2	.0050	
	SPCO	1	.0025	
	SOSE4	2	.0050	
	11	173	.4325	. 7940
3 (N = 400)	BOGR2	70	.1750	.3213
	BUDA	66	. 1650	. 3029
	CAEL2	5	.0125	· J · - J
	SPC0	2	.0050	
	4	5 2 143	. 3575	.6562
4 (N = 400)	ARL03	5	.0125	
	BOGR2	150	. 3750	.6884
	BUDA	8	.0200	.0367
	CAEL2	1	.0025	
	OPPO	5	.0125	
	SPCO	5 4 173	.0100	
	6	173	.4325	. 7940
5 (N = 400)	BOGR2	131	. 3275	.6012
	BUDA	17	.0425	.0780
	CAEL2	15	.0375	•
	CHNA2	3	.0075	
	HEVI	1	.0025	
	SPCO_	1	.0025	
	- 6	168	.4200	.7710

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B Appendix Table 4 (continued).

Type No.	e No. Species No. of		Hits Mean Hits/Pin	
S (N = 400)	AGSM	9	.0225	
•	ARFR4	9 2	.0050	
	ARL03	22	.0550	
	BOGR2	119	. 29 70	.5461
	BUDA	11	.0275	.0505
	CALL2	7	.0175	
	GUSA2	8	.0200	
	OPP0	2	.0050	
	SPC0	1	.0025	
	STC04	2	.0050	
	THTR2	1	.0025	
	VUOC	1	.0025	
	12	185	. 3700	.6792
7 (N = 400)	AGSM	1	.0025	
	ARL03	1	.0025	
	BOGR2	97	. 2425	. 4452
	BUDA	46	. 1150	.2111
	CAEL2	4	.0100	
	CAFI	1	.0025	
	OPP0	2	.0050	
	. 7	152	.3800	.6976

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 5. NE¹ Sec. 22.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LA1
$(N = 400)^{\frac{a}{}}$	= 400) a / AGSM 3	3	.0075	
(11	ARFR4	4	.0100	
	ARL03	17	.0425	
	BOGR2	62	. 1550	. 284
	CAEL2	10	.0250	
	CHNA2	4	.0100	
	EREF	6	.0150	
	GUSA2	1	.0025	
	MUT02	2	.0050	
	OPPO	1	.0025	
	PLPAG	1	.0025	
	SPCO	4	.0100	
	VUOC	1	.0025	
	13	116	.2900	.532

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 6. SW4 Sec. 14.

Type No.	pe No. Species No. of Hits		Mean Hits/Pin	LAI	
1 $(N = 400)^{\frac{a}{}}$	ARFR4	13	.0325		
. (100)	BOGR2	67	. 1675	. 3075	
	BUDA	62	. 1550	. 2846	
	CAEL2	11	.0275		
	SPCO		.0200		
	5	8 161	.4025	. 7389	
2 (N = 400)	BOGR2	82	. 2050	. 3764	
2 (11 100)	BUDA	36	.0900	. 1652	
	CAEL2	4	.0100		
	GUSA2	10	.0250		
	PSTE3	2	.0050		
	5	134	.3350	.6150	
3 (N = 400)	AGSM	6	.0150		
J (11 100)	ARFR4	29	.0725		
	ARLO3	-8	.0200		
	BAOP	8 3 88	.0075		
	BOGR2	88	.2200	.4039	
	BUDA	14	.0350	.0643	
	CAEL2	9	.0225		
	CHNA2	2	.0050		
	EREF	1	.0025		
			.0025		
	EVNU	1	.0200		
	GUSA2	8 9 4 5 187			
	MUTO2	9	.0225		
	OPPO	4	.0100		
	SPCO	<u> </u>	.0125	0.00	
	14	187	.4675	.8582	
4 (N = 400)	AGSM	8	.0200		
	ARFR4	14	.0350		
	ARL03	2	.0050		
	BAOP	5	.0125		
	BOGR2	112	. 2800	.5140	
	BUDA		.0100	.0184	
	EREF	3	.0075		
	OECO2	4 3 3	.0075		
	SIHY	ĺ	.0025		
	SPCO	11 163	.0275		
	10		.4075	. 7480	

a/N = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 7. NW4 Sec. 15.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$(N = 500)^{\frac{a}{}}$	AGSM	4	.0080	
(11)00)	ARFR4	10	.0200	
	ARLO3	5	.0100	
	BAOP	5 2	. 00 40	
	BOGR2	134	.2680	.4920
	BUDA	10	.0200	.0367
	CAEL2	21	.0420	
	CHNA2	6	.0120	
	EREF	2	.0040	
	GACO5	1	.0020	
	GUSA2	3	.0060	
	HEVI	ĺ	.0020	
	LEDE	i	.0020	
	MUTO2	4	.0080	
	SPCO	2	.0040	
	VUOC	4	.0080	
	16	210	.4200	. 7710
- (===)	4004		0020	
2 (N = 500)	AGSM	1	.0020	
	ARFR4	4	.0080	
	ARLO3	8	.0160	
	BAOP	3	.0060	sool.
	BOGR2	145	.2900	.5324
	BUDA	9	.0180	.0331
	CAEL2	17	.0340	
	EREF	2	.0040	
	OPPO	1	.0020	
	SPC0	3 3	.0060	
	<u>vuoc</u>	3	<u>.0060</u>	
	11	196	. 3920	. 7196
3 (N = 500)	ARFR4	2	.0040	
	ARLO3	1	.0020	_
	BOGR2	91 57	. 1820	. 3341
	BUDA	57	. 1140	.2092
	CAEL2	5	.0100	
	GUSA2	5 3 1	.0060	
	LEDE	1	.0020	
	OPP0	1	.0020	
	8	161	. 3220	.5911

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix	Table	8.	Sec.	9.	10.	and	16.
ADDENTIA	IGUIC	u.	300.	<i>J</i> 5		4110	

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
1 (N = $400)\frac{a}{}$	AGSM	5	.0125	
1 (14 - 400)-	ARFR4	5 2	.0050	
	ARLO3	2	.0050	
	ASTA	1	.0025	
	ATCA2	4	.0100	
	BOGR2	129	. 3225	. 5920
	BUDA		.0075	.0137
	BRTE	3 2	.0050	
	0PP0	ī	.0025	
	PLPAG		.0050	
	SPCO	2 3	.0075	
	SPCR	í	.0025	
	VUOC	2	.0050	
	13	<u>157</u>	. 3925	. 7205
2 (N = 400)	ARFR4	12	.0300	
_ (,	BOGR2	122	. 3050	.5599
	BUDA	8	.0200	.0367
	CAFI	1	.0025	
	GUSA2	2	.0050	
	LARE	2	.0050	
	SAKAT	1	.0025	
	SPCO	2	.0050	
	8	150	.3750	.6884

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B (continued)

Appendix Table 9. $S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Sec. 21.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
1 $(N = 400)^{a/}$	AGSM	27	.0675	
1 (11 400)	BUDA	-, 77	. 1925	. 3534
	CAEL2	58	. 1450	
	EREF	1	.0025	
	SPCO	3	.0075	
	50SE4	3 1	.0025	
	VUOC	2	.0050	
	7	2 169	.4225	. 7756
2 (N = 500)	AGSM	50	. 1000	
_ ()	ASM010	2	.0040	
	BOGR2	58	.1160	.2130
	BUDA	32	.0640	. 1175
	CAEL2	28	.0560	
	CHNA2	5	.0100	
	GACO5	ĺ	.0020	
	GUSA2	5	.0100	
	SIHY	ĺ	.0020	
	SPCO	4	.0080	
	VUOC		.0180	
	11	<u>9</u> 195	.3900	.7159
3 (N = 400)	AGSM	3	.0075	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ARFR4	Ī	.0025	
	BAOP	2	.0050	
	BOGR2	84	.2100	. 3855
	BUDA	7	.0175	.0321
	CAEL2	8	.0200	_
	CHNA2	4	.0100	
	EREF	1	.0025	
	GUSA2	6	.0150	
	LEDE	1	.0025	
	OPPO	4	.0100	
	SIHY	1	.0025	
	SPCO	2	.0050	
	STC04	1	.0025	
	VUOC		.0075	
	15	3 128	. 3200	. 5874
4 (N = 500)	ARLO3	1	.0020	
·	BOGR2	43	.0860	. 1579
	BUDA	97	. 1940	. 356 1
	CAEL2	5	.0100	
	CAFI	1	.0020	

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

 $\label{eq:APPENDIX B} \mbox{Appendix Table 9 (continued).}$

Type No.	No. Species No. of Hits		Mean Hits/Pin	LAI	
4 (N = 500)	CHNA2	6	.0120		
4 (14 - 300)	GUSA2	5	.0100		
	OPPO	3	.0060		
	SPC0	2	.0040		
	SOSE4	2	.0040		
	VUOC	2	.0040		
	11	5 3 2 2 2 2 167	.3340	.6131	
5 (N = 500)	AGSM	1	.0020		
J (II)00/	ARFR4	1	.0020		
	ARL03	6	.0120		
	BOGR2	103	.2060	. 3782	
	BUDA	22	.0440	.080	
	CAEL2	7	.0140		
	CAFI	1	.0020		
	EREF	1	.0020		
	GUSA2		.0040		
	HEVI	3	.0060		
	OPPO	6	.0120		
	SIHY	2 3 6 2	.0040		
	SPC0	2	.0040		
	STC04	1	.0020		
	VUOC .		.0040		
	15	2 160	. 3200	. 587	
6 (N = 400)	AGSM	3	.0075		
<u> </u>	BUDA	64	. 1600	. 293	
	CAEL2	34	.0850		
	ELAC4	28	.0700		
	VUOC	2	.0050		
	5	$\frac{2}{131}$. 32 75	. 60 13	

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$(N = 500)^{a/}$	AGSM	15	.0300	
, ,	BOGR2	13	.0260	.0477
	BUDA	66	.1320	.2423
	CAEL2	15	.0300	
	CHNA2	2	.0040	
	GUSA2	1	.0020	
	HEVI	1	.0020	
	PLPAG	i	.0020	
	8	114	.2280	.4186
(N = 500)	ARFR4	25	.0500	
	BOGR2	74	. 1488	.2732
	BUDA	1	.0020	.0037
	CAFI	1	.0020	
	EREF	5	.0100	
	GUS A2	5 8	.0610	
	HEVI	1	.0020	
4	LARE	1	.0020	
	LEDE	2	.0040	
	OPPO	3	.0060	
	PSTE3	ĺ	.0020	
	SPCO	1	.0020	
	STC04	i	.0020	
	VUOC	5	.0100	
	14	5 130	.2600	.4773
(N = 500)	BOGR2	85	. 1700	. 3121
	BUDA	1	.0020	.0037
	GUS A2	6	.0120	
•	LEDE	1	.0020	
	OPPO	5	.0100	
	PLPAG	ĺ	.0020	
	SPCO	1	.0020	
	VUOC	5	.0100	
	8	105	.2100	. 3859
(N = 500)	ARFR4	3	.0060	
	BOGR2	58	.1160	.2130
	BUDA	45	.0900	. 1652
	CAFI	3 58 45 3 6	.0060	
	GUSA2		.0120	
	OPPO	1	.0020	
	OXSE	2	. 00 40	
	STC04	1	.0020	
	8	119	.2380	.4369

N = the total number of pins used

-37APPENDIX B

(continued)

Appendix Table 11. Light-grazed diet pasture.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$1 (N = 500)^{\frac{a}{2}}$	AGSM	1	.0020	
1 (N = 500)—	ARFR4	15	.0300	
	BOGR3	83	. 1660	. 3048
	BUDA	48	.0960	. 1763
	CAEL2		.0060	
	CHNA2	3 5 1	.0100	
	GACO5	ĺ	.0020	
	OPPO	2	.0040	
	8	158	. 3160	. 580 1
2 (N = 500)	AGSM	4	.0080	
2 (11 – 500)	BOGR2	126	.2520	.4626
	BRJA	1	.0020	
	BRTE	1	.0020	
	BUDA	16	.0320	.0587
	CAEL2		.0060	
	EREF	3 2	.0040	
	OPP0	1	.0020	
	SIHY	1	.0020	
	SPCO	1	.0020	
	SPCR	1	.0020	
	VUOC	11	.0220	
	YUGL	2	.0040	
	13	170	.3400	.6241

a/ N = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX B

(continued)

Appendix Table 12.	Heavy-grazed	diet	pasture.
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Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
1 (N = $500)^{\frac{a}{}}$	ARFR4	10	.0200	
(11)00)	ASGR	1	.0020	
	BOGR2	7. 8	.1560	.2864
	BUDA	18	.0360	.0661
	CAEL2		.0060	.0001
	CHNA2	3 6	.0120	
	GUSA2	2	.0040	
	HEHO	1	.0020	
	OPPO	2	.0040	
	SOSE4	1	.0020	
	SPC0	2	.0040	
	11	$\frac{2}{124}$.2480	. 4553
2 (N = 500)	ARFR4	1	.0020	
- (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	BOGR2	116	.2320	.4259
	BUDA	13	.0260	.0478
	EREF	i ,	.0020	.0470
	GUSA2	6	.0120	
	OPPO	, ,	.0080	
	SPCO	2	.0040	
	VUOC	1	.0020	
	8	144	.2880	. 5287

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ = the total number of pins used

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
5 (N = 300) a /	AGSM	1	.0033	
	BOGR2	137	. 4567	. 3973
	BUDA	44	. 1467	. 1276
	CAEL2	5	.0167	•
	GUSA2	2	.0067	
	LEDE	1	.0033	
	OPP0	3	.0100	
	PLPAG	1	.0033	
	SIHY	1	.0033	
	9	<u> 195</u>	.6500	. 5655

a/N = the total number of pins used

١.

APPENDIX B (continued) Appendix Table 13b. W_2 Sec. 24; 32.5° frame setting.

Type No.	Species	No. of Hits	Mean Hits/Pin	LAI
$(N = 300)^{a/}$	BOGR2	199	.6633	.5771
(500)	BUDA	36	. 1200	. 1044
	CAEL2	29	.0967	
	OPP0	1	.0033	
	SPCR	6	.0200	
	VUOC	6	.0200	
	6	277	.9233	.8033
(N = 300)	BOGR2	117	. 3900	. 3393
	BUDA	45	. 1500	.1305
	CAFI	4	.0100	
	GUSA2	1	.0033	
	OPPO	2	.0067	
	SOSE4	2	.0067	
	SPCO	1	.0033	
	7	172	•5733	. 4988

 $[\]frac{a}{N}$ N = the total number of pins used

APPENDIX C

LIST OF SPECIES ENCOUNTERED

APPENDIX C (continued)

The following is a list of all species encountered with the point frame during sampling on the Pawnee Site.

AGSM Agropyron smithii Rydb.

ARFR4 Artemisia frigida Willd.

ARLO3 Aristida longiseta Steud.

ASMI10 Astragalus missouriensis Nutt.

ASSP6 Astragalus spatulatus Sheld.

MATA Aster tanacetifolius H. B. K.

ACTA2 Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt.

BAOP Bahia oppositifolia (Nutt.) Dc.

BOGR2 Bouteloua gracilis (H. B. K.) Lag.

BRJA Bromus japonicus Thunb.

BRTE Bromus tectorum L.

BUDA Buchloe dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm.

CAEL2 Carex eleocharis Bailey

CAFI Carex filifolia Nutt.

CHDI Chenopodium disiccatum A. Nels.

CHNA2 Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall.) Britt.

CIAR4 Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.

DIST Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb.

ELAC4 Eleocharis acicularis (L.) R. & S.

ERCA Erigeron canadensis L.

EREF Eriogonum effusum Nutt.

EVNU Evolvulus nuttallianus Roem. & Schult.

FRDI Franseria discolor Nutt.

APPENDIX C (continued)

GACO5 Gaura coccinea Nutt. ex Pursh

GUSA2 Gutierrezia sarothrae (Pursh) Britt. & Rusby

HEVI Heterotheca villosa (Pursh) Skinners

HEHO Heterotheca horrida (Rydb.) Harms.

JUTO Juncus torreyi Coville

LARE Lappula redowskii (Hornem.) Greene

LEDE Lepidium densiflorum Schrad.

LIPU Liatris punctata Hook.

LYJU Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don.

MAVI3 Mammillaria vivipara (Nutt.) Haw.

MUT02 Muhlenbergia torreyi (Kunth) Hitchc.

OECO2 Oenothera coronopifolia Torr. & Gray

OPPO Opuntia polyacantha Haw.

OXSE Oxytropis sericea Nutt.

PLPAG Plantago purshii Roem. & Schult.

POAV Polygonum aviculare L.

PSTE3 Psoralea tenuiflora Pursh

RACO3 Ratibida columnaris (Sims.) D. Don.

SAKAT Salsola kali tenuifolia Tausch.

SCPA Schedonnardus paniculatus (Nutt.) Trel.

SIHY Sitanio hystrix (Nutt.) J. G. Smith

SOSE4 Sophora sericea Nutt.

SPCO Sphaeralcea coccinea (Pursh) Rydb.

SPCR Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) A. Gray

STC04 Stipa comata Trin. & Rupr.

APPENDIX C (continued)

THTR2 Thelesperma trifidum (Poir.) Britt.

VUOC Vulpia octoflora (Walt.) Rydb.

YUGL Yucca glauca Nutt.