

20170609-DC-NNIP-1-1

Non-Native Invasive Data Collection Form

Date	Surveyors (circle recorder)	Client	Project	Site	IPad/GPS/Camera ID
6-9-17	(MVK) CAS	DWR	Dr. Eric Pollock Miller Canyon		IPAD 5

Site Notes
 26-2 lilium sp not in flower return to ID
 potential sp. of interest
 L. columbolic var occ. is rare
 - confirm at later date

Location ID	Species Code	DIW*	CID**	Feature Type	Percent Cover (Absolute)	Percent Phenology			Total Photos	Approx. Area (sq.ft.)	Acre Class	NNIP Information (overall site description, population quality/viability, immediate & surrounding land use, visible disturbance, threats, resource concerns, comments)
						Vegetative	Flower	Fruiting				
21-2	Sapoff	D	C	Point	50-75	100	100			15 ft	1	along stream bed east bank in open field NE of creek 3 binsches 5 stream bank south bank N side of stream bed
22-2	Sapoff	W	C	Point	15	100			30			
25-2	Sapoff	D	C	Point	10	100			10			
27-2	Sapoff	W	C	Point	50	100			10			

Quantitative Data Collection: (A) Percent Coverages - Absolute Total & Phenological: 0-1%; 1-5%; 5-10%; 10-15%; 15-25%; 25-35%; 35-50%; 50-75%; 75-100%. (B) If a plant population is estimated to cover > 0.1 acre or if > 100 feet (linear) - map to the boundary. (C) If a plant population is < 0.1 acre or if < 100 feet (linear) then a map single central point and an estimate of acre class will be recorded. (C) Acre Classes: 1- up to 0.1 acre; 2- 0.1 to 0.25 acre; 3- 0.26 to 1.0 acres; 4- > 1.0 acres.

Qualitative Data Collection: (A) * D - discrete, or W - widespread. For widespread occurrences of NNIP, or for those which detailed mapping is unlikely to remain accurate (e.g. annual grasses, which change distributions yearly), describe general distribution and extent within the study area and estimate acre class. (B) ** C - concentrated, or D - diffuse. (C) Feature Type: 1- Road/Road-Shoulder; 2- Park Area; 3- Mountain; 4- Hill; 5- Stream Channel; 6- Lake; 7- Other Water Body; 8- Barren; 9- Other (ID) If a population is identified on the perimeter of the EFRC Project Boundary the extent of the population extending beyond the boundary will be estimated.