

## Utah Natural Heritage Field Form

Target species: \_\_\_\_\_ Surveyor \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name \_\_\_\_\_ Map Used \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions to Site \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 Ownership \_\_\_\_\_

GPS Datum: NAD 27  NAD 83  WGS 84  Other \_\_\_\_\_ UTM ZONE \_\_\_\_\_

First GPS Coordinates:

UTM Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_

OR Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ (north) Longitude \_\_\_\_\_ (west)

*Target species found?* (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of individuals \_\_\_\_\_ Counted  Estimated

Adults (reproductive) \_\_\_\_\_ Juveniles \_\_\_\_\_ Seedlings \_\_\_\_\_

Phenology: Leaf  Bud  Flower  Immature fruit  Mature fruit  Seed dispersing

Dormant.

Associated Plant Species: Dominant 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Other species of note:

\_\_\_\_\_

*Target Plant Habitat:* Aspect \_\_\_\_\_ Slope(%) \_\_\_\_\_

Light Regime: Open  Partial  Filtered  Full shade

Soil type: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Geologic formation: \_\_\_\_\_

Moisture: Inundated  Intermittent flooding  Saturated  Mesic  Dry  Xeric

Habitat description:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Surrounding Habitat:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Threats to Habitat:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Is there more potential habitat to be surveyed? (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_ Describe:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Identification: Keyed in \_\_\_\_\_ ID by expert \_\_\_\_\_

Voucher Collected?(Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_ Collector \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

Herbarium \_\_\_\_\_

Photo? (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Look alike species at site: \_\_\_\_\_







## Utah Natural Heritage Program Field Form data sheet

1. Scientific Name: No codes in this field please. Surveyor: Name of principal surveyor.
2. Site Name: Should be named by feature on USGS map or previously assigned sector or polygon.
3. Map Used: USGS map title if used.
4. Date: Day/Month/Year. Letter abbreviations for month are preferred.
5. Directions to Site: Use directions from easily identified place, such as a road intersection, stream crossing, landmark building in a town or geographic feature. Distances are helpful here.
6. TRS: Township Range and Section, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  section as read from map. Include meridian, either Salt Lake, for most of Utah, or Uintah which covers part of the Uinta Basin.
7. Ownership: Enter if known.
8. GPS Datum: This is required for reporting GPS data. NAD 83 is the standard for state and federal agencies.
9. UTM Zone: Shown on GPS coordinate screen. Most of Utah is zone 12, but near the Nevada border it is zone 11. UTM is the standard for state and federal agencies.
10. GPS Coordinates: Record first GPS coordinates here.
11. Latitude and longitude coordinates can be used instead of UTM coordinates. UTM zone does not apply here, but be sure to record the datum above.
12. Target species found: Yes or No.
13. Number of individuals: Give number and check box for either a count of each plant, or an estimate. The field form can be structured to give counts of adult plants in reproductive stage, juvenile plants with no evidence of reproductive structures, or seedling plants that appear to have germinated this year.
14. Phenology: Check one or more boxes for the seasonal condition of the plant, in leaf, bud, flower, immature fruit, mature fruit, seed dispersed, or dormant.
15. Associated Plant Species: Name one to three dominant species in the habitat. Also list other species closely associated with the target species.
16. Target Plant Habitat: Aspect; the direction of the general slope of the plant habitat, given in cardinal directions or degree of the compass. Slope; the incline of the habitat, given in degrees or %. This can be determined with an inclinometer, calculated from map contours, or measuring.
17. Light regime: Open - full sun. Partial - sun part of day. Filtered - shade with flecks of sun. Full shade - no sun flecks.
18. Soil Texture: Give a simple observation of the soil texture and composition. Clay (feels sticky when wet, hard when wet), Silt (feels slick), Sand (feels gritty, does not stay in a ball when squeezed, soil particles 0.05-2 mm in diameter. Loam consists of sand, silt, and clay, ranging from sandy loams to clay loams. Gravel/cobble - Rocky or bare rock. Note the parent geologic formation influencing the soil if known.
19. Moisture: Check appropriate box. Inundated: Plant growing in water. Intermittent flooding: Areas seasonally submerged. Saturated: Soils constantly wet from high water table or seep. Mesic: 1-2 feet of aerated soil. Dry: Deep silty sands or loamy soils, no ground water influence. Xeric: Steep eroding areas, badlands, rock piles, gravel and shallow soils not influenced by groundwater.
20. Habitat description: Describe habitat of target plant, topography and physical and biologic factors that appear to effect plant growth.
21. Surrounding habitat: Compare surrounding habitat with that of the target species.
22. Threats: Observations of present and potential threats, both human and natural.

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23. Is there more potential habitat to be surveyed? If yes, give directions to site in need of survey, and where you left off.
24. Identification: Flora used to identify plants, or expert who confirmed the identification of plants.
25. Voucher Collected: Give collector and specimen number in field book. Also enter the herbarium where the specimen will likely be deposited. The BLM prefers Photo vouchers for sensitive species.
26. Photo.
27. Look alike species at site: Plant in the same genus that could be confused with the target plant.

### Observation Form

1. The observation form should be modified to suit the particular survey being conducted.
2. Add the species names of sensitive species likely to be encountered. This may be one to several species.
3. When a target species is encountered, record the GPS point number and number of target species observed from that point. Record n in the cells for species not observed.
4. If no target species are observed for 250 m of survey, create a negative point by making a quick walk around a 30 x 30 m area and recording n across all cells.
5. Notes can record other sensitive species observed, threats, and habitat type.
6. Record the coordinates of the first point take at the top of the form, along with the name of the surveyor. The date and page number are noted at the bottom.
7. Multiple observation forms may accompany the cover sheet.