

VIDEO

AUDIO

**FADE IN:**

**TITLE CARD: "*Modules 5 & 6: Field Navigation and Plot Establishment*"**

**AERIAL PHOTO WITH A ROAD  
JUNCTION DISCERNIBLE**

**SUPERIMPOSE POLYGON BORDERS  
AND 100-m GRID POINTS**

**HIGHLIGHT BORDER OF ONE  
POLYGON NEAR THE ROAD**

**HIGHLIGHT THE GRID POINTS INSIDE  
(6 TO 8)**

**ONE GRID POINT CHANGES COLOR**

**THE OTHER GRID POINTS DISAPPEAR**

**AN ARROW APPEARS AT THE ROAD  
JUNCTION AND MOVES STEADILY  
TOWARD THE SAMPLE POINT —**

**— NOW CROSSING THE POLYGON  
BORDER AND NEARING THE SAMPLE  
POINT —**

**— as we DISSOLVE TO ACTUAL CREW on  
ROAD, consulting a handheld  
VEGETATION FIELD MAP**

NARRATOR: Vegetation polygons.

Using the new statistical design, a polygon is selected for sampling.

Then, on a pre-selected grid within the polygon —

— one or more sample points are selected.

To begin sampling, inventory cruisers must navigate to precisely where a sample point falls. That point will be the integrated plot center.

Since the data will be compared to the estimates made for that polygon, the first goal is to be in the selected polygon —

VIDEO

**CLOSEUP ON THE HANDHELD MAP,  
SEE POINT MARKED**

**REPLACE WITH MATCHING AERIAL  
PHOTO, HANDHELD... A PENCIL POINTS  
TO THE SAMPLE POINT**

**WIDE TO CREW AGAIN, SURVEYING  
AREA, POINTING TO ROAD JUNCTION  
SEEN IN DISTANCE**

**BACK TO AERIAL PHOTO HAND-HELD**

**PIN PUNCTURES HOLE IN ROAD  
JUNCTION. PHOTO FLIPPED OVER,  
WRITING LOCATION ON BACK.**

**BACK TO MAP, MARKING POINT ON  
ROAD JUNCTION.**

**FINGER TRACES FROM JUNCTION  
BACK TO SAMPLE-POINT MARK.**

**WIDE SHOT OF CREW MEMBER  
STANDING AT THE ROAD JUNCTION  
TAKING A BEARING. ZOOM IN SLOWLY  
TO CLOSEUP ON THE CREW MEMBER  
TAKING BEARING, AS -**

**SUPERIMPOSE HEADING SEQUENCE:**

***"Bridges on streams"***  
***"Definite timber boundaries"***  
***"Definite pond or lake edges"***  
***"Creek junctions"***  
***"Road junctions"***

AUDIO

The Ministry of Forests provides instructions, field cards, and a vegetation field map with the sample point marked—

First, locate the point on the photo -

Identify features on the ground.

Then find a visible feature on the photo to choose as a reliable tie point.

Locate this point on the map.

Navigate to the plot center using the bearing and horizontal distance from the tie point.

Potential tie points are numerous...

VIDEO

**CREW MEMBER CROSSES ROADSIDE TO  
TREE BACK FROM ROAD, AND BEGINS  
TO LIMB TREE... REMOVE  
UNDERSTORY... SPRAY PAINT...  
RIBBON...**

**...SCRIBING TAG... NAILING IT TO TREE  
BASE...**

**...and FILLING OUT COMPASS CARD.**

**THEN TAKES GPS READING, BACK TO  
RECORDING ON CARD**

**CREW STARTS TIE LINE FROM  
JUNCTION USING STRING BOX...**

**...CONTINUING TIE LINE.**

**NOW CUT TO A STEEP, BRUSHY  
LOCATION**

**CRUISER ENTERS USING NYLON  
CHAIN**

AUDIO

Tie points are selected by the field crew  
- to ensure the sample is correctly  
located, and to permit efficient access.

Mark a tie point tree - for relocation in the  
near future. Visible to the field crew, but not  
obvious to the general population. And away  
from potential removal during road  
maintenance.

(PAUSE)

In remote locations, the tree may be  
blazed to ease relocation.

Record diameter and species, and azimuth  
and distance to both tie point and integrated  
plot center.

Record GPS readings. Data recorded on the  
compass cards aid long-term relocation. A  
plot that is not in the correct location may  
never be found by GPS. And GPS records  
may not be available.

Measure horizontal distance to the  
nearest meter.

Difficult travel?

VIDEO

**CUT TO LOCATION WITH ROCK BLUFF**

**CRUISER ARRIVES AT ROCK, TURNS 90 DEGREES, TAKES NEW BEARING**

**CUT TO COMPASS CARD (CP) AS TIELINE ROUTE IS SKETCHED IN**

**INTERVIEW - KIM ILES**

**BTV STOCK SHOT: CRUISER WALKS ACROSS LOG IN MIDST OF LOGGED AND FLOODED AREA**

**BTV STOCK SHOT: SLOW ZOOM BACK FROM ROCKY RUBBLE ON STEEP HILLSIDE**

**DIAGRAM: PLOT LOCATION (see Notes), ANIMATED CRUISER ICON and TIE LINE APPROACHING...**

AUDIO

A nylon chain may be used.

Safety issue?

Offsets may be used.

Record map features en route that may aid relocation in the near future and the long term.

KIM: Once inside a particular polygon, a major concern is that the sample point be located without any "adjustment" to a more convenient or "more typical" location. If you land on a spot, then it is representative in the statistical sense, even if it doesn't look the same as what surrounds it. Since a crew is looking at only one out of hundreds of polygons which this sample represents, there is no possibility of selecting a more typical location, and attempting to do so is likely to be wrong in the larger scheme of things.

BACK TO NARRATOR: Plots can fall anywhere. As in golf, play it where it lands.

Crew safety in doubt? The plot is dropped altogether, rather than moved.

VIDEO

**CRUISER ICON STOPS. POP UP "15 m."**

**POP UP REFERENCE PIN ICON**

**LABEL "Reference Pin". HIGHLIGHT  
REFERENCE TREE ICON**

**LABEL "Reference Tree". ALL OTHER  
TREE ICONS DISAPPEAR**

**CUT TO ACTUAL PLOT LOCATION.  
CRUISER DRIVES IN REFERENCE PIN...  
THEN SELECTS REFERENCE TREE...  
BLAZES IT... RIBBONS IT...**

**...SCRIBES TAG, AND TAGS TREE...**

**NOW CRUISER MEASURES TO PLOT  
CENTER with steel tape**

**CRUISER DRIVES IN PLOT PIN**

**SECOND LOCATION - IMPENETRABLE  
GROUND. CRUISER BUILDS CAIRN...**

**NOW CRUISER WITH PIN MOVES AWAY TO  
BETTER GROUND...**

AUDIO

To eliminate potential bias in locating  
sample points —

—the new procedure requires stopping  
fifteen meters short of the distance to the  
plot center.

At this point, a reference pin is  
established.

And a reference tree.

Then measure the remaining distance to the  
integrated plot center.

Reference pins and trees are also for  
relocating plots in the future.

Record bearing and distance from the tree to  
the reference pin. And from the reference pin  
to the integrated plot center.

The final horizontal fifteen meters must be  
measured accurately, with a steel or cloth  
tape, maintaining bearing.

Can't imbed pins? Substitute a cairn...

Or —offset the pin to imbed where  
possible. Record bearing and distance  
from the pin to the actual point.