

# Streamlining Reclamation Monitoring in the Sagebrush Steppe



Wyoming Reclamation  
and Restoration Center

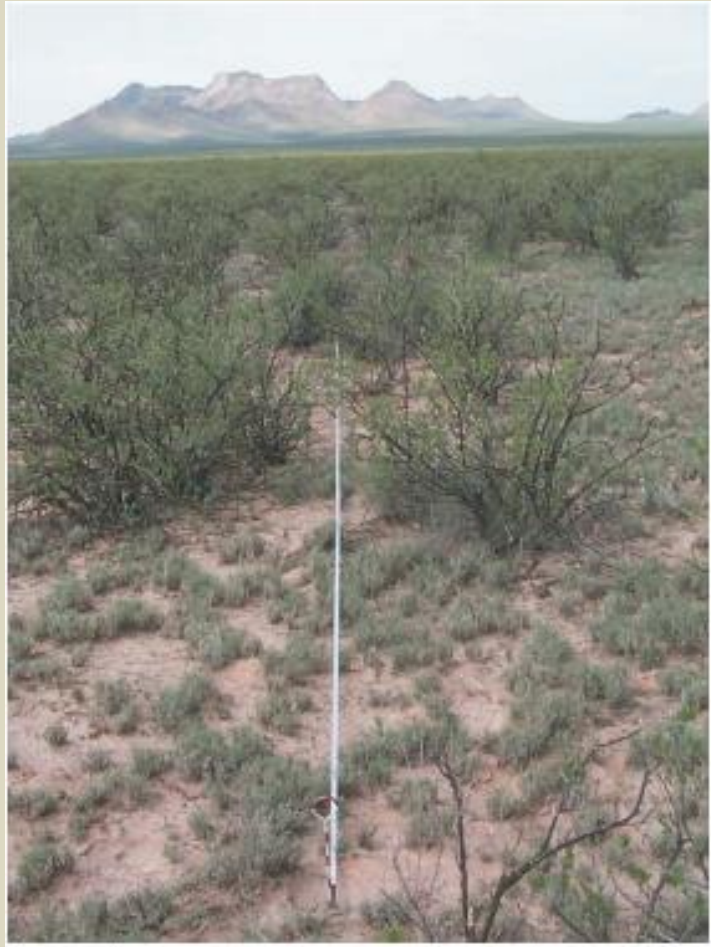
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03/06/2014

# Line Point Intercept



Volume I: Quick Start  
Monitoring Manual  
for Grassland, Shrubland,  
and Savanna Ecosystems  
2009

[http://jornada.nmsu.edu/files/Quick\\_Start.pdf](http://jornada.nmsu.edu/files/Quick_Start.pdf)

# Line-point Intercept Data Form

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded cells for calculations

Plot: \_\_\_\_\_ Line #: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_

Direction: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Intercept (Point) Spacing Interval = \_\_\_\_\_ cm ( \_\_\_\_\_ in)

Pt.	Top layer	Lower layers			Soil surface	Pt.	Top layer	Lower layers			Soil surface
		Code 1	Code 2	Code 3				Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	
1						26					
2						27					
3						28					
4						29					
5						30					
6						31					
7						32					
8						33					
9						34					
10						35					
11						36					
12						37					
13						38					
14						39					
15						40					
16						41					
17						42					
18						43					
19						44					
20						45					
21						46					
22						47					
23						48					
24						49					
25						50					

% foliar cover = \_\_\_\_\_ top layer pts (1st col) x 2 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
 % bare ground\* = \_\_\_\_\_ pts (w/NONE over S) x 2 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
 % basal cover = \_\_\_\_\_ plant base pts (last col) x 2 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

**Top layer codes:** Species code, common name, or NONE (no cover).

**Lower layers codes:** Species code, common name, L (herbaceous litter), WL (woody litter, >5 mm (~1/4 in) diameter).

**Unknown Species Codes:**

AF# = annual forb  
 PF# = perennial forb  
 AG# = annual graminoid  
 PG# = perennial graminoid  
 SH# = shrub  
 TR# = tree

**Soil Surface (do not use litter):**

Species Code (for basal intercept)  
 R = rock fragment (>5 mm (~1/4 in) diameter)  
 BR = bedrock, M = moss  
 LC = visible biotic crust on soil  
 S = soil without any other soil surface code  
 EL = embedded litter (see page 10)  
 D = duff

\*Bare ground occurs ONLY when Top layer = NONE, Lower layers are empty (no L), and Soil surface = S.

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Point Intercept (PI) is a labor-intensive method. In countries where labor costs are high, the continued use of PI for landscape-scale assessments is impractical (West 1999) contributing to inadequate sampling, high Type-II error risk, and large data variance when data are collected by different people in different years (Vittoz and Guisan 2007) or through periods of phenological change. Cagney et al. (2011)



# Sample Point

- SamplePoint allows accuracy comparable with the most accurate field-methods for ground-cover measurements, and ease of use that allows rapid measurements from image data. We recommend SamplePoint for calibrating the threshold-detection level of image-analysis software or for making measurements of percent occurrence from digital images.
- [http://www.ncaur.usda.gov/research/publications/publications.htm?seq\\_no\\_115=184267](http://www.ncaur.usda.gov/research/publications/publications.htm?seq_no_115=184267)

Image First, then adjust image parameters!

DataBase Cur Image

E:\Red Rim 3\P6120063.tif

Next Image Begin Comment

Rotate

Darken

Lighten

R

>> Cont

<< Cont

Classify

Train

KEY

1

Block Zoom

RST

point



Zoom 1

Refresh

Point 1

Back

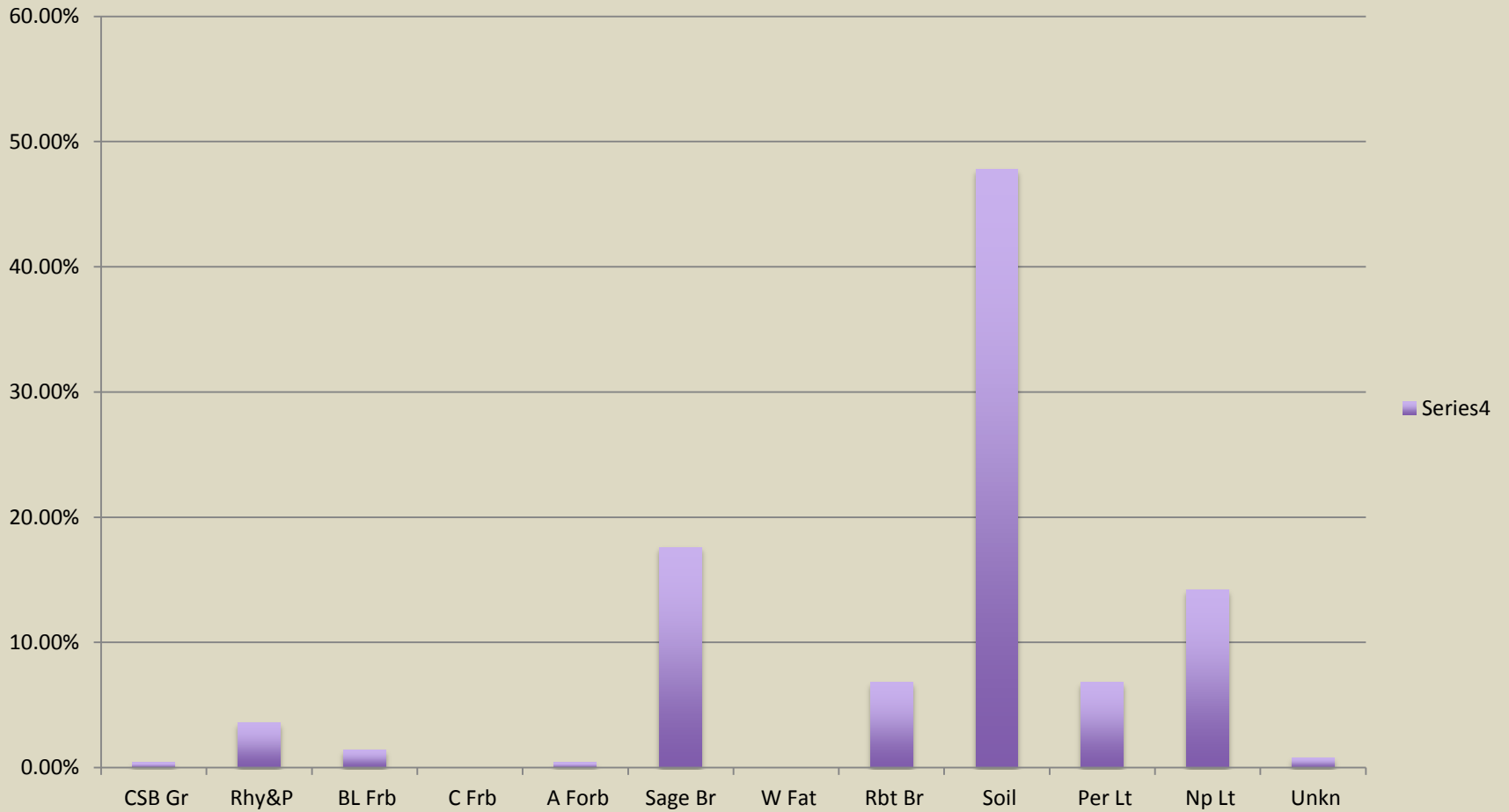
Grass	Forb	Shrub	Cactus	Litter	Soil	Rock	Unknow	Invasiv	btn10	btn11	btn12	btn13	btn14	btn15
btn16	btn17	btn18	btn19	btn20	btn21	btn22	btn23	btn24	btn25	btn26	btn27	btn28	btn29	btn30

Exit

# Time

- 100 meter transect:
- PI completed in 167 minutes.
- PI data transcription from paper to spreadsheet (separate from transect reading time), took an average of 110 min.
- Image acquisition took 20 min.
- SP image classification averaged 62 minutes.
- Average time for each method: Full Analysis
- 296 minutes PI
- 108 for SP

# Cover





# SampleFreq

Software to measure vegetation frequency from digital images for ecological monitoring

Developed by: Robert Berryman, Terry Booth, Sam Cox


<http://www.samplepoint.org/samplefreq.html>

# SampleFreq Screen

Options Database mes Labels Create Statistics Help NOTE: Rotate Image First, then adjust image parameters!

DataBase Cur Image E:\Red Rim 3\IP6120063.tif Next Image Begin Comment

Rotate  
Darken  
Lighten  
R  
>> Cont  
<< Cont  
Refresh Frame  
KEY  
1  
Label Set  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
Next Frame



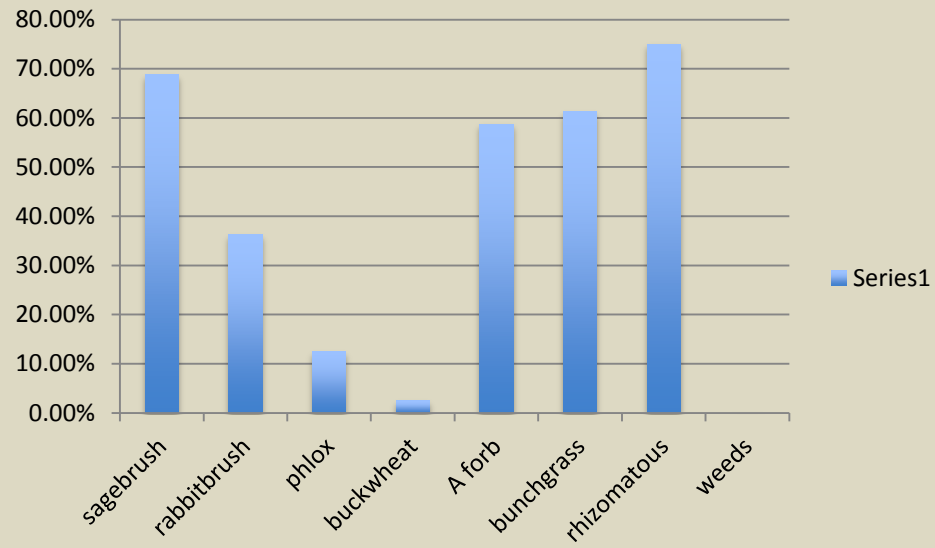
Sagebrush Rabbit brush Phlox Buckwheat Mustard Bunchgrass Rhizomatous Weeds

Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

Zoom 1  
Frame 1

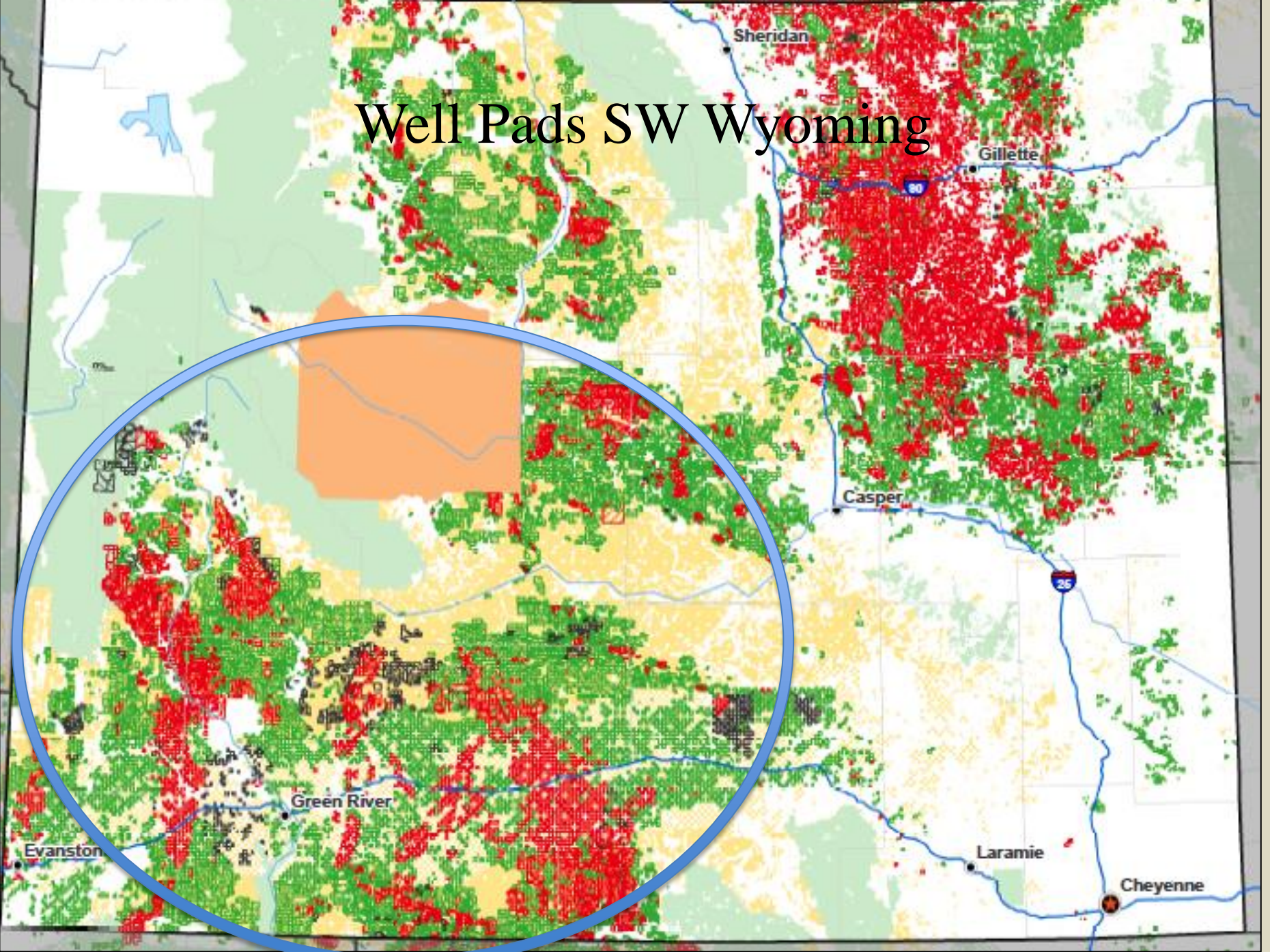
Exit

# Frequency





# Well Pads SW Wyoming















07/13/2010



# Timing

- Essential to capture forbs
- Many sites to collect data from
- SamplePoint advantage 20 minutes per transect (20 photos). 167 minutes Point Intercept
- Photos also used with SampleFreq
- Spend 40% time driving, 75 miles per day @ 30mph
- Still collect data from 18 sites with SamplePoint
- 2.7 transects using Point intercept



# Long Term





06/05/2012





# Photo Points

- Can be taken from same location year
- They can be analyzed with SamplePoint & SampleFreq and compared to previous data.

# Questions?



07/23/2013