



Monitoring and Managing Ash

MaMA Monitoring Plots Network

YEAR 1 DATA FORM (initial plot observation)

Submit these data via [Aneccdata.org](https://www.aneccdata.org) or [Aneccdata app](https://www.aneccdata.com). For instructions, visit [MonitoringAsh.org](https://www.MonitoringAsh.org).

If you have any questions, please send them to Outreach@MonitoringAsh.org



The monitoring plot must contain at least 40 native, naturally occurring, untreated trees that are at least 4" (= 10 cm) DBH (Tree Diameter at Breast Height) and which are spread across at least half an acre. **Tip 1:** Don't include trees that are likely to be cut while still alive (e.g., hazard trees). **Tip 2:** If you don't have at least 40 eligible trees on half an acre, expand your plot to include more trees. **Tip 3:** If you find 40 eligible trees on less than half an acre (half a football field), expand your plot to include trees so that at least half an acre is covered. **Tip 4:** If you're not sure whether your plot is at least half an acre, use the free Google Earth app to measure its area. **Tip 5:** A plot doesn't need to be contiguous – it can comprise multiple patches (all within the same 10-acre area), if the areas between the patches would be impractical to monitor. **Tip 6:** If EAB is already at your site and there are more than 40 eligible trees, don't let canopy health class influence which trees you include in the plot - instead either choose 40 eligible trees randomly or choose them based on a rule such as the first 40 eligible trees you encounter.

In Aneccdata, select the "YEAR 1 – initial plot observation" datasheet. All data on this form, along with photos, are entered as one observation.

Surveyor(s):		Date:
Plot GPS coordinates (coordinates can be taken anywhere in the plot; enter these coordinates when entering data; otherwise Aneccdata defaults to computer's location.)	Lat. (to 5 decimal places)	Long. (to 5 decimal places)

Institution submitting data if applicable (e.g. NY State Parks; The Nature Conservancy):

Location (e.g., Highmount State Park or John Smith's woodlot):

Plot name (Assign a unique name, e.g., "Pine Meadow Trail"; "Split Rock"):

Habitat type (Circle all that apply): Upland Wetland Floodplain

Tree tag #: Place tags only on live trees; for each EAB-killed tree (**dead tree with definite EAB sign**), enter "0" (see examples). **Do not record dead trees that don't have definite EAB signs.** **Species:** if you know it's ash but not which species enter "A"; for **white ash** (*Fraxinus americana*), enter "W"; for **green ash** (*F. pennsylvanica*) enter "G"; for **black ash** (*F. nigra*), enter "B"; for **blue ash** (*F. quadrangulata*) enter "Q"; for **pumpkin ash** (*F. profunda*), enter "P"; and if you're not sure a tree is ash, enter "N". **Canopy health classes:** 1 = completely healthy; 2 = some twigs w/o leaves; 3 = < 50% canopy die-back; 4 = ≥ 50% canopy die-back; 5 = canopy has no leaves, although there may be leaves on epicormic shoots or stump sprouts. **Definite EAB signs:** Serpentine galleries, distinctive larvae, or multiple D-shaped holes. **Flaking:** Extensive outer bark removal by woodpeckers, with larva extraction holes. The exposed inner bark is blond on recently flaked trees and gray on trees flaked less recently.

TREE DATA

Count #	Tree tag #	Species	Canopy health class	Definite EAB signs (Y/N)	Flaking (Y/N)	DBH (Tree Diameter at Breast Height) (If multiple trunks only measure the largest one) Circle unit used: CM or Inches	Record location data (using Aneccdata or a GPS app smartphone or using a GPS unit) on this sheet for each living and each EAB-killed tree included.	
							Lat. (include 5 decimal places)	Long. (include 5 decimal places)
1	45	W	2	N	N	13"	41.62678	-74.23744
2	0	W	5	Y	Y	18"	41.64022	-74.28078
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Example: EAB-killed

Begin with # 1; number each following tree consecutively to get at least 40 trees

Surveyor(s):	Date:
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Plot name:

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION <u>ASH PHOTOS</u> Take & upload the following photos for each ash species in your plot: ✓ bark ✓ branching pattern ✓ leaves (if possible) One photo of these features per species is enough. <u>EAB SIGN PHOTOS</u> If you find any of these signs of EAB: ✓ Multiple D-shaped exit holes ✓ Serpentine larval gallery ✓ "Flaking" (with woodpeckers' larval extraction holes) Take & upload one photo of each sign for the plot.	TREE DATA cont.								
	Count #	Tree tag #	Species	Canopy health class	Definite EAB signs (Y/N)	Flaking (Y/N)	DBH <i>(If multiple trunks, only measure the largest one)</i> Circle unit used: CM or Inches	Record location data (using Anecdota or a GPS app smartphone or using a GPS unit) on this sheet for each living and each EAB-killed tree included.	
								Lat. (include 5 decimal places)	Lat. (include 5 decimal places)
	13								
	14								
	15								
	16								
	17								
	18								
	19								
	20								
	21								
	22								
	23								
	24								
	25								
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	41								

Terms: Dead and dying ash trees can pose hazards of serious injury from falling tree material. Participants agree to assume all risks of injury from these trees and to not hold project organizers, administrators or funders liable for them.