



INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAMPSITE INVENTORY FORM

Date – record month, day, year

Crew names – all who participated

1) Place Name – name of lake, stream, or area

Site # : 01, 02, 03, etc. Try to match #s
from previous inventory.

2) Elevation – in feet, from ECW map

3) Vegetation – forested? Use canopy
species – identify dominants/others

4) Measure or pace distance to system trail
record distance from edge of site to trail,
(not necessarily the same as access trail)
a. estimate screening amount
b. type of trail access to site
c. # of social trails that access site

5) Measure or pace distance to water

What type of water is it?

Has visitor use impacted the banks?

6) Circle all types of use that occur at this site

7) Estimate the frequency of use during peak season

Regular/often=at least 2 weekends per month

Occasionally/unfrequent=site is used between
one and a few times per peak season

8) Estimate forage available for recreation livestock

9) Count the number of facilities in or near the site

10) Record the total number of trees within the site
and on the boundary of the site.

Slight scarred=axe marks, small wounds

Bad scarred=large scars, cambium damage

Felled/stumps=the number of felled trees/stumps
(One matched fallen tree and stump=1, not 2)

Visible from site=trees with damage or stumps
visible from within site boundary

11) Record the number of trees with exposed roots

visible from site

- 12) Record the total number of fire scars, not including the fire ring
 - Estimate the amount of litter present
 - Record if manure is present within the site
- 13) Record the total camp area. Determine this by sketching the site, if necessary, dividing it up into measurable blocks, pacing or taping the length and width of the blocks. Calculate in office to get square feet, and adding totals.
 - Record whether the site was measured by pace or tape
 - Record the size of any obvious stock area
- 14) Measure and record the area of the site that is essentially bare dirt
- 15) Record the dominant type of ground surface
- 16) Record dominant features or attractions
 - Determine dominant aspect of site if possible
- 17) Measure, if practical, and record the distance to closest sites
 - Document screening on 1-5 scale (#4)
 - Determine visibility
- 18) Calculate area of vegetation loss
 - Center point is the middle of the fire ring or other selected point. (Document reference point azimuth/bearing and distance on site map)
 - Measure from center point to edge of campsite in four directions.
 - ON-SITE: Use square estimate % of veg. present. Center one side of square on tape and flop to outside of site.
 - OFF-SITE : Select a comparable area as close as possible to the campsite area. Document the location and reference points on a sketch map. Use tape and square to measure the same number of plots. Calculate in office.

WOODY MATERIAL INVENTORY – Form 2

ON-SITE – Center square on tape at specified distances from center point and record woody material found. A stick partially in square counts. Estimates size of sticks is OK. Calculate in office.

SITE MAP – Prepare a detailed site map (see example).

SITE PHOTOS – Take photos that represent and/or distinguish the site.

Record photo information in log.

Record/reference photo points on sketch map.

LOCATION – Describe site location, if necessary, by unique or distinguishing features for reinventory.

MGMT. RECOMMENDATIONS – What do you think? Is there any short-term or long-term action necessary such as permanent closure/restoration, cleanup, shrinkage? Would this make a good campsite?

OTHER COMMENTS – Anything else?