

Multipest tally sheet

Figure 2-A: Multipest Tally Sheet (FH 100, Prince George Forest Region).

Column	Instruction
Tree no.	Record the number of each tree in the plot.
Height (m)	Record the height in metres, rounding to the nearest decimal.
Species	Record species using correct symbols for all non-pine species only (e.g., if all trees are pine, it is unnecessary to record PI for each entry).
DBH	Record diameter at breast height using 2.5 cm classes designated by letters (e.g., A = 0–2.49 cm; B = 2.5–4.99 cm, etc.).
Tree class	Enter D for dead only, or W for windthrow, or leave blank if alive.
Diseases	
Gall rust (stem)	Record the presence of stem galls (galls may completely or partially encircle the stem).
Gall rust (branch)	Record the presence of branch galls that occur on live branches within 10 cm of the stem. Do not record branch galls more than 10 cm from the stem.
Comandra blister rust	Record presence of a stem or branch infection with a check in the appropriate column.
Stalactiform blister rust	Record presence of a stem or branch infection with a check in the appropriate column.
Atropellis canker	Record presence of a stem infection with a check (generally only found on PI over 25 years old).
PI Dwarf mistletoe	Record the Hawksworth dwarf mistletoe rating (DMR) for the tree (i.e., 0–6).
<i>Tomentosus</i> root rot	Record unacceptable damage using provincial free growing criteria.
<i>Armillaria</i> root rot	Record unacceptable damage using provincial free growing criteria.

Small mammals

Hare	Record the per cent circumference of the stem that is bark chewed (e.g., 10, 20, 30, etc.).
Squirrel	Record the per cent circumference of the stem that is bark chewed (e.g., 10, 20, 30, etc.).

Insects

Root collar weevil	Record with a check if 100 per cent girdled by root collar weevil.
Leader weevil (acceptable)	Record with a check acceptable damage for pine or spruce.
Leader weevil (unacceptable)	Record with a check unacceptable damage for pine or spruce.
Well spaced	Record the number of well-spaced (acceptable) trees per plot in the row below the the last recorded tree on the tally sheet.

Note: If multiple pests are found on a tree, record all pests on the same line (e.g., if both comandra blister rust and western gall rust are found attacking the stem, record both).

Note: If one pest is secondary (e.g., squirrel feeding damage on comandra cankers) record both but use a check mark in the squirrel column instead of per cent girdled.

Tips to remember:

- Galls are woody swellings, whereas blister rusts cause bark swellings.
- Squirrels usually only feed on pine stems >6 cm dbh. However, rust-infected bark on any size stem or branch is squirrel ice cream.
- Squirrels never feed on atopellis cankers.
- Giant conifer aphids can produce roughened bark; blister rust infections are usually accompanied by swollen bark (but not always).
- Comandra blister rust infections are usually within a metre or two of the ground. Watch for cankers at the ground line.

The Prince Rupert Forest Region Multiple Pest Survey described in the *Forest Health Surveys Guidebook* can also be used to survey 10- to 35-year-old stands for pest (rust) incidence and damage.