

## APPENDIX G—Example Greenlines



**Figure 20**—when a log jam that crosses the stream is encountered, the greenline continues over the log jam and is recorded as anchored wood. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service



**Figure 21**—the patch of vegetation that the quadrant is on does not meet the 15 cm (6 in) by 50 cm (19.6 in) rule.

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**Figure 22**—the rock “A” is anchored and part of the greenline. Active erosion exists on the streambank side of rock “B” and is not considered part of the greenline.



**Figure 23**— greenline follows the line of relatively continuous with lineal groupings of perennial vegetation with 25 percent foliar cover.

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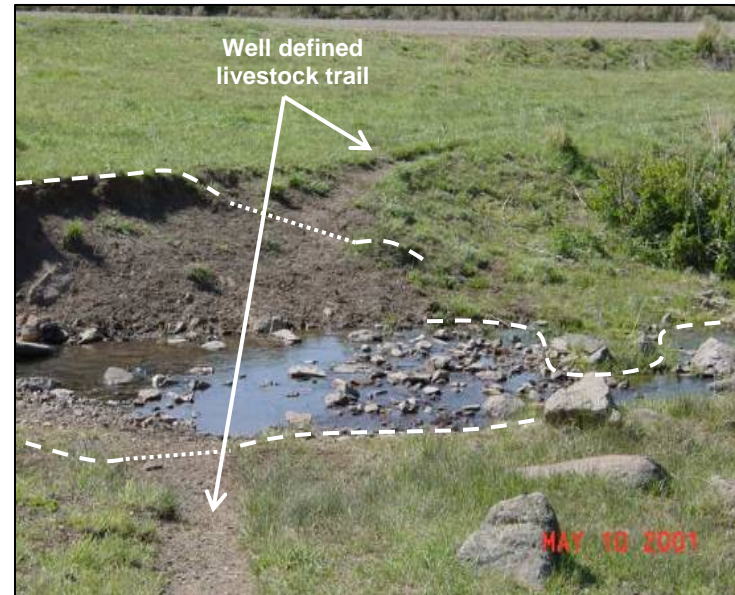


**Figure 24**—large anchored boulders and bedrock are recorded as rock. Note the color change on the rocks, indicating the bankfull stage. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service



**Figure 25**—the greenline along talus slope is considered as rock and is at about the bankfull stream level. Record the data as rock. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service

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**Figure 26**—water, tributary streams, roads, and livestock trails are not considered part of the greenline. Livestock trails must be well defined by use over years of use, such as the trail shown above. Heavy use during a single season usually does not create a well-defined trail. Should the quadrat fall on a trail, it is recorded as “NG” (no greenline).

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**Figure 27**—a narrow peninsula on a tight meander bend has no greenline vegetation. Place the frame with the center bar along the top of the ridge and record “NG” (no greenline vegetation). Record the non-vegetative indicators.