

200-9

Soil Stoniness: Measurements in Fleischmann's SUGAR MAPLE sites

along Paradise Camp? Road, 5/19/03

Sample Site#	% stones
1	36.
a 1st count	30.
b 2nd count	
2	16.
3	18.
4	24.
5	13.
6	16.
7	29.
a } adjacent	26.
b } horizontal	
	tally
8	31.
9	19.
a 1st count	21.
b 2nd count	
10	16 *.
a } stacked	
b } vertically	22.
c } 3 nlev	
	positions
	35 **.
11	28.
a } vertical	27.
b } vertical	
12	28.
a 1st count	28.
b 2nd count	
13	20.

%s arranged in increasing sequence
n=20

13 16 16 16 18 19 20 21 22 24 26 27 28 28 28 29 30 31 35 36	Range 13 → 36% Median (10th & 11th) <u>25%</u> mean 24.15%
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Σ 483 | n=20

Procedure Over →

Done moving down the road from near the old Camp to the village

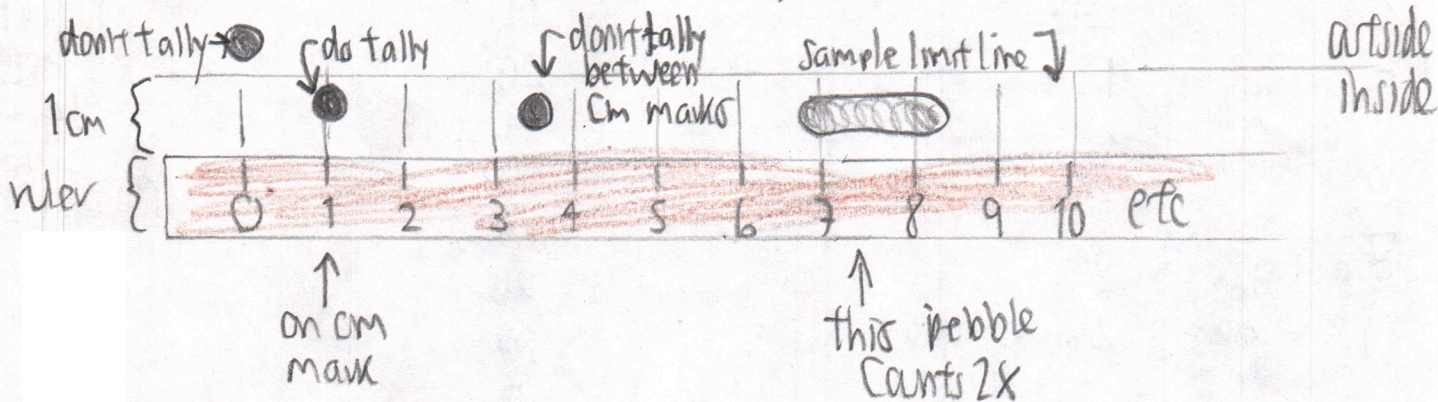
* 10a = a few big stones, nil gravel
 ** 10b = many gravel, few big stones.

Procedure

200-10

Place the metric -side of the 6-foot folding ruler along the fresh till exposure, horizontally preferably, but vertically or obliquely will also work.

Stand about 4 to 5 feet away. Gravel down to about 4 or 5 mm should be visible & can be counted. Tally each cm mark with a stone ^{directly above &} within 1 cm from the upperside of the ruler, e.g.:



Use 100 cm = 1m to convert directly into % without any calculations. If stones are maximally in part of the sampling criteria (i.e. directly on the edge), tally every OTHER stone. Cm are better than inches because a smaller exposure is required, 39.37" = 1m rather than 100 inches => 8 feet.

Avoid some bias by tallying the same ruler location twice & taking a mean; e.g. samples #1 & 9 (over →).

No need to write down which cm marks are tallied. Just do a count verbally & write only the % total.

Remove any leaf or branch litter to see concealed stones.

To reduce wear & tear on ruler keep unfolded when several samples will be taken near each other.

The D-tape is heavier & won't stay flat over the till exposure. Also, it is more difficult to prop up.

If ruler moves down by itself, let it come to rest & tally ^{from} wherever it lands.